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CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

FROM DECEMBER 26, 1852, TO JUNE 23, 1853.

1852.—DECEMBER.

26.—The *Marco Polo* (a sailing-vessel) arrived in the Mersey, from Australia, having achieved the passage there and back in five months and twenty-one days on the homeward passage, she ran 316, 318, and 306 miles during three successive days; and on several occasions made seventeen knots an hour.—A storm, that commenced on the previous day, burst into a hurricane, which swept over the British Isles on this and the following morning, doing extensive damage, and causing several deaths. Along the coasts many vessels with their crews were lost.—The *Hercules* sailed from Campbelton with 800 emigrants on board, from the Islands of Skye, North Uist, and Harris; completing the number of 2000 sent from those parts to Australia during the half-year, by the Highland and Island Emigration Society.

27.—The various free exhibitions of the metropolis thronged with "Boxing-day" holiday-keepers: at the National Gallery, 60,000; and at the Vernon Gallery and Museum of Art-Manufactures, Marlborough-house, 70,000 visitors.

28.—The *Lily*, having 40 tons of gunpowder on board, blew up at the Calf of Man, where she had been wrecked, killing 25 persons who were on board.

29.—Died, in his seventy-third year, the Rev. Francis Hodgson, Provost of Eton College—a distinguished scholar, poet, and divine.

31. New Year's Eve celebrated at the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for Lunatics, by a series of theatrical amusements provided for the inmates; and the festivities were characterised by joyousness and general decorum: the Asylum publishes its own journal (the *Morning-side Mirror*), the contributors and printers being alike inmates of the institution.—A letter from San Francisco of this date gives a lively account of the success of Miss C. Hayes in the land of gold: diamond rings, fifty-dollar pieces, and gold nuggets were thrown to her on the stage, in lieu of bouquets; and after each concert she was escorted to her hotel with music, banners, and torches.

1853.—JANUARY.

1.—At Marylebone, St. Matthew's Church consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London.

3.—At Warrington Junction, a monster chimney (406 feet high) blown up by repeated charges of gunpowder: at the tenth discharge the fabric was rent from top to bottom, and the 3,500,000 bricks of which it was composed fell to the ground, without injury to any one.—A dreadful collision on the North-Western coal-train and a passenger-train: eight killed, two mortally wounded, and twenty badly injured.

4.—A festival given to the inmates of the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch. The entertainment consisted of tableaux by the officers of the establishment, accompanied by music; also solo singing by several patients; dancing in character, Ethiopian serenading, &c., by attendants. The patients (527 of both sexes) partook of tea, cakes, fruit, and spiced beer; and afterwards danced together.—A grand banquet given to Mr. Ingersoll, the American Minister, at Liverpool: there were about sixty guests, among whom was the Earl of Derby.—At Olney, Bucks, seven houses and a number of labourers' cottages destroyed, by lighted lucifers being placed in the thatched roofs: two lives also lost.

5.—About 620 children of the Lamb and Flag Ragged School, Clerkenwell, regaled with roast beef and plum-pudding.

6.—Earl St. Germans sworn in as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.—The Burmese stockade in the Aung Pass (considered impregnable except by shelling) carried by a *coup de main*, by a small party of the Arracan battalion, under Captain Nuthall, without the loss of a man on the side of the British.

8.—The *Magdalena*, from the West Indies, arrived at Southampton with a freight of £50,000 worth of gold dust; and £1,700,000 in specie. This vessel brought intelligence of the yellow fever raging in the West Indies; and eight of her crew had died of it during the passage home.

9.—On this and the three following days the tide rose to a great height in the Thames, flooding the cellars and kitchens of the houses along the banks. At Kew the grounds were so flooded, that flocks of swans swam under the windows of the dwelling-houses.

10.—Horler, the murderer of his wife, hung at the Old Bailey.

11.—The *Australian* mail-steamer arrived at Plymouth, from Australia, with 222,293 ounces of gold, valued at £880,000, in freight; and £100,000 worth in the hands of passengers; it brought, likewise, the Royal Victoria Nugget, weighing 28 lb. 4 oz., a present to her Majesty from the Government of Melbourne.—Launched at Cowes, the steam-ship *Victis* (1000 tons burthen), constructed on the Messrs. White's "Improved diagonal principle."

16.—Foundation-stone of the Hospital de la Princesa laid at Madrid, in great state, by Isabella II.

17.—592,340 letters passed through the Inland-office.—Died, Mary Barton, known as the "old woman of Eilton," in her 122nd year.—The *British Merchant* ship, laden with oil, &c., on her passage from Cochin for London, destroyed by fire. Smoke was perceived issuing from her hold on the 11th; and, notwithstanding the continuous exertions of the crew, the fire increased until the morning of the 17th, when the flames flying upwards forced the master and crew into the boats which had been kept alongside in readiness; and they were received on board the *Roxburgh Castle*.—A commission *de lunatico inquirendo* held on the Earl of Eldon, and his Lordship pronounced to be of unsound mind.

19.—Intelligence received of great mortality on board the emigrant-ship *Ticonderoga* off Port Phillip heads: 120 passengers having died on the passage, and 200 lying prostrate with fever.—Investiture of the Duke of Northumberland and the Marquis of Londonderry as Knights of the Garter.—Died, the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.—£100 paid for a Cochin-China fowl.

20.—The *Swift* arrived at Portsmouth, from the Pacific, bringing a freight in dollars, bars, and gold-dust, valued at 650,000 dollars: this vessel had been four years and a half in commission, and had sailed over 90,000 miles without losing a single man.—An immense fall of cliff (10,000 tons) at Dover.—The daughter of the late M. H. Hall, of Bridge Bottle-works, paid her father's creditors in full—twenty-five years having elapsed since the bankruptcy.

21.—Died, Dr. Pereira, celebrated as a physician, and as the author of several medical works of repute.

25.—Grand amateur concerts held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on this day and on the 27th: the proceeds (which were large) being devoted to the infirmary of that town.—The *Herald*, a merchant vessel, sunk in the Channel, from collision with a schooner; all on board, with the exception of one man, perished.

26.—Died, Earl of Tyrconnel.—Opening of St. James's Hospital, at Doncaster, founded mainly by Dr. Dunn.

27.—Intelligence received of Pegu having been invested by the Burmese army, and communication between it and the British forces cut off: a passage, however, was subsequently forced, Pegu relieved, and the Burmese driven back with great loss.—Died at Rome the Right Hon. John Parnell, Q.C.

29.—Died, Viscount Melbourne.—The civil marriage of the Emperor of the French with the Countess de Teba, performed at the Tuileries.

30.—The religious ceremony of the French Emperor's marriage celebrated with great pomp at Notre Dame.

FEBRUARY.

1.—At Stewkley, 8 p.m., a magnificent meteor seen, first appearing between Hyades and Orion, and becoming extinct a little to the east of Sirius.

2.—The annual meeting of the Seamen's Hospital Society: during the past year the number of in-patients on board the *Dreadnought* had been 2316, and the out-patients, 1554—seamen of all nations.

3.—Public entry of the new Viceroy (Earl of St. Germans) into Dublin, and cordial reception of his Lordship by the citizens.

5.—Died in his eightieth year, the Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice General of Scotland, and Lord President of the Court of Session.

6.—Procession of the Bœuf-gras at Paris, on this day, and on the 8th, 9th, and 10th: more than usual display: in the fat ox named "Uncle Tom" this year.—Insurrection in Milan: a company of young men, armed with sword-sticks and poignards, sallied forth in the evening, threw themselves upon sentries and patrols, pressed upon the guard-house, assaulted the Viceregal Palace, and were only narrowly prevented from seizing the citadel: the rising was, however, speedily quelled, and the leading insurgents who survived hanged or shot.

7.—Dinner of the Artists' Annual Association for the Protection of British Industry and Copyright—Grand ball given by the French Senate to the Emperor and Empress, at the Palace of the Luxembourg.

8.—Left the Nore, for the Arctic regions, in search of Sir J. Franklin, H.M. sloop the *Rattlesnake*; having on board (besides ample stores and supplies for her own crew for three years) 17,000lb of preserved meats and soups, 15,000lb of preserved vegetables, 2000lb of pickles, 3000lb of cranberries, 1000lb of julienne, and an abundant supply of other anti-scorbutics.

9.—Mozart's Requiem executed (for the first time in England in its entirety) at Exeter-hall by the Sacred Harmonic Society, with great effect.

13.—Three soldiers of the 7th Fusiliers, stationed at Dartmoor Prison, Princetown, lost their lives in a snowdrift on Dartmoor.

14.—Illustrious wreck of the *Queen Victoria* (bound from Liverpool to Dublin) on the Howth Cliffs, near the Bailey Lighthouse, during a heavy snow-storm: 21 lives lost.—The intention of the Government with regard to law reform stated by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords: proposed consolidation of the "Statutes at Large" so that the statutes of the Legislature might be placed before the community in a compact form, and in *language perfectly intelligible to the whole community*.—Opening of the French Legislative Chambers in the Palace of the Tuileries.

15.—At noon, four parhelia seen at Kimbolton, Hunts. The same phenomena, with modifications, believed also at King's Cliffe, Hunts; and at other places in England.

16.—Dissenting demonstration at the London Tavern, at which 400 gentlemen, including 15 Dissenting members of Parliament, were present.—The two Houses of Convocation of the province of Canterbury resumed their sittings, by adjournment from the 17th of November last: an address carried up to the Throne with unusual solemnity: the Convocation being received with the full state of the Court.—Anniversary dinner of the Liverpool Chess-club, held at the Adelphi Hotel in that place; several distinguished players present, and some brilliant games played.

17.—Application made by the Queen's Proctor to the Judge of the Prerogative Court, on behalf of the French Government, for the original will of Napoleon Bonaparte: assent given.—The new schools in connection with the church of St. Thomas, Charterhouse, opened by Earl Granville, President of the Council.

18.—An attempt made by one Libeny, a Hungarian, to assassinate the Emperor of Austria, by stabbing him in the neck with a kitchen-knife.—Died at Dresden, in her eighty-first year, the Princess Pauline Wilhelmine Friederike Louise Fürstin von Pückler-Muskau, née Baroness Pückler-Groditz (ex-wife), Hon. Countess Callenberg.

20.—Abraham Miller, whose Indian name was Pishikee-Oosh-keeshik (or-eyed), died in Canada, aged 115: three days before he died he cut down a good-sized maple-tree for firewood.—A daring robbery committed at Macclesfield by five men, in masks, armed with pistols and bludgeons.

21.—Died, in London (whither he had come to settle the question of synodical action in his diocese), the Right Rev. W. G. Broughton, D.D., Bishop of Sydney.

23.—Arrival in the Downs of the *Three Bells* from Melbourne, with 77,803 oz. of gold, valued at £300,000, on board.—Died, Lieut.-General Sir A. Pilkington, at an advanced age.—Eleven fishermen of Lossiemouth (north of Aberdeen) drowned by the swamping of their boats, close to land.—Died at Nice, after a short illness, the Countess Dowager of Bedford, in her seventy-second year.

24.—Great destruction by a fire on the premises of Messrs. Pawson and Co., wholesale upholsterers, St. Paul's Churchyard: £10,000 in ribbons alone, and altogether property to the value of £50,000 destroyed.

—On the Great Western Railway, three luggage carriages of an express train having, by the breaking of a coupling-hook, been forced off the line, the foremost ran up an embankment in height of fifteen feet, and the following one, fell on the second carriage. It was necessary to force open the carriages to extricate the passengers. One of the directors was killed, and another had some of his ribs fractured and a shoulder dislocated.

25.—Died, Lieut.-General Sir W. S. Whish, aged sixty-six.—A shoal of bottle-nosed whales (about 200) appeared at Athlone, near the entrance of Loch Seaforth; some of which were killed and towed ashore.

26.—Slight shocks of earthquake felt at Forres and Strathglass.

28.—St. George's Church, Doncaster, totally destroyed by fire.—Died, Dr. Charlesworth, especially distinguished for his successful efforts in ameliorating the condition of the insane.

MARCH.

2.—Levee held at St. James's Palace by Prince Albert, on behalf of her Majesty.

3.—Twenty-eight couples (having wedding portions allotted to them, to commemorate the marriage of the Emperor and Empress of the French) married at Notre Dame, by the Archbishop of Paris.

4.—Died, Admiral the Hon. Sir T. B. Capel, aged seventy-seven.—An express train ran off the line on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway: two persons killed, four of four persons, and serious injury to ten others.—Inauguration of Gen. Pierce as President of the United States.

5.—First levee of the season held by the Speaker of the House of Commons.—Died, Sir E. Doughty, Bart., aged seventy-one.

6.—Discovery at the Observatory at Rome of a comet, presenting strong indications of identity with that of 1664.

7.—Direct transmission by the electric telegraph between Paris and London commenced.

8.—A collision on the Bristol and Birmingham branch of the Midland Railway; two carriages broken to pieces; two passengers killed on the spot, and others severely wounded: a verdict of "Manslaughter" found against the guard and under-guard of the train.—At the London and North-Western Railway Company's depôt for engines, at Long-sight, near Manchester, a boiler having given up a kidnapped British subject from the shed at the time, four were killed on the instant, and a dozen seriously injured.—Died, at Rome, in his seventy-sixth year, the Chevalier Restmer, late Hanoverian Minister at the Pontifical Court.

9.—Died, General Sir E. Kerrison, aged seventy-seven.—Levee held at St. James's Palace, by Prince Albert, on behalf of her Majesty.

11.—Kelch Moodah, chief of Medina, Sierra Leone River, refusing to give up a kidnapped British subject —conniving, also, at the slave-trade in defiance of treaty—a sharp fire of shot and shell was opened on the town of Medina, by H.M. brig *Teazer*, assisted by the gun-boats of the *Linnet*, which speedily brought the chief to terms.

12.—Died, at Paris, M. Orfila, in his seventieth year.—Died, at Bognor, Sir G. Sitwell, Bart., aged fifty.

14.—Died, at Vienna, suddenly, General Haynau, aged sixty-seven.

16.—Arrival at Plymouth, from Australia, of the Royal Mail steam-ship *Sydney*, with a freight of gold valued at £800,000.

19.—Alarming fire at Windsor Castle (her Majesty and the Royal Family having arrived there but a few hours); at one time threatening the entire destruction of this magnificent abode of Royalty; but which was happily limited to the north-eastern corner of the Castle—the Prince of Wales's Tower.—Fire at the Chinese Theatre, Whampoa, by which sixty females were burnt to death; many others being seriously injured.—A meeting of ladies at Stafford House, to consider of the transmission of the "Address from the Women of Great Britain and Ireland to the Women of the United States, on the subject of Slavery." The Address, with twenty-six folio volumes containing 562,848 signatures, were inclosed in a strong oaken case.

20.—A fire broke out in the deal yards at Cronstadt, by which damage was done to the amount of £65,000.

22.—The yearly ham fair (on this and the three following days) held upon the Boulevard Bourdon, Paris.—Died at Paris, John Tuesday Wright, Duke of Padua, a "distinguished soldier of the French Republic and Empire."

23.—An explosion at Arley coal-pit, Wigan, by which fifty-eight persons were killed: the bodies of several of the sufferers being blown into fragments.

26.—The annual fair in the Thames Tunnel closed, after five days' amusement, during which time 40,000 persons passed through the Tunnel.

27.—Faint shock of earthquake felt at Hereford and the neighbourhood.

28.—Reception at the Tuileries by the Emperor of the French of a deputation bearing a declaration from "merchants, bankers, traders, and others, of London," of assurance "of the earnest desire for long continuance of cordiality and goodwill between French-men and Englishmen."—Grand ball given to the French Emperor and Empress by the Legislative Body.—Testimonial dinner to Sir G. Grey, at Alnwick; at which a silver candelabrum and salver, subscribed for by 13,000 working men (electors) of Northumberland, were presented to the right hon. Baronet.

30.—Died, aged seventy-one, Mr. H. J. Conyers, known as the "father of the Essex Hunting-field."

31.—Tercentenary anniversary of the Bromsgrove Grammar-school—one of the thirty schools formed by King Edward IV.

APRIL.

1.—Died, in his eighty-fourth year, Mr. James Roche, of Cork; author of "Recollections of Sir Jonah Barrington," and other works.—Sale, by auction, of the "Nelson Correspondence," consisting of 300 letters written by Lord Nelson, and other documents, producing £501 8s. 6d.—Shock of an earthquake, of about two minutes' duration, felt at Portsmouth, and at the Isle of Wight, in England; also with great severity at St. Servan, and at other places in France.

11.—The *Duke of Sutherland* steam-ship screw wrecked at the entrance of the Aberdeen harbour; on which occasion Duncan Christie (steward of the steamer) acted most heroically: he was mainly instrumental in rescuing fifteen persons, mostly women; and was the last to leave the vessel, clinging himself to the warp only just in time to save his own life. Although within speaking distance of the shore, eleven persons perished; five men being also lost in a coble, in a vain endeavour to render assistance.

3.—Died, Lord Skelmersdale, aged eighty-two.

4.—The Bowyer Bell of the city of Edinburgh presented to the Earl of Carlisle.

6.—A new planet discovered in the constellation Sobiesky, by M. Chacornac, Observatory, Marseilles.

7.—Queen Victoria safely delivered of a Prince.

8.—The time-ball of the Electric Telegraph Company, Strand, caused to drop three minutes before the correct time (one o'clock p.m.), by a flash of lightning at Greenwich.

9.—Great festivities in Brussels and throughout Belgium, on account of the Duke de Brabant, Prince Royal of Belgium, attaining his political majority (his eighteenth year).—As Professor Liebig was giving a lecture on chemistry before the Royal family at Munich, a bottle of oxygen gas exploded, and the fragments of glass wounded the Princess Adelgunda of Royal party; the Professor also receiving a trifling injury.

—The Rev. and Highfield-house Observatory, near Nottingham, in the atmosphere of which Mr. Lowe had formerly noticed by Mr. Lowe—namely, a halo, with several mock suns and two prismatic portions of a circle, having the sun for its centre.

11.—Will of Napoleon I. taken from London to Paris, and deposited.—Reception of the Emperor, in the French National Archives.—Launch of the steam-ship *Wellington*, 131, screw line-of-battle ship, in which she was expected to attain a speed of ten knots an hour.

12.—Died, suddenly, Mr. J. Ward, aged seventy-five; having been twenty-seven years master-shipwright at the Dutch dockyards.—Foundation-stone of an extensive model lodging-house laid near Gray's-inn-lane, in the metropolis, under the auspices of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Working Classes: contemplated cost of the building, £9,000.—Died, in his seventy-fifth year, Rear-Admiral Sir T. Fellowes.—Details of the explosion of two steel-pointed columns in O'Byrne's "Naval Biography."

13.—A silver vase presented to Mr. Scholefield, M.P., by the non-electors of Birmingham, as a testimonial of their respect.

16.—Opening of the Great India Peninsula Railway—the first in India.

18.—A paper on optics and mathematics read by Lord Brougham, at the Institute, Paris.

19.—First appearance in the metropolis of the new portrait *Rue and Cry*, received in Scotland-yard from the Manchester police.—Dinner on the anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension Society celebrated at the London Tavern; when subscriptions were received to the amount of £450—being the largest sum ever collected at a festival of this institution.

20.—A grand banquet (one of many) given to Mrs. H. B. Stowe, at the Music-hall, Edinburgh; at which a silver salver was presented to her, formed of the fruits of the "Uncle Tom Penny Offering"), to be appropriated by Mrs. Stowe for the redemption of the slave.

23.—Launch, at Pembroke Dockyard, of H.M. screw-steamer *James Watt*, of 600-horse power; and having an armament of sixty-one 32-pounder guns, seventy-eight 8-inch guns, and one 68 pounder pivot gun.

25.—St. Mark's Church, Regent's-park, consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London.

26.—Launch at Greenock of the *Atrato*, the largest ship in the world; the spar-deck affording a promenade of 350 feet by 38 feet.—Most damaging fire in the shipping on the eastern coast, attended by serious loss of life, occasioned by a succession of heavy gales on this and following days.—Died, General Sir T. G. Pontrenson, aged seventy-nine.—A demonstration in honour of Shakespeare, at Stratford-on-Avon: orations were delivered, odes recited, and a concert held: the proceedings of the day being wound up by a dinner.

27.—Died, at Paris, the celebrated poet and critic, Ludwig Tieck, in his eightieth year.

29.—Destruction of the steamer *Ocean Wave* by fire, above Kingston, Jamaica West: twenty-eight persons perished.—The Ocean Penny Postage established in Manchester (opened on the 26th) closed, with a gross amount exceeding £1000.

30.—Died, in his seventy-ninth year, the Very Rev. G. Butler, Dean of Peterborough, a man of great and varied attainments.—Consecration of St. John's Angell-town, North Brixton, consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester: this sacred edifice was built at the sole expense of Mr. W. Dorrell Farmer-hill, on ground granted by Mr. Angell, of Rumsey House, Wilts.—Explosion of gunpowder at a house at Wigan, by which three lives were lost; two servant girls and three children extricated alive, and but slightly hurt, from under the tottering ruins, amidst which lay three half-casks of gunpowder—one merely covered with a piece of coarse canvas; and an infant found upon a heap of rubbish at the back of the house as marvellously preserved.

MAY.

4.—Explosion of one of the boilers of the York-street Flax-spinning Company; by which two boys were killed, and five others seriously wounded.

6.—Died, at Micklefield, Yorkshire, aged 107, William Hurst, a farm-labourer: he could read a newspaper without glasses, and his memory was unimpaired, up to the period of his death.

6.—Presentation to M. Kossuth of the "Shakspeare Testimonial," at the London Tavern; on which occasion the illustrious Hungarian was most rapturously received by an influential meeting.—Died, aged eighty, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Arbuthnot; his military services had extended over a lengthened and important period.—A great chess meeting held at Manchester on this and the following day; at which several tough single games and "double consultation matches" were played; matters being pleasantly wound up by a dinner, at which Mr. Staunton gave a challenge to all the world.—Completion of the submarine electric telegraph from Dover to Ostend at one p.m.: a message being sent direct through to London announcing the happy result.

7.—Died, off Land's-end, Lady Dalhousie (wife of the Governor-General of India), on her return from India to England.

10.—Upwards of £50,000 raised by the sale of property in the Irish Encumbered Estates Court.—Consecration, by the Lord Bishop of London, of St. Ann's Church, Highgate; cost £7000; built and endowed at the sole expense of Miss Anne Barnett, as a memorial church to a deceased brother.

11.—Celebration of the 199th anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy: £3012 disbursed to the sons and daughters of clergymen during 1852.

12.—The Dublin Industrial Exhibition opened with great pomp and circumstance by the Lord-Lieutenant.

17.—A verdict of "Manslaughter" found by a coroner's jury, against the Directors of the York and North-Midland Railway, in relation to the accident occurring on that line on the 6th instant.—Laid, at Hull, the first stone of a public subscription library; also, with masonic honours, of a hall and museum for the Literary and Philosophical Society of that town.—The North Shore cotton-mill, Liverpool, burnt to the ground: loss estimated at from £50,000 to £60,000.—Information received of a frightful accident on the New York and Erie Railway (U.S.), caused by the carelessness of the engineer. Four passenger and two baggage cars ran off a drawbridge into the Norwalk River; and 24 persons were killed, being either crushed to death or drowned.

18.—A London cab, who had carelessly left a bag containing 1000 sovereigns in a cab, on hurrying to the Excise-office, found the cab-driver (Mr. Charles Neale), in the act of handing over the gold to the proper authorities.

22.—Death of Sir R. Comyn, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Madras, aged sixty-one.

24.—Launch, at Blackwall, of the *Himalaya* screw steam-ship: 3550 tons burden, and engines of 700-horse power.—A verdict of "Manslaughter" brought by a coroner's jury against the Hon. F. Scott, M.P., and Mr. Beattie, in regard to a death which occurred on the 14th inst. on the South-Western Railway.—Discovery of a Roman sarcophagus near Haydock-grove, Mimms. Several sculptured stones belonging to sepulchral edifices of the same date found near the spot.—Death of Mr. Conway (in his eighty-sixth year), for many years editor and proprietor of the *Dublin Evening Post*.

25.—Completion of the laying down the submarine telegraph cable between Great Britain and Ireland, and a message despatched by means thereof to the Lord-Lieutenant.—At Hampstead, from ten a.m. to noon, the sun was seen surrounded by an iridical halo, presenting all the prismatic colours which are usually intersected by a silvery-white halo; the rainbow-coloured halo being reflected—thus forming three distinct halos.

27.—Died, Vice-Admiral Sir F. Mason, aged seventy-four.

28.—Died, Lieut.-Colonel F. Fuller, aged sixty-two.—Sale by auction of the pictures of the late King Louis Philippe (including the Spanish Gallery collection and the Standish Gallery) concluded, realising £60,000.

31.—Completion of the submarine electric telegraph between England and Holland, although a long gale during the laying down, only 4¾ miles length extra of cable was expended, in deviations from the straight course, in a distance of 115 miles.

JUNE.

1.—Second match of the season of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, resulting in the *Sverige* first rounding the flag, closely followed by the *Rosalind*; the course, 166 miles, having been considerably added to last year's course. In consequence, however, of the *Sverige* having fouled the *Rosalind*, the latter was awarded the prize.

2.—Explosion of one of the boilers of the *Times* steamer in Dublin Bay, with 303 deck passengers, upon whom the contents of the steam and boiling water, bursting up from the midship hatch, descended, shockingly scalding a large number, and killing eleven: Mr. Haigh, Government engineer surveyor, committed to prison on a charge of "Manslaughter," for not making a proper inspection of the boiler.—Death of Earl Ducie, aged fifty-one, a liberal patron of agriculture, and inventor of many family implements of extensive use.—Death of General Lord Dacre, in his seventy-sixth year.

3.—Judgment given in the long-pending case of Lumley *v.* Gye, in favour of the plaintiff.—Ministerial plan regarding the future government of India brought before the House of Commons by Sir C. Wood: directors to be reduced to eighteen—six to be nominated by the Crown for periods of five years, and ten years in India; the directors to have each £500 yearly, and the chairman £800; all patronage and right of nomination to be abolished; and the Board of Control, retaining its share in the administration of Indian affairs, to submit an annual statement thereof to Parliament.

4.—Mountjoy completed his task of walking 68 miles a day for six consecutive days, with ease.

7.—Death of Mr. Joseph Cottle (aged 84), known for his literary labours.—Lord Derby installed as Chancellor of Oxford University.—Honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law conferred upon thirteen persons on the occasion.

8.—A conversazione given at the Mansion-house, by the Lord Mayor, to more than 1000 lacies and gentlemen; including the chief magistrates from about 80 of our principal towns, and the representatives of mechanics' and literary and scientific institutions.—Died, Major-General H. Vyse, in his sixty-ninth year.

9.—Riot by Roman Catholics in Montreal, on the occasion of a lecture by Father Gavazzi: seventeen of the rioters killed, and many seriously wounded. (A disturbance, from the same cause, had occurred at Quebec on the 4th—unattended, however, with loss of life—in which the latter was roughly handled.)

13.—Entertainment given to Commodore Vanderbilt (U.S.), at Southampton, the Mayor presiding.

14.—Second levee-drawingroom of the season held by her Majesty.—Session of the States General of Holland opened by the King in a speech, emphatically inculcating religious forbearance.—Chobham Common taken possession of by the troops appointed to bivouac there (8,000 of all arms) with great military pomp.

15.—State ball given by the Queen, for which 1900 invitations were issued.—Tercentenary Commemoration of Christ's Hospital by the Benevolent Society of Blues with great eclat at the Hall of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

16. Foundation-stone of an Asylum for Idiots laid by Prince Albert at Earlswood.—Several ladies laid upon the foundation-stone purses containing sums varying from five to sixty guineas; thirty gentlemen subscribed £100 each; and altogether £2,000 was realised.—The ultimatum of Russia finally rejected by the Porte.

18.—First field-day of the troops bivouacked on Chobham Common.—Died, Mr. Pierce Connell, eldest son of the celebrated Mr. Daniel O'Connell.—Died, Marquis of Huntly, in his ninety-second year.

21.—First visit of the Queen to Chobham Camp; when the troops were marshalled before her Majesty and 100,000 spectators.

22.—Presentation of a silver vase (value £400) to the Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt by some of the electors of Lambeth; which borough he had represented twenty years.

23.—The Queen held her third Drawingroom for the season.

THE GETTY CENTER LIBRARY

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THE NEW MINISTRY.

THE new Ministry, of which the composition was officially announced by the Earl of Aberdeen on Monday evening last, is one that appears destined to a long and vigorous existence. Its policy was tersely and truly expressed by the new Premier. "No Government," said the noble Earl, "is now possible in this country except a Conservative Government—and, what is equally true, no Government is now possible except a Liberal Government." The old terms of Conservative and Liberal have lost their former significancy. They may be convenient to a few, but they are vague or distasteful to the many; who look upon them as idle distinctions, which have no real meaning; or as mischievous shibboleths 'which prevent men from acting together who are able to perform good service to the Crown and to the country." Public opinion has long pointed to the result which we now behold—a union of moderate and experienced statesmen; a coalition (we have no better word) of men of honour, of character, of judgment, and of sagacity. The time requires the services of men wedded to no theories; entangled with no foregone conclusions of exploded policy, stronger over their minds than reason and public necessity; of practical men, living in a practical age, and bringing to the conduct of public affairs the sound intellect and the conscientious discharge of duty which they apply to the private concerns of life. Such a Ministry the country has at length obtained. It boasts for its leaders men long accustomed to serve under the guidance of Lord John Russell, and men equally eminent who rendered invaluable service to their country during the period that the late Sir Robert Peel was Prime Minister. It would be unjust to record the formation of a Ministry comprising so many eminent men, formerly more or less opposed to each other, without paying a respectful tribute to the utter unselfishness which they have exhibited in accepting office. Lord John Russell—once Prime Minister—has consented, on public grounds, to fill a minor position. Lord Palmerston, whose name is identified throughout Europe with a vigorous and far-seeing Continental policy, has consented, for the same high reasons, to waive his claim to the seals of the Foreign-office, and to serve his country in another department. The same patriotic abnegation of self has been displayed by Sir James Graham and other Ministers. We may reasonably hope, for these and other reasons, that the era of useful statesmanship has commenced. It was time that the long reign of party obstructiveness should close, and that representative Government—misunderstood, discredited, or maligned throughout Europe—should receive in its birthplace and home a satisfactory proof that no other form of Government is fitted to be permanently conducive to the social and moral progress of a great and intelligent people. The parliamentary history of England, since the overthrow of the Peel Administration in 1846, is indeed full of lessons to all civilised States. The evolutions and revolutions of party—ending, as they have done, in the tardy conversion of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli and their followers to sound economic principles—the patient and respectful acquiescence of the country in such a Government as the last, until Parliament constitutionally and regularly disapproved of it—and the installation of the present Ministry amid the respect and hopefulness of the people—the perfect working, if we may so phrase it, of the State machine—may well make the nation thankful and proud of its position as the oldest and freest of constitutional States—the teacher and the exemplar of the world.

The only fear expressed with reference to the new Ministry is one that, of itself, is a high tribute to the genius and the ability of the men who compose it. "Where," cry the critics, "are the common soldiers of the Ministerial regiment? Aberdeen, Russell, Gladstone, Palmerston, Graham, Newcastle, Herbert—these are generals and field-marshals. The rank and file is nowhere to be found. Such men are accustomed to command, and will not be willing to obey. They are each too clever and too ambitious to serve, and will inevitably quarrel for power and for predominancy: they will fall to pieces from excess of strength." Such criticism does injustice to the high public spirit and fine sense of honour and duty, which have led the foremost statesmen of our age and country to forego some inessential differences of opinion at the call of their Sovereign; and to unite in the formation of a strong and wisely Liberal, yet strictly Conservative, Government. The critics do not remember that one great and inexorable question—which has vexed the hearts and distracted the minds of English politicians, from the peace of Waterloo to the installation of the Derby Ministry—has been brought to a solution. that Protection—as a tax upon bread for the supposed benefit of a few, and to the real misery of the many, and the discontent of all—is dead, and buried at a cross-road in the place of ignominy; and that no other question equally clamorous is reserved for consideration in the present day. Those questions that remain for discussion are, doubtless, difficult enough, and will excite that amount of party warfare which is conducive to the wholesomeness of the political atmosphere in a free country like this; but they are not of a kind to dissever the links which bind together conscientious and intelligent men in the discharge of public duty. The late illustrious Sir Robert Peel, amid the many eminent services which he rendered to this nation, cleared away much obsolete rubbish from the minds, not only of the men who formed the party with which he began life, but of the parties which opposed, or, but coldly supported him in later times. He left the ground clear for new and better combinations than he found, or conducted; and, at the sacrifice of himself, inaugurated a new *régime* and a new system. That system was the system of the practical and the safe;—the system of living fact, as opposed to that of dead theory. All our present statesmen feel, or will feel, the advantage of that great revolution, or renovation, which he accomplished; and the most eminent of them are already devoting themselves with praiseworthy zeal, to the task reserved for them, irrespective of party cries and party obstructions. The Earl of Aberdeen, in his address to the House of Peers; Lord John Russell, in his electoral manifesto to the citizens of London; and several of the other Ministers, in their addresses to their constituency, have sketched the line of duty which the new Government feels itself bound to follow, and enumerated the various questions that will demand its advocacy. The Ministers have succeeded to power at a time when the public mind is ripe to aid them in the wise and practicable reforms which they announce. The cause of religious liberty needs but little at their hands—but that little it will receive The cause of civil liberty needs something more. "The progress of the working-classes in knowledge and intelligence ought," says Lord John Russell, "to be accompanied by an increased share of political power;" and that power, based upon property and intelligence, will be accorded to them. It is evident, however, that this question, linked as it is with that of Parliamentary Reform in general, will not be rashly or prematurely brought before the public. Before a new Reform Bill, however slightly in advance of that passed in the year 1832, can be made acceptable to Conservatism on the one hand, and to the unenfranchised people on the other, much truth remains to be promulgated, and much error to be combated and disproved. But the question will grow, and will be debated, it is to be hoped, not with anger and passion, as the last Reform Bill was, but with the sober and thoughtful anxiety which its importance demands. Social progress and financial reform are subjects of more immediate interest. They include the education of the people—the amendment of the judicial system, whether of common or ecclesiastical law, or of equity—the extension of sanitary legislation—and a revision and readjustment of our fiscal code, in such a manner as shall free industry and commerce from undue pressure, give scope to enterprise, and allow the national energies the wholesome expansion

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which they need. All these questions, numerous and important as they are, will receive attention. Many of them—in particular the education of the people, and the remission of Excise and other taxes, which prevent the employment of labour—are questions of urgency that admit of no delay. In addition to these are the questions of colonial and foreign policy, and the national security, which must no longer be emperilled amid the armaments of Europe. In these respects also we may, without being over sanguine, confidently trust that our affairs are in good keeping. The Ministry is strong in administrative talent. Every member of the Cabinet is a master of his business, and brings character, experience, and ability to the performance of great duties, at a time when England more than ever needs all these qualities in her statesmen.

THE NEW PREMIER.—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

In the course of a long life, spent more or less in the public service, the Earl of Aberdeen has played an important, though not a prominent or ostentatious part in state affairs. The weight he had acquired, from his experience and probity, is best attested by the readiness with which the chief men of different parties consented to take office under him.

George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen in the Peerage of Scotland, and Viscount Gordon in that of the United Kingdom, is the son of the late Lord Haddo, and grandson of the third Earl of Aberdeen, by the youngest daughter of W. Baird, Esq., of Newbyth. He was born at Edinburgh, in the year 1784; so that, as he observed a few days back in addressing the House of Lords, he is not far short of seventy years old—an advanced age at which to undertake the cares of the Prime Ministership of a great empire.

His Lordship's early education was completed at Harrow, whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge. Here he graduated as M.A. in 1804. Having succeeded to the Scotch titles in 1801, he proceeded upon an extensive foreign tour, during which his faculties, previously improved by his university and home education, became ripened by actual contact with the world. He visited France, Italy, and Germany—the conventional lands to which the nobility and the wealthy of his early days confined their peregrinations; but the young Lord broke through the trammels of custom, and, burning with a desire to visit those classic countries with which in imagination he had become so well acquainted during the progress of his studies, he passed to Greece, returning to England, in 1804, with his mind richly stored with information, and more particularly with all that knowledge which relates to art. The good use which the young Lord had made of his opportunities did not long remain unrecognised; for, in 1806, he was chosen one of the Representative Peers of Scotland—an honour which was repeated in 1807, and again in 1812, his return on the last occasion being carried by the largest number of votes.

An evidence of his advancing reputation had been afforded in the previous year. He was chosen to move the Address in the House of Lords, in answer to the Prince Regent's Speech. This was on the 12th of February, 1811; and his speech on the occasion was characterised by more than the ordinary ability which generally attaches to these first parliamentary effusions. We will take one passage, in which he strongly urges the prosecution of the Peninsular War. "If he were asked (he said) what we had done by our campaign in that country, he would answer, that we had withdrawn a numerous and formidable army from the country of Spain, commanded by one of the most eminent and most fortunate of the Generals in the service of France; that we had baffled the first attack of that powerful army so commanded, and gained a glorious triumph; that we had preserved from the invaders the capital and a large portion of the country of Portugal; that we still presented to them the formidable front of defiance, and held them in a state of disgraceful inactivity. If their Lordships recollected the various gloomy predictions of ill-success which had been delivered in the course of the last session, it must be admitted that the results of the operations in Portugal had surpassed even the general hopes. What we had still to do depended on future occurrences. They might expect, on this subject, a repetition of all those melancholy prognostics and forebodings which they had already heard; but he was ready to say that, instead of giving in to such prognostics, he should much rather adhere to the hopes derived from the accounts of our brave commander Lord Wellington himself, and the expectations and high spirits of his whole army. However he might be induced to pay every respect to the wisdom, the talents, and foresight of others who entertained gloomy opinions on this point, he must be permitted to indulge strong doubts of the correctness of such opinions after the failure of former predictions, and upon a fair review of what had already passed. To continue, therefore, to afford every assistance to the nations of the Peninsula was, he contended, not only sound policy, but the most effectual mode of promoting the best interests of this country." In this speech, also, the Earl of Aberdeen uttered the sentiment that the claims of the Roman Catholics, when considered, ought to be dealt with in a spirit of "conciliation, moderation, and liberality;" but, in the "then position of affairs," he objected to the subject being entertained. In the following year his Lordship spoke upon this and other subjects affecting Ireland.

In 1813 the Earl of Aberdeen was appointed Ambassador at the Court of Vienna. Joining the allied army on the frontiers of Bohemia, he subsequently accompanied the Emperor of Austria throughout the campaign, and ultimately he signed the treaty of Paris on behalf of this country. His diplomatic services were conducted so greatly to the satisfaction of his Government and Sovereign, that, on the conclusion of the war, he was created a British Peer, his patent, as Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, bearing date the 1st of June, 1814. From this period, until 1828, when he joined the Administration of the Duke of Wellington, in the coveted office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, his Lordship did not take a very prominent part in the exciting Parliamentary discussions. He was soon transferred from the agreeable office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to the more responsible post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, his appointment dating from the month of May, 1828. He held the seals of this office until November 1830.

The foreign policy of the Earl of Aberdeen has been subjected to severe criticism and animadversion. As he had been our Minister at Vienna at the time of the great European settlement, when we were ranged on the side of the Continental Sovereigns, and as he now appeared as the Foreign Secretary under a Tory Prime Minister, he was naturally supposed by the earnest advocates of popular freedom on the Continent to be a devoted adherent of the policy of the anti-Constitutional party. On the other hand it was assumed, that the statesmen of the school of Canning were devoted to the cause of the Constitutionalists. In regard to both there was misapprehension. Lord Aberdeen was not so decidedly a supporter of "despotic" principles, nor were the pupils of Canning so disinterestedly the friends of freedom. Lord Aberdeen's support of the autocratic Sovereigns extended no farther than the maintenance of the principle of non-intervention; the frank and unreserved recognition of the *de facto* Sovereign of each country, without reference to internal agitation for changes of Government. We speak, of course, of the noble Earl's public acts, not of his private sentiments. The pupils of Canning, on the other hand—of whom Lord Palmerston was the most distinguished—did extend their sympathy to those who were struggling for Constitutional Government; but they did so not merely from their love of freedom, but also because they thought that the material interests of the empire might be served by extended influence over the sympathies of foreign Governments and peoples.

In the course of his first administration of the foreign affairs of this country, the Earl of Aberdeen exemplified in his own proceedings the position we have just laid down. The legitimate Sovereigns were in the ascendant, and with them he was on terms of cordiality in his public capacity. But events occurred, a few months before his resignation, which tested the principle of non-interference. The revolution of 1830 in France having led the way to the throne for the Orleans dynasty, Lord Aberdeen, as the organ of the Ministry of the Duke of Wellington, at once recognised the new Sovereign. Intermediately, had occurred that "untoward event" the Battle of Navarino; and the general foreign policy of the country required no ordinary firmness and skill for its adequate management.

It is almost needless to say that the Earl of Aberdeen, who had always been friendly to religious freedom, cordially supported the Emancipation Act and the Tests and Corporations Acts repeal.

The downfal of the Wellington Administration, at the close of 1830, of course led to the resignation of Lord Aberdeen. During the two previous years, his policy had been assailed by Lord Palmerston, until lately his colleague. In June, 1829, and again in March, 1830, the noble Viscount had delivered brilliant and powerful speeches condemnatory of the apathy exhibited by England, herself so much the gainer by freedom, towards those nations of the Continent which were struggling for Constitutional freedom. When, in 1830, Lord Palmerston was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Aberdeen was converted into the assailant—conceiving, as he did, that our interference compromised ourselves, without helping the objects of our sympathy.

The noble Earl was very severe on the Spanish and Portuguese policy of Lord Palmerston; and he generally protested against our attempts to domineer over the councils of other nations.

When, in the year 1834, the Whigs were dismissed, and Sir Robert Peel formed a Government, the Earl of Aberdeen did not resume his old post at the Foreign-office, which was held by the Duke of Wellington, but he accepted office as Colonial Secretary. He entered cordially into the spirit of the Tamworth manifesto, and thenceforth became a political disciple and ally of Sir Robert Peel.

With the resumption of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs by Lord Palmerston, re-commenced the political opposition of the Earl of Aberdeen.

The interference of this country in the affairs of Spain, and more especially the general administration of Foreign Affairs by Lord Palmerston, became, in the year 1837, the subject of debate in both Houses of Parliament. The Earl of Aberdeen spoke in the House of Lords on the 27th of April of that year, upon a motion originated by Lord Alvanley, which opened up the whole question. Attacking the Government for their construction of the quadruple treaty, and deprecating as visionary the attempt on the part of one country to secure the internal peace of another, his Lordship asked—"Did not this attempt to make ourselves answerable for the pacification of Spain amount to rendering ourselves responsible for the acts of the Spanish Government, even if those acts extended to the confiscation of the property of the Church, the sending forth the inhabitants of the religious houses to beg, and driving them even to destitution and death? The scheme of the Ministry was unprecedented in the history of the country. How had they pacified Greece? They had drawn a line—they had separated the population on the two sides of that line, and they had said, 'You shall keep the peace; you shall neither of you pass this line; or, if you do, we will attack you.' And so with Holland and Belgium. But, with regard to Spain, they had given that country a mere gratuitous pledge of assistance; and he asked if that pledge were to be permanent under all changes of Government (and they had already had one Government changed, and an anarchical regime, founded on military insurrection, established in its stead)—where, in the name of common-sense, was their assistance to end? If their object were the restoration of the internal peace of Spain, then, in case the Government of Spain were avowedly a republic, as it was gradually becoming at present—nay, even in the case of Don Carlos being at Madrid, the treaty must go on indefinitely, so long as a single smuggler was to be found in any Spain. Ministers had made this country party, or rather auxiliary, to a war, in which not only had we no interest, but in which it was not even pretended that either our safety or that of Spain was concerned. We had made ourselves a party to one of the most brutalising and demoralising wars that had ever disgraced humanity." Lord Aberdeen then asked Lord Melbourne to state his opinion frankly, whether he did not think that all classes in this country felt disgust at our Government having taken share in the contest? Lord Minto replied on the part of the Government; but the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston had a few days before been sanctioned by a vote of the House of Commons. One more passage, which we will quote, bears somewhat closely upon the possible disagreements which may be found in Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet of to-day. Again attacking Lord Palmerston, Lord Aberdeen said, "that, to his humble comprehension, it appeared that, throughout the whole extent of the British empire, the only real approbation of this policy was to be found in Downing-street. He would go further, and say that murmurs as to its expediency and propriety were even heard there; and that the only real smile of satisfaction at its continuance was to be found at the Foreign-office."

The noble Earl, in 1838, made a short speech in favour of Lord Brougham's motion for copies of the orders that had been issued by Lord Minto, as the head of the Admiralty, to British cruisers on the coast of Spain, to prevent the access to Spanish ports of Sardinian and Dutch vessels, if suspected to bear stores for Don Carlos. His opinion was that the country should understand the real position in which it was placed by the policy of Lord Palmerston.

In the course of the same year, Lord Aberdeen called the attention of the House of Peers to the condition of the Church of Scotland. In the course of his speech, which embraced a very lucid history of the question, the noble Earl very strongly took the side of those who advocated the "territorial system of the Established Church," and expressed himself unable to understand the course taken by the seceders. He condemned in the strongest terms, as an act of spoliation, the plea of the Melbourne Government to apply certain funds, known as Bishop's rents, to the endowment of new churches.

In the year 1840, the noble Earl proposed a bill to the House of Lords, in the hope of effecting a settlement of this question, but it was withdrawn. In the course of the next year, the subject was again raised in the House of Lords by the Earl of Dalhousie, when Lord Aberdeen was asked whether he meant to re-introduce the Bill. He declined to do so, on the ground that the extreme party in the Scotch church were evidently bent on destroying all patronage, to which length he could not go; so that it was useless for him to interfere. Throughout the discussions on this question, Lord Aberdeen evinced a desire to conciliate, short of submitting to the extreme demands of the non-intrusionists. Out of this measure there arose a long correspondence between Lord Aberdeen, Dr. Chalmers, and the secretaries of the Non-Intrusion Committee, spreading over the interval between January and May, 1840. It was still the desire of Lord Aberdeen that this correspondence was printed and published.

Towards the close of the same year, the Earl of Aberdeen was nominated by Sir Robert Peel to the Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs—a post which he continued to hold till 1846. He acted on the same general principle that had guided him on previous occasions, but with a stronger leaning to the maintenance of the *status quo* in the various countries of the Continent than had actuated Lord Palmerston. On home questions he gave a steady and cordial support to Sir Robert Peel, especially in his proposal to repeal the Corn-laws.

In a debate in the House of Lords, on January, 1846, involving the motives for the temporary resignation, during the recess of the Government, of Sir R. Peel, Lord Beaumont demanded to know the reasons which had made converts of certain members of Sir R. Peel's Cabinet, especially designating the Earls of Aberdeen, Ripon, and Haddington. The Earl of Aberdeen replied on his own behalf:—"When my right hon. friend (Sir R. Peel), early in November, made that proposal to the Government which has been alluded to (Corn-law Repeal), *I gave it my cordial and unhesitating assent.* It would not be proper at this moment to enter into the reasons which induced me to come to that opinion; but, such is the opinion which I then entertained, and which I entertain now."

Lord Aberdeen's share in the Convention with America on the subject of the Oregon territory was alluded to by the noble Earl, in reply to some interrogatories from Lord Brougham. "When I saw (he said) that the Senate and the House of Representatives had adopted resolutions in such a conciliatory and friendly disposition, I did not delay for a moment; but, putting aside all ideas of diplomatic etiquette which might have led me to expect that some steps would be taken on the other side, I prepared the draught of a Convention, which was sent by the packet of the 18th of May to Mr. Pakenham, to be proposed for the acceptance of the United States Government. That Convention has been accepted." In the same spirit of conciliation, which his adversaries denounced as unworthy concessions, did Lord Aberdeen conduct the general foreign policy of the empire, while he still retained office. He resigned in 1846.

Out of office, Lord Aberdeen resumed his antagonism to the policy of Lord Palmerston; and, at the death of Sir Robert Peel, he was at once regarded as the nominal, if not the actual head of the Peelite party.

In the discussions on the Greek question, which agitated Europe during the year 1850, the Earl of Aberdeen took a somewhat prominent part. Admitting the great blame to which the Greek Government was liable for the non-fulfilment of its engagements, and the evasion of our demands with so much duplicity, he gave it as his opinion that our claims were not indisputable, although they might be just. Our proceedings in connection with the affair had been violent. Going into a criticism of the points connected with the disputed cession of the islands of Elaphonisi and Sapienza, he observed that France and Russia had guaranteed the integrity of Greece, and Greece might not think she ought to place in our possession the islands we claimed without the consent of the guaranteeing powers. (And here the noble Lord attempted a pun). It might be better, he said, for our Government to be in possession of Sapienza, but even wisdom is only to be obtained by legitimate means. On a subsequent occasion, during the same session, the noble Lord again expressed his views on Lord Palmerston's policy, denouncing our continual efforts to rival French influence in Greece as rash and indefensible. "You have (he said, "the whole of Greece to consider France as its protector against British violence; and you are yourselves receiving lessons of moderation and justice from France—from revolutionary and Republican France, with a Bonaparte at her head. If England had not accepted the mediation of France, France must unavoidably have placed herself in an attitude of hostility towards England, or the French Government must have been shaken to its foundations—if foundations it has any." Again, when Lord Stanley brought the subject formally under the notice of the House of Lords, the Earl of Aberdeen spoke strongly in condemnation of the policy pursued by his rival, Lord Palmerston. The recent proceedings in the Greek waters, he contended, had excited one universal cry of indignation throughout Europe; and when he looked at our relations with Europe generally, he found them in an unprecedented condition; but there was this consolation, that the nations of the Continent fortunately separated the conduct of her Majesty's Government from the feelings of the English people.

Besides his Scottish title of Earl of Aberdeen and his English peerage as Viscount Gordon, Lord Aberdeen is, in the peerage of Scotland, Viscount Formartine, and Baron of Haddo, Methlic, Tarves, and Kellie; all of the creation of 1682, which is also the date of the Earldom. He is a Baronet of Scotland, of the date 1642. The first Earl was Lord Chancellor of Scotland in 1682.

Lord Aberdeen married, in the year 1805, the daughter of the first Marquis of Abercorn. She died in 1812. He married, in 1815, the daughter of the Hon. John Douglas, relict of James Viscount Hamilton, and mother of the second Marquis of Abercorn. This lady died in 1832.

Lord Aberdeen was made a Knight of the Thistle in 1808, and a Privy Councillor in 1814. In 1827 he was elected Chancellor of the University and King's College, Aberdeen; in 1846 he was appointed Ranger of Greenwich-park, and in 1847 became Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. In the same year he resigned the Presidentship of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, which he had held since the year 1812. In the year 1820, he had excited much interest in the society by exhibiting the Household Book of King James I.—a valuable addition to our knowledge of the domestic economy of the age in which that Monarch lived.

We have alluded to the noble Earl's taste for art. His Lordship's work on "Grecian Architecture," much admired for its refined taste and knowledge, remains a monument to his having there controverted Burke's definition and theory of "associated ideas." The allusion of Lord Byron to "The travelled Thane—Athenian Aberdeen," will be fresh in the memory of every reader. A literary man he is more accomplished than anxious for fame. Although of an extremely retiring disposition, when he does appear in public, on festive or commemorative occasions, he invariably proves his superiority. He is also quite capable of unbending from the responsibilities of office, and of entering into the full spirit of convivial meetings. Those who were present when he presided at the dinner intended to promote a national monument to Burns, declare that a better chairman—one more capable of blending social enjoyments with the necessary objects of such meetings—could not be found.

The Earl of Aberdeen is of a grave and staid demeanour. His chief characteristic is self-control; and his sagacity has been approved during a long and useful public life. As a speaker he is impressive rather than emphatic, and commands respect by his quiet unobtrusive dignity, and evident mastery of his subject.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE MINISTERIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

On Monday, the Earl of ABERDEEN entered into a statement of the circumstances under which the Government had acceded to office, and of the policy which they intended to pursue. With respect to the charge of conspiracy brought against him by Lord Derby, his Lordship said—"My share in such a conspiracy was not for the purpose of ejecting the noble Lord from office, but for the purpose of keeping him in office. When it appeared, from the ambiguous and uncertain nature of an important paragraph in her Majesty's Speech that it was indispensably necessary that an Amendment should be moved, or some declaration made, of the advantages of Free-trade, my only anxiety was that the terms of that resolution should be such as the noble Lords opposite and their colleagues might adopt consistently with their own declarations, and without doing violence to their own feelings. Those terms were framed and adopted; and I conceived that they met the effect intended by those who prepared them—namely, that of enabling the noble Lords to continue to hold the offices which they then held; and, by the assistance and the votes of the very conspirators themselves, they were so enabled to continue to hold those offices. My Lords, if any further evidence were required of the nature of that conspiracy, I have to state that, precisely at that time, I had myself taken measures to engage a residence at Nice, with the firm determination of passing a few winter months upon the shores of the Mediterranean." The resignation of Ministers and the summons from her Majesty were altogether unanticipated on his part; but when those events took place he felt it his duty to undertake the formation of a Government. In the course of a week he succeeded in forming a list, which had obtained the approbation of her Majesty, and now stood for the judgment of the country. Passing to the proposed policy of the Government, his Lordship observed that, with regard to the foreign department, the same policy had been pursued by this country for the last thirty years, differing only in some slight degree as to the modes of execution. That policy was to admit the perfect freedom and independence of every country of Europe, whatever form of government it might choose to adopt, and especially to maintain peace. At the present time, however, the Government were not disposed to relax those measures of defence which the honour of the country might seem to require. The commercial system which they proposed would be founded on the maintenance and extension of the principles of Free-trade as established by Sir Robert Peel, to which his Lordship—without entering upon the general question of direct or indirect taxation—said he believed that they owed the present prosperity of the country. Another great object of the Government would be the extension of National Education. All parties seemed to agree as to the propriety of the principle, and to differ only as to the mode of working it out. It would be the aim of the Government to give the Church its legitimate influence in a general and universal system of education, without any interference with that freedom of religious opinion which was the right of every person in the empire. Alluding to the proposed law reforms of the late Government, he expressed the intention of the present Government to follow in the same track. His Lordship next announced the intention of the Ministers to deal with the question of the representation of the people; remarking that no Government was now possible in this country but a Conservative Government, at the same time that no Government was possible but a Liberal Government. He (Lord

Aberdeen) would never have associated himself with Lord John Russell, unless he had believed him to be a Conservative; and Lord John Russell would never have associated himself with him (Lord Aberdeen) unless he had believed him to be a Liberal. The two were mere party terms, and it was necessary that the measures of the Government should be both one and the other. Alluding to the remarks made by Lord Derby on a recent occasion respecting the progress of democracy, Lord Aberdeen denied that they had anything to apprehend on that score. The country was never more quiet, contented, and prosperous than at the present moment—a result which he believed to be mainly caused by the establishment of the commercial system of Sir Robert Peel. In conclusion, his Lordship lamented that Lord Derby should entertain any hostile intentions towards the Government, which, on the policy which it proposed to pursue, had for its object the general good of the people in and that the House adjourn to the 16th of February.

The Earl of DERBY addressed the House, discussing his rather informal rising on such an occasion, by saying that the personal references of the Premier to him, and the denials which his late assertions had received from other quarters, required that he should reiterate and sustain the charge which he had made on resigning office—that, from the commencement of the session, there had been a combination among different parties to overthrow his Government. He could not urge that charge further against the Premier after the denial given; but he justified the charge generally by quoting Sir James Graham's speech at [illegible] to the effect that the issue before the country at the [illegible] simply whether the people had or had not confidence in the Government of the Earl of Derby, and by detailing the course taken by Sir James Graham in advising Mr. Villiers to move his Resolution. Not [illegible] assenting, in the first instance, with Lords J. Russell and Aberdeen, to Mr. Villiers's resolution, while it contained those words which it was known the Government could not have supported. No doubt the party to which the present Premier was connected deserted Mr. Villiers, and voted for the resolution, which was not offensive to the Government; but they had early done so after Lord Palmerston had intervened; and it was the true time what Lord Aberdeen now said, that the object was to record the principle of Free trade in such a way as to make their record unanimous, how was it then that no party Sir James Graham did not consult in drawing up the resolution Mr. Villiers originally left to his keeping was the party of the Government? Passing from this quasi-historical narrative, his Lordship commented on Lord Aberdeen's speech, regretted the vagueness of the programme of measures, and expressed his inca[illegible] to comprehend the principle upon which the combination had been brought about. He disagreed altogether with the first Minister as to there being only distinctions without differences between the heads of the parties represented in the new Government. Had Lord Aberdeen agreed with Sir James Graham in the issue he offered to the country? [illegible] Lord Aberdeen was either mistaken in thinking he agreed with his colleagues, or he had been mistaken in his declaration last session that he only differed with Lord Derby on the point of [illegible] legislation. He (Lord Derby) agreed, he believed, with the noble Earl in his general principles; he questioned if he agreed with the majority of his Lordship's colleagues. He also questioned the truth of what Lord Aberdeen had said of British foreign policy having been identical for thirty years. If so, why had Lord Aberdeen attacked the system of Lord Palmerston? why was the one popular, the other unpopular with our allies? Lord Derby then touched on the details of the Premier's announcements. He would be glad to see a just revision of the income-tax; it was a tax no Government could for the future dispense with. To a system of national education which should be governed by religious and should yet be tolerant, he would give his support. In administrative reforms the new Government would find him eagerly co-operating with them. With respect to representative reform, he warned the noble Earl not to enter on changes which, if they gave results, would [illegible] with corresponding dangers. He believed in the loyalty and good faith of his countrymen, and he did not doubt their intelligence; but he was convinced that the masses of those now without the franchise were destitute of the acquirements and the judgment, and without the stake in the country, which would entitle them to a share in the government of the country. On this point his Lordship dwelt in very circuitous and pointless terms: the only tangible intimation being, that he would not object to a remedy, however sharp, so that it were effectual, and did not consist of a mere extension of the suffrage, which he did not think would be a remedy at all for the evils the recent general election had proved to exist, and which did not disfigure the electoral system. In conclusion, his Lordship, in one of his ordinary perorations, abounding in words but conveying no clear idea, declared that he had no personal or political "hostility" to Lord Aberdeen, and that if Lord Aberdeen conducted the Government in a Conservative spirit the party which Lord Derby represented would not be found in more than nominal "opposition." Their Lordships then adjourned to February 10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Monday, Mr. HAYTER obtained writs for the following place, vacant by the acceptance of office by the sitting members—London, Tiverton, University of Oxford, Southern Division of the County of Wilts, Carlisle, Halifax, Southwark, Leeds, Nottingham, Cavan, Marlborough, Scarborough, Hertford, and Morpeth.

On Tuesday the House met, but no business was done.

On Wednesday new writs were ordered for Wolverhampton, Aylesbury, Oxford, Leith, Dumfries, Gloucester, Lincoln, Brighton, and Southampton.—The House then adjourned till Friday.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.

THE CITY OF LONDON.—Lord John Russell's address to the electors appeared on Monday. He states that he has little of novelty to add to the declarations he made on the 22nd of May, previous to the late general election. "I then said that I could have no hesitation in accepting the challenge to divide finally, completely, and exclusively the contest between Protection and Free-trade. That contest has been decided, finally and conclusively, in favour of Free-trade. I then said, and I now repeat, that the commercial policy of the last ten years was not an evil to be mitigated, but a good to be extended—not an unwise and disastrous policy, which ought to be reversed, altered, or modified, but a just and beneficial system, which ought to be supported, strengthened, and unfolded. I adverted at the same time to the legal difficulties and expenses which clogged the transfer of land, the complicated machinery of the customs department, and the remaining burdens and restrictions on the shipping interest. Now, as then, I am prepared to attempt the removal of these impediments to the increase of our prosperity. Next session, I am prepared to attempt the relief of that portion of our fellow subjects who are at all excluded by their religious belief from political privileges. I entertain a sanguine hope of success in that endeavour. I then stated that the progress of the working classes in knowledge and intelligence ought to be accompanied by an increased share of political power, while I admitted the difficult task it is to adjust, in any plan of representation, the respect due to ancient prescription with the claims of advancing trade, increased population, and growing intelligence. To this task the Ministry of the Earl of A[illegible] will anxiously apply themselves. A matter of so much importance to [illegible] from the Government the most deliberate consideration before [illegible] measures are submitted to Parliament. By joining in the Administration of Lord Aberdeen, I believe that I shall best promote the cause to which my political life has been devoted—that of rational and enlightened progress. It is to progress that all our efforts will be directed." The writ was received by the Sheriff on Tuesday, and the election is to take place on Monday next.

SOUTHWARK.—In his address Sir W. Molesworth states: "I have accepted office with pleasure, because I think that to an Englishman who has made politics the chief study of his life it is a worthy and becoming object of ambition to obtain, by honourable means, the power of serving his Sovereign and his country. My object in taking office is to aid in giving practical effect to those principles of political science which seem to be wise, just, and beneficent, to which I have adhered during a Parliamentary career of nearly twenty years, and which have thrice already gained for me the distinguished honour of being one of the members of the Borough—I mean the principles of Free-trade, religious liberty, and equality, rational progress and reform, and colonial self government." The High Bailiff received the writ on Tuesday, and the election is to take place to-day (Saturday).

CARLISLE.—On Tuesday Sir James Graham's address appeared. After referring to the fall of the Derby Administration, he observes—"In these circumstances, when Lord Aberdeen informed me that he desired my assistance in the service of the Crown, I could not withhold an expression of his approval in my power. Not only my former colleagues in Sir Robert Peel's last Cabinet are associated with me, but Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston are re-united in the Administration; and I am about to act with them who [illegible] Test and Corporation Acts, who emancipated the Catholics, who [illegible] slavery throughout the British dominions, who passed the Reform [illegible] and many other laws, and who, at length, have finally [illegible] Free-trade as the rule of our future commercial policy. In a Cabinet so led and so constructed, the seat is the servant of the public. What has been done we shall steadily maintain. What remains to be done we shall endeavour to accomplish by cautious but progressive reforms, [illegible] desire to improve the condition, to extend the education, and to [illegible] the liberty, both civil and religious, of the great body of the people."

NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. Strutt's address is little more than a mere announcement of the facts of the case. He says: "It has been my earnest wish, in accepting office in the new Government, to be enabled to [illegible] efficient support to those liberal principles of political and commercial policy which have recently received your sanction, as well as that of the majority of the electors of this country; and should you again honour me with your confidence, I trust that you will find that I shall not be the less qualified to represent your feelings or to promote your general and local interests." The writ was proclaimed on Tuesday, and to-day is fixed for the nomination.

LEEDS.—The address of Mr. M. T. Baines is equally short. Referring to the new Cabinet, the hon. gentleman observes:—"Among the other arrangements, the vacant office of President of the Poor law Board has been [illegible] with whose views [illegible] shrink from [illegible] responsible character, I have not thought it right under [illegible] circumstances, to withhold such services as [illegible] the public."

OXFORD (CITY).—Mr. [illegible] has issued an address as a candidate for the seat vacated by Sir John Page Wood. After briefly introducing himself as having for more than twenty years enjoyed the personal friendship of many most respected citizens of Oxford, Mr. Cardwell continues: "The [illegible] form Act was passed when I was a resident in Oxford; and my earnest [illegible] admiration of that change was always openly expressed. The act of [illegible] which abolished the tax upon corn, was contested in Parliament when I was a member of the House of Commons, holding office under Sir Robert Peel; I appeal to your decision whether the happy condition of [illegible] other country of Europe has been fostered, may not, under Divine Providence, be attributed to the conjoint and beneficial operation of those great measures; and whether [illegible] may not, therefore, be regarded [illegible] once conserved to the [illegible] Liberty. [illegible] Reform Act are assailed in the present Government; with the surviving colleagues of Sir R. Peel, and I have accepted office in the confident belief that the policy of the Cabinet will be animated by a spirit of progressive reform. The controversies which have occupied the last ten years are now finally set at rest. To place upon a sound foundation the public finances—to promote the extension of knowledge—to increase the comforts of the community—and to administer the affairs of the nation in accordance with the dictates of enlightened public opinion, to secure the freedom of election in Parliament, and [illegible] in a word, to maintain the honoured institutions of the kingdom in continual [illegible] with the growing intelligence of the age: to these objects, if [illegible] I intrust me with your confidence, I [illegible] will be prepared to devote myself with all the assiduity in my power." Wednesday a public meeting was held, at which Mr. Cardwell explained [illegible] views. It is said that, [illegible] Mr. Hyde, and Mrs. Charles Kean will take part [illegible] Friday, January 21st: "Paul Pry," followed by "The Lucky Friday" [illegible] Friday, February 4th, [illegible]

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Late as last week in most cases the official appointments were arranged; and on Monday were published [illegible]

THE CABINET.

Earl of ABERDEEN First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord CHANCELLOR—Lord Chancellor.
Earl GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER [illegible] Council.
Duke of ARGYLL—Lord Privy Seal.
Viscount PALMERSTON—Home Department.
Lord JOHN RUSSELL—Foreign Department.
Duke of NEWCASTLE—Colonial Department.
Mr. GLADSTONE—Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Sir JAMES GRAHAM First Lord of the Admiralty.
Sir CHARLES WOOD—President of the Board of Control.
Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH Chief of Works, &c.
Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT [illegible]
Marquis of LANSDOWNE—Without office.
The above [illegible]

The following appointments have [illegible]
Mr. CARDWELL President of the Board of Trade.
Lord STANLEY of Alderley Vice President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster-General to the Forces.
Hon. H. FITZROY Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department.
Mr. F. PEEL—Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Lord WODEHOUSE—Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Lord [illegible] Admiral Hon. F. F. BERKELEY, Second Sea Lord } Lords of the Admiralty.
Captain R. S. DUNDAS }
Captain A. MILNE }
Hon. W. F. COWPER }
Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE—Secretary to the Admiralty.
Viscount CANNING—Postmaster-General.
Mr. T. BAINES—President of the Poor-law Board.
Mr. CHARVILLE BERKELEY—Secretary to the Poor-law Board.
Mr. JOHN [illegible]
Mr. T. [illegible] } Junior Lords of the Treasury.
Lord [illegible] HERVEY }
Mr. G. HAYTER } Joint Secretaries to the Treasury.
Mr. JAMES WILSON }
Mr. [illegible]—One of the Joint Secretaries of the Board of Control.
Sir GEORGE TURNER has been appointed one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, in the room of Lord Cranworth.
Sir W. PAGE WOOD succeeds Sir George Turner as Vice-Chancellor.
Sir A. COCKBURN—Attorney-General.
Mr. BETHELL—Solicitor-General.
Lord Sir GERMAIN—Lieutenant of Ireland.
Sir J. YOUNG—Irish Secretary.
The Right Hon. M. BRADY Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Mr. BREWSTER Attorney-General for Ireland.
Mr. KEOGH, Q.C.—Solicitor-General for Ireland.
Mr. MONCREIFF—Lord Advocate of Scotland.
Mr. C. P. VILLIERS—President of the Board.
Lord DRUMLANRIG—Comptroller of the Household.
Mr. [illegible]—Clerk of the Ordnance
Mr. [illegible] STRUTT—Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord [illegible] BRUCE—Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household.
The Lord [illegible] of [illegible]—Treasurer of her Majesty's Household.
Lord [illegible] [illegible]—Clerk Marshal [illegible]

Mr. JAMES HENRY COLE has been appointed Private Secretary to the Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Treasury.

Mr. VICTOR HOULTON has been appointed Private Secretary to Sir W. Molesworth, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, &c.

The Earl of Aberdeen gave the first Cabinet dinner to his colleagues on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Argyll-street.

On Wednesday Lord Granville Somerset entered upon business, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, at the Foreign Office. The Duke of Newcastle also entered upon the first time, at the Colonial Office; and Mr. Gladstone [illegible] attended the Secretary of Admiralty for the Colonies, in the room of the Earl of Desart. Earl Granville and Lord Palmerston also attended the Privy Council Office, Whitehall. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone attended at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing street, for the first time. Sir William Molesworth attended the office of Works and Public Buildings [illegible] official place, for the first time. The Hon. Henry Fitzroy transacted business as Under Secretary of state, at the Home office, in the room of Sir William Jolliffe.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Tuesday at Windsor Castle. Present in Council, Lord St. Leonards, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Right Hon. Henry Thomas Charsterfield, who resigned their seats of office: the Duke of Newcastle signed his office, and Lord Canning and Lord Hamilton delivered up his wand of office. Her Majesty held a Privy Council at three o'clock, at which Sir William Molesworth, Sir John Young, and Sir Richard Bethell, were, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the Board.

The Lord High Chancellor Earl Granville was delivered by the Queen [illegible] the Privy Council.

[illegible] was pleased to deliver the custody of the Great Seal to the Right Hon. Robert Lord Cranworth, his Lordship was sworn in and took his seat as Lord High Chancellor of England.

Her Majesty [illegible] Viscount Palmerston was sworn into office as one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State (Home Department), and [illegible] received the seals of office from the Queen.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell was sworn into office as one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State (Foreign Department), and received the seals of office from the Queen.

His Grace the noble Henry Duke of Newcastle was sworn into office as one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State (Colonial Department).

The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone received the seal of office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, from the Queen.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell was declared by the Queen to be Council President of the Committee in Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations.

Sir William Molesworth kissed hands on being appointed Chief Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings.

Mr. [illegible] Henry Duke of Newcastle [illegible] before the Privy Council, and kissed hands on being appointed First Lord of the Treasury.

The Right Hon. Graham had an audience of her Majesty after the Council, and kissed hands on being appointed First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on being appointed Secretary-at-War.

[illegible] had an audience of the Queen, and [illegible] appointed President of the Board of Control for the affairs of India.

The Right Hon Sir John Young had an audience of Her Majesty, and kissed hands on being appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord John Russell had also audiences of the Queen.

Her Majesty was attended by the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Chamberlain.

THE COURT.

Although the bustle of political excitement has disturbed the customary Christmas hospitalities at the Castle this season, it has not been allowed to interfere in any way with those Royal charities for which her Majesty's reign has been so remarkable. Last week the usual Royal bounties were delivered at the Almonry, in Whitehall, to 300 aged poor, [illegible] nine and blind persons, all of whom received five shillings each. [illegible] Royal Gate alms were distributed to 165 poor persons, at the rate of thirteen shillings each.

The Lent dinner-week during the week has been confined almost exclusively to the members of the Royal Family and the ladies and gentlemen of the household. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have taken their accustomed exercise; and the Prince, on more than one occasion, has enjoyed the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves.

On Wednesday, the Queen and the Prince came to town, and [illegible] to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester [illegible] in the afternoon.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, [illegible] Belmont, on Tuesday, to visit the Countess de [illegible]

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewski have left London for Paris on a three weeks' leave of absence.

The Duke of Argyll arrived at the Duke [illegible] Lord House, on Tuesday evening, from Rosenea [illegible]

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort [illegible] entertained a [illegible] circle at Badminton.

The Earl and Countess of Derby, and Lady [illegible] have left town for Knowsley.

THE COMIC THEATRICALS.—The [illegible] programme of the Royal theatrical entertainments to take place in the Rubens Room at Windsor Castle—Friday, January 7th: "Henry IV." Second Performance. Friday, January 14th: "The Captain of the Watch" and "The Weathercock." Friday, January 21st: A new and original comedy, by Douglas Jerrold, in which Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lacy, Mr. Harley, Mr. Wright, Mr. J. Maddox, Mr. Hyder, and Mrs. Charles Kean will take part. Friday, January [illegible] "Paul Pry," followed by "The Lucky Friday." Friday, February 4th, [illegible]

ARGYLL HOUSE, ARGYLL-STREET, THE RESIDENCE OF THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

Viscount Hawarden, Lord in Waiting; and General Berkeley Drummond, Groom in Waiting.

The whole of the noblemen and gentlemen attending the Queen's Court and Council partook of luncheon at the Castle.

The Duke of Northumberland, Lord St. Leonards, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Right Hon. R. A. Christopher, Sir J. Pakington, the Earl of Malmesbury, and Lord Claud Hamilton travelled from London, to attend her Majesty's Court, by the Great Western Railway.

The Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Cranworth, and the other members of the new Administration, travelled from town by the South-Western Railway, and returned to London by the same route, after the breaking up of the Privy Council, at a quarter past five o'clock.

The localities above pictured were points of considerable interest during the progress of the recent arrangements for the New Ministry. First is Argyll House, in Argyll-street, the residence of the Earl of Aberdeen, who purchased the property several years ago of the Duke of Argyll, whose family mansion it formerly was. It will be hereafter memorable as the scene of the formation of "the Aberdeen Ministry at the close of 1852.

In the second Illustration is shown the grand hall of the Reform Club-house, in Pall-mall, with groups of members of the club awaiting the particulars of the composition of the new Ministry. This is the noblest portion of the Club-house, and, in effect, resembles the *cortile* of an Italian palace; and is the most magnificent work of its class in the metropolis. It has a tesselated floor, and is lighted by a roof of curved glass. In the gallery around it are panels filled with portraits of members of the club, distinguished in political history.

THE REFORM CLUB-HOUSE.—MEMBERS AWAITING INTELLIGENCE OF THE FORMATION OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

ILLUSTRATED
ON DON NEWS

RESTORATION OF LOWER PEOVER PAROCHIAL CHAPEL

THIS ancient and interesting structure, situated in the parish of Great Budworth, Cheshire, has lately been restored, and was re-opened for Divine worship on the 19th ult.

This church, as appears from existing documents, was built in 1296, by the parishioners, the principal of whom was Richard Grosvenor, of Hulme Hall, Allostock. A fine old tower, still in good repair, was built of stone, in 1582. The body of the church, which consists of nave, north and south aisles, and chancel, was almost entirely built of wood; the outside walls being constructed of timber and plaster; the whole of the interior fittings, and the pillars and arches supporting the roof, were formed of massive oak. On the north side of the chancel is a small chapel, divided from the chancel and south aisle by an open oak screen, quaintly carved, bearing in the centre of the cornice the date, 1624. This chapel is now subdivided, one part being used as a vestry, the other supplying the place of the gallery taken from the tower, the choir and organ being placed there. On the south side is another chapel, separated, like that on the north side, from the chancel and south aisle by an oak screen. The east end of this chapel is parted off by a massive

LOWER PEOVER PAROCHIAL CHAPEL (RESTORED), KNUTSFORD, CHESHIRE.

oak screen and gates and contains two large and handsome monuments of the Shakerley family. This chapel is described by Bishop Gastrell as being added to the church by Geoffrey Shakerley, Esq., whose right was confirmed to it in 1610. The chancel is also separated from the nave by an open screen. The ancient pulpit, in its eight panels, contains some very curious devices in inlaid woods.

In February last an appeal was made to the parishioners and to the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, for the restoration of this chapel; and, the requisite funds being raised, the works were commenced, and have been completed in a comparatively short space of time. The gallery has been taken from the tower, and the western window restored to its original state and use. The whitewash has been removed from the oak pillars and arches, as also from the font, which has been furnished with a drip-stone. The square sash windows have given place to semi-circular headed ones, of four lancet-shaped lights in the aisle walls, and windows of five lights in the eastern and western ends of the aisles. The carved work has been dressed, and the pews which remain in their original form—put in perfect repair. The floor of the chancel is paved with Minton's tiles, and the stalls have undergone much repair. But the principal feature of the restoration and improvements is the substitution of three high-pitched roofs for the former flat one, which gives a far more ecclesiastical appearance to the ancient edifice than it had previously borne. The porch, on the south side, has been restored in admirable style, and adds greatly to the beauty of the edifice. Two handsome gable crosses surmount the ends of the nave and chancel roofs, and the whole exterior appearance of the church is now peculiarly pleasing. Altogether, the restoration may be considered a most perfect one. Peover Chapel is considered to be the finest specimen of timber-built ecclesiastical edifices extant. The restoration has been executed by Mr. A. Salvin.

THE EMPEROR LOUIS NAPOLEON AT THE HUNTING MEETING, AT COMPIEGNE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

THE mildness of the season has afforded us the opportunity of seeing the new morning toilette in all its splendour and freshness. Black chiefly predominates for dresses, mantelets, and bonnets. The dresses are made of taffetas, with flounces, covered either with flowers, bouquets, or garlands, or stripes of different shades; others are made with a single petticoat trimmed at the extremity and in front with velvet ornaments, cut out with points, and spotted, or *à la Grecque*. The sleeves for morning dress are much narrower than last year's; the sleeves *duchesse*, or with cuffs, through which the hand can be passed, are very graceful, and are worn in the morning. The bodies are high, and closed to the neck. We have remarked a taffeta dress on which were applied three stripes of watered silk, cut lengthways; these stripes were edged with black velvet; the body high, closed, and with skirts trimmed in the same way.

Bonnets are worn very low behind, very wide in front, and are trimmed inside with all kinds of ornaments, which fill up the wide space between the bonnet and cheeks. Feathers are coming into fashion again, and share the vogue with flowers, which alone carried the day for some time. The top of the bonnet is still trimmed with bands of velvet alter-

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

nately with black lace: the edges of these bands are trimmed with a very slight lace; on the top are two feathers, one alternately black and white, and the other of the shade of the velvet bands. Underneath, it is trimmed with plumes, mingled with small blond lace. Blond has recently come into fashion, especially for trimming bonnets. Amongst the novelties are small toothed bands, rather slight, with which flowers are made, mixed with foliage: these flowers are used for trimming bonnets and evening caps; the foliage is made of gold or velvet.

For evening parties and balls, gold and silver are used in profusion; in gauzes with golden drops, silver stripe, and organdis, whose flounces are trimmed with gold or silver gauze, laid on flat, or plaited

The head-dresses are literally covered with gold and silver: such as cherry coloured flowers, chiefly with gold or gold lace foliage, and long ribbons, gilt or silvered, falling to the waist; half of which hangs behind, and the other falls in front, over the shoulder.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Black velvet bonnet; velvet cloak, with sleeves, a little close fitting to the waist, trimmed with embroidery *en tablier* in front, and round it. *Royal Dress*.—Here is a new dress for men: the paletôt will be replaced by a frock-coat, rather long.

We engrave, also, a group of head-dress for balls and parties

1. Puffing headdress with two bunches of flowers placed on the braid behind the head, and advancing a little towards the front

2 Young ladies' *coiffure* of silk ribbon, also fixed on the braid, and one end laid flat on the head: the hair brushed up *à Catharine Stuart*

3 Young ladies' coiffure, ornamental bandeaux; a wreath of flowers falling round the headdress retained by a pink ribbon, put on the comb; and a few separate flowers just on the top of the head, and put on as a diadem.

Puffing bandeaux, mixed with a silk and gold ribbon. A diamond comb and two bunches of flowers encompass the head and join behind the neck.

THE EMPEROR AT COMPIEGNE.

The Emperor left Paris on Tuesday at eleven o'clock for the Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. arrived at the Chateau, and was received by M. le Baron de Rothach in the great court of honour, in state carriage which conveyed his Imperial Majesty and the Prince and Lady Baron to Compiègne, on the 15th ult.

Great preparations had been made for the Imperial sojourn at Compiègne. Invitations to the ball and dinner, and evening invitations to future *chasses*, furnished the officers of the riding habits of the Imperial livery (green), embroidered with gold, for which Napoleon pressured them with uniform liberality. The *equipages de chasse* are mounted on a very fine scale. There are 120 dogs, all well bred, and 110 horses, which number is to be still further augmented

The grand hunt took place in the forest on the 20th ult., when all the persons invited breakfasted in their hunting uniform with the Emperor in the grand gallery. Several of the Princes, and among the rest Mdlle de Wattio, Mesdames de Canrobert, and Madame Brown de Colstoun were in official riding habits. A little before ten, the Emperor got into a hunting carriage, and, with his horse, in which the Princess Mathilde, the Countess de Persigny, Madame Drouyn de Lhuys, and other ladies, took their places. Four other similar carriages followed, with the other guests. The place of rendezvous was the Carrefour du Cours Bourbon; which our Artist has sketched with the rendezvous. The hounds were there thrown off, and almost immediately four stags were found. Three being abandoned, the fourth afforded a good run of two hours, and at last took the water in the Etang de St. Perrine, about five miles from Compiègne. It was there fired at several times, and, after receiving three balls, was at last killed by Colonel Ney, who, getting into a boat, cut the animal's throat in the water. At half-past three the party got back to the Palace, and the dinner took place at five The *curée* was effected by torchlight, at eight in the evening, in the courtyard. A great number of spectators were allowed to be present. Afterwards there was a *soirée* in the Emperor's private apartment, for those specially invited

Next day, the Emperor visited the Hôtel Dieu and the Hospital at Compiègne. He was accompanied by General Canrobert, the Prefect of the Oise, and the Mayor of the town, and received a present of grapes and fine attendant *Sœurs de charité*. After going through the different wards, and addressing many of the patients in the most affable manner, he returned

On the 22nd, the Emperor visited the Château of Pierrefonds, a fine ruin of the fourteenth century. His Majesty was on horseback, and returned to Compiègne by the private park, about three o'clock in the afternoon After his return the Emperor presided at a Council of Ministers

His Imperial Majesty and his Court were so well pleased with the splendour of Compiègne that they protracted their stay at the elegant hunting seat, kept Christmas there, and returned to Paris on Tuesday. The forest of Compiègne contains about 27,000 acres, and some of the finest oak timber in France is felled in it.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, January 2nd.—2nd Sunday after Christmas. Edmund Burke b., 1730.
MONDAY, 3rd.—General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, died, 1670.
TUESDAY, 4th.—Roger Ascham died, 1568
WEDNESDAY, 5th.—Duke of York died, 1827.
THURSDAY, 6th Epiphany. Old Christmas-day. Twelfth-day.
FRIDAY, 7th.—Fenelon died, 1715
SATURDAY, 8th St Lucian. Fire Insurance due.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 8, 1853

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
6 26	6 52	7 25	7 53	8 25	8 59	9 29	9 55	10 30	10 56	11 30	11 56	0 25	0 53

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS PRESENTED A GRATIS SUPPLEMENT, WITH THE TITLE-PAGE AND INDEXES OF VOLUME XXI.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1853

IT was said of Lord Palmerston, while his Lordship was Foreign Minister, that the humblest Englishman abroad felt secure, if wrong or indignity were done him, that his demands for redress would be supported by the whole power and weight of this Empire; and that, wherever he might be, the might of England would be around him. In the famous Pacifico case, Lord Palmerston acted upon this principle, and, perhaps, carried it to the extreme. Pacifico was not exactly an Englishman, and his demands against the Greek Government savoured somewhat too much of what is called "sharp practice" in England, and "smartness" in America, to be quite agreeable to moderate and sagacious men. Yet, even in this case, it was generally admitted that Lord Palmerston's principle was a right one. It was felt to be the valley and the duty of a country as Great Britain to maintain in the face of the world, against all who might deny it, the inviolability of the persons and properties of inoffensive Englishmen. For the last twelvemonth or more there has been an evident disposition on the part of some foreign powers to subject Englishmen to annoyance and inconvenience, if not to indignity and wrong. This has been particularly the case in Austria, and in those Italian states which are coerced or overawed by the influence and contiguity of the Empire. We need but recal the disagreeable incidents connected with the case of Mr. Mather, and, more recently, of Mr. Paget, to prove that the Austrian Government has not been, recently, very scrupulous in respecting the rights of our countrymen. Various circumstances may be alleged in explanation, but none in extenuation of this conduct. The Austrian Empire is in a state of rottenness. It lacks cohesion. Its populations are diverse and hostile. Germans, Italians, Hungarians, and Tartars, do not fraternise under the Imperial despotism. The treasury is insolvent, and a national bankruptcy "looms in the distance." The State is only held together by harsh military rule; and the capital itself, as well as Austria Proper, and each separate principality or kingdom, is subjected to martial law. In such circumstances the Austrian Government is peculiarly, and perhaps naturally, sensitive; but why this country and its free citizens should be so distasteful to it is not so apparent, unless it be that Great Britain is supposed of looking with an unfavourable eye upon the probable independence of Hungary, and of Lombardy; or, that the draymen of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins made a ferocious attack upon Marshal Haynau. The last may, after all, be the true reason, for it is absurdly believed in Austria that the attack was countenanced if not instigated by the British Government. We do not know of any other circumstances that can make Austria "sore" against Englishmen. It is to be hoped, however, that the new Foreign Secretary, under the administration of Lord Aberdeen, while respecting the internal policy of Austria and every other state, will return to the bold, and we believe the safe policy pursued by Lord Palmerston, and make the influence of England to be felt throughout Europe for the protection of Englishmen. There is no reason to fear that Lord John Russell will prove inadequate to the fulfilment of this duty; but, on the contrary, much reason to hope, now that he and Lord Palmerston are once again members of the same Ministry, that the vigour which formerly characterised the foreign policy of the Russell Administration will be again displayed. It is high time for a change in this respect. Only a few days before the fall of the Derby Administration was known in Vienna, a flagrant case arose, calling for the interference of our Government. An English gentleman, fulfilling in that city the functions of correspondent to a London journal, was dragged from his home by the police, cast into the common gaol with felons, stripped naked, searched, and detained in this vile companionship, for twenty-four hours, his letters and notes. The only offence—not crime—that it was thought the "book" or his letters, intended for readers in London and not in Vienna, was hostile to the Austrian Government. He was, after incarceration for the time stated, released on his parole to appear when called upon. The memorandum letters, or notes of notes, were not pointed out to him; and after his release his private correspondence was seized and detained. He threw himself for redress upon the British Ambassador, who has not, up to the date of the last correspondence from Vienna, succeeded in obtaining satisfaction. It is even doubtful whether he has demanded it. We must say that this seems a fitting case for the interference of the Foreign Secretary. Of what use is an Ambassador, if he cannot succeed in protecting his countrymen? and of what advantage can it be to maintain the courtesies of diplomatic intercourse with a State which systematically treats Englishmen thus discourteously and illegally? In the present temper of Europe, England cannot afford to be considered a State whom every Government, great or little, may insult without apology or redress. The *prestige* of our name and of our national honour was formerly worth more than armies in our support and defence; and it is ruinous policy for a nation to allow its honour to be touched in the person of any one of its citizens, however poor and humble. The Emperor of the French who, far more than the Emperor of Austria, might be expected to feel annoyed or indignant at the remarks made on his life and policy by the English press, never resorted to such an extreme measure as that adopted on infinitely less provocation at Vienna. The Emperor Napoleon III. knows the power and majesty of England, and respects them. Perhaps the new Foreign Secretary will succeed in impressing the Emperor of Austria with the same feelings.

NELSON'S DAUGHTER.—A story is told by the Greek satirist, of a citizen of Corinth, who, perceiving this end approaching, summoned to his bedside, with the physician and the notary, his two dearest friends; friends to whom he had done much service, and who, in return, had professed the most affectionate gratitude and attachment. When the wealthy Aretas and Charixenes (for such were their names) reached the wretched chamber, the expiring Corinthian thus addressed them:—"Receive, my friends, the last blessing of Eudamidas! I know your fidelity and love. I have but two treasures on earth, and to you I bequeath them." Then, turning to the notary, "Write," said he, "and remember this my last will and testament. To Aretas I give and bequeath—my mother, to support her in her age; to Charixenes—my daughter, to endow and marry her. Should either friend die, let his legacy accrue to the survivor."

Undeterred by the warning of Lucian, a far more illustrious man, nigh fifty years ago, had the weakness to re-produce the will of Eudamidas. He, also, had two treasures, and thus he disposed of them:—

Victory, Oct. 21, 1805.

I leave Emma, Lady Hamilton, therefore, a legacy to my *King and Country*, that they will give her an ample provision to maintain her rank in life. I also leave to my country, my adopted daughter, Horatia Nel on Thompson; and I desire that she will use in future the name of Nelson only. These are the *only* favours I ask of my King and Country, at this moment when I am going to fight their battle.

NELSON and BRONTE.

No one, we believe, has ever questioned the genuineness of this codicil; nor has the truthfulness of the accounts of Nelson's last moments by Hardy, Beatrie, Blackwood, and Dr. Scott, been disputed. They all record alike, that the last distinct accents heard from the pallet in the cockpit of the *Victory* were, "Remember! I leave Lady Hamilton and my daughter Horatia as a legacy to my country. *Never forget Horatia. Thank God, I have done my duty!*"

Such were his dying gifts to England. And how did England receive them? Did she give Lady Hamilton, who, whatever were her private character, was a true patriot, compensation for her voluntary losses and immense services? No! the Government of that day found the bequests of their benefactor as great incumbrances, as were the two ladies of Corinth to the friends of Eudamidas. But grief, drink, debt, the Bench, and remorse, soon relieved the legatees of Lady Hamilton's importunities; and the France which she helped to humble gave her a grave. A child's heart is not so easily broken; and Horatia, her daughter, still survives. But the only notice vouchsafed her has been a dozen or two pages of disparaging rival biographers about her mother.

But what is all this to the purpose? If Nelson left to his country neither his *own* daughter, nor *Lady Hamilton's*, but one *Horatia Nelson Thompson*, it ought to have been sufficient. He purposely threw a veil over her birth, and did his best to mystify her parentage. He only declared and they should have been enough for England—that she was by adoption his, and by legacy ours. If he had taken a beggar's child out of the workhouse, or adopted some unknown *Topsy* from Carolina or Jamaica, it would have been the duty of England to have obeyed the solemn injunction of his will. Had Nelson survived his battles, and lived to a good old age, like Wellington, he might, and doubtless would, have provided for his daughter, real or adopted. But this privilege was denied him by the glorious victory of Trafalgar, dearly purchased by his life. Be she who she may, Horatia Nelson lives on to haunt and reproach us. After the lapse of half a century, England has doled out to the poor of her father £685 16s. 4d.!

This is no Greek fable, but a living fact—the deliberate reply of Great Britain to Nelson's dying request, "Never forget Horatia!"

Date obolum Belisario.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at two o'clock.

On the motion of Mr. Hayter, it was agreed that the House, at its rising, do adjourn to Thursday, the 10th of February

NEW WRITS.—On the motion of Mr. Hayter, the following new writs were ordered to be issued. For the county of Haddington, in the room of Mr. Charteris, who has been appointed a Lord of the Treasury

For the City of Lichfield, in the room of Lord Alfred Paget, appointed Chief Clerk Marshal to the Majesty

DUTIES ON FOREIGN WINES.—Mr. OLIVEIRA gave notice of his intention, after the recess, to move a resolution for the reduction of the duties upon foreign and colonial wines to 1s. a gallon

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—Mr. BLACKETT gave notice of his intention, after the recess, to ask the Government whether it was their intention to carry into effect the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of the University of Oxford.—Adjourned.

HER MAJESTY.—The *Times* of Friday says:—"We have reason to believe that no event may be expected in the early part of April next, which will add a new member to the Royal Family."

THE RE-ELECTIONS.—The London electors had a meeting on Thursday, and agreed to give Lord John Russell their earnest and unanimous support. Sir A. Cockburn will be opposed by Mr. Thompson (the Tyrconnel man, his defeated opponent at the last general election). Mr. Hayter, the Radical party, talk of bringing forward Mr. Travers, who had a near run with Lord Alfred Harvey at the last election in Leeds. Wood will be opposed at Halifax by Henry Edwards, Esq., of Rose Hall, who was one of the representatives of the borough in the Parliament of 1846. A requisition has been addressed to Lord Palmerston, who, in addressing the electors, said:—"In the present state of affairs it would be highly desirable that an Administration should be formed combining within itself as many elements as possible of strength; and I trust that the new Government will answer the just expectations of the country."

DEATH OF THE PROVOST OF ETON.—The Rev. Francis Hodgson, D.D., Provost of Eton, resigned at his Lodge, Eton College, on Wednesday evening, in his seventy-third year.

ADVANCE OF PRICE IN IRON.—At the usual preliminary meeting of the iron-masters of South Staffordshire—held on Thursday, at Dudley—it was unanimously resolved to advance the price of iron 20s per ton, and the workmen's wages in proportion.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

The Emperor has recovered from a slight attack of indisposition. The rumour that an attempt upon his life had been made while at Compiègne, has led the Minister of the Interior formally to declare the rumour false.

The King of Greece has acknowledged the Empire.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia will recognise and acknowledge the Emperor of France on the 4th inst

MUSIC.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Spectacle and Pantomime reign so triumphantly at Christmas that musical performances by the various Societies are suspended, and concert speculators only are heard of in the provinces. After the annual meeting of the united Harmonic Societies, it is expected Mozart's "Requiem" will be performed, with Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," a programme of unusual attraction. The "Requiem" will be conducted by Costa, for the first time, and a great treat may therefore be expected.—The Harmonic Union will give their first secular concert at Exeter-hall on the 30th inst., under Benedict's direction, the scheme will include Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night;" a new overture, by Mr. Henry Leslie; and one of Sterndale Bennett's beautiful pianoforte concertos, to be executed by Miss Arabella Goddard The principal parts have been fortunately secured—the services of Madame Florentini; as also those of Lockey and Weiss, and Miss Huddart, a contralto of great promise, a pupil of Signor Negri, will make her appearance on this interesting occasion. Mr. Alberti, who has opened the Strand Theatre with an operatic company, including the names of Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss Rose Prahan, Mr. G. Tedder, Mr. Manley, Mr. Corri, &c.—will give his annual monster concert at Exeter-hall, on the 24th inst.—Mr. Benedict has engaged Madame Pleyel, the celebrated *pianiste*, and Madame Florentini, of Her Majesty's Theatre, for a tour in the provinces, which, we hear, will commence on Monday next.—The Duke of Northumberland has followed the example of the Speaker of the House of Commons, by engaging the English Glee and Madrigal Union at parties: Miss Eliza Birch, Messrs. Francis, Land, and F. Bodda were the singers. Mr. Francis created a marked sensation in the ballad "Black-eyed Susan."—Mr. Genge, the tenor, gave his annual concert and ball at the London Tavern, on Thursday.—Mr. Sims Reeves sang at a concert at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, on Tuesday night. Madame Florentini is engaged to sing at the same place on the 24th inst.—Mr. Hall's Musical Winter Evenings will commence next month.—The third of the Whittington Club Concerts took place on Thursday: the vocalists were Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Kate Hickmott, Mr. E. Jacobs, Mark, A. Caveno, Messrs. Mattocks, G. A. Cooper; and the instrumentalists, Herr Kreutzer (violin), and Herr Lutgen (violoncello).

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The indefatigable Auber, and the eternal Scribe, have just produced another three-act opera, entitled *Marco Spada*, at the Théâtre Impérial de l'Opéra Comique, in Paris. The libretto strongly resembles the plot of the popular melodrama, "The Brigand," rendered famous by the powerful acting of James Wallack. *Marco Spada* is the chief of a band of robbers in the Papal States, who visits in disguise the palaces of the nobles, and, when mortally wounded by the soldiers of the Pope, abandons his claim to the paternity of his daughter, in order that she may not be prevented from marrying the nephew of the Governor of Rome. *Marco Spada*, in expiring, gives out that *Angela* is the daughter of a Duke, whose family he had slain. This story has been worked up in Scribe's most clever and ingenious style, and Auber, on his part, has happily reproduced the charming images of his former operas in a very piquant manner. The opera has been, in fact, a great success, but, perhaps, its run will be in no small degree influenced by the recent début *élève* in French comic opera of Mdlle. Caroline Duprez, the daughter of the famed tenor of that name. Mdlle Duprez, who sang first in Paris at the Théâtre Italien, and afterwards in London, at Her Majesty's Theatre, has quite taken the Parisian amateurs by storm. In a brilliant air, in which *Angela* avows her love in four languages—Russian, French, Italian, and English—Mdlle Duprez electrifies her hearers by a series of the most intricate passages of vocalisation. But Stoltz, the basso, plays and sings *Marco Spada* with much skill; and MM. Couderc, Baulo, Bussine, and Carvallo being included in the cast, the opera is altogether well executed.—A new ballet, called "Orfa," the music by Adolphe Adam, has been produced at the Grand Opera in Paris. Amongst the musical celebrities in the French capital are now are Sivori and Ernst, violinists, the violoncellist Servais, and Mdlle. Krinitz, the *pianiste*: Herr Oberthür and Miss Kennedy, the harpists; M. Vivier, the horn-player, &c

DISCOVERY OF MARBLE STATUES IN WINDSOR FOREST.

SEVERAL marble statues of considerable interest and value have recently been discovered in a secluded spot in Windsor Forest, under the following circumstances:—It appears that some little time back, a woodman or game-keeper, employed about the park, made application in the proper quarter for permission to dig up and remove a statue, which he had discovered partly buried in the earth in one of the covers, for the purpose of placing it in his garden as an ornament. The request was granted, and, by means of horses and chains, a colossal group of three figures, representing Venus protecting a nymph from a Satyr, was dragged forth. Further researches led to the discovery of seven other pieces of sculpture, all of marble, buried in the same spot. When the facts of the case came to the knowledge of her Majesty and Prince Albert, they manifested the greatest interest in the matter, and immediately sent for Mr. Phillips, of Cockspur-street, to examine and inspect the newly-brought to light, and to report in regard to their restoration; and four of the principal subjects have since been removed to the studio of that gentleman. What is a most remarkable feature of the case is, that, with the exception of one object—which is the torso of a Greek statue, in Parian marble—all these works are from the hand of one master, namely, Pietro Francavella, and are of different periods between the years 1570 and 1600. How or when they were brought into this country, and when (if ever) they formed part of the Royal collection, or when they were consigned to the obscure tomb from which they have just been rescued, are all matters of conjecture, upon which at present we have no evidence to guide us. We intend next week to give Engravings of some of these objects, when we shall also enter upon a more detailed account of them, and their probable history.

ROMEO AND JULIET, OR HARLEQUIN QUEEN MAB

NED LOWTHE, OR, HARLEQUIN [illegible]

[illegible] THE TIME [illegible]

DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT, OR, HARLEQUIN LORD MAYOR

HARLEQUIN RED HEAD

KING EMPEROR AND HARLEQUIN IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE

HARLEQUIN AND THE WORLD OF FLOWERS

HARLEQUIN CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.

THE GOOD WOMAN IN THE WOOD.

[illegible]

SURREY

... The finger post of *Scorn* accordingly rises, the post changing to the King's Theatre. The next scene is the Temple of Charity, in the Land of Benevolence, where the fairy court are busily employed when a noise is heard, resembling dropping money in a place. The *Fairy Queen*, assisted by *Faith* and *Hope* [illegible] ... march out. We are next presented with a Royal picture-gallery of court beauties at Whitehall, where *King Charles* (in disguise) arrives, attended by his courtiers and favourite dogs. After his toilet is attended to, the *King* appears, [illegible] ... are very busy. A sedan arrives, containing Mr Pepys, Mrs. Pepys, and the children Pepys, going to see the pantomime. On the first night *Nell Gwynne* makes her appearance with apples, oranges, and ginger-beer; but, throwing away her oranges, consents to visit the *King* at Whitehall. The *King* and *Rochester*, still in disguise, are afterwards with *Nell* at the tavern and supper [illegible] ... when *Old Captain* [illegible] demands payment of his bill; the *King*, having lost his purse, gives his watch. The *Old Captain*, suspecting it to be stolen, bolts them in, on which the *King* lowers *Nell* from the window, and following himself, [illegible] through a skylight. We next find all parties at the [illegible]-gardens in Whitehall, with view of the Thames in 1670, when the changes take place. Mr Flexmore, as the *Clown*, was highly successful, and Mr Barnes made an excellent [illegible] [illegible]

This house, as usual on boxing-night, was crowded to excess. The pantomime, produced under the exclusive direction of Mr. Shepherd, is [illegible]

[illegible]

LYCEUM.

Mr [illegible] resorted to Madame La Force for a story, [illegible] the subject of his fairy extravaganza. [illegible]

CITY OF LONDON

We have already partly described the pantomime at this house, entitled, "King Lucrative, or Harlequin and the Crystal Palace of Fairy Land." [illegible]

OLYMPIC

After the drama of "Abelard and Héloïse," the pantomime entitled [illegible] ... and the Land of Dreams," [illegible]

[illegible] OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

[illegible] The steam packet service on the Upper Rhine is about to be [illegible]

The statement of a German journal, to the effect that General Lamoricière had solicited permission to return to France, is unfounded. Persons who have very recently seen Generals Lamoricière, Changarnier, and Bedeau declare that they have undergone no change of mind or feeling.

According to calculations published in the *Liverpool Albion*, the total fall of rain in 1852 has been [illegible] inches.

[illegible] ... and many lives were lost. The loss is estimated at 10,000,000 dollars.

The Americans are endeavouring to apply electricity to the capture of whales. Some interesting experiments have been already made for that purpose.

[illegible]

Midnight mass was celebrated in the Paris churches on Christmas-eve for the first time these 20 years.

The Emperor of Russia has despatched an expedition to Japan, with the object of keeping an eye upon the proceedings of the United States' squadron.

The *Toronto Colonist* states that the "Swan of Erin" is no longer Miss Catherine Hayes, but Mrs. Bushnell; or, in other words, that Catherine Hayes has married.

The Dundee Town-council have petitioned the House of Commons for an additional representative of that borough in Parliament.

The report of the Quebec Health Committee shows that 144 deaths [illegible]

[illegible] ... Leuchtenberg was buried on the 20th, in the chapel of the Leuchtenberg palace at Munich, having been brought from Russia for that purpose.

The Madiai not having been set at liberty, notwithstanding [illegible] ... Prussia has [illegible] ... to repair to Florence and renew his representations [illegible]

[illegible] of the tunnels on the Pennsylvania Railroad now constructing through the Allegheny Mountains will be 3,5[illegible]0 feet in length.

Mahommed [illegible] Khan, Chargé d'Affaires of Persia at C[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] ... a mission to Abbea Koutah and some other places in the interior.

A large railway-engine requires from ninety to one hundred gallons of oil yearly for lubrication. The annual consumption of oil by the North-Western Railway for this purpose alone is more than 40,000 gallons.

The Court of Rome has recently addressed to all the European [illegible]

[illegible]

... without thinking of the consequences, embraced each other. The [illegible] ... quarantine.

Kossuth's mother died at Brussels on Tuesday.

It is expected the railway between Alexandria and Cairo will be completed in two years.

The *Moniteur* denies the intentions attributed to the G[illegible]

[illegible] ... the largest cargo that has started that place during the past year for New York. It consisted of [illegible] ... 1541 cases of champagne. There was 135 emigrants on board.

The Van Diemen's Land papers state that the legislature and executive had at last come to a dead standstill.

[illegible]

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

[illegible]

PARIS, December 30th.

The *chasse* at Compiègne is over, but not the comments and consequences to which it has given rise. Of these the most serious is the [illegible]

[illegible]

... Archbishop of Paris is represented as performing mass with cruets filled with blood! Of course, like *Napoléon le Petit*, the entry of this book will be prohibited with all the penalties possible, and, of course, it will, as it filter its way in and be as universally read as that was.

It appears that the nomination of the son of M. Baroche as *maître des requêtes*, which is about to take place, is a matter of as much dissatisfa[illegible]

[illegible]

... the Théâtre Français. Of this piece most of the reviews speak in terms of the highest and most unqualified praise, and of the rapturous applause [illegible]

[illegible]

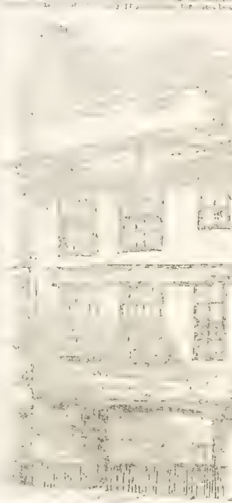
AUSTRIA

The Emperor has returned to Vienna delighted with his Prussian tour, which appears to have [illegible] ... the alliance between the North[illegible] ... *Morning Chronicle* [illegible]

[illegible]

EFFECTS OF THE HURRICANE IN HOLYWELL STREET, STRAND.

[illegible]



[illegible] ... DESTROYED BY THE [illegible]

[illegible]

UNPRECEDENTED PASSAGE TO AUSTRALIA. [illegible] ... the clippership *Marco Polo*, J. N. Forbes, commander, James Baines and Co.'s black ball line of Australian [illegible] ... the Mersey about noon [illegible] ... Liverpool over the [illegible]

[illegible]

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

R., of Stuttgardt.—If we mistake not, your problem may be solved in four moves, if White [illegible]

[illegible] notice the same week should reach us on Wednesday

J. W., Paddington.—A letter was forwarded to the address mentioned

J. [illegible] it shall [illegible]

S. M., of Weymouth, M. T. N., PURSER, MILES, ALPHA.—Under consideration

R. M., of Granville.—We are obliged by your attention in forwarding the Rules of Double Chess; although we have not room to publish them

CHRONOS.—The whole of the elaborate and beautiful variations of the Andersson-Dufresne position are published in the January Number of the *Chess Players' Chronicle*. See the Advertisement Page.

*** [illegible] amateur desirous of playing a Game of Chess by correspondence, may hear of an [illegible] by applying to "J. W. [illegible]," [illegible] Office, Great Western Railway, [illegible]

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 464, by H. F. [illegible], E. F. H., Brutus, Ricardo, J. M. B., J. M. of Sherburn, Rustic, Clericus, Ma[illegible], [illegible] of Shrewsbury; 48, Sankey-street, are correct

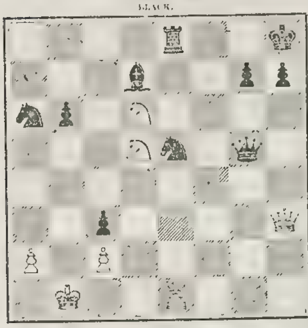
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 465, by [illegible] C., of Kidderminster, J. M. of Sherburn, Sceptre, [illegible] Jack of Shrewsbury, D. W. H., [illegible] M. B. A. [illegible], F. H., are correct

SOLUTIONS OF [illegible] by A Senator, Lynx, [illegible], Diana, Philo-Chess, M. D., Civis, Vida, [illegible] D. W. H., Jack of Shrewsbury, are correct. All others are wrong

PROBLEM No. 466.

By [illegible], Esq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win the game.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The two following hardly-fought games were played between "DELTA" (the Rev. J. Donaldson) and Mr. M'COOMBE.

BLACK (Mr. M'Coombe)	WHITE ("Delta")	BLACK (Mr. M'Coombe)	WHITE ("Delta")
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th (a)	26. B to K 3rd	B takes B
2. P takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	27. R takes B	R to B 3rd
3. P to Q B 4th (b)	P to Q B 3rd	28. P to Q B 5th	Kt to Q B 2nd
4. P takes P	Kt takes P	29. P to K 7th	B to K 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	30. Kt to Q B 3rd	B takes B
6. P to Q 4th	B to K 2nd	31. P takes B	K to B 2nd
7. B to K 2nd	Castles	32. Q R to Q sq	Q R to K Kt sq (ch)
8. Castles	Kt to K sq	33. K to R sq	Kt takes P
9. B to Q 3d	P to K B 4th	34. Kt to K 4th	K Kt to Q 4th (g)
10. B to Q B 2d	P to K Kt 4th	35. K R to K R 3rd	K R to K Kt 3rd
11. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q Kt 5th	36. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 3rd
12. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 5th	37. Kt takes P	R to Q Kt sq
13. Kt to K [illegible]	B to Q 3rd	38. Kt to Q R 5th	Q R to Q Kt 4th
14. Kt takes K Kt P (c)	Q to K R 5th	39. Q R to K sq (ch)	K to Q 2d
15. Kt to K [illegible] (ch)	K to Kt 2nd	40. Kt to Q B 4th	R to K 3rd
16. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to R 6th	41. Kt to K 5th (ch) (h)	K to Q B 2d
17. P takes K P	Kt to Q B 3rd	42. K R to K R [illegible]	Kt to K B 3rd
18. R to K sq (d)	R to K B 3rd	43. K R to K R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
19. Kt to B 7th	B to Q B 4th	44. K R to K 3rd	R takes Q B P
20. Q to Q 2nd (e)	P to B 5th	45. Kt takes Kt	R takes R
21. Kt to Kt 5th	Q to Kt 5th	46. R takes R	R takes Kt
22. Kt to K 4th	P takes Kt P	47. R to K B 3rd	P to K R 4th
23. Q to Kt 5th (ch) (f)	Q takes Q	48. P to K R 4th	K to Q 2d
24. B takes Q	P takes B P (ch)		
25. Kt takes P	R takes Kt		

White has now, we think, a winning advantage, but he did not make the most of it; and, after some thirty (!) more moves, the game was declared a drawn battle. The contest lasted for seven hours.

(a) This move, called by Jaenisch "The Centre Counter Gambit," may be adopted without much danger, but, if properly opposed, it tends to the advantage of the first player.

(b) The usual, and perhaps the best, play now is to check with the King's Bishop.

(c) Apparently quite sound; for, if White had taken the Kt, the game would probably have been continued thus,—

14.	P takes Kt
15. Q takes P (ch)	Kt to Kt 2nd

(If K to R sq, then Black takes P with P, and has at least an equivalent for his Kt)

16. P takes P	Q [illegible] takes P	19. Q takes [illegible]	R to K B 2d
17. P to Q B 5th	Q B takes [illegible]	20. B to [illegible] Mate	
18. Q takes Q Kt	K B takes Q B P		

(d) What was the objection to play now Kt to K B 7th, which seems to ensure the gain of the exchange, at least? Black might also have moved—18. P to Q B 5th, and then B to Q 5th, and have hampered the adverse Queen a good deal.

(e) We should have preferred playing Kt to K Kt 5th. In that case the game would have been pursued [illegible]

20. Kt [illegible]	Q to K Kt 5th
(Taking the K B P with his B would be too hazardous)	
21. Q takes Q	P takes Q
22. Kt to K 4th	
And Black has the better game	

(f) If	23. R P takes P	Then B takes P (ch)
	24. K to Kt 2d	Q to K B 6th (ch)
	And White has a fine attack	

(g) The game now increases in spirit and interest.

(h) This is not so good a move as it looks.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Queen's Gambit declined.)

WHITE ("Delta").	BLACK (Mr. M'Coombe).	WHITE ("Delta").	BLACK (Mr. M'Coombe).
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	24. B to Q R 2nd	Kt to K 5th
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	25. B to Q Kt sq	Q Kt to Q sq
3. P to K 3rd	P to Q B 4th	26. B takes Kt	B takes B
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	27. Kt takes B (e)	R takes R
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd	28. Q takes R	Q takes Kt
6. B to Q 3rd	Q to Q B 2nd (a)	29. B to Kt 4th	Q to Q 4th (f)
7. P to Q Kt 3rd (b)	P to Q R 3rd	30. R to K Kt 3rd	R to B 2nd
8. Kt to K 5th	P to Q Kt 4th	31. Q to B 8th	R to Q Kt 2nd
9. Q Kt to K 2nd (c)	Kt P takes P	32. Kt to Q B 3rd (g)	Q takes Q P
10. Kt P takes P	Castles	33. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 4th
11. B P takes Q P	B P takes Q P	34. Kt takes B (h)	P takes Kt
12. K P takes P	Kt takes P (d)	35. K to R 2nd	P to K 6th
13. Castles	B to Q 3d	36. B to Q B 3rd	Q to Q Kt 3rd
14. P to K B 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd	37. P to [illegible] 5th	P to K R 5th
15. B to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd	38. R takes P (i)	Q takes R
16. Q R to Q B sq	Q to K 2nd	39. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to B 2nd
17. Kt to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	40. P takes P (ch)	Q takes P
18. K to R sq	Q R to Q sq	41. Q takes K R P	Q to Q 3rd (ch)
19. R to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q Kt 5th	42. P to Kt 3rd	Q to Q 4th
20. B to Q Kt sq	Q R to B sq	43. Q to K B 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq
21. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	44. B to Q Kt 4th	
22. R to K R 3rd	P to K B 4th		
23. Q to K sq	Kt to K B 3rd		

Black now played Q to Q R 7th, checking, and White managed, after many moves, to make a drawn battle: if, however, instead of checking with his Queen, Black had moved his Rook to K B 2nd, it is not easy to see how his opponent could have defended himself.

(a) [illegible] to win the Q B Pawn, [illegible]

(b) He might have Castled safely, we [illegible] protecting that Pawn.

(c) If he had taken the Q Kt P he would have lost a Piece, [illegible]

9. P takes Q Kt P	P takes Q P, &c.

(d) [illegible] of Pawns seems rather in Black's favour, as it leaves his adversary with an [illegible]

(e) [illegible] change, but he overlooked the obvious counter-move at Black's command when his Queen was attacked.

(f) This blunder was so evident, that we cannot understand White's omitting to reckon on it.

(g) Q to Q B 5th we should have thought better than this move, which loses a valuable Pawn. [illegible] to the purpose, because it would have thrown Black on the defensive [illegible] mistaken, given "Delta" the better game.

[illegible] Rook to K B 3rd, or to any open square on the Kt [illegible] Black would have replied with—

38.	Q to Q 3rd (ch)	40. R takes P	R to Q B 2nd
39. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes P (ch)		And must win.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY GRANT OF MONYMUSK.

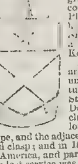
THE decease of this lady, widow of the late Sir Archibald Grant, Bart., of Monymusk, county Aberdeen, took place at Woodh[illegible], in that shire, on the 15th ult., at the age of eighty-three.

[illegible] the only daughter and heiress of Major John Forbes, of [illegible] Anne [illegible] daughter of Duff of Murton, and represented [illegible] of the [illegible] of Forbes, [illegible] whence the Baronets [illegible] She married Sir [illegible] Grant, fourth Baronet of Monymusk; and by him, who died in 1820, had four sons and five daughters. Of the former, the eldest surviving is the present Sir [illegible] Grant, Bart.; and the youngest, Robert Grant, Esq., of Tillyfour. The eldest daughter, Mary Anne, married James Farquharson, Esq., of Invercauld.

EDWARD ROGERS, ESQ., OF STANAGE-PARK, CO. RADNOR.

MR. ROGERS, who died at Bath on the 22nd ult., was a Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate for the counties of Salop, Radnor, and Hereford, Major in the Radnorshire Militia, and M.P. for Bishop's Castle from 1819 to 1833. His father, Charles Rogers, Esq., a merchant of London, who purchased the manor of Stanage, long the seat of the ancient family of Powell, and served as High Sheriff of [illegible], was fifth son of the Rev. Edward Rogers, of the Home, county [illegible]op, the representative of a very old Shropshire house. The gentleman, whose death we record, married, first, Sarah Augusta, daughter of George Wolff, Esq., Danish Consul-General in England; and, secondly, Eliza Casamajor, daughter of Henry Brown, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service. By the former he leaves a son and heir, Edward.

SAMUEL BARWICK BRUCE, M.D.



THIS gentleman, late Surgeon to the Forces, and Medical Inspector of Mills and Prisons in the Ripon District, died suddenly, in London, on the 24th ult. He was born 8th January, 1786, the second son of Barwick Bruce, M.D., and grandson of the Honourable J. O. Bruce, of Gartlett, county Clackmannan, some time Judge of the Common Pleas in Barbadoes, by Jane, his wife, daughter and [illegible] Samuel [illegible], Governor of that island. The family from which he derived descent was a branch of the eminent Scottish house of Bruce of Kennet, itself a scion of the Royal Bruces.

Dr. Bruce entered the medical department of the army in 1804, and saw some of his earliest service afloat under Nelson, in 1805. In 1807 he assisted at the capture of the Danish Isles of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, and subsequently served at the siege of Fort Desaix, Martinique (for which he had a medal and clasp), and at the capture of Les Saintes, near Guadaloupe. In 1810, he was engaged at the capture of Guadaloupe, and the adjacent isles, for which he also was honoured with a medal and clasp; and in 1813 served in the Peninsula. In 1814 and 1815 he was in America, and participated in the disastrous conflict before New Orleans. His last service was at the crowning victory of the war—Waterloo—and at the subsequent occupation of Paris.

THE LATE PETER BORTHWICK, ESQ.—Mr. Borthwick (of whom a brief memoir appeared in our last), was descended from an ancient family; he was born on the 13th Sept., 1804, in the parish of Borthwick, in Mid-Lothian. He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, and subsequently at the University of that city, where he graduated. In 1827 he was married to Miss Colville, daughter of John Colville, Esq., of Ewart, Northumberland; and by her, who survives him, he leaves three sons and one daughter. A year afterwards, Mr. Borthwick entered himself of Jesus College, Cambridge; and not long afterwards, by removal, became a Fellow-commoner of Downing College, in the same University. He left college in [illegible], and, in the autumn of that year, being accidentally present at a public meeting on the subject of the immediate abolition of Negro-slavery, he replied with great vigour to one of the abolitionist orators. He had not had any previous experience as a public speaker; but from that moment his success was established, and his reputation at once formed. Invitations were addressed to him from all parts to advocate the *gradual* abolition; and for a period of nine months he incessantly devoted himself to this object in several cities and towns, both in England and Scotland. So general was the gratitude of the West India proprietors for his able support, that services of plate, purchased by subscription in various parts of the country, were the reward of his otherwise unpaid labours. Mr. Borthwick was now induced to take a more prominent part in public life; and, in 1832, he contested the representation of the borough of Evesham, on Conservative principles. The place had previously returned two Whig members, and Mr. Borthwick was unsuccessful. In [illegible] he again made the attempt, and succeeded. He was returned in conjunction with Sir Charles Cockerell. At the general election after the death of William IV., he again became member for the borough, and, moreover, [illegible] the other Conservative candidate, Captain [illegible]. He continued to represent Evesham till unseated on petition; and the expenses of the proceedings in this case having seriously impaired his fortune, Mr. Borthwick studied for the Bar. Here [illegible] more than could have been expected, and the best prospects lay [illegible], when circumstances occurred which resulted in the management of the *Morning Post* newspaper being confided to him by the proprietor. [illegible] action, Mr. Borthwick evinced the same [illegible] Conservative principles in [illegible] affairs, and the same [illegible] through life; and the indefatigable exertion [illegible] deeply to affect his health. His fine constitution gradually gave way, and, on Saturday, the 18th December, he expired, after an illness of nearly a twelvemonth's duration, at the comparatively early age of forty-eight. Apart from his other claims upon public gratitude, the name of Mr. Borthwick will be honourably known to posterity as that of the man who, after a long struggle, at length succeeded in carrying the "Borthwick Clause" in the Poor-law Bill, prohibiting the separation of aged couples when forced to take refuge in the poor-house.

CHELTENHAM TRAINING COLLEGE.—ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

WITHIN the last thirteen years there has been established at Cheltenham an institution which has already effected much good in the great work of public education. Such is the Normal College for Schoolmasters, opened A.D. 1850, the first stone of the college building was laid by Lord Ashley in the preceding year. For the purposes of the institution a Government grant of £4500 was made by the Privy Council, to which £9000 was added by private contributions. Accommodation was then provided for 100 male students. For the information of our readers, we may as well state that this and kindred institutions educate and train masters or mistresses for elementary schools, and are supported by annual subscriptions, supplemented by grants from the public purse. The amount of the latter is made to depend upon the number of candidates for certificates who succeed at the annual December examination. Certificates are of three kinds, and not only vary in pecuniary value to the holders of them, but secure to the normal or training institution £30, £25, or £20, according to its quality, for every one that is gained. Thus, eight candidates, who are placed in the second class have the satisfaction of feeling that £200 will be paid from the Parliamentary grant for education on their account to the authorities of the institution where they have been trained. The Minutes of A.D. 1846 (which was one of the wisest measures of the Whig Ministry), provided for the apprenticeship of pupil teachers in elementary schools, who are allowed at the termination of their apprenticeship to compete for Queen's scholarships, which *frank* them for two years' board and education in some normal school under Government inspection. The examination, represented upon the next page, was attended by both candidates for certificates who had completed their residence, and candidates for Queen's scholarships, who seek for admission. There is, also, at Cheltenham a second institution for mistresses, under the control of the same principal and board of management.

The examinations of the students commenced in the Music-hall of the Royal Old Well, on Monday, December 13, before the Government Inspectors, the Rev. W. H. Bellairs, and the Rev. J. W. D. Hernaman; and in the presence of the Committee of Management, the Principal and other officers of the institution, and a number of clergymen and friends.

About 150 candidates for Queen's Scholarships, and certificates of merit, came for examination; and the proceedings at the opening, as well as day by day during the examinations, were of great novelty and interest. The Engraving shows the pupils at their exercises; the Government Inspectors being seated upon the stage, in front of the picturesque drop-scene by Marshall, another handsome scene being placed at the opposite end of the room.

On Friday evening, the 17th, the students, the examiners, and a select number of [illegible] assembled in the Music hall, and partook of tea. The stage was [illegible] for the accommodation of lady visitors; and a raised platform in front was set apart for the Chairman (the Rev. F. Close), the Principal (the Rev. C. H. Bromby), the Vice-Principal (J. Bodley, Esq., B.A.), and the guests who had been favoured with invitations to witness the proceedings. Among these were the Government Inspectors, and the Rev. T. P. Boultbee, Rev. J. D. Hull, J. Hudleston, Esq., W. Lewis, Esq., &c.

The Rev. F. Close (after invoking the Divine blessing) addressed the audience, observing that the Cheltenham Training College was to be looked upon, not as a mere literary institution, but one designed to train up young men and young women in religious principles—to make them good Christians, and good members of society—and to qualify them to disseminate similar blessings and advantages among the thousands of children who would hereafter be placed under their charge, in the schools to which they would be appointed in different parts of the country. He urged upon those young persons to remember, that the highest educational achievements and the greatest literary powers were of no avail whatever, unless they possessed, also, the one thing needful—the pearl which was above all price. If they went forth merely as well trained teachers, their work would be but half accomplished; but, if they went forth in the fear of the Lord, which was the beginning of wisdom, then would the seventy-five Queen's scholars, issuing this year from the Cheltenham College, become, each in his own school, and his own district, as the little leaven to leaven the mass of vice and ignorance and corruption which had so long existed throughout the nation (Cheers). The rev. gentleman then addressed himself especially to the students, and their duties, and concluded an eloquent speech amidst loud cheers.

The Rev. W. H. Bellairs next addressed the assembly, exhorting the students to treasure up the advice just given them by Mr. Close; adding, that he trusted there were many heroic souls among them who were determined to walk in the path of duty, however difficult that path might be—who felt that they were not their own, but bought with a price—and who were resolved to dedicate themselves with singleness of purpose, and with soul and body to the glory of God, in that great and holy cause in which they were engaged (Loud cheers).

The Rev. C. H. Bromby, who was received with great applause, had great pleasure in confirming what had been said by their chairman, that the progress of the past year had been most satisfactory, and the conduct of the students such, that scarcely a single occasion had arisen for anything like serious reproof (Hear, hear). The rev. gentleman then read several letters, testifying in high terms to the conduct of the teachers supplied by the College; and thanked the Government Inspectors for the kind manner in which they had performed their duties. The rev. gentleman added, that there cannot possibly be conceived an institution of greater value to the country than this, and a section of any community more full of promise, than the present race of England's elementary schoolmasters" (Loud cheers).

At this stage of the proceedings, a table was brought in and placed upon the platform, and on it was exhibited a very handsome clock, a gift from the students to J. Bodley, Esq., the Vice-Principal, as a testimonial of their esteem and regret on his leaving the College.

Mr. Haworth, a student, and chairman of the Testimonial Committee, then read an address from the Normal College to Mr. Bodley, and presented the time-piece; for which that gentleman returned thanks, amidst great applause.

The chairman, in concluding, said he could not help sympathising with their excellent Vice-Principal, Mr. Bodley, in the pleasing, yet trying manner in which his feelings had been assaulted on this occasion. He trusted, for the sake of the College, that God would raise them up some one fitted to supply his place, and to take that hold on their affections which Mr. Bodley had so worthily obtained (Loud cheers).

The proceedings terminated by the pupils all joining in singing Jackson's "Te Deum," which they performed with great sweetness and effect. In the early part of the evening, the students joined in a number of vocal and instrumental compositions, under the leadership of Mr. W. E. Evans. The meeting broke up about ten o'clock.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE removal of the patent restrictions from the art of Photography is already producing its good effects. We find photographic pictures are now brought to the test of their money value, which is, after all, the one by which the merits of sun-pictures, like all other pictures, will be most fairly tried. If the productions of the photographic artist are more truth-telling, and no less picturesque than those produced by the artist with an educated eye and a practised hand, they will command public attention and sell. If they do not realise this point they will fall in value, because they will not be in demand. Howsoever curious and interesting the practice of photography may be, it now claims to be considered commercially; and we believe its claims will, if not immediately, at least very shortly, be fully acknowledged.

On Wednesday week a *soirée* was given by the Society of Arts, at which the leading photographers were present, and recent specimens of photography shown; it being the first public exhibition of these pictures in this country. The time allowed between the adoption of the suggestion and the completion of the design was exceedingly short; yet there has been gathered together a numerous collection, possessing many examples of the capabilities of photography, and exhibiting at the same time its more prominent defects. It should be remarked that the exhibition has been confined to productions on paper and on glass, to the entire exclusion of Daguerréotypes. We are not satisfied that this is judicious; for, notwithstanding the numerous advantages arising from the use of paper, there are points of excellence in well executed pictures upon the metallic tablets, which have not been, as yet, approached upon paper, and of which those who practise the Talbotype should be constantly reminded.

We do not intend to examine this collection in detail, but we purpose offering a few remarks in the way rather of suggestion than of criticism, considering the defects previously to pointing out the beauties which are spread around the rooms of the Society of Arts.

It appears that the large majority of the exhibitors have forgotten one point, and that is one, too, upon which entirely perfection in photography depends. A stranger to the art, looking around the room, will not fail to remark that the high lights and the shadows are often placed in the most striking and even disagreeable contrast. When the sun is shining upon the ornamented front of a palace or a temple, the details of all those portions which are shaded by the deep shadow of projections are still sufficiently illuminated by the diffused light of the sky to be seen with their minutest details. Such a subject, copied by the photographic processes employed, is usually a compound of "high" white lights and deep obscure shadows; whereas a little careful attention to the existing conditions would have prevented this. The usual practice has been to remove the primary picture from the camera-obscura as soon as it was thought the sunlit portion of the subject had made its chemical impression, and at a period far too short for those parts in shadow to effect a chemical change. It would, however, be found in practice that a prolonged exposure to the radiations from those points the most highly illuminated, which might equal the extra time required for the dimly-lighted parts to paint themselves, would not so far increase the opacity of those parts of the negative image as to render them whiter than we now find them in the positive copy; while the details in shadow might be brought out in perfection. What Mr. Stewart says with regard to landscapes applies with equal, if not with greater force, to architectural piles, statues, &c.:—"I throw aside all consideration of the bright lights, and limit the time with reference entirely to the dark and feebly lighted parts of the view." Mr. Stewart's photographs are examples of the advantages of this practice, and their beauty is evidently more dependent on this point than on the manipulatory details for preparing the paper by the use of the air-pump, so strongly insisted on.

In the photographic pictures of M. Du Camp, which we have previously noticed, it is evident great attention has been paid to the development of the parts in shadow. In most of them the details are finely brought out; but in many, the defects arising from the unequal action of radiations from surfaces differently illuminated, or in different physical conditions, as it regards colour mainly, have not been entirely overcome. In the pictures of Mr. Buckle and Mr. Roslyn, considerable attention has, it is evident, been paid to the degree of illumination on the subject, and much judgment used in regulating the action on the prepared paper. Mr. Owen's interior views of Redcliffe Church, Bristol, are good examples of very difficult subjects effectively treated by one to whom the difficulties and peculiarities of the art are familiar. The works of Mr. Fenton, Sir William Newton, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Goodeve, Mr. Archer, Mr. Horne, and Dr. Diamond, are, with several others respectively, examples of much interest. Many among them are pictures of exceeding beauty, and curiously suggestive; but many should not have passed beyond the portfolio of the artist, since the subjects have been badly chosen, and the results obtained are very unsatisfactory. Mr. Fenton, on the occasion of the opening of this exhibition, read a paper "On the present Position and future Prospects of the art of Photography," in which he sketched briefly the present state of our knowledge, and judiciously pointed out the most important points for research.

"Though the excellence of the specimens now exhibited," says Mr. Fenton, "might allow photographers the indulgence of a little self-complacency, still everybody feels that, as an art, it is yet in its infancy, and that the uses to which it may be applied will yet be multiplied tenfold." We feel conscious of this; and when we examine pictures produced by the chemical agency of the sunbeam, giving us every external detail with mathematical exactitude, and adding thereto the charms of "airy distance" with the harmonious gradation of light and shadow—of such there are many examples in the exhibition—we foresee that the art must become one of the utmost utility. Under this impression, it is our intention to record every novelty which may arise either at home or abroad in relation to the chemistry of the art, in the preparation of the sensitive tablets, or the physics, by which are de-

SOIRÉE OF PHOTOGRAPHERS, IN THE GREAT ROOM OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

termined all the improvements connected with lenses, and all the diagrammatical phenomena of the photographic camera.

In England there has not hitherto existed any medium of constant communication between the experimentalist and the public. We hope to render the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS the source to which all who are interested in photography will look for information, and find it.

It is our intention, in an early Number, to give a careful resumé of the advances which have been made in photography during 1851, and then to proceed regularly with our record of each improvement. We shall be pleased to receive suggestions from photographic artists; and to the queries of photographic amateurs we will endeavour to furnish prompt and intelligible replies by which they may be guided in their progress. Thus, it is our purpose to render the Journal (which has not unfrequently been aided in its illustrative details by the art of photography) the popular exponential medium of all that relates to actinochemistry in its widest applications—whether employed to paint the portrait of the living or to copy the statues of the dead—to impress the landscape with its variations of light and shade, the solemn temple, or the gorgeous palace—to record the pathway of a star—depict the surface of the moon—indicate the deviations of a magnet—mark the changes in terrestrial temperature or register our atmospheric pressure—or, by microscopic aid, to preserve all the details of minute creation, and thus—like researches which promise the realisation of the hope that the colours of external objects may be impressed in the camera-obscura of the photographic artist.

EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS OF THE CHELTENHAM TRAINING COLLEGE, IN THE MUSIC-HALL OF THE ROYAL OLD WELLS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

BURNING OF "THE CITY OF PITTSBURG," AMERICAN MERCHANT STEAMER.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE STEAMSHIP "CITY OF PITTSBURG."

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent at Valparaiso, with the accompanying Sketch of the burning of the magnificent steamer *City of Pittsburg*, of the New York and San Francisco steamship line, on her voyage from the Atlantic States to California. Our Correspondent writes thus:—

H M S *Portland*, Oct 24, 1852. Valparaiso Bay

AT 3 A.M., the officer of the watch heard a bell on board the American merchant steamer *City of Pittsburg*, which vessel arrived here on the night of the 22nd, from Talcahuano, a port in the Bay of Conception, where she had called to fill up with coals; but, knowing her steam had been up all the preceding day, he supposed she was going to sea. About ten minutes afterwards, flames and dense columns of smoke burst out from the fore-hatchway. Turned the hands up, and sent all boats, with Head's portable pump, to her assistance, but found it was no use attempting to save the ship, the fire being occasioned by spontaneous combustion in the coals, of which she had 1240 tons on board. Got all the crew and passengers out of the ship (several of the latter, women and children), with what little property they could save, by 5.30 A.M. The Captain left her in a ropes-end from the stern, at which time she was burning fore and aft. The vessel was scuttled A.M., with a gun to fire at her water line, to hurry the sinking of the unfortunate vessel. During the morning, we collected all the crew and passengers on board, ten of former and six of the latter many of whom were completely destitute. The *City of Pittsburg* was a fine steamer of 1276 tons, commanded by Capt Forster. This was her second voyage from Philadelphia to San Francisco, she went round Cape Horn, having left Panama on the 1st P.M. when she went down stern foremost, having her bows only to steam 1 foot 12 feet of the keel in 24 fathom water. The Commander in Chief has received a letter of thanks from the American Consul and consignees on shore, for the assistance rendered by English squadrons' boats (*Virago* and *Portland*).—I am, &c.,

HENRY HAND

The *Valparaiso Reporter* states the vessel and cargo to have been insured for 279,000 dollars; her value being considered at 300,000. Speaking of the sad catastrophe, the *Reporter* states the subscription raised for the passengers on board the ill-fated *City of Pittsburg* to amount to nearly 4000 dollars, raised among foreigners and Chilenos; adding, "and we have no doubt that in our Venice of the Pacific, so well known for its benevolence, further steps will be taken by the inhabitants, aided by the American Consul, Mr. Duer, to procure a free passage for them."

WRECK OF THE "SUCCESSOR" IN THE MADRAS ROADS.

THIS year, says the *Madras Spectator*, the monsoon set in as hitherto, with rough and unsettled weather, and a great deal of rain, but a week earlier than usual. On the morning of October 8th, there was little wind; but it freshened up rapidly in the forenoon, and at two P.M. it was blowing very hard, with a tremendous surf on. At noon, two Dhonies swamped, their crews having previously jumped overboard, and aided by the Catamaran men, got safe on shore; two other Dhonies were soon afterwards driven on shore; and three smaller ones drove and were dashed to pieces. Crews all saved. At two P.M. the weather more threatening, blowing in severe gusts with heavy rain and sea increasing, when the master-attendant made signal "weather is suspicious, prepare to slip and stand to sea." From ten A.M. until ten P.M. it was blowing hard in occasional severe gusts, with frequent rain, the wind veering from north to north-east, a heavy ground swell and a very high surf; current from the northward at the rate of three miles. Some time after, the signal for the ships to put to sea was made, several of them parted from their anchors, but they quickly got sail made and got clear out. The H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay* also parted her cable, and stood out to sea, but returned to

WRECK OF THE BARQUE "SUCCESSOR," IN THE MADRAS ROADS.

her anchorage next day. Among the ships which put to sea, two were lost; viz. the schooner *Struggle*, which went ashore through the night at Covelong, about twelve miles to the southward; and the clipper *Poppy*, which was wrecked off the Ice-house: crew all saved but the gunner. This vessel was laden with stores, bullocks, and sheep, for the army in Burmah.

The Correspondent who has obligingly forwarded the accompanying Sketch, thus describes the sad scene:—"*The Successor* had on board the horses of the officers of the Madras army now in Burmah, one only of which was saved, by swimming ashore through the surf: all the others were drowned in the hold of the vessel. The *Successor*, like the others, had prepared to put to sea; but one of her cables gave way, and she dragged on the holding anchor, every swell bringing her some fifteen or twenty yards nearer to the outer surf. A strong gust of wind with heavy rain now came on; and when the rain had so moderated as to enable the spectators to view the scene, the vessel was seen rolling in the surf; she had then on board a crew of 13 Europeans, 185 Malsties and Drivers, and 46 hired Syrangs and Lascars; making a total of 244 persons. She struck violently on her stern: her cable now parted; the ensuing swell brought her bow round in towards the shore, which she neared within two hundred yards, and then struck in the sand, the sea making a regular breach over her. This happened immediately under the Lighthouse of Madras (which appears in our Sketch) The whole line of road was covered with carriages. The officers of her Majesty's 20th Regiment, with a number of their men, were on the spot Captain Little, with a strong party of the Artillery, and the Master-Attendant, and with a numerous body of volunteers, were directing every effort to save the lives of those on board. Our Sketch is taken at the moment that Captain Little fired a rocket, and threw a rope over the vessel: he actually succeeded in throwing four life-lines across her, but the people on board appeared not to know their use. They were all grouped together under the poop, their screams distinctly heard from the shore; a boat, accompanied by catamarans, is seen approaching the vessel, which it failed in reaching; four Europeans and thirty natives jumped overboard, and by the daring assistance from the shore were saved. Night came on in all its darkness; three large fires were made on the beach, and periodical blue lights were burnt through the night, which had the effect of cheering the sufferers on the wreck, who testified their feeling by hearty cheers. As day dawned, boats and catamarans succeeded in reaching the wreck; and in the whole eight Europeans, including the master, Captain Henderson, and 180 natives, were saved.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

OPENING OF THE MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL ART.—The very beautiful and costly Museum of Ancient and Modern Art-Manufactures and Vernon Gallery, at Marlborough House, Pall-Mall, will be open (free) daily, from ten to four, to January 6. The splendid collection of ornamental and decorative art, and 45 pieces of rare and magnificent porcelain and portraits in enamel, lent by the Queen and Prince Albert, also a specimen of Paisley ware, are in the upstairs rooms.

SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ITALY.—The second evening meeting for the season of the members of this society was held on Wednesday, at the Music-hall, Store-street. Dr. A. Brady presided, and there were present M. Mazzini, and several other members of the council. Mr. Douglas Jerrold was prevented by indisposition from attending. M. Mazzini did not address the meeting, being obliged by illness to remain in the middle of the proceedings. Prior to leaving the room, however, he wrote a note to the chairman, which was afterwards read, in which he stated that since the last meeting of the society five Italian patriots had been shot at Mantua, and a large number had been imprisoned for having had Bibles found in their houses.

CITY RAILWAY TERMINUS.—A meeting of the promoters of this scheme was held on Wednesday. From the report read, it appears that during the stipulated period for receiving applications for shares, only 10,000 out of 20,000 had been taken and paid up. Under these circumstances it was proposed to apply to some capitalist who would sign the deed and pay the sum required to meet Parliament, but any dissentient shareholder could receive back, without any deduction, the amount of his deposit. Baron Rothschild and Sir J. Duke expressed their willingness to abide by the decision of the meeting, which, after some discussion, passed a resolution to the effect that they would leave the arrangements in the hands of the directors to carry out the suggestions contained in the report

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual examination of the children of this institution took place on Tuesday, and passed off with credit to the children and teachers.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL.—At the anniversary dinner of this institution, which took place on Monday the Lord Mayor in the chair—Mr. Moon, the treasurer, stated, the society had then a sum of £10,600 invested in Government securities towards the erection of the new schools in the neighbourhood of Harrow; and the committee entertained the hope of being able by the next anniversary dinner, in the ensuing spring. The receipts of the society for the past year had amounted to £4600, and the expenditure to £3500. Seventy-three boys and fifty girls were at present maintained and educated by the society.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—The charities of the rich were successful in providing good dinners for the destitute last Saturday. Mr. Cochrane's Soup Kitchen and Hospice, in Leicester-square, was the means of providing some 10,000 unfortunates with a plentiful dinner, 2000 of whom dined in a marquee erected in the yard. In aid of this appropriate act Lord Ward sent a cheque for £100, the Duke of Cambridge an ox, Sir J. Cathcart a sheep, the Earl of Dartrey a sheep, and Sir J. Shelley, M.P. for Westminster, a sheep. The City Hospice and Soup Kitchen accommodated 1200 persons with plum-pudding and roast beef and porter: 4800, in addition, were provided with dinners at home. In Bethlehem Lunatic Hospital, containing 318 patients, in Hanwell, having 803; and in Colney-hatch, having 1122, the inmates were regaled with roast beef, plum-pudding, mince-pies, and beer. As regards the prisons, no alteration took place in the dietary at the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, or at the House of Detention, Clerkenwell; but, according to ancient custom, the Lord Mayor, through Mr. Cope, the Governor of Newgate, gave to each poor prisoner confined in Newgate, Whitecross street, and Holloway New Prison, one pound of roast beef, one pound of potatoes, and one pint of porter. In the Queen's Bench considerable charities were distributed in food and money, exclusive of 2s. or 4s. to each prisoner and 72 3d. dinners given by the Drapers' Company. Miss Burdett Coutts also provided a Christmas dinner for 230 of the Westminster poor.

BOXING-DAY IN LONDON.—The various free exhibitions were all well attended on Monday. At the British Museum, from the hour of opening the doors (nine o'clock), a continuous stream of visitors poured into the building; and at half-past three, when the gates were shut, 73,259 persons had entered the building. At the National Gallery the total number of visitors was 20,710, and the greatest order and decorum was observed. The Vernon Gallery, at Marlborough House, Pall Mall; and the Museum of Ornamental and Practical Art, had upwards of 7000 visitors.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—We understand that measures have been taken for the immediate formation of a society, to be called the Photographic Society of London; the first general meeting of which is to be held the third Thursday in January, at the Rooms of the Society of Arts

CANADA COMPANY.—On Thursday, the annual meeting of this company was held at the offices, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate. Charles Franks, Esq., in the chair, when a report was presented, showing a balance in the year in favour of the company of about £10,000, out of which a dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The long-room of the Custom-house has recently been entirely renovated. This fine apartment, with its lofty roof and noble proportions, now shows to the greatest advantage.

FIRES IN LONDON.—The report of the London Brigade shows, that from the 1st of January, 1852, to last Thursday, upwards of 1000 fires had occurred in and near the metropolis; the loss of property is roughly estimated at above £2,000,000, and the less of lives is stated to be very great.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week, ending Saturday, December 25—males, 708; females, 643: total, 1351, ending during the same period—males, 445; females, 426: total, 871. The above return includes the whole of the metropolitan districts.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.746 in. The mean temperature of the week was 46·6 deg, which is 7·8 deg. above the average of the same week in ten years. The mean daily temperature was above the average on every day of the week. It was highest on Monday, when it rose to 51·4 deg., which is 11·8 deg. above the average, and lowest on Thursday, when it fell to 39·8 deg., which is 1·1 deg. above the average. It rose on Friday and Saturday to about 49 deg., or 11 deg. above the average. On Thursday the wind was E.S.E.; in the rest of the week generally in the south-west. The mean difference between the dew point temperature and air temperature was 6·1 deg.

There are at present under police inspection in London upwards of 2300 persons keeping common lodging-houses, accommodating nearly 80,000 nightly lodgers.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Rectories*: The Rev. R. D. Duffield, to Calthorpe, Lincolnshire; the Rev. P. P. Gilbert, to High Haldea, Kent; the Rev. J. Miner, to Elton, Stockton-on-Tees; the Rev. A. Pritchard, to Ashley, Wilts; the Rev. H. J. A. De Saulx, to Fringford, Oxfordshire; the Rev. T. P. Sproule, to Seaidwell, Northamptonshire; the Rev. R. H. Taylor, to Halwell, Devon; the Rev. F. H. Barber, to Sedgefield, near Evesham, Worcester. *Vicarages*: The Rev. S. Gernon, to Gussage All Saints's, Dorset; the Rev. T. E. B. W. B. Legh, to Newbold-on-Avon, Warwickshire; the Rev. W. Marshall, M.A., to Elton, Somersetshire; the Ven. C. J. Smith, M.A., to Erith, Kent; the Rev. G. E. Adams, to East Budleigh, Devon.

A parliamentary paper which has just been issued contains several abstracts from the latest returns made by the Archbishops and Bishops, in pursuance of 1 and 2 Vict. c. 106, sec. 29. From these it appears that the total number of benefices in England and Wales was 11,723 in 1830, and upon 8214 of these there was a glebe-house. It also appears that 6129 clergymen were resident in the respective parsonage-houses, 564 in the houses appointed by the Bishop in his license, and 1281 within the limits of the benefice, there being no parsonage-house; making the total number resident 8077. The total number ascertained from residence was 1291; but of these 439 p rformed the duties of their parishes. The principal grounds of exemption are residence in other benefices, official chaplainces, and offices and masterships in the universities and public schools. The number exempted by license, on the ground of infirmity and other causes, was 674, of whom 176 were doing duty in their parishes. Number non-resident without license or exemption, 917; of whom 622 were doing the duties in their parishes. The number of sequestrations was 51: and from 327 benefices no returns have been made.

A petition from the University of Glasgow, signed by the Lord Rector and the Principal, has been prepared for presentation to her Majesty, praying for the removal of the col ege building from the present to a more favourable site.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*)*

Sir,—My attention has recently been called to your critique on the portraits of the late Duke of Wellington, in your Journal, some weeks back, when your remarks on the Engravings from Claudet's Daguerreotype Portraits not being correct, I took you will, as an honourable man, to write in your Journal the true version relative to that portrait of the illustrious Duke. It was on the 1st of May, 1844, and not 1848, when his Grace sat for *two* Daguerreotype Portraits, one of which is only engraved at present, and has the hand introduced. I a so deem it necessary to state that it was the late Colonel Gurwood who introduced me to the Hon. Colonel Arbuthnot, at Apsley-house, when I had the honour to submit the engraved portrait for the late Duke's inspection, when his Grace remarked, "Well Watson it is beautifully engraved." I may also state his Grace has placed his autograph on several impressions.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. WATSON

[We have at the above note at the request of the writer, but, at the same time we must observe, that we had the facts stated in the article referred to upon the very best authority. It is not, however, a matter of any importance one way or the other.]

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT HARROW.—The adjourned inquest on the body of John Bartholomew, the guard, killed on the 9th of the 22nd, when an engine and both land rate will be decided, was held into by a goods-train, concluded on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death, caused by a fracture in the tire of the leading wheel of engine 289 causing the fracture to be thrown off by the iron of the tire not being properly welded; and the jury recommend that in future greater care should be used in testing the tires of railway wheels; and that the Messrs. Sharp—of Birmingham, the makers of the engine—do provide for the family of the deceased John Bartholomew."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The following is an extract of a letter dated Lisbon, Dec. 20, received via France:—" Mr. Heald (Lord Montes' husband) one of the members of the Lisbon Yacht Club, having in his company a beautiful young lady. The yacht foundered in sight of her Majesty's steamer *Impérieuse*, which instantly manned a boat with fourteen men to rescue them; but only were they unsuccessful, but the fourteen hands were also drowned.—*Times*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that a fair average money-business has been transacted in the national securities during the week, the market exhibits many signs of weakness, and prices have not been supported. The actual fall, however, in them, has not exceeded one quarter per cent. The market value of Consols is by many parties considered high for investment; but, if reference be made to former years, it will be found that we have had a higher range in the quotations than at present. There has been more doing in the Unfunded Stock and Debentures on which has recently advanced.

The intelligence just at hand from Australia has tended to keep alive the excitement in reference to the future, and to support the prices of the shares of the numerous banking and other companies lately started. In the shares of the Australian Agricultural Company, large speculative investments have been effected; nevertheless, the quotations have rapidly fluctuated. Whether the security in question is safe at the present high figures must entirely depend upon the actual amount of gold on the company's lands, and whether it can be profitably worked. The company has wisely determined to form a new concern of their gold lands, and make a gift of ten five-pound shares for every present share, or will pay a bonus of £20 per share to those who do not wish to be interested in the new undertaking, entitled the "Peel River Land and Mineral Company." In addition to the free shares, there will be 20,000, for which £5 each must be paid, so as to give a working capital of £100,000

The arrivals of bullion have been principally confined to £210,000 in gold from Australia, and 200,000 dollars from New York. From the United States our advices are of a most favourable character, and, judging from the extensive and, we may add, increasing demand for British manufactured goods, it is tolerably clear, especially as there is a small profit upon the export of both gold and silver, that large supplies of the precious metals will continue to flow towards England. At Hamburg, as well as in Paris, gold is about 8s. per cent. dearer than in London; consequently, we must not anticipate any large imports from the continent. We may observe, that Russia is drawing largely upon our supplies of gold almost every steamer to Hamburg taking out from £20,000 to £100,000, to be forwarded to St. Petersburgh.

On Monday the Three per Cent Consols, ex. div for the opening, were done at 101 to 101¼; the Three per Cent Reduced, 101¾; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101¾; and the Bank Stock 224½. Long Annuities, 6⅝; and Exchequer Bills 60s to 62s. prem. The quotations were a shade lower on the following days, with very little inclination on the part of the jobber to operate extensively. On Thursday the Three per Cents Reduced were officially marked 101¾; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101¾; Bank Stock, 224½; Long Annuities, 6⅝; Bank Stock, 224½ to 223½. India Bonds, under £1000, 63s. and Exchequer Bills, 62s. to 72s. prem.

In the manufacturing districts, large orders are in course of execution both for home and foreign buyers The artisans are, therefore, fully employed. In the metropolis, trade is in a healthy state, and the rates for money continue very low.

The Foreign Market has been less active than for some weeks past. News having come to hand from Lisbon, to the effect that, after the 1st of January, 1853, the interest upon the whole of the foreign debt will be reduced to three per cent Portuguese Stock has declined to some extent It must be understood, however, that for some time a diminution of 3 per cent has been made in the interest due to Government upon all sums paid to the bondholders; consequently, should no further deductions be attempted, the actual rate of interest will be the same as it is at present Nothing having as yet been done by the Ottoman Government in reference to paying off the holders of Scrip, either here or in Paris, the premium on that security has fallen to ⅝. Spanish Bonds have ruled heavy. All other foreign securities have remained very little attention. On Tuesday, Equador Bonds were 2¾. Grenada Deferred, 12½ to 13; Peruvian Six per Cents, 104; Ditto, Three, Deferred, 64; Ditto, for the Account, 65½; Portuguese, Small, 38; Ditto, for the Account, 40; Spanish Three per Cents, 51; Ditto, New, Deferred, 24; Venezuela Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 18; Ditto, Deferred, 9. Bargains have taken place in Austrian Five per Cent Bonds, at 89; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 22¾; Russian Five per Cents, 104¾; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 104; Sardinian Five per Cents, 95.

Shares of the Australian Agricultural Company have been done at from 77 to 78½. Australian Banks, 40 to 42½. Peel River Land and Mineral Company, 2 to 2½. General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 2 to 2½. Australian and Oriental Steam, 8½; ditto (£20 paid), 8½. Royal Mail Steam, 15½. South American Stock, 1 to 1½. Van Diemen's Land Bank, 2 to 2½. Bank of Australia, 72 to 74; Bank of New South Wales, 31 to 32. Chartered Bank, 2¾ to 3 prem.; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1¾ to 2 prem.; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1¾ to 2 prem.; Port Phillip, 2¼ prem.; Peel River Land and Mineral, 1½ to 1¾ prem.; Oriental Steam Navigation, 1½ to 1¾ prem.

A tolerably large business has been doing in Railway Shares. In the general quotations we have no material change to notice. The traffic receipts upon all the leading lines is considered good. The total "calls" for January are £1,024,260. The proportion called by foreign companies is £979,260. The following are the official closing money prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 107; Caledonian, 67; Chester and Holyhead, 23½; Cork, Blackrock and Passage, 18; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 4⅛; Eastern Counties, 13⅝; Eastern Union, 10¾; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 53½; Great Northern, 82; Great Western, 93¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 82½; Leeds Northern, 17⅝; London and Blackwall 9½; London and Brighton, 107½; London and North-Western, 126; South-Western, 91½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 31; Midland, 89½; Midland, Great Western (Ireland), 51; Norfolk, 84½; North British, 40⅝; North Staffordshire, 13⅛; Scottish Central, 96; South-Eastern, 84½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 4⅜; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 72½; York and North Midland, 69½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 147½; Hull and Selby, 113; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, —.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, 10¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire six per cent, 135; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New (£10), 11, ditto (£5), 5½; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 120½; North British, 5½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverham ton, 11½; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 103

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 2⅝; Great Indian Peninsula, 7½; Luxembourg, 5½; Northern of France, 9; Paris and Orleans, 39½; Sambre and Meuse, 10½; Upper India Sections, 2½ prem ex new

MINING SHARES have met a steady market. On Thursday, Aztec Fifty were 2½; Anglo-Californian, 1¼; Australian, 1⅝; Lancashire and Yorkshire Freehold, 1½; British Iron, 1½; Cobre Copper, 40½; Nouveau Monde, 2½; Port Phillip, 2½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverham ton, 11½; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 103

FRIDAY EVENING.—The Market for Consols has been very flat to-day, and prices are a shade lower. The Three per Cents Reduced left off to-day at 101¾ per Cents Reduced, 101¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101¾; Bank Stock, 223½; India Bonds, 63s.; and Exchequer Bills, 63s. to 72s premium. Foreign Bonds have been tame and heavy, and Spanish has fallen to par. In Railway Shares only a moderate business has been doing. French Shares are to a fair extent

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat received up to our market this week coastwise has been very moderate, viz., 1400 quarters, mostly from Essex and Kent The general quality of the supply was inferior By the l carriage a few rams came fresh to hand, but the greater part of samples of both red and white were out of condition. The amount of business doing was far from extensive, but we have no change to notice in the quotations There was rather more inquiry for foreign delivery parcels from abroad 7760 quarters of wheat have come to hand, and we were somewhat better supplied with grinding samples of barley, but prices may be considered about the same as on Monday. Floating cargoes of wheat were held at very full prices. Fine malting barley was scarce, and quite as dear as last week Grinding and distilling sorts commanded very little attention. We had a moderate delivery for malt, at late figures The oat trade was steady, and late rates were well supported. Beans, peas, and flour were held at full prices.

English Wheat—Essex and Kent, 1 ... 2 ... 40s to 44s; Scotch and Irish, 38s to 40s; foreign, 36s to 38s.

Barley—Grinding, 22s to 24s; distilling, 26s to 28s; Norfolk and Suffolk malting, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 36s to 38s; grinding barley, 22s to 24s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s to 54s; Ware, 56s to 58s.

Oats—Potato, 20s to 22s; Scotch and Irish, 19s to 21s; feed, new, 18s to 20s; Dutch, 18s to 20s; Essex, 19s to 21s; Yorkshire, 19s to 21s; Lincoln and Norfolk, 19s to 21s; Kingston and Ware, 21s to 23s; Poland, 19s to 21s; Brandenburgh, 19s to 21s.

Bread—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d. per 4lb loaf.

Flour—Town-made, 40s to 42s per sack; Essex and Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Hertfordshire, 38s to 40s; Norfolk and Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; Devonshire and Somersetshire, 36s to 38s; Irish, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yarm, 36s to 38s; Dantzic, 36s to 38s; American, 36s to 38s per barrel.

Seed Market—Linseed has been in good request at full prices. Clover steady, and quite as dear. In other articles very little doing.

Liverpool Market—Wheat, 4s. 3d.; barley, 2s. 8d.; oats, 1s. 8d.; beans, 3s.; peas, 3s. 2d.; flour, 20s. 6d.; Indian corn, 2s. 6d.

Bristol Average—Wheat, 42s. 3d.; barley, 28s. 1d.; oats, 18s. 6d.; rye, 28s. 11d.; beans, 32s. 8d.; peas, 32s. 8d.; flour, 20s. 6d.

Cork Average—Wheat, 40s. 3d.; barley, 26s. 3d.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Potatoes—Supplies are large, and prices have an upward tendency. Regents, 60s to 70s per ton; Cork Reds, 80s to 90s. per cwt.

Provisions—Irish butter is in good request, and for most money Bacon is in fair demand, at full prices. Hams are dull at late rates. Lard firm, and in moderate request.

Coals—Hetton, 18s 6d; Lambton, 18s 6d; Stewart, 18s 6d; Wylam, 18s 6d; Hetton, 18s 6d; Haswell, 18s 6d; Kelloe, 18s 6d; Coxlodge, 18s 6d; Kelloe

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.
MONDAY, JANUARY 3, will be revived Shakespeare's historical play of KING JOHN, and last new and original comedy Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN FAIR STAR! or, the Green Bird, the Dancing Waters, and the Singing Tree. Tuesday, a Ballet in Five Acts, and the Pantomime. Wednesday, the Corsican Brothers, the Splatchfin, Sprawl, and the Pantomime. Thursday, a Ballet in Five Acts, and the Pantomime. Friday, Twelfth Night, and the Pantomime. Saturday, Twelfth Night and the Pantomime.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. Immense triumph. The New Pantomime, the greatest hit ever witnessed in this Country, with "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and wondrous achievements in the Arena. Astley's most varied and powerful attractions in its Arena. BOXING DAY, JANUARY 3, 1853, and during the week, the entertainments will commence at Seven o'Clock, with the incomparably successful drama of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. To be followed by a brilliant and unique Olio of Novelties. Mr. Andrew Ducrow will appear in his unrivalled equestrian scenes. To conclude with Nelson Lee's Grand Equestrian Pantomime, entitled HOPTOAD and the Princess ROSEBUD CORALDA. Clown, Mr. Harry Boleno; Pantaloon, Mr. Peterson. Sprites, Messrs. Hemming and F. Hemming.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West. Box-office open from Eleven to Four.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC every Evening, at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s., can be secured at the Box-office every day, from Eleven to Four. Area, 2s. Gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHILDREN of ALL AGES.—Mr John Parry will give the Entertainment on MONDAY EVENING, 10th and 17th JANUARY, at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, Stove-street, commencing at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s. (which had only of Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street, and Messrs. HAYWARD, 1, New Bond-street.) Area, 2s. Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Half-past Seven.

SALLE ROBIN—THEATRE DES NOUVEAUTES EUROPEENNES, 229, Piccadilly.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock, SOIREES PARISIENNES et ARTISTIQUES. Performers—Mr. Payne, Mr. Rose, and the celebrated Mr. WEINES. MONDAY and SATURDAY Mornings, at Three o'clock.

THE NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.—Crowded Houses! Triumphant Success!—EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, Mr. JOHN PARRY, in his Entertainment, entitled PARRY-ANA; or, Pages from the Portfolio of Mr. Parry, Actor, Author, Albert's Andrews', &c., and at the Box-office. Five o'Clock.

MR. WOODIN'S SOIREES COMIQUES.—Crowded Houses! Triumphant Success!—EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, Mr. WOODIN, in his Entertainment, entitled MR. WOODIN'S CARPET BAG, Illustrative of the men and manners of the Nineteenth Century, as observed Seats, 3s.; Brass Stalls, 2s.; Private Boxes, 1l. 1s., and at one of the most commanding Eligibilities of the Day."—Times, Oct. 26.

MUSEUM of ORNAMENTAL MANUFACTURES.—Department of Practical Art, Marlborough House. The Museum is OPEN on the Public days as usual. By order, W. H. DEVEREUX, Secretary.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and DRAWINGS, chiefly those Specimens by leading Artists, is NOW OPEN, at the GALLERY, No. 121, Pall-mall, opposite the Opera Colonnade. Open from Nine till Dusk. Full-mail. JOHN BRITTEN, Secretary.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—WHOLLY NEW EXHIBITION.—An OPTICAL and MUSICAL ILLUSTRATION of a MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM (Mendelssohn's Music), produced by Mr. Pepper, Esq., on the Endless Amusements of Chemistry, adapted to a juvenile audience, by Dr. Bachhoffner, on the Philosophy of Schlegel's Metaphysics, &c.; by Mr. Crispe, on Ballooning. Dissolving Views, including the splendid Night Views of Waltham Castle, Waltham Church, &c.—Admission, to Schools, and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.

LIFE of WELLINGTON.—The Additional Diorama, Painted by Messrs. Grieve, Roberts, and Stanfield, is NOW OPEN, fair-faced by an efficient Choir, accompanied by the Organ, the Piper Lion, Handel's Funeral Anthem, and the State and Pictorial Procession; Waltner Castle, and the Duke's Chamber, are now included in this, the only complete Panorama of the GRACE'S LIFE ever exhibited. Daily, at 3 and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s. 6d., and 5s. Stalls, 7s. 6d. Children half-price to the Morning Performance.

THE GOLD FIELDS of AUSTRALIA, NOW OPEN, at the Polytechnic. Among the principal scenes are exhibited Diggings and Machinery—Gold Escort—Bush Life—Native Corroborees—Geelong—The Road to the Diggings—Mount Alexander—Melbourne—Sailing Boat Navigation—Sydney—Hill Creek Quay—Encampment of Gold Diggers by Moonlight. The descriptive Lecture is given by Mr. Pepper, in the Theatre every hour in the evening. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 6d. At Twelve, Three, and Seven o'clock, during the holidays.

HINDOSTAN.—The Grand Moving Panorama of HINDOSTAN, Painted by Messrs. Grieve, Roberts, and Stanfield, is NOW OPEN, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, with the Additional Scenes of Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares, Dinapore, Patna, Monghyr, Rajmahal, Moorshedabad, Plassey, Calcutta, &c., &c., forming a complete Panorama of the Overland Route to the Dioramas of Hindostan." British Army Despatch.

CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES, at 8 o'clock, at 209, Regent-street, and at 99, Jermyn-street, St. James's. Open at noon, At Home, At 4 o'clock. Dean-street, Soho.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—THE GARDENS of the ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, in the Regent's Park, OPEN DAILY (Sundays excepted) from 10 o'clock until Sunset. Admission, on payment of SIXPENCE each, EVERY DAY (except Sundays), and THURSDAY, January 6th, when admission is free.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN EXHIBITION of POULTRY, PIGEONS, and RABBITS, will take place at the ROYAL GALLERY of PRACTICAL SCIENCE, BAKER-STREET, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of JANUARY, 1853.

REEVES' WATER-COLOURS, in Cakes, or Moist in Pans. 113, Newgate, London.

GREAT SALE of FRENCH MERINOS, Cashmeres, and Barèges, and various FANCY DRESSES, All New Goods, and at least one-third their value. NB. For the convenience of ladies in the country, patterns will be forwarded. Address, DEECH and BERRALL, the BEE-HIVE, 62 and 64, EDGWARE-road, W.

EXTRAORDINARY RICH SILKS, COMPTON HOUSE, Soho. SEWELL and Co. have the honour of submitting to Ladies an immense stock of Bayadere Silk Velvet Robes, rich Striped Silks, All these goods have been 2l. to 3l. Silks and Evening Dresses (patterns free), Rich Brocatelle Silks, Velvets, and French Merinos, Lastan true as last year received from Paris several cases of extremely fancy Irish Silks, suitable for Dinner, Wedding, and Walking Dresses, at greatly Reduced Prices, viz.—

Full Fashionable Brocaded Robes, at 5 guineas, usual price 8 guineas.
15 ditto, Embroidered (Coloured Bouquets), 8l. 8s., usual price, worth 10 guineas.
250 Rich Brocaded Satins and Checks, from 45s. to 70s. the dress.
120 the Richest Moiré Antiques, from 5l. to 8 guineas.
100 Parcels of French Glacé and Embroidered Silks, 3s. 9d. per yard.
10 ditto Rich Lyons Velvet (Black and Coloured), 3s. 9d. per yard, worth 5s.
30 ditto Very Fine French Merinos, at 9s. 11d. to yard, usual price 4s.
60 ditto Superfine ditto ... ... 6d. per yard, usual 4s.
Patterns sent to any part (post-free).
Address, W. W. SEWELL, 34, Ludgate-hill, London.

THE GREAT SHAWL EMPORIUM, 171, 172, 173, Regent-street (late J. Holmes and Co). Messrs. FARMER and EDGERS beg ... fully to invite the nobility, gentry, and ... their ... and magnificent STOCK of INDIA, CHINA, FRENCH, and PAISLEY SHAWLS from one to 150 guineas. The Chief Department, under the superintendence of an artiste of first-rate taste and talent, is ... exclusively for the production of ... Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, &c., ... Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, &c., ... Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, &c.,

A WATER SKETCH,
BY PHIZ,
OF CHRISTMAS AND ITS FESTIVITIES.

THE rain has fallen, and so has the Derby Ministry, and it would seem as if the deluge was to be the joint consequence of both. This is sad, for it is not agreeable to begin the new year under a wet blanket. Such a garment is at no time particularly agreeable to wear; but, at this festive period, when every one is expected to dance, we are afraid it will strike a chill, and perhaps the rheumatism, into the movements of the fashionable world. The only parties of the season will be water-parties; the only figure danced, and that with the water up to our knees, will be *La Poot*. We shall require swimming-belts to enable us to go down to supper, and boats to carry us home. We shall have to sleep on cork-mattresses, so that, if the deluge does commit an aquatic burglary into our bed-rooms, we may rise with the inundation, and float for our lives up the chimney. But, however, there is one drop of comfort, which we can fish up, like a pearl, from the bottom of these deep waters, and that is, that the country will be perfectly safe from a French invasion—for, supposing Louis Napoleon did sail with the finest army that ever conquered on *terra-firma*, still, he would never be able to effect a landing as long as the whole of England was under water; for, though we have been in the patriotic habit for ages of calling Frenchmen "French Frogs," still it is well known they are not born with the same talent for swimming, nor with an equal facility of rising again to the surface after they have been some time down at the bottom. In this way no invading foot will be placed upon English soil; though it becomes an anxious question with many Englishmen when they are to see that same soil themselves. Time, finding not a single field where his agricultural scythe is likely to be called into requisition, has apparently thrown it aside, and is now figuring away, with a vigour worthy of Vauxhall, as a Turncock, in which character he has been turning the water on at a pretty rate—such as our water companies, who generally know how to "lay it on," would doubtlessly like to have the charging for. The country, in consequence, is nothing but a large hydropathic establishment; and we, the unwilling patients of this compulsory Cold-water Cure, are indulging in endless shower-baths and *douches* from every burning water-spout, or else taking involuntary *sits-baths*, on the top of lamp-posts, on floating haystacks. We believe it is the custom with many people to talk, at the beginning of a new year, of "turning over a new leaf;" but how will it be possible for them this year to carry this wise resolution into effect, when there is scarcely a tree visible, and every leaf has been carefully washed away long ago? We hope that Fortune will very quickly give a new turn to her Wheel, for really, as far as England is concerned, it has been lately very little better than a water-wheel, every stroke of which has been a stroke of luck to the surrounding country, by flooding it. We long to behold the face of Nature again, which has too long been hidden under a sheet of water—and to see how it looks after having been so repeatedly washed! We are afraid it will not shine any the brighter for its repeated ablutions. Some change, however, is rapidly necessary, or else England, from having been the highest nation, will be reduced to the lowest level of any in Europe, and we shall sink into an amphibious race; or, worse still, be driven to go to Holland, to witness the novelty of a bit of dry land.

As it is, we cannot help pitying those poor creatures who passed Christmas-day by their firesides in company with the rain; that is to say, if there could be any fireside or fire in a room into which the water was pouring by every possible aperture. Then again, if the fire was extinguished, how did they cook their dinner? and, another mystery, how was it served up? Did they all sit round the table with life-preservers about their waists? Did the waiters keep moving about on pattens or stilts? Were the cruets, and the lamps, and the different things fastened to the mahogany, as in the cabin of a ship, to prevent their being shaken from their proper places by the violence of the storm? Did the guests sit under umbrellas? Were the company all arrayed in suits of the strongest Macintosh to prevent their getting a greater soaking than is allowable even on Christmas-day. These are mysteries as deep as the Atlantic itself, and which we have as little inclination to fathom. Festivities, under these aqueous circumstances, must have been, we are afraid, as lively as passing Christmas-day with Undine, and the fishes, on the ground-floor of her marine abode; or as cheering as spending the joyful holiday at the bottom of the tank of the Polytechnic, with the bold diver in his diving-bell. It would have been useless setting the plum-pudding on fire with brandy or rum, for the pitiless flood would have extinguished the blue flames in a minute; and, as for flaming bowls of punch, or a round game of snap-dragon, they would have been as much put out as the persons making the attempt to light them. Dancing must have been equally out of the question, for it would have been as absurd as a party of bathing-women at Brighton or Ramsgate, dancing a quadrille amongst themselves at high water. Such aquatic entertainments may be admirably adapted for Tritons and Nereides, or for young ladies who sport in muslin dresses under the waves, in a Neptunian ballet, at the Opera-house; but for Englishmen, who prefer dry sofas and easy chairs to the best seat you could offer them in an oyster-bed, the change from dry to wet is not of such a nature as to endear the barometer to their Christmas recollections.

CHRISTMAS AND THE FLOODS.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.

The country has been under a sheet of water for some time; and we trust this sheet will now be rapidly withdrawn, for to be standing in a wet sheet at a period when every one is supposed to be enjoying himself, is a matter of penance which we hope England will never be subjected to at Christmas-time again.

THE STAUNTON CHESSMEN.

THE success of these popular Chessmen has been commensurate with their novelty and excellence, and it is scarcely too much to affirm that they have superseded all the patterns hitherto in use. That this would inevitably happen might have been inferred when they were first published to the Chess-playing world; for, while fashioned upon a new and artistic model, in which classicality and grace are combined, they are constructed, also, with a view to utility—which quality is evinced in the characteristic difference of the pieces, the breadth of the bases, and those diversities of proportion whereby the combinations of the game may be perused without doubt or obstruction. These advantages, which belong so exclusively to the Staunton pattern, were apparent at the first, and experience has but tested and corroborated them. The *carton-pierre* box to contain the set—of which the annexed Engraving is a representation—with its turreted corners and Saxon arches, happily intermingled with the insignia of the game, has been devised in a similar spirit of appropriateness, and gives a further interest and speciality to the "Staunton Chessmen," which, we may likewise add, as an example of ivory work, reflect considerable credit upon the manufacturers, Messrs. Jaques, of Hatton-garden, from whom they emanated.

CARTON PIERRE BOX FOR THE STAUNTON CHESSMEN.

MASONIC TESTIMONIAL.

THE presentation of an elegant Testimonial to Jonathan Gooding, Esq., by the Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Suffolk, took place at a Provincial Grand Lodge, holden by special appointment, in the Assembly-room, at Ipswich, on Thursday, the 14th of October last. The gift, a very elegant Silver Inkstand, was presented by the R. W. Provincial Grand Master Sir E. S. Gooch, who addressed the brethren, and spoke in high terms of Brother Gooding's devoted zeal to revive the gentle influences of the Craft, during the period of his secretaryship, from which he had lately retired. Brother Gooding replied in an eloquent address; and, at the close of the proceedings of the Lodge, the brethren partook of a sumptuous banquet.

The Inkstand bears the following inscription:—

Presented to Brother Jonathan Gooding, Esq., on his retiring from the office of Provincial Grand Secretary for Suffolk, by his Masonic Brethren, in grateful testimony of his sterling worth and energetic zeal which he so satisfactorily exerted in his responsible office.—1852.

The Inkstand is most appropriately decorated with the various masonic emblems; and the centre is surmounted with a figure of Charity.

SILVER INKSTAND, PRESENTED TO BROTHER JONATHAN GOODING, ESQ., BY HIS MASONIC BRETHREN.

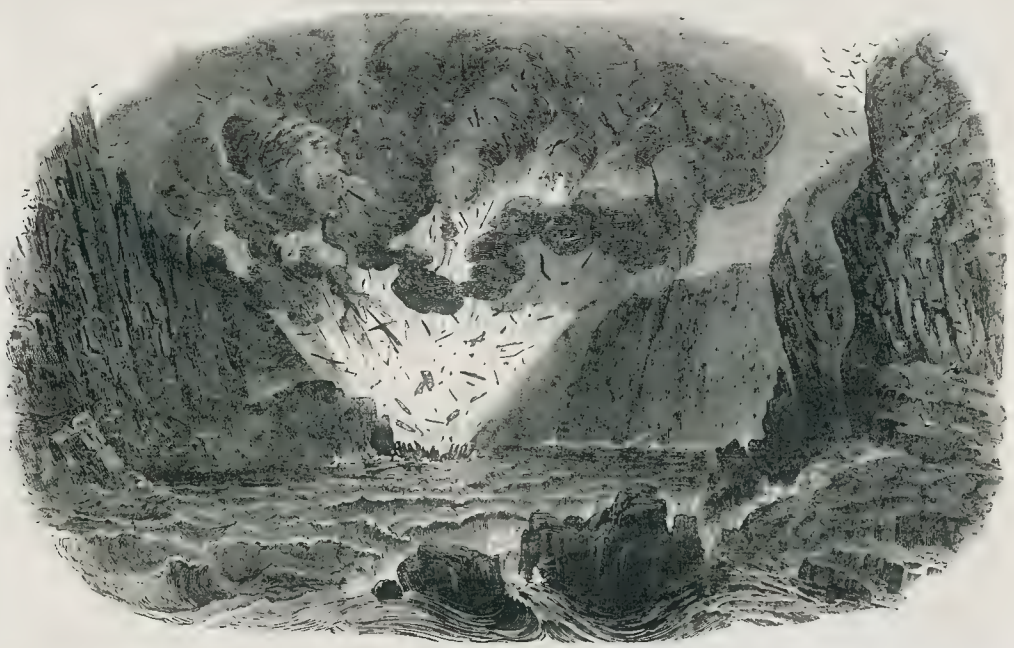
London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex by WILLIAM LITTLE 198 Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 602.— VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1853. [SIXPENCE.

"CITY ARABS" AND "HOME HEATHENS."

We have amongst us a peculiar race or class of people. They have a code of morals of their own—the very reverse of the code prevalent among Christians. They have their own organisation, their own ideas and habits, their own temptations and tribulations, their own joys and sorrows. They are the scandal of our civilisation, and the grief and shame of the wise and benevolent. Society is never allowed to forget them, for they make known their existence by the constant anxiety which they cause, the ceaseless depredations which they commit, and the daily enigma which they call upon us to solve—which enigma is, in one sentence, "What shall we do with them?" We cannot hang them; we cannot transport them; we cannot maintain them in prison; we cannot catch them. In our great cities they more especially abound. London is full of them; Manchester swarms with them; Liverpool is overrun with them. Preston, Bristol, Hull, Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Cork—every town and city in the empire that has a thriving trade or manufacture, or a large population—is encumbered by their multitude, and vexed by their wickedness and their degradation. They are mostly young—so young, sometimes, as scarcely to be deemed responsible for their actions. Their ages vary from six to seventeen; and, though society wages a constant war against them—though famine and disease—though neglect and despair—though expatriation and the hulks are continually thinning their ranks, their numbers never diminish; for there is a fresh and superabundant crop of them continually springing up. A witness recently examined before a parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into their numbers, and the mode of dealing with them, has given them the name of "City Arabs." Another witness has given them the almost equally appropriate designation of "Home Heathens." "The 'City Arab,'" says Mr. M. D. Hill, the philanthropic Recorder of Birmingham, "has, in truth, all the vices, and some of the virtues, of the savage: he is indolent, averse from any settled or steady employment; averse from restraint of any kind. On the other hand, he is patient of hunger and thirst, and cold; and as to dirt, he rather delights in it than otherwise—it is by no means an evil in his estimation; and he would be much rather permitted to roam about at large, even suffering at times great privations, than he would be at school, or at work, under the restraints which belong to civilised society." Their code is, in general, that he is the best boy or lad who can obtain subsistence, or satisfy the wants of life with the least labour;—by begging or by stealing;—or who shows the greatest dexterity in accomplishing his object, and the greatest wariness in escaping the penalties of justice; and, lastly, the greatest power of endurance and defiance when he comes under the lash of the law. If detected in a crime, and punished, these "Arabs" consider that their punishment is an acquittance as regards society, and that, as soon as they have undergone it, they have fulfilled the terms of a bargain, and are justified in re-commencing the same courses. When, in prison they often behave with the utmost propriety, as if in accordance with their own rude principle of the balance between them and the world's law. The abodes of such of these "City Arabs" as have any abodes at all, except dry arches, door-steps, or the hedges—are as miserable as can be imagined. They sleep in dirty, unwholesome, ill-drained tenements—in rooms too small for the separation of the sexes, and for the purposes of decency. As many as forty and fifty "Arabs" sometimes sleep in one room, boys and girls promiscuously. At fifteen or sixteen years of age the male "Arab" is mated—but not with a wife. They indulge in intoxicating liquors—are afflicted with unmentionable and degrading diseases—and are far more vicious in their conduct, and filthy in their persons and their language, than full-grown men and women of their own class. They seem to have a well-defined organisation among them, or something nearly akin to it. A certain class of "City Arabs" do nothing but steal provisions from shop doors, and sell them for a tenth of their value, or less, to the infamous keepers of the abominable lodging-houses which they frequent; a second class pick men's pockets, and never touch a woman's; a third devote themselves exclusively to picking the pockets of women, and refrain from meddling with those of men; while a fifth, again, do nothing but "draw the damper," *i.e.*, steal from shop tills. In London there are regular gangs, each of which is commanded by a leader or "captain." They are not over anxious to make recruits, unless they hear of a destitute boy more than usually clever and daring. In that case, they try to enlist him. There is often a rivalry betwixt one gang and another as to which has made the most money by its depredations, and which has the cleverest leader, or the expertest thieves. No proper or reliable census of their numbers can be taken; but, in the year 1850, it appears that no less than 7070 of them were committed for trial. Some suppose that the number of convictions does not amount to more than one in thirty of the number of criminals; others believe that one in sixty would be nearer the average. In the first case we should have an "Arab" population of 212,000; in the second, of 424,000. The expense to the public of watching, apprehending, convicting, and punishing the few that fall annually into the custody of the police is not to be easily estimated; though, if put down at the small sum of £10 per annum each, it would amount to a very considerable expenditure. But this expense, great or little as it may be, is a trifle compared with the amount of their depredations upon the public, as may be judged by the notoriety of the fact to all the trading classes, who know by painful and individual experience its extent in their own cases. Among the good qualities of these young "Arabs," in addition to their



PACIFIC EXPLOSION AT THE CAPE OF MAN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

patient endurance, often amounting to heroism, some of the Parliamentary witnesses mentioned a sort of spirit of honour which prevents them from "splitting," or of giving information against the receivers of the goods they steal—receivers who most commonly give them but a miserable per centage of the value. They are not easily managed, either by kindness or by severity. "They are naturally suspicious," said Mr. M. D. Hill, "and have, generally, been so unused to kindness that they suspect interested motives in those who offer it." Their ignorance is extreme. Of 9774 male prisoners between the ages of seven and seventeen, confined in the prisons of England in the year 1850, only 225 could read and write. Of these 225, it is supposed that the larger proportion were utterly ignorant of all useful secular knowledge, available for their guidance in this world, and knew the Bible only as a class or spelling-book, holding it in distaste, and deriving no advantage from its teachings. On this point Captain W. J. Williams, the Government Inspector of Prisons for the Home District, gave valuable and interesting evidence. The manner in which they live, the plunder which they make, their deplorable ignorance, and the use they make of the little and desultory religious instruction which they may have received, under the name of education, either at Sunday-schools in infancy, or in prison in after life, will appear, from the following evidence given by one boy aged sixteen, who was examined in September, 1851, in the Middlesex House of Correction:—

I lived in Cate-street, Whitechapel. Always a heap of boys there. Should think a hundred. About forty slept in the same room with me; all thieves. I was there about a month, and paid 3d. a night. I have been thieving above eighteen months, and have only been caught twice. I have done about sixty robberies in the eighteen months. The most I ever got was 2l. 15s. 6d., from a woman's pocket, in Whitechapel. I have never been in want the whole time. I did lead a merry life; but, I used to say often to myself, when I was going to pick a pocket, "I may be caught this time and transported, but, I pray to God I may be lucky, and shall not.

It is quite evident that the country cannot go upon the same system with regard to these "City Arabs," as that which has hitherto been pursued. It is of no use to catch such "young savages," as one witness called them, and put them into prison for the purposes either of instruction or amendment. A prison education is of little or no value, and all experience shows that prison reformation is but skin deep. Besides, to give, or pretend to give education, to criminals, however young and interesting, however hapless and to be pitied, and to refuse it to equally destitute children, who have not qualified for the privilege by the commission of crime, is, to say the least of it, unjust and unwise. Many of the estimable individuals examined by the Parliamentary Committee, appeared to think that the evil could be met in some degree by the establishment of such reformatory institutions as the Rauehaus in Hamburg, the college of La Mettray in France, and the Red-hill Farm in England. We would not discourage the idea, or damp the benevolence of any one interested in so great a work; but we must express our firm conviction that the deeply-rooted evil requires not so much a present remedy as a future prevention. To grow criminals, and then to reform them, is but a clumsy and unsatisfactory process. Ignorance and bad example are the fruitful parents of the evil. Knowledge or education will not eradicate all crime and evil; but secular and religious instruction, wisely combined, and made free to the poorest of the poor, will do something towards their diminution. When the present noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs was Prime Minister of England, and introduced a bill for the enlargement of the franchise, he expressed a hope that "the Government of this country, in whose hands power is might be placed, would consider most seriously and earnestly the great question of the education of the people. . . . . He was convinced that if, after a measure of this kind, in another session of Parliament the Legislature should consider the means of establishing a really national system of education, it would confer one of the greatest blessings which could be conferred on this country, and one for which the beloved the people were almost prepared." Now that his Lordship is again in office, the country will expect that this great question will once more occupy his attention. It is one of those practical measures which have been too long delayed and impeded by the rivalry of factions, and by the bitter animosities created by another question now happily set at rest. Let us hope that the new Ministry will not lose sight of it, and that the children of England will speedily be as well cared for in this respect as the happier children of America. In that country education is a RIGHT. In this it is a favour conferred upon criminals; but withheld from the innocent destitute, unless private charity step in to do, partially and imperfectly, the duty which the State should do completely for all its children. Lord John Russell believes the country to be almost prepared for so great a work. A zealous effort on the part of the Ministry would do much to ripen public opinion, and make it quite prepared. Even to fail in such a cause would be an honour.

SHIPWRECK, TERRIFIC EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF THIRTY-FIVE LIVES, AT THE CALF OF MAN.

WE have received from a Correspondent at Castletown, Isle of Man, the following details of this lamentable scene, dated Dec. 29:—

A fearful calamity has just occurred in the south of the Isle of Man, causing deep distress to very many families, and spreading gloom over the whole neighbourhood.

The violent gales, rising occasionally into hurricanes, blowing from the southward and westward from Friday night to Monday afternoon, have done great damage by sea and land. Many vessels have been seen, dismasted, and in distress, drifting down the Channel; and the Fishguards cast upon our shores indicate great losses at sea. A life boat bearing the name of the *British Queen* came on shore in Castletown Bay, on Monday morning.

At nine o'clock on the same day, the *Lily*, a vessel of [illegible] register, bound from Liverpool to Amlwch, on the coast of Anglesea, with a general cargo, consisting chiefly of bales of cloth, cottons, yarn, cotton, iron, and upwards of forty tons of gunpowder, having been driven from York in a crippled condition, was carried by the tide from the westward into the Sound of the Calf of Man, the breadth of which is about 500 yards; and, in endeavouring to pass between the Kitterland islet and the southern extremity of the Isle of Man, was swept round in the current, which here runs, at some periods of the tide, at the rate of nine knots per hour, and struck on the northern point of the Kitterland. With difficulty, nine of the crew got upon the islet: the master, his son, and three of the crew being carried away by the surf, and drowned in the attempt; two of the nine also being severely injured.

In the course of the afternoon the vessel was landed over to the care of Lloyd's agent at Port St. Mary, distant about two miles, and he subsequently took possession of her. He was assisted in the charge by the chief constable of Castletown and one of his subordinates. And by the constable of Port St. Mary and several others, who were stationed on the vessel, as well as on the Kitterland and the Main Island, to guard the wreck, and land the stores when the weather and tide should permit. It appears that during the night of Monday several shots were fired to deter people from venturing near, some parties having made attempts at plunder.

At 25 minutes to eight on Tuesday morning the inhabitants of the whole of the south of the Isle of Man were alarmed at a fearful explosion, and on looking towards the Calf of Man beheld a vast column of fire and smoke ascending to a great height in the air. The Main house was shaken as if by an earthquake, even beyond Douglas, a distance of eighteen miles. The spot where the catastrophe took place is wild in the extreme. The southern extremity of the Isle of Man terminates in the Mull Hills, rising nearly 600 feet above the sea, bold cliffs of clay schist occupy the coasts from the Chasms and Spanish Head, round to Brada Head and Port Erin.

FRIDAY.—A second letter from our correspondent, received this morning, gives further information on this frightful accident.

An inquest has been held at Port St. Mary, on the mutilated remains of four of the men who perished by the explosion. Very little was elicited at the inquest tending to throw light upon the manner and origin of the fearful occurrence. In the examination of James Kelly, the only survivor of the thirty men on board the vessel, on the Kitterland Islet, and who is still lingering in a most precarious condition, it was made out, that on the men going aboard the vessel at six o'clock in the morning, there was a smell of smoke, proceeding apparently from about midships, and many of the men became alarmed, and desirous to leave the wreck. As it was known, however, that the powder was placed fore and aft, they were prevailed on to stay. A hole was cut in the deck for the purpose of discovering the exact position of the fire; and it is presumed that, upon the admission of fresh air, the flames burst out, and the explosion immediately took place.

Originally, as stated by the mate, there were sixty tons of gunpowder on board, but at about 200 quarter casks have been found at Port Erin, which had either been washed out of the vessel, or thrown overboard by parties visiting the wreck in the night, it is thought that about forty tons were on board at the time of the explosion. It is not true, as at first stated, that shots were heard from the vessel in the night, but lights were observed there; and, as the morning of Tuesday was calm and moonlight, it is not unlikely that some parties may have made attempts at plundering, and being disturbed, have left a light carelessly in the wreck. Two or three casks of gunpowder were found secreted in the neighbourhood.

The destruction was most complete and appalling. Not only the wooden portion, the vessel being a [illegible], but the copper sheeting and iron-work of the vessel and her cargo, cabooses, &c., were torn into very minute fragments. No wonder, then, that [illegible] remains of the men on board should be found. An car has been found at Scarlet, distant five miles from the scene of the disaster; the shattered cranny of a watch, belonging to one of the men who perished, was discovered at a distance of three miles; at which place one of the miners working in the mine at Ballacorkish was thrown down, and the candles were extinguished by the violence of the shock.

Port St. Mary is a sad scene of mourning. Twenty-two widows and seventy-two children are left, many of them in an entirely destitute condition. We have no hesitation in saying that the sum subscribed by voluntary contributions made at the Offertory in the churches every Sunday. A wide field has just been opened for the exercise of Christian liberality. One gentleman in this neighbourhood, well known for his charitable acts, has contributed £100 to the fund being raised for the benefit of the fatherless and widow; and it is expected that the residents of Douglas and the neighbouring villages will [illegible] with nearly equal liberality. [illegible] Captain Hughes, the Rev. W. Corrin, the Vicar, and the Rev. E. Kewley, are actively engaged in the [illegible].

The Illustration upon the preceding page is from a sketch forwarded by our Castletown Correspondent—the sketcher looking westward up the Sound of the Calf of Man

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ROYAL NAVY.—The present naval force of Great Britain consists of 565 ships-of-war (either in commission or in ordinary), carrying from 2 to 120 guns each. Of this number 180 are armed steamers, from 100 to 800-horse power engines, for active service (besides revenue smaller vessels) This immense fleet employs in time of peace 40,000 able bodied seamen, 9000 boys, 13,000 Royal Marines, and ten companies of Royal Marine Artillery. Besides, there are seven brigades at Dockyard Volunteers, well-trained to gunnery; viz. Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness Portsmouth, Devonport, and Pembroke, and three other battalions, Coast Guard, &c.

MANNING THE NAVY.—The report of the committee on manning the navy is most anxiously looked for. We have been assured by naval officers that there are many men at Woolwich and other ports, but they will not enter, as they do not credit what is told them as to their being sure to be well treated, and have the restoration of their gall and bester pay, as they had plenty of promises before which were never realised. A naval lieutenant, after capturing one of the advantages which seamen will in future enjoy, according to the general opinion of the officers, was answered by a seaman in the following words: "If I know what you say, sir, to be law, I'd enter this moment." It is evident to all engaged in raising men, that while the future pay and prospects of seamen remain unknown to them, there will be great difficulty in obtaining men worth having. *Times*

SHIPS FOR TRANSPORT SERVICE.—The Admiralty (in pursuance of a resolution to promote the employment and consequent growth of seamen for naval service, and for nations use in time of need) have given notice to the merchants and shipowners on Change, that on future occasions of hiring ships for the conveyance of troops, four men would be required for every 100 tons which vessels taken up would be the transport of convicts, nine men for every 200 tons, in addition to two boys for each ship; one half the crew to be composed of able seamen before the mast, the remainder to consist of officers and ordinary seamen, who have been at sea before.

ROYAL WILLIAM VICTUALLING YARD.—A contract for 1,000 qrs of wheat, for the use of the navy, was taken at this establishment on Thursday, by Messrs. Lyon and Dove, at 50s. 6d. per qr.

THE SCREW THREE-DECKER "MARLBOROUGH."—The "ways" are preparing at Portsmouth for the launching of the after-body of this new line of battle ship. The same interesting operation will be performed on the screw line-of-battle ship *Duke of Wellington*—namely, the cutting the ship in halves, launching the afterpart some 30 feet, and then building in and filling up the middle—thereby increasing her tonnage to nearly 6000 tons. A screw propeller will be added, and she will be in all respects a sister ship to the *Duke*.

FRENCH SCREW LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIPS.—The following is from the *Phare de la Loire*: "For some time past the establishment of Indret has been manufacturing engines destined for different ports. One has been sent to Lorient, for the *Jean Bart*, and one to Cherbourg for the *Marceau*. At this moment, also, experiments are making on the *Bordelaise*, at Toulon, with an engine of 160-horse power from Indret. Indret is also constructing, for first-class sailing ships, to carry 500 millimetres, and one of 450-horse power is about to leave Indret for [illegible], at Cherbourg. In construction there is one of 400-horse power for the *Lune*, which is building at Rochefort; one of 600 horse-power for the *Ulm*, which is building at the same port, and one of 400-horse power for the *Phlegethon*, which is building at Cherbourg. To these we must add a machine of 1,350-horse power, which the Minister of Marine has just ordered for the *Bretagne*, which is to be built at Brest.

NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—It is the impression in naval circles as letters have been received by officers who formerly served in Arctic expeditions, requesting them to state to the Admiralty if they were willing to serve again, that one if not two expeditions will be sent to the Arctic regions early in the present year, and both well appointed with steam and sailing vessels. One of the expeditions will be sent to Smith's and Jones's Sounds, to follow up the discoveries made by Commander Inglefield last year. The other expedition will proceed to Behring's Strait, with the object of aiding Captain Collinson's expedition, as all eyes are now turned in that direction in the expectation that some intelligence will be learned of Sir John Franklin from Captain Collinson's [illegible].

THE ARMY.—The following moves of infantry will take place immediately:—1st Foot 1st Battalion, from Portsmouth to Newport (S.W.), to relieve the 48th Regiment, to embark for Corfu. The 10th, from Winchester, will proceed to the Isle of Wight, to relieve the 89th. Connaught Rangers from Parkhurst will move to Portsmouth, in place of the 50th Light Infantry, to embark for the Mauritius. The depôts of the 41th and 50th will move to the Isle of Wight.

ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.—An immediate augmentation of the Royal Sappers and Miners will be of great national importance. The corps might be made of the utmost consequence if augmented to five times its present strength, as their services would be advantageously employed. What is required to make the sappers as effective as any Rifle regiment in the service is, to supply them with a good long-range rifle, and to drill having for years past been precisely the same in every respect as that of Rifle corps. Add, in addition, their qualifications as sappers and Pontooners will render them almost invaluable in defending a country.

THE MILITIA.—Tuesday's *Gazette* contains an Order in Council, commanding that all Deputy-Lieutenants, Colonels, and commanding officers of corps of militia shall immediately proceed to raise and enrol in their respective counties and districts the number of five years according to the provisions of the act passed last session for consolidating and amending the law relating to the militia in England.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—An examination of gentlemen cadets has taken place at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to ascertain the most eligible gentlemen cadets of the theoretical class for promotion to the practical class, on the appointment of the gentlemen cadets of that class, vacant in the Royal Artillery, on commissions as second lieutenants in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, when nineteen gentlemen cadets were appointed to join the practical class for study at the Royal Arsenal on the re-assembling on the 2nd of February.

CALORIC SHIP "ERICSSON."—The engines of the caloric ship *Ericsson* have been worked for ten hours consecutively, and made nearly six and a half revolutions per minute. This work was performed upon 420 pounds of coal, carefully measured, and supplied to the furnaces each hour. During the whole time the machinery was in operation, the furnaces being worked upon a checked draft, the fires continually augmented. Such a result exhibits in a remarkable degree the economy of this wonderful machinery.—*New York Paper.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

For those of our readers who have not seen Paris at this period, it is difficult to imagine anything so gay as the aspect it presents; and this year the *commerce du luxe* has decidedly displayed an advance over many preceding ones. Although the *Jour de l'An*, the greatest *fête* in the French calendar, has passed, the movement and excitement it has created, the feasting and visiting, and presenting of gifts, seem to have but little abated; and the improvement in the weather, which last week was most dreary, goes far to keep up these rejoicings. The Parisian, male or female, is essentially *flâneur* by nature and habit; consequently, the weather has much to do with his enjoyment; if he cannot stroll along the Boulevards and up the Champs Elysées, because rain and fog deprive even those delights of their highest charms, he has little else to interest him. True, there are the arcades—to him a veritable Arcadia—as the Palais Royal; but that is only one of his many cherished resorts; and he will probably get wet before he arrives there. Fine weather is, therefore, indispensable to his full enjoyment of this season of festivity; and, as the mountain would not come to Mahomet, and Mahomet had to go to the mountain, so the sun declining to shine on the gaiettes of the *Jour de l'An*, our Parisian makes the gaieties of the *Jour de l'An* extend till the sun shines. Few English people can have an idea of the sums spent in Paris at this season in *bonbons*. In the first place, the quantity purchased is something perfectly amazing; in the second, the prices demanded, and unhesitatingly given, is a thing yet more astounding. We know one family in which there are three ladies; a friend this year sent to each a basket containing *bonbons* decorated with flowers, at a costing the modest sum of 600 francs apiece—in all, £72—and this is by no means a unique instance. Everybody gives to everybody, for the *Jour de l'An*. From a diamond tiara to a keg of anise, nothing comes amiss: the amount of silk and braid and Berlin wool, of gold cord and silver cord and chenille, of pasteboard and wire and muslin and canvas, employed in fancy works—of netting and knitting and knotting, of crochet and embroidery, of tent-stitch and chain-stitch and satin-stitch and feather-stitch, performed in the same cause of stitches in the side and aches in the head consequent on sitting up of nights to complete the said works in time, would pass the calculation of Cocker.

The Porte St. Martin brought out, last week, a new piece, entitled "La Faridondaine," which bids fair to have a large share of success. At once moving, interesting, and gay, it presents a continual change of action and emotion; and the singing, of which there is a great deal most happily interspersed, no less than the acting of Madame Hebert Massy, lends it an additional attraction.

The Théâtre Lyrique continues to draw full houses for the representation of "Taharin," written by M. Alboize, and composed by M. Georges Bousquet. Notwithstanding a certain family likeness with "Palissa," so inimitably played by Frederic Lemaitre, this piece is not wanting in originality; and the music has the charms of gaiety, facility, and melody; qualities more likely to conduce to general popularity than more classical and scientific ones. *Tabarin*, a sort of strolling charlatan, has a young and beautiful wife, *Francesquine*, who attracts the notice of a *jeune seigneur*. This gentleman, whose name, by an extra degree of discretion on the part of M. Alboize, is not confided to the audience, forms the plan of carrying off *Francesquine*, and, to all appearance, succeeds, to the despair of our mountebank poet. By one of those ingenious contrivances, however, which never fail to turn the tables in opera comique and vaudeville, it turns out that the latter is but—that he has *subivo*, by mistake. *Mlle. Primerose*, the sister of *Passerel*, a *cabaretier*, and *Tabarin* finds his *Francesquine*, as ever, a model of purity and conjugal virtue.

The great attraction of the moment, however, is the new ballet at the Opera, "Orfa," composed by M. Adolphe Adam, for Cerito. Nothing can be more effective than the whole of this ballet. The *mise en scène* is brilliant to the highest degree; the fun full of nobility and movement, and Cerito, who dances with all the exquisite grace and originality which distinguish her, is well supported throughout.

The installation of Jerome Bonaparte in the Palais Royal is deferred, by his own desire, for the convenience of the annual exhibition of pictures, which there takes place; a consideration for which the artists have reason to be grateful, as much delay and trouble would have been caused by a change of the usual arrangements at this season. The new locality for the Exhibition will not yet be fixed upon, though two or three different sites are named as likely to be chosen.

The *Bourse* has become within the last few weeks the object of those ancronyms and *jeux de mot* which the *esprit Français* is ever so prompt to coin, and which it is wholly impossible for it to refrain from venting on whatever object it can, without too much burning its fingers, venture to attack. The last of these sallies is the following definition:—"La Bourse est un lieu ou l'esprit abandonne souvent la raison."

The reception at the Tuileries on New Year's-day was remarkably brilliant. Some idea of the splendour of the furniture and decorations may be formed from the fact that the price of the carpets alone of the three great *salons de réception* amounts to a million of francs (£40,000). The black coat, in which Napoleon Jerome persists in appearing at all these *solennités*, is a subject of constant remark. On this occasion it was decorated by the *grande croix de la Legion d'Honneur*, presented to him by the sovereign by the Emperor, but no other attempt was made to enliven the sobriety of his costume.

A prospectus has been issued by a Spanish company, for a serious, bonâ fide company, of known names—proposing to the French Government to found in Paris a *cirque* for the celebration of bull-fights, which they assert are by no means dangerous, inasmuch as that men are very rarely killed in them!

A better proposal still is one which requests the Emperor's authority to open the Palais de Cristal, in 1854, with a grand Exhibition of the human race. From the North Pole to the tropics, the earth is to be searched to produce specimens of her inhabitants, who are to be presented, like wild beasts, for the benefit and instruction of two or three nations of their civilised fellow men

The simultaneous recognition of the French Empire by the three Great Northern Powers is made without reserve and conditions, and is accompanied by a most significant circumstance. Nearly the same form of recognition has been accorded to the Imperial Court of Napoleon III. is said to be addressed as *mon frère*. In the letters of credence addressed to Louis Philippe by the three great Northern Courts, he was merely addressed as Sire. In reply to these explanations with reference to the nomination of Prince Jerome were found satisfactory. The Russian Ambassador has presented his credentials to the Emperor of the French; and the Ministers of the Imperial Courts of Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Baden, and Saxony, have received their credentials; and, probably, by the time this meets the eyes of our readers, these Ministers, as well as the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors, will have presented their new letters of credence

The elevation of Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte to be the heir to the Empire has rendered it necessary to make a change in the government of the Hôtel des Invalides. A decree, dated the 29th December, 1852, has accordingly appeared, which states—"Considering that the high position created for by the decree of the 12th December, 1852, to our well-beloved uncle, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, cannot be reconciled with the exigencies of a service which carry with them responsibility and subordination; and considering that the noble sentiments which inspire Napoleon have been confided to the protection of his brother, who cannot abdicate in these conditions—We decree that Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte shall be honorary Governor of the Imperial Hôtel des Invalides." Another decree appoints General Arrighi de Casanova, Duc de Padoue, to the Governorship of that Hôtel. Other decrees appoint, as President of the Senate, M. Troplong First President of the Court of Cassation. The Vice-President of the Council of State, M. Baroche, is appointed President of that body. The corps of Ponts et Chaussées, the Corps des Mines, the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, and the Ecole des Mines are to take the name of Imperial

Several of the members of the Senate have been appointed, and some of the nominations have caused considerable surprise. Of the Legitimists the Government have gained the Marquis de Pastoret, the Marquis de Lauriston, the Count de Tallenay, the Duc de Chemerenux, General de Grouchy, General de Rostolan, Admiral Cecille (whose nomination has excited some wonder), and the Duke de Mouchy. The Orleanists seem to be the party who have the least share in the nominations. The Count de Flahault, though occupying a high position under the Government of Louis Philippe, has always had Imperialist tendencies. The Count de Las Cases owes the celebrity of his name to the island of St. Helena. Some of the new senators—Prince Lucien Bonaparte, the Count de Barral, M. Tascher de la Pagerie, and M. Clary—are relatives of the Chief of the State; and others—the Count de Persigny, the Duke de Bassano, &c.—are connected by ties of friendship with Louis Napoleon. Two opposite lines of policy are said to divide the Imperial councils—the one anxious for peace, as the means of acquiring unbounded wealth; the other, jealous of honour and covetous of territory, even at the risk

of war. As yet the former prevails, but the latter is not subdued The new creations amount to thirty-eight. According to the new constitution, the number of the Senate may be increased to 150, besides the cardinals, marshals, and admirals, who are senators of right. The present number is 116. There remain, therefore, thirty four seats in the Senate yet to be disposed of

The continued fall in the Paris Funds is to be accounted for by the re netion which has now taken after a rise brought about by speculation and decision. Several difficult questions are announced.

The accounts of the Paris Savings-bank are kept upon a system which permits the balance to be struck to the end of the year on the 31st Dec. We have heard so much of late years of "cooking the accounts," and "making things pleasant," that figures are not received with the same confidence which formerly attached to them. With this possible reserve, the statement of the deposits of the Paris Savings-bank is of some importance as a test of the restoration of public confidence. In 1851, the deposits were 25,305,854 fr.; and in 1852, 25,703,576 fr., being 397,722 fr more. The number of depositors and of accounts opened also presented an increase.

The empire has been proclaimed by General Pelissier in Algeria.

ITALY.

The Government of Count Cavour in Piedmont still hold their ground with credit, and it is hoped will be able to withstand the attacks of their clerical and their revolutionary antagonists. The Ministry have prepared a new Civil Marriage Bill, having been authorised to withdraw the bill adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, in consequence of the effect produced by the publication of the Pope's letter to King Victor Emmanuel. M. Cavour said the other day, that the Cabinet thought it prudent to imitate the example of England, on the occasion of the recent act of Papal aggression, and not to institute legal proceedings against the bishops for their interference in the question of civil marriage. This view of the case was adopted by the Chamber by a large majority.

SPAIN.

The Treasury receipts for December show a diminution of no less than 9,057,367 reals in the public revenue for 1852, as compared with 1851.

TURKEY.

A Turkish expedition has been fitted out against Montenegro, the Ottoman Porte having resolved to compel this little mountainous district to acknowledge its sovereignty.

AMERICA

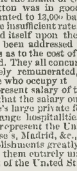
By the steamer *Arctic*, we have advices from New York to the 22th ult. Much excitement has been occasioned in Havannah by the arrival of her Majesty's steam-frigate *Vesta*, with the notorious slave schooner *Venus*, and two other slavers as prizes.

In the Senate a resolution had been submitted by the chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, calling for copies of the official notes from the Governments of England and France, inviting the United states to join with them in a conjoint convention, that neither Power would permit the island of Cuba to be taken from Spain.

Cotton was in good demand in New York. The sales in four days amounted to 13,000 bales at an advance of ¼ c. per lb

The insufficient rate of payment to American diplomatists abroad having forced itself upon the notice of the United States Government, inquiries have been addressed to the representatives of the Republic in foreign capitals as to the cost of living. The replies of a large number have been published. They all concur in stating that the post of Foreign Minister is inadequately remunerated, and exacts considerable personal sacrifices from those who occupy it Mr Abbott Lawrence is decidedly of opinion that the present salary of the United States Minister in London is inadequate, and that the salary ought not to be less than 20,000 dollars. Mr. Lawrence's large private fortune enabled him to entertain his countrymen, and exchange hospitalities with the British aristocracy; but the gentleman who represent the United states in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Constantinople, Dresden, Madrid, &c., all complain that the unavoidable expenses of their establishments greatly exceed their official emoluments. The response restricted upon them entirely unbecoming the character and dignity of the Government of the United States.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.



SIR CHARLES WAGER WATSON, BART

THE death of this respected Baronet occurred very suddenly, on the 30th ult. While seated at breakfast with the Suffolk foxhounds on that morning, he fell from his horse in a fit, and immediately expired. Sir Charles had nearly completed his fifty third year. He was the only son and heir of the late Sir Charles Watson, on whom, when in his ninth year, the dormitary was conferred, in regard for the eminent services of his deceased father, Rear-Admiral Watson, who signalised himself on several occasions, and died, in 1757, in the chief command of the naval forces in the East Indies. The Admiral's mother was half-sister to another distinguished seaman, Sir Charles Wager. The gentleman whose sudden death we record, descended, through his mother Juliana, daughter of Sir Joseph Copley, Bart., from the old Yorkshire family of Copley, and through his grandmother from the equally ancient house of Buller. He was born 4th January, 1800; and married, 19th June, 1827, Jemima Charlotte, eldest daughter of Charles Garth Colleton, Esq., of Haines Hill, Berkshire, by whom he leaves several children, the eldest son being now Sir Charles Watson, third Baronet, born in 1828.

The deceased Baronet resided at West Wratting Park, Cambridgeshire, and served the office of High Sheriff of that county a short time since

SIR JONATHAN WATHEN WALLER, BART.

SIR WATHEN WALLER was only son of Joshua Phipps, Esq., and was originally brought up to the medical profession. Becoming, however, heir to his grandmother, Anne Waller, who dwelt on the family estate of Groombridge, Waller, he adopted, by sign manual, in 1816, the surname and arms of Waller, and was, not long after, created a Baronet. Subsequently he held the appointment of Groom of the Bedchamber to his late Majesty King William IV., and was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order The Wallers, from whom Sir Wathen descended, were a branch of the ancient family seated at Groombridge, county Kent, from which also derived the famous Parliamentary commander, Sir Hardress Waller, and the celebrated poet, Edmund Waller. One of the ancestors. Richard Waller, was at Agincourt, and, in honour of having captured the Duke of Orleans in the battle, obtained from Henry V. the addition to his crest of a shield of the arms of the Duke, pendent from the sinister side of a walnut tree. The French Prince, having been brought to England, resided with his captor at Groombridge.

Sir Wathen Waller was born 6th October, 1799. He married, first, 23rd February, 1793, Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Slack, Esq., of Braywick Lodge, Berks; and, secondly, 1st October, 1812, Charlotte-Sophia, Baroness Howe in her own right, widow of the Hon Penn-Asheton Curzon, and eldest daughter of the renowned Admiral Richard, Earl Howe. By the latter (who was mother, by her first husband, of the present Earl Howe, and who died 3rd December, 1835) he had no child. But by the former he leaves two sons and one daughter, all of whom are married. The elder son, now Sir Thomas Wathen Waller, second Baronet, is Secretary of Legation at Brussels

Sir Wathen died on the 1st inst., at his house, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place. For many years he resided at Pope's Villa, Twickenham.

THE REV. FRANCIS HODGSON, PROVOST OF ETON COLLEGE.

FRANCIS HODGSON, a distinguished scholar, poet, and divine, was son of the Rev. James Hodgson, rector of Barwick, county of York, and was born the 11th November, 1781. He received his early education at Eton College, over which he was afterwards to preside as Provost. From Eton, where he was for a short time assistant-master, Mr. Hodgson proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, and became classical tutor there. Entering holy orders, he was eventually made Archdeacon of Derby, and held a share of the living of Bakewell, to which he was presented by the Duke of Devonshire.

On the death of Dr. Goodall, in 1840, Mr. Hodgson was appointed to the post of Provost of Eton College, which has attached to it the rectory of Eton. Mr. Hodgson's nomination gave general satisfaction, as he was already stood high in learning and literature. While at the University he formed an intimacy with the poet Byron, which ended but with the death of the latter. Lord Byron not only retained Mr. Hodgson's great affection, but entertained a very elevated opinion of his intellectual endowments. This estimation was justified by several poetic works subsequently published by Mr. Hodgson: in particular, "Adonais, a Monody," "Juvenal; a poem, entitled "Lady Jane Grey," and some other pieces of smaller pretension. In his later days Mr. Hodgson made considerable contributions to "Lendon Bell"—a collection of poetical pieces in Latin and Greek, which was the successful and popular forerunner of two other beautiful works of similar character, the "Anthologia Oxoniensis," and "Sabrinæ Corolla." Mr. Hodgson was a scholar of sound and accurate judgment, and of delicate and refined taste. As a man, he was remarkable for benevolence and singular kindness of heart. As a friend, he was no less worthy of admiration for warmth and sincerity of affection. Mr. Hodgson twice married; his first wife was a Miss Tayler, sister of Mr. Frederick Tayler, the admirable painter in water-colours; she died, leaving no child. His second wife was the Hon. Elizabeth Denman, Lord Denman's second daughter, whom he wedded 3rd May, 1838. The Rev. Provost died on the 20th ult., at the Lodge, Eton College. He leaves, by his second wife, who survives him, five children

The mortal remains of the lamented divine were interred on the 4th inst., in the vault of the College chapel at Eton.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

One of the most frightful collisions that ever occurred on the line of the London and North Western Railway, or any of its tributaries, took place on Monday evening, at a place termed the High-bridge, about a mile on the London side of the Oxford station

It appears that, on Monday evening, the 5.30 passenger-train to Bletchley was preparing for its departure from Oxford when a coal-train was telegraphed to have left Rugby at five o'clock, and was consequently due at the Oxford station-master, on receipt of the message, told the guard of the passenger train that he must not start until the coal-train had arrived. But it seems that a ballast-train had left Oxford at a quarter past five, and was met by the coal-train; and the passenger train at., and soon darted on at a fearful rate of about thirty miles an hour, till it met the coal-train proceeding towards Oxford, and a dreadful collision took place, the ballast-train containing certain pens upon it, from the resistance that it was drawn by two heavy engines, and having between fifty and sixty coal trucks attached The shock is described as frightful, and the crash was heard in all parts of the city of Oxford. The engines reared up, the fire blew about in all directions, and in a few seconds after the crash the line and the vicinity was strewed with the shattered fragments of the engine and tenders, the carriages and human bodies all mixed together in an almost undistinguishable mass As fast as the bodies of the dead and the maimed could be extricated from amongst the debris, or from the water in which they were some of them found immersed, they were conveyed either to the infirmary, or to other places for medical aid.

The passenger-train consisted of four carriages, besides the engine and tender. Twenty-one passengers were paid for at the Oxford booking-office by this train, chiefly third-class, and the remainder second-class. The third and second-class carriages were smashed to atoms. The entire of the three engines and their tenders are a perfect wreck. The sensation created by the sad calamity in Oxford and its vicinity is truly frightful, and throughout the day the "High Bridge," the scene of the occurrence, was crowded by hundreds of people, making the most painful inquiries after relatives and friends.

Captain Bruyeres, and other officials, were on the spot instituting a minute investigation into the sad affair.

An inquest was held on Wednesday; when the fact was brought out still stronger, that the driver seeing the ballast engine enter the station, mistook it for the expected coal train, put on his steam, and moved off without waiting for any signal to start. It appears that the melancholy list of victims amounts to eight killed, two mortally wounded, and about twenty others more or less seriously injured. Of the six men in charge of the engines which came into collision, only one has escaped with life. The inquest has been adjourned from day to day.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER.—A grand banquet was given on Tuesday, to the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, the American Minister, at Liverpool. There were about sixty guests, comprising the chief American merchants, and others connected with the trade. The other guests being the Earl of Derby, Col. De Rinzy, the Earl of Sefton, Wm. Brown, Esq., the Worshipful the Mayor of Liverpool, John Cheetham, Esq., M.P., Captain Forbes, U.S., Mr. Mansfield, &c. Last evening, a similar banquet was given to the same Minister, at the Town-hall, Manchester. The Manchester Commercial Association presented an address, in the morning of the same day, to Mr. Ingersoll. We shall next week give an illustration of the banquet scene.

CHRISTMAS AT GREAT CHESTERFORD.—On Tuesday (last week) the children of the public schools at Great Chesterford were entertained with a large Christmas-tree, judiciously illuminated, and decked with appropriate gifts, by the kindness of the Hon and Rev. Lord Charles Hervey, rector of the parish. A number of the children gathered round the tree, and sang a carol; whilst the Lady Harriet Hervey distributed the presents. The school, which is under Government inspection, was built for the parish and surrounding districts, by Lord Charles Hervey, and contains about 150 children of both sexes

NEW YEAR'S EVE AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.—On New Year's Eve the inmates of this asylum were entertained with Highland dances, songs, a scene from Sheridan's play of "The Rivals," and other amusements. The Highland dancers wore full national costume, the room was tastefully decorated, and the festivities were characterised by joyousness and general decorum. This asylum is the largest establishment of the kind in Scotland, and contains at present 550 patients—there being distinct buildings for pauper inmates and patients of high rank Employment and recreation are the principles of management; the males mostly work in a farm, and the pleasure grounds; and others work at shoe-making, tailoring, carpentry, painting, plumbing, blacksmiths' and upholsterers'; while the female work at needlework, knitting, and domestic occupations generally. A ball and concert are given weekly, in which the patients of both sexes join; and in summer excursions are made in the adjoining country, with cricket-matches, bowls, quoits, &c., and the asylum publishes its own journal the *Morning-side Mirror*—the contributors and printers being like inmates of the institution.

PRINCE ALBERT'S FARMS.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert possess several farms in the Isle of Wight, two of which, containing about 600 acres, the Prince farms himself. Every recent improvement has been introduced on these farms, and steam-engines are now performing on them various agricultural operations. He has proved himself a thrifty and successful farmer, and the results of his skill and superintendence are highly remunerative. The cattle are principally Devons. The Prince is partial to the rearing and fattening of the Scotch black cattle.

BIRMINGHAM.—The main feature in the state of trade last week has been another advance of 20s. per ton for bar and sheet iron and for other descriptions in proportion. Plates are now quoted £7 10s. to £8 for ship plates, and bars and rods at £11. A reduction in the price of South Staffordshire pig iron was at first created some little excitement in the district, but the makers soon got possession of the market, but this temporary depression was soon overcome. One eminent iron-master refused an order for several tons of pigs at £3 10s., and is now selling hot blast mine pigs at £3 10s. per ton. Notwithstanding the great quantities of coal and coke brought from Derbyshire and North Staffordshire into this district, the coal trade maintains its position.

DEVONPORT SAILORS' HOME. This home has been opened for the use of sailors. It is situated in the middle of St. Aubyn-street, in an excellent part of the town, and has accommodation for fifty beds at present. The sailors will be provided with board, lodging, washing, &c., for 12s. a week, and may have a bed for 6d. a night. The house is well adapted for the home; and it is stated that when each room is partitioned off into cabins, there will be accommodation for 200 occupants

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.—The contractors have just commenced operations for laying down the underground telegraph from Cornhill to Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, along the railway road, and the line, when completed, will place those towns in immediate communication with the Continent, besides furnishing a duplicate line of telegraph communication with the metropolis

ESCAPE FROM A TIGER. On the evening of Christmas-day, a young woman was carelessly gazing at a leopard in Batty's menagerie, in Huddersfield, she sauntered within reach of the tiger's den, when the ferocious animal thrust its paw through the wires, and seized her by the coil of plaited hair behind the crown of her head. A female standing by saw the tiger seize its prey, and with extraord nary presence of mind seized the girl by the waist, and unshrinked her hold. The tiger still retained his grasp, and roared and plunged terrifically. At this moment the struggle was a fearful one. At length the comb fell from her hair, the coil unfurled, and the young woman was rescued, leaving the savage's paw full of her hair. The unfortunate girl fainted, but soon recovered again, and without any injury beyond the fright, and the loss of a hand ful of hair.

BLOWING UP A MONSTER CHIMNEY.—Passengers who have had to pass Warrington junction, about twenty miles from Liverpool, have frequently been surprised at the altitude of the chimney connected with Messrs. Hesgarth's chemical works. It was 406 feet high, 40 feet diameter at the base; 17 feet in diameter at the summit; contained 1,500,000 bricks, 3500 tons in weight; and cost £7000 erecting. There was only one chimney higher in the United Kingdom. As it had become of no use for the chimney, it has been blown up, under the superintendence of Mr. Stephen Cousins. A number of holes were delved round the base; and fourteen charges of gunpowder were fired. At half-past two o'clock the train was fired. Nine charges exploded without any apparent damage being done to the stability of the mass; but the report of the tenth had no sooner been heard than the chimney was rent from top to bottom, and the huge fabric fell, crumbling away gradually from the base upwards. A dense cloud of lime dust hid the ruins for a few seconds; but when it cleared away, the 3,500,000 bricks were perceived in the shape of a huge mound. No accident of any kind occurred.

NETHEDALE IRONWORKS.—We understand that these works, which have been standing for about a twelvemonth, have just been bought by parties already engaged in the iron trade. It is their intention to put them into immediate operation. This, coupled with the blowing-in of Lugar and Portland Ironworks, will again afford employment to many hundreds of workmen in those districts of Ayrshire.

IRELAND.—The late Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess of Eglinton held an undress and farewell levee in Dublin Castle, on Tuesday, which was numerously attended by all parties. The officers of the garrison took the occasion of presenting the Countess of Eglinton with a magnificent bracelet, set with brilliants and emeralds, and bearing the inscription —"To Teresa, Countess of Eglinton and Winton, by the officers of the staff and household, in memory of 1852." Lord and Lady Eglinton and their family took their departure for England on Wednesday.

EPITOME OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On the 15th February, Mr. Butt, M.P., who was counsel for Burwan, is to bring a bill forward in the House of Commons "to make better provision for the granting of new trials in criminal cases

A corrected alphabetical list has been printed, by order of the House of Commons, of election petitions for the present session. The number of members petitioned against is 152, of which number eight cases are invalid or withdrawn, leaving 144

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Seymour, honoured Mr. Ward with a visit at his studio at Upton park villas on Tuesday, to inspect his historical picture of the "Execution of Montrose

The Hon. Miss Stapleton, sister of Lord Beaumont, has seceded from the Roman Catholic Church. She received the sacrament at Carlton Church, on Christmas-day.

The consumption of tea in the Royal navy has so increased that another contract for the supply of 50,000 lbs. has been taken by Messrs. Strickler and Co., of Fenchurch-street.

Considerable anxiety is felt at the progress which the sea is making on the beach in Dover Bay. On Tuesday last, a full of 200 tons of rock and chalk took place in the rear of Ethel Terrace

In consequence of an application from an eminent importer and salesman of Leadenhall market, the Lords of the Treasury have issued a general order to the several ports directing the delivery of foreign rabbits, alive or dead, in future free of duty.

The magistrates of Tirrragh, Sligo, have agreed, at a meeting held for the purpose, to call on the Government for a reduction of the police force, on the ground of the restored tranquility of their district

A harness-maker, named Nicl, residing at Crest, France, murdered his wife, by discharging a loaded gun at her head. When he had committed the deed, he placed the gun on the body, and called for assistance, telling the first comers that his wife had laid hold of the gun to shoot him, and that in the struggle it had gone off, and lodged the contents in her head. The circumstances soon began to answer towards this statement, but Nicl had no credit, and he was arrested He has since confessed his guilt

Yesterday week a robbery was committed in the sleeping apartment of the Hon. Mr and Mrs. T. Liddell, at Ravensworth Castle, and close in gold, two gold watches, and a number of brooches and rings, were taken, the burglar's booty amounting in value to about £200.

Mr. Heald's death by drowning is contradicted. A telegraphic message has arrived stating that he was safe

Mr. R. Coulthard, of Thistlewood, Cumberland, has two swans that lately reared each two lambs; the same two have had eight lambs within the year

The late gale served a good purpose at Troon. A clipper was on the blocks ready for launching. The tide rose a great height, from the influence of the storm, and floated the clipper off the blocks. She was floated into the harbour, and there moored in perfect safety

At Basle, in Switzerland, an unsuccessful attempt has been made to light the town with gas obtained from the carbonisation of wood.

The sentence of death on Kirwan, convicted of the murder of his wife, has been commuted into one of transportation for life.

The amount of damage inflicted by the recent gales in Dublin and its immediate vicinity has been ascertained to be about £10,000

Among the passengers who went out in the *Haddington* was Lieut. Whipple, R.N., as Admiralty agent to take charge of the first mail between Marseilles and Malta, under the new Indian mail contract.

Instructions have been issued to the Customs authorities at Southampton to cause all persons ill from fever that arrive home in the West India packets to be taken to the lazarette at the Motherbank, that immediate precaution may be given to the packets

The recent storm, it appears, has done great injury to the telegraph, some hundreds of the supporting posts in different parts of the country having been blown down, and the communications temporarily stopped.

The notorious bandit Francisco Manuel Cordon, who murdered the commandant of the Civic Guard of Ronda, had been surprised by a detachment of troops and shot at Cordova, in Spain.

The remainder of the cliff at the Halcombe Tunnel, between the towns of Teignmouth and Dawlish, has fallen down.

Loughcoster Castle, Galway, late the mansion of Lord Gort, and part of the Encumbered Estates Court, Mr. Jos. Ball, has been again disposed of, by private sale, for a sum of £20,000, thus realising a profit of £3000.

The Royal mail steam-ship *Arabia*, Captain Judkins, left Liverpool last Saturday for New York. She took out about 100 passengers, the usual mails, and a full cargo of goods.

Lord Auckland has met with an accident, while returning to Bishop's Court, from Ramsay, by the kick of a horse; but which is not of a serious kind

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has prohibited the use of masks during the present Carnival

For the first time since 1848 the King of Prussia has conferred titles of nobility

Alderman Kinahan, the well-known distiller, was duly inaugurated Lord Mayor of Dublin, on saturday last.

The amount of bullion now in the Bank is £20,749,149.

Last month, twenty-eight ships left Liverpool for Australia, with 8200 passengers.

A new invention has recently been made, in Bohemia, for producing beer in a stone-like mass, which, on infusion in warm water, dissolves into a palatable beverage.

Dr. Wiste, of Hanover, has invented a contrivance for arresting a railway train at full speed, without injury to the carriages or passengers

The deposits in the Paris Savings Bank last year were 26,258f. 16c. from 205,265 depositors

The Queen and Prince Albert visited the Museum of Ornithology at Mr. Gould's house, during last month were 13,811 on the public days, and 511 on the students days, admitted on the payment of 1s. each

On Christmas-day twenty-nine couples were married at the parish church of Bradford.

Lord St. Germans will make his public entry into Dublin on the 12th of this month

The New Crystal Palace Company have leased for a term of ninety-nine years, thirty-five acres of land belonging to the authorities of Dulwich College, for a carriage drive.

Measures are being taken for the restoration of the Wellington monument, Wellington, Somerset, which was begun in 1817, but never completed

Three children at Reading Muir, Falkirk, obtained a bottle of whisky, and drank the whole of the contents; all three were taken very ill, and the oldest, a girl, has since died. The others recovered.

Mr. J. S. Dalton, the originator of the *Illustrated London Magazine*, has commenced a new publication, entitled *The Book of Days*.

A German physician has found that the skin of the human body is the principal source of animal heat. He asserts that they who wash in cold water are less liable to colds and rheumatisms, and recommends a return to the long and close sleeves of a former period

The mail train of the Great Western on Monday night dashed through a flock of sheep in a deep cutting between Ebley and Stonehouse, and ten of them were killed on the spot.

The *Phœnician* has arrived in the Downs, with 35,000 oz. of gold dust on board. She sailed from Sydney at the end of September.

The cholera was, in November last, raging violently in Persia. The number of deaths per day at Tauris was not less than 1000.

Joseph Appleby, Esq., of Alnwick, held his rent-day for Thropton a few days ago, and made his tenants the return of ten per cent.

The Earl of Aberdeen, the new Premier, is in his 69th year. The Duke of Argyll the youngest member of the Ministry, is in his 30th year.

M. Pantwewitz, an inspector of forests in Silesia, has presented to the King of Prussia a book printed on paper made entirely from pinewood, with a binding of the same material

Lord Denman has dedicated to Mrs. Stowe (author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin") a collection of occasional papers, bearing upon the question of slavery, which he contributed to the *Standard*.

Mr. Hind, the astronomer, has been assigned an annuity of £200 a-year by Government.

Dr. Max Müller has been appointed to a lectureship of modern literature at the University of Oxford.

The *Quarterly Review*, in answer to the question "What is man?" says, "Chemically speaking, a man is 45lb. of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through five-and-a-half pailfuls of water."

During the late flood at Cockermouth, an immense salmon was seen scudding about the *main street*.

The restoration of the beautiful structure of Ross Church is now completed, and the removal of the scaffolding showed the spire on Christmas-day in all its fair proportions.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Higgins, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, died on Monday morning last, at his residence in Ballymahon, Longford.

THE VIADUCT OF THE PENZANCE RAILWAY, IN PART DESTROYED BY THE LATE GALE.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT PENZANCE.

THE terrific gale of last week reached Penzance and Mount's Bay, from S.S.W., or S.W., about ten o'clock on Sunday night, and continued till about three next morning

Unfortunately it was the period of spring tides: hence the destruction of property was very great. During the gale the whole of the scaffolding and wood-word erected for the works for extending the southern arm of Penzance pier, were wholly swept away; and the scaffolding was drifted by the heavy sea with tremendous force against the wooden viaduct of the West Cornwall Railway, on the Eastern Green, just at the entrance of the town, and a considerable portion was destroyed (*See the Illustration*). On that part of the line still nearer to the town, a considerable portion of the sea wall which there protected the railway was thrown down, and about 180 feet of the viaduct was swept away, or so far mutilated as to require replacing. Such was the force of the waves that large blocks of granite of some thirty-two cubic feet, and weighing perhaps two tons, were lifted across the line, a distance of about a dozen feet.

After the accident, the trains arrived only as far as the Marazion station, and the usual omnibuses conveyed passengers to and from that station instead of Penzance.

Fortunately, there were not at the time of the gale a dozen vessels in the harbour, or the loss of property must have been very great. About half-past two o'clock, when the gale was at its height, the *Sophia* (Hosmstow, master) parted all her fastenings and drove out of the pier; she lay for an hour and a half between the old and new pier-head; and afterwards drifted out towards the Eastern Green, and went ashore between eight and nine o'clock. She had on board a cargo of guano, with which she arrived at Penzance about a fortnight ago from Patagonia. Other vessels lying in the old pier sustained damage. Such was the force with which the sea beat over into the pier, that massive pieces of granite lying there (not portions of the wall), weighing from two to four cwt., were washed off into the basin of the pier.

On the Western Green, also, the sea swept over upon the road, flooding a few houses on the right. Further on, portions of the wall which protected the road were destroyed.

WRECKS IN THE MERSEY.

On the morning of Christmas-day, Liverpool was visited with a terrific hurricane, fully equal to that on the 9th of January, 1839; and although Sunday was tolerably calm, the storm was renewed on Monday morning with equal intensity. The gale commenced in Ireland, passed over the Channel, reached England soon after midnight on Saturday morning; and, gathering strength as it proceeded, accumulated into a hurricane by two o'clock A.M. At five it was most terrible, but it abated soon after six. This storm visited every part of the United Kingdom; but its more dreadful effects were felt along the coasts.

The damage done at the docks at Liverpool, on the river, and in the bay, has been considerable. The shipping in the docks, more especially in those at the extreme north and south ends of the town, felt severely the force of the storm. In the morning, two vessels, the *Centurion* and the *Manilla*, came into collision in the river off the north docks. The *Manilla* was much damaged amidships, being cut down to the water's edge; she also lost her mainmast, and had her deck house, &c., damaged. The bowsprit and cutwater of the *Centurion* were carried away, and she was otherwise disabled by the accident. Another serious collision took place on Sunday night in the river, between the brig *Margaret*, from Drogheda, and the *Constantine*, outward bound for New York. The *Margaret* had her maintopmast, bulwarks, and stanchions carried away: she was, subsequently to the accident, towed into the George's Dock Basin, and with some difficulty secured until the gale moderated. The *Constantine* escaped with comparatively trifling damage. The schooner *Mary Ann*, of Runcorn, lying in the river, parted from her anchors on Monday morning, and was abandoned. She was subsequently brought into the Coburg Dock by the crew of the steam-tug *Jackall*. The barque *Elizabeth*, from Liverpool, for Savannah, and the *Conway*, for New Orleans, were both wrecked; but the crews were saved. The *St. Catherine*, from Havannah to Liverpool, was driven on shore at Southport on Saturday morning: the crew were saved.

The accompanying illustration is a view on the Mersey at one P.M. on Monday, looking to the north-east, and showing two of the above wrecks: the *Conway* is seen against the northern extremity of the new dock works; and the *Elizabeth* on the beach in Bootle Bay, with Bootle landmark, and the life-boat which took part of the crew from the *Conway*.

WRECKS IN THE MERSEY, AFTER THE LATE GALE.

"THE NEPTUNE" STEAMER HOVE TO, N.W. OFF FLEKKE FIORD, NORWAY.

THE STEAMER "NEPTUNE" OFF THE COAST OF NORWAY.

WE lately recorded the courage of a woman in volunteering her services, and urging some seamen to put off in a boat, at great risk, from the coast of Norway, to the assistance of a steam-ship in great peril. We are now in possession of the full details of this heroic act, and a Sketch of the locality, which we have engraved.

It appears that the steamer *Neptune*, Captain Brownless, on her outward voyage from London to St. Petersburg, encountered, when two-thirds across the North Sea, the terrific storms of the 26th, 27th, and 28th of November, which caused such fearful disasters on our east coast. At the height of the hurricane, about midnight of the 27th, the Naze of Norway was sighted. Finding the water becoming considerably smoother under the coast of Norway, Captain Brownless hauled closer in shore. The weather, however, continuing bad, he resolved upon going into Flekke Fiord for shelter; and, requiring a pilot for that purpose, the union-jack was shown at the fore. Some time elapsed, and it was feared no boat durst venture out, when attention was directed to a small object under the land, which soon after was observed to be a boat pulling down upon the vessel; and upon the boat nearing the ship, the astonishment of the Captain and people on board was greatly increased on observing that one of her crew was a *woman!* The first exclamation was 'Grace Darling!" The deep sea lead line, being the handiest was thrown into the boat; our heroine passed the line twice round her body, hitched, or rather tied it, and then passing her right arm through the noose at the end of the line, ascended the ship like a sailor. The boat, which was of the commonest description, was half filled with water when she reached the steamer, and, of course, her little crew of three were thoroughly drenched. By the Captain's orders the woman was provided with a change of clothing by the stewardess, until her own was dried. The romance of the thing was much increased by the beauty of the woman: not more than twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, a little above the middle stature, fair skin, good colour; beautiful, expressive, dark blue eyes; fine white teeth, and hair like flax, a feature peculiar to the women and children of Norway.

The visit to Flekke Fiord of so fine a steamer as the *Neptune* was quite an event for the little port, and great hospitality was shown to the passengers and crew. A little before the adventurous young woman left the ship, the seamen and firemen made a collection of about £3 among themselves for her; on learning which, the Captain solicited the passengers to contribute, and when the captain beckoned her to come and take the money, she stared with astonishment, probably having never before seen so much money; but, when assured that it was all for her, she dropped on one knee, clasped the Captain's hand in both of hers, and shedding tears of gratitude, kissed it repeatedly! After this she went round to the passengers and kissed their hands also, and subsequently she took her leave of the tars and firemen, who evinced a contempt for a mere cold shake of the hand, and aspired to an embrace with the lips: two or three of the better-looking of the sailors were successful, but not one of their more soiled brethren. As she descended the side, all hands, of their own accord, mustered at the gangway, and one, obtaining a more elevated position than the rest, thrust out from the vessel's side, and over the girl's head, a boat-hook, to which was attached a union-jack; and, as the boat shoved off, the crew and passengers simultaneously gave three deafening cheers, and continued waving handkerchiefs, &c., as long as the boat was in sight. We much regret that our Correspondent has not furnished us with the name of this successor of Grace Darling.

In the Illustration, the *Neptune* is shown hove to, five miles north-west of Flekke Fiord, at the moment of the vessel being boarded, in the height of a N.E. gale. The coast of Norway here is extremely grand; the rocks rise perpendicularly 2000 feet out of the water, under which they have an equal depth. On the morning of the incident represented, the cliffs were capped with snow.

LARGE ELM TORN UP BY THE LATE HURRICANE, AT MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. MATTHEW, MARYLEBONE.

ON Saturday, the handsome new church of St. Matthew, which has recently been erected in Great Carlisle-street, near Portman market, St. Marylebone, was consecrated by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, assisted by a number of the metropolitan clergy, in the presence

NEW CHURCH OF ST. MATTHEW, MARYLEBONE.

of a numerous congregation. The church has been built by private subscription, for the purpose of relieving the spiritual destitution of a very populous and miserably poor district of London, where the necessity for increased church accommodation has long been felt.

The church is an elegant and commodious structure; the carcase was originally intended for a theatre, but was purchased by the Church Building Commissioners, who conveyed it to a body of trustees; and a committee of gentlemen was formed to raise the necessary funds to complete the design. The execution of the work reflects great credit on the architects, the Messrs. Francis. The elevation, which fronts Portman-market, has been entirely remodelled in the classic style, two cupolas being added, one on each side of the pediment. The front is lighted by five large windows, and the building has three entrances. Above the altar-screen is a handsome stained glass window. The difficulty experienced in obtaining light, from the church being closely surrounded with buildings, rendered it necessary to perforate the ceiling with sky-lights. The edifice is calculated to accommodate 1600 worshippers, and of the total number of sittings, 1200 will be free and exclusively appropriated to the poor; while the remaining 400 are proposed to be let at a moderate rental. The cost of construction has been £3000, the ground £1100 more, the endowment and repair fund £1800; making altogether, with other minor expenses, a total cost of nearly £6000. The sum already subscribed is also £6000; but as the amount collected towards the endowment fund is only £1000, or merely the minimum sum required by law to be raised previous to the ceremony of consecration, it is highly desirable that this fund should be increased. The Rev. Dr. Spencer, formerly curate at Whitechapel, has been appointed to the incumbency

Among the clergy present at the consecration were the Rev. Mr.

Wharton, Rev. Dr. Butler, Rev E. Spock, Rev. Mr. Beccles, Rev. Charles Barnes, Rev. George Fisk, Rev. J. Hillmer, Rev. Hugh Allen, Rev. H. Dowse, &c. Sir Charles Goring and Mr. C. J. Bevan (one of the trustees) were also in attendance.

The Bishop, with his chaplains, was received at the door of the church by the Chancellor, the registrar, the minister, and trustees, and conducted by them to the vestry room. Having proceeded in his robes to the front of the communion table (on which the vessels for the Holy Communion were placed), the minister presented to his Lordship the petition praying him to consecrate the church, together with the deed of endowment, which the Bishop delivered to the registrar, to be by him read aloud. The Bishop, with his chaplains and the clergy, then walked in procession from the east to the west end of the church, repeating alternately the 24th Psalm. The ceremony then proceeded according to the usual form. The Chancellor read aloud the sentence of consecration, which the Bishop signed, and commanded, together with the petition and the deeds, to be recorded in the registry. The service of the day was then read by the Rev. Dr. Spencer. The Lord Bishop afterwards preached an appropriate and impressive sermon, taking for his text the 5th verse of the 11th chapter of Matthew—"The poor have the Gospel preached to them."

The impressive and interesting services of the day were closed with the apostolical benediction, after which a liberal collection was made.

HURRICANE AT OXFORD.

THE great storm of last week, whose devastations by sea are pictured upon page 20, reached the fine old city of Oxford on the night of Sunday, and reached its greatest height at seven o'clock on Monday morning, when the wind blew a violent hurricane. In the northern portion of the city its effects were most seriously felt. At the workhouse a large stack of chimneys was blown down, and, falling through the roof and ceiling of the old women's ward, killed a poor woman who was sitting by the fire. In the Observatory a noble cedar was blown down; much damage was done to the roof of the Infirmary, and the University Press. Several of the other public buildings were injured. At All Souls' College, one of the pinnacles was blown from the top of the dining-hall, and broke through the roof; and from that of Merton College, much of the lead was ripped off. In Christ Church, Broad-walk, four of the large elm trees were blown down, as well as several others in the meadows; but a more remarkable devastation occurred at Magdalen College, where a large elm tree, near the new gateway, was torn up by the roots, and in its fall destroyed a portion of the ornamental work, and considerably injured the arched entrance which leads to the back of the President's lodgings. The accompanying Illustration shows the fallen tree.

A chimney-stack at the President's lodgings was also blown down, and from thence to the roof in the College-walks, and especially in Addison's walk, limbs of trees were torn off by the violence of the wind; and in St. Thomas's parish, three large poplars were blown down.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 9.—First Sunday after Epiphany. Laud beheaded, 1646.
MONDAY, 10.—Plough Monday. Royal Exchange burnt, 1838.
TUESDAY, 11. Hilary Term begins.
WEDNESDAY, 12. Short Odd rods, 1840.
THURSDAY, 13.—Old New Year's Day. Cambridge term begins.
FRIDAY, 14.—Oxford Term begins.
SATURDAY, 15. Queen Elizabeth crowned at Westminster, 1559.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 8	0 50	1 32	2 15	3 0	3 51	4 46
5 19	5 59	6 39	7 20	8 5	8 59	10 0

THE WELLINGTON VOLUME of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now ready. Price One Guinea. From July 3rd to December 25th, 1852. Containing all the PRINCIPAL SITUATIONS of the CARRIAGE and FUNERAL of the late DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1853.

THE new year has opened auspiciously for the country and for the Ministry. The policy of Free-trade still vindicates, by its results, the great expectations formed of it by those "foremost men" of our time, who imposed it upon a willing nation, though upon reluctant statesmen. The quarterly and annual returns of the national revenue, published on the 5th of January, show a great and most satisfactory increase. The revenue of the quarter, ending upon the 5th of January, 1853, exceeds the revenue for the quarter ending upon the 5th of January, 1852, by £557,739; while the revenue for the financial year, ending on Wednesday last, exceeds the revenue for the year previous by no less a sum than £702,776. All this, it must be remembered, is contemporaneous with a reduction of taxation in several important items, more especially the Window and Soap-duties. We need not enter into the further details of this official document, a full abstract of which will be found in another column. It is sufficient to notify the broad fact which it represents—a fact large enough to satisfy all reasonable men, that the recent financial and commercial policy of this country is sound; and to encourage the confident hope that a still further development of that policy will be attended with results equally beneficial. The removal of commercial restrictions has already so greatly increased the national wealth and the public contentment; and tended so obviously to strengthen our alliances with the principal nations of the world; and the matured convictions of the people of Great Britain have been, and are daily, so emphatically expressed in favour of Free-trade as a system, that, so far from expecting any retrogression on the part of our own statesmen, it is highly probable that our example will convert that portion of the civilised world, which still clings to the doctrine of Protection. France and America are both gradually moving in the same direction, and when they are thoroughly convinced of the truth of the principles of Free-trade, it is likely that the peace and prosperity of the world will stand on a firmer basis than ever they stood before in any recorded period of modern or ancient history.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has lately taken place on the subject of Life Assurance. Its importance justifies the interest it has excited. When the citizens of ancient Rome, eager to acquire wealth without labour, expended large sums in building temples to Fortune, Juvenal advised them to follow the dictates of Prudence, and abandon the worship of the fickle deity. In our days, Prudence is the parent of Life Assurance; and yet it appears that only 240,000 persons out of our immense population have taken advantage of the principle. No single circumstance has operated more injuriously to the extended success of these institutions than the disputable character of policies. It is, indeed, a fearful battle for parties with moderate means to fight in a court of law against a public company. The vital principle of a policy of insurance is, that all its conditions shall be carried into effect for the benefit of the insured. Upon this principle, both the insurer and the insured are presumed to contract, and the sacredness of the contract ought to be positively guarded against violation by any strained interpretation of technical terms.

During the last few years a new and dangerous doctrine has been established. Formerly, it was deemed essential to society that an office should not start with a large subscribed capital; now it is contended, the preliminary expenses of establishment being defrayed, there is no necessity for any capital, as the premiums of the living are sufficient to pay the policies of those dying in the course of the year; and this opinion is entertained by several eminent mathematicians.

If an office commences business with young lives who, on fair calculations, may survive as a body for twenty-five or thirty years, of course the receipts will for ever exceed the payments, and the premiums will form a capital sufficient to meet the demands which must arise when the insured die off simultaneously; but, for the continuous stability of such an office, new lives must be constantly added, and this may perhaps be expected if the institutions maintain a respectable character. But a contingency may arise which has been overlooked. The capital of these companies is generally invested in the Funds, and much depends on the rate at which they are invested. For instance, during the war the Equitable was enabled to purchase Consols between 50 and 60, so that the rise to 100 nearly doubled its capital; but the companies formed during recent years have paid on an average from 85 to 95 for Consols, and if another war were again to throw down Consols to 60 or 50, the loss on their capitals would be immense. Safety, therefore, in the future is exposed to great contingencies, nor can we close our eyes to the fall in the rates of interest, owing to the influx of gold and the very probable conversion at some future period of Consols into a Two-and-Three-Quarter per Cent Stock.

The stability of those companies which do not possess a large subscribed capital is liable to be suspected, from the very loose and unsatisfactory manner in which their balance-sheets are prepared. They place on one side their outgoings, and on the other side the premiums received, and the excess of the latter above the former is accounted a nett balance of profit; but this is very fallacious, since no provision is made for policy risks. These liabilities are entirely kept out of view; but they are real, and though, on the doctrine of chances, they may be remote, yet it is possible they may be immediate. A visitation of cholera, for example, might suddenly arise and sweep away the insured in a new office within a year or two after its establishment, when the reputed balance of nett profit would vanish, and insolvency would follow. Certainly this is an extreme case, but prudence guards against all contingencies. At any rate, all balance-sheets should be free from sophistry: in them nothing should be suppressed, and especially no credits should be displayed as absolute when exposed to enfeeblement, or reduction even, by remote liabilities.

In all great mercantile institutions, which demand a general support from the public, publicity is the chief conservator of confidence. On this principle the Bank of England is required to publish in the *Gazette* a weekly return of its assets and debts. We are convinced that those life insurance companies who should imitate this rule, not perhaps weekly, but annually, would promote their own interests. The sums for which they are responsible in the aggregate are said to amount to one hundred and fifty millions, equal to one-fifth of the National Debt. This is a gigantic trust to be reposed in any body of men, free from Parliamentary control. We have great faith in the honour and judgment of the directors and actuaries of these institutions, but we are convinced that if all policies were declared indisputable, and periodical statements were published of assets and liabilities, showing in what those assets consisted, it would be better for the companies, and better for the public.

THE REVENUE.

The returns of the quarter's revenue, made up to the 5th inst., will, we are sure, be universally regarded as the most gratifying for many years past. On both the year and the quarter there is a great increase, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1852. On the year the increase is £978,938; and on the quarter, £7 7,7?? Under two heads only is there any falling off on the quarter, and in both cases the deficit is so inconsiderable as to be scarcely worthy of mention. The two heads are the Customs and the Excise. The decrease under the former is £16,138, and the latter, £13,524; but on the year we find an increase in the Excise of £269,811. The Stamps are more productive, by £167,544, than during the corresponding quarter of last year; whilst the Taxes show an augmentation of no less than £253,861. Even the Property-tax brings in an additional £100,282 to the quarter's revenue, as compared with the amount received in the quarter ending January 5th, 1852; on the year the increase is £294,714

The increase and decrease will be best seen by the following details:—

INCREASE			
Stamps	..	..	£167,544
Taxes	..	..	253,861
Property-tax	..	..	100,282
Post-office	..	..	7,000
Crown Lands	..	..	4,500
Miscellaneous	..	..	1,114
Total, ordinary Revenue	..	..	£580,211
Imprest and other Moneys	..	£15,329	145,017
Repayments of Advances	..	129,624	
Total Revenue	..	..	£725,228
DECREASE.			
Customs	..	£16,138	31,472
Excise	..	15,334	
Increase of the Quarter	..	..	£7 7,7?6

On comparing the returns for the *year* ended Wednesday with those for 1851, we shall find a still more favourable result. There is a small apparent decrease of £56,887 in the Customs; but it is more than sufficiently explained by several reductions of duty which have taken place. In the Excise there is a large augmentation, of £261,811 a fact which shows the augmented means of consumption possessed by the working classes. The Stamps display an increase of £355,712; and the whole of this accession may be ascribed to the extension of trading transactions. In the Property-tax there is an increase, on the year's returns, of £294,714; in the Crown Lands, of £110,000; in the Miscellaneous, of £121,488; and in the Repayments of Advances, of £228,354. On the other hand, we find a decrease of £150,100 on the taxes for the year, which may be accounted for by the delays in collecting the new House tax; and the Post-office exhibits a decrease of £12,000, which is doubtless attributable to the unusual excess in the year of the Exhibition. The general result of a comparison of the Revenue for the year ended 5th January, 1853, with that for ended 5th January, 1852, is that the latter exceeds the former by £702,776.

Whether, therefore, we examine the returns for the quarter or for the year, we find abundant evidence of a high state of financial prosperity, of the comfort and well-being of the industrious classes, and of the continued and advancing success of the system of commercial policy commenced in 1846.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE, JAN. 4.—The decree of LL.D., by Royal mandate has been conferred in Convocation on Mr. Geldart, Master of Trinity Hall. The Rev. M. B. Cowie, of St. John's College, has been elected Hulsean Lecturer for 1853. The Hulsean prize for the best English dissertation has been adjudged to Mr. W. Jay Bolton, of Caius College—subject "The Evidences of Christianity as exhibited in the writings of its apologists down to Augustine, inclusively."

The Bishop of Meath has appointed Archdeacon Stopford and the Rev. Ralph B Baker his Lordship's examining chaplains.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following have received testimonials of respect and esteem:—The Rev. J. G. Childs, from the parishioners of St. Dennis, Enfield; the Rev. C. Wyatt, M.A., from the best English children of Christ Church schools, Macclesfield, upon his leaving that neighbourhood.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following have recently taken place:—*Rectories:* The Rev. S. T. Preston, M.A., to Little Brandon, Wymondham; the Rev. E. C. Adams, B.A., to Hawkchurch, Dorsetshire; the Rev. E. Sparke, to Puddeshaue, St. Mary; the Rev. W. Menzies, M.A., to Winnal, Hampshire; the Rev. T. Bacon, to Kingsworthy, Hants. *Vicarage:* The Rev. W. C. Mosom, M.A., to Elmsham, Glanford-brigge. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. H. H. Price, M.A., to Ash, Sandwich; the Rev. M Richardson, B.A., to Mun.resdale, Penrith, the Rev. E. D. Webster, B.A., to Bassenthwaite, Keswick, the Rev. T. Biddy, to Norton, Gloucestershire.

THE COURT.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

The opening of the New Year was celebrated by her Majesty on Saturday last, by a grand musical entertainment, given for the first time in St. George's-hall. On that day there dined at the Royal table her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth; and Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Tottenham. In the evening the party was increased to about fifty, chiefly residents of the neighbourhood of Windsor, invited to be present at the concert. A rising orchestra, handsomely and appropriately decorated, was constructed at the east end of St. George's hall, which was covered by the new and powerful organ recently erected there by Mr. Hill. The orchestra, consisting of upwards of 160 performers, was conducted by Mr Anderson, the director of her Majesty's private band. Mr. Cusins, organist of her Majesty's private chapel, presided at the organ. The first part of the concert consisted of the "Lobgesang" (Hymn of Praise). The second part comprised the published portions of the unfinished oratorio "Christus," and a scene from "Israel."

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert attended an early service, in the private chapel of the Castle, and partook of the Sacrament of the Holy Communion, administered by the Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley.

On Monday the Duke of Wellington had an audience of the Queen to deliver up the Garter worn by the late Duke. The Earl of Beauborough, the Earl of Malgrave, and the Right Hon. Edward Strutt kissed hands, on their appointment to the offices of Master of the Buckhounds, Comptroller of the Household, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. On the same day, Sir George Hayter had the honour of submitting his picture of the late Duke of Wellington visiting the effigy and relics of Napoleon, to the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

A Privy Council was held at the Castle on Tuesday. The Most Noble George Duke of Argyll, and the Right Hon. John Viscount Sydney, were, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took their seats at the board. Her Majesty, in Council, was pleased to declare the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, of St. Germains in Ireland. The most noble George Duke of Argyll was sworn in Lord Privy Seal. The Duke of Norfolk had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on resigning the seals of office as Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household. In the evening her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Leiningen, drank tea with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, on Wednesday evening.

The Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, and Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge have been also among her Majesty's guests during the week.

The Countess of Charlemont has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting to the Queen; and Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Stovin has relieved Major-General B. Drummond as Groom in Waiting. Lord Charles Fitzroy has succeeded Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen. Colonel Bowyer has been relieved by Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Seymour in the duties of Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton and their youthful family have left St. James's-place, for Paris.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has left town, for his seat, Bowood Park, Wilts.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

A movement, likely to be attended with success, is now making among the shareholders of the Amhergate Railway to amalgamate with the London and North-Western Railway. The shareholders already sending their assents are so numerous, that a large majority is expected to declare in favour of the movement

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—AMERSHAM RECEIVER.—A very crowded meeting of landowners, lessees, occupiers, and other persons interested in supporting a proposed railway from the Watford station of the London and North Western Railway, through Rickmansworth, Chorley-wood, Chenies, and Chalfont St. Giles, to Amersham, in the county of Buckingham, was held on Wednesday at the Swan Inn, Rickmansworth. The chair was taken by the Hon. C. C. Cavendish, M.P., who was supported by the Hon. and Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, the Rev. Edward Hodgson, the Rev. William Moore Brabazon; Messrs. H. W. Woolrych, William Simpson, Francis Blake, H. Ingram, William Weller, M. Curr, J. Ayres, and other landowners and occupiers. The chairman briefly opened the business, and stated he was happy to see so numerous and respectable an assembly before him; but he regretted they were deprived of the presence of one or two friends, whose assistance he felt would be of the greatest value to them though that absence was not caused by any want of approval of the undertaking. He had received a letter from Lord Robert Grosvenor (who was represented at the meeting by his steward, Mr. Elliott), regretting that a previous engagement in his world prevent his being present on that occasion, and Sir John Kirkland had also written, apologising for being unable to attend. He had also to apologise for the non attendance of their friend Mr. Lovejoy, who was confined here to his room, had he not been unfortunately compelled to attend the sessions at Aylesbury; as well as for that of Mr. Fuller, who was also unavoidably prevented being present. He felt that the proposed railway must prove of the greatest advantage to the district, which only required the aid of railway accommodation to rise rapidly into importance, and he would be very happy to do all in his power to promote its being carried out. On the motion of the Hon. and Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, seconded by the Rev. E Hodgson, it was resolved

That, considering the expensive and inconvenient nature of the great traffic in and about the district through which the proposed railway from the Watford station to Amersham is to run, as also to such places beyond as the necessity of a more ready and expeditious communication with the metropolis, and that it would be extremely beneficial and advantageous that the proposal of the London and North-Western Railway Company, to make a line from the station at Watford, through Rickmansworth, Chorley-wood, Chenies, and Chalfont St. Giles, to Amersham be approved and accepted

The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to wait on the various landowners and occupiers, to obtain their concurrence and assistance in procuring the construction of the line:—The Hon. C. C. Cavendish, the Rev. Edward Hodgson, Mr. H. W. Woolrych, Mr. Francis Blake, Mr. William Weller, Mr. Herbert Ingram, Mr. Worrell, Mr. John Taylor, and Mr. Thomas Wild. A vote of thanks having been given to the London and North-Western Company for the liberal manner in which they had offered to construct the proposed railway, Mr. Taylor wished to know whether the chairman could inform him whether Lord Essex still entertained the idea of opposing the railway? The chairman could not speak authoritatively on the subject, but he believed that the noble Lord was not now so strongly opposed to the line as he was when it was first projected, and would remain neutral. A cordial vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, who briefly acknowledged the compliment, and, expressing his thanks for the unanimity which had prevailed throughout the proceedings, again assured them that no exertion should be wanting on his part to ensure the carrying out of the proposed line

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The award of the arbitrator as to the rateable value of this company's line, so long the subject of contest has just been made. The assessment by the parishes was at an assumed rateable value of £1,000 per mile of railway. The arbitrator has now declared that the rateable value in the parishes of Coates, Bisley, and Sapperton ought to have been at £25 per mile only; in Minchinhampton, at £55 per mile; in Rodborough and Stroud, at £135 per mile; and in Painswick and Stonehouse, at £175, instead of £900 per mile.

BOSTON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES.—It appears that the directors of this company are in a position to proceed with the bill for this line, and that the requisite capital has been subscribed. The line is intended to complete a railway communication between Nottingham and the port of Boston, by forming a junction with the Ambergate Railway at Grantham, and thence proceeding to Boston. The capital required is estimated at £250,000, and the length of line 32 miles, making the average cost per mile about £7812. Arrangements have been made with Messrs Peto and Betts for the construction of the line on favourable terms

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN 1852.—It appears that the gross traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom for the year 1852 have been £27,742,820, being at the rate of £2218 per mile per annum. With regard to the traffic returns published weekly, they show a progressive increase during the past five years. In the year 1847 they amounted to £1,41,781; in 1848, to £4,342,650; in 1844, to £5,610,980; in 1845, to £6,—,—; in 1846, to £7,689,870; in 1847, to £8,975,671; in 1848, to £9,—,—; in 1849, to £11,038,990; in 1850, to £12,747,986; in 1851, to £14,767,910; and in 1852, to £15,648,610. The capital expended on the railways on which the traffic is published weekly, amounted in 1844, 1845, to £—,—,—; in 1846, to £—,—,—; in 1847, to £—,—,—; in 1848, to £—,—,—; in 1849, to £181,400,000; in 1850, to £—,—,—; in 1851, to £220,170,201; and in 1852, to £238,907,453. The expenditure on those old and new lines, the traffic returns of which are not published weekly, amounts to about £8,626,100; making, with the £238,907,453, a total of £248,533,552 expended on 7238 miles of railway, being at the rate of £33,878 per mile. Deducting 45 per cent for working expenses from the gross receipts of 1852, will leave for interest and dividends £8,536,951; which on the capital expended, would be at the rate of 3.14 per cent per annum. It is probable that the amount to be divided among the holders of railway shares, bonds, and debentures, after the usual half-yearly meetings in February, will not be less than £4,000,000.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The Countess de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and the Prince and Princess of Coburg paid visits to her Majesty, at Windsor, on Wednesday afternoon.

LORD CRANWORTH.—The new Lord Chancellor will receive the Judges, Counsel, &c., on Wednesday next, the first day of Hilary Term, at two o'clock, at his Lordship's residence in Upper Brook-street.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton have arrived in London, from the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, *en route* to Eglinton Castle, Ayrshire.

PROVOST OF ETON.—Among those named as likely to receive the office of Provost, are the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, her Majesty's private chaplain, the Hon and Rev. Lord Wrottesley, Bart., Canon of Windsor, and the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, the present head master. The gift of the Provostship is vested in the Crown.

DUBLIN, Thursday.—Earl St Germans was this day sworn in as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; but will, to-morrow, leave for a short visit to London.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The accounts from Paris state that the health of the Emperor is far from satisfactory, notwithstanding that he rides out every day; his cough, however, is apprehended. An order has been issued to the effect that no more Polish refugees will be allowed to reside in France. The Germanic Diet is shortly expected to recognise the Empire. The preliminary steps have already been taken.

TUSCANY.—Our able and fortunate countryman, Baron Ward, First Minister of the Duke of Parma, was dangerously ill. M. Madini and his wife were in daily expectation of their pardon The Grand Duke had ordered them to be kindly treated in their prison until their liberation.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JANUARY 6.

Month and Day	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 0 A.M.	Thermometer: Highest reading	Thermometer: Lowest reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure Temperature from Mean Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches							Inches.
Jan 1	29.640	54.0	42.1	48.0	+ 11.0	82	S.W.	0.00
„ 2	29.824	52.1	47.2	49.5	+ 12.2	96	S.W.	0.00
„ 3	29.827	43.1	30.8	44.3	+ 8.3	85	S.W.	0.20
„ 4	29.647	46.2	34.0	45.3	+ 9.6	86	S.W.	0.01
„ 5	29.634	52.0	41.0	46.3	+ 8.8	84	S.S.W.	0.05
„ 6	29.635	50.5	39.8	42.1	+ 4.9	90	S.W.	0.40

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The mean temperature of the week ending January 6, was 46·2°, which is 1·2° above the average of the same week for thirty-eight years. An inspection of the table will show that the mean daily temperature was above the average on every day. It was highest on the 2nd, which was 49·5°.

The weather has been equally and variable. Rain fell in the week to the depth of one-tenth of an inch.

Lewisham, Jan. 7. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The temperature during the month of December was remarkably high; the number of deaths in the five weeks ending last Saturday, were 1042, 1013, 1041, 871, and 1008 respectively; the last number, however, is influenced by many coroner's cases, which occurred in the quarter, and not previously reported. The present state of the public health is satisfactory. In the week ending Saturday, January 1st, 1911 children were born within the metropolitan districts, of which 987 were boys, and 924 were girls. In the corresponding weeks of the previous eight years the average number was 1822.

THE GUILDHALL LIBRARY.—It is with pleasure we announce a considerate and proper act now on the eve of assembling to the citizens of London. Many of our readers are doubtless aware that this great city possesses a most valuable recording to London matters; that it is annually adding to its stores and that it is in the possession of a fund fully adequate to the acquisition of the most rare specimens. It has lately attracted the attention of the present chairman of the committee (Mr. William Williams); and the result has been, that cards of admission have been—or on the eve of being—issued to every one desirous of any kind of distinction whose habits of research are at all likely to render the collection of use to him. A new printed catalogue of the library will, as soon as corrected, accompany each ticket; and it is intended to print every added catalogue in his own room, and wait on the librarian with his ticket, and see at once what is wanted.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE. A deputation of the electors of the city of London has waited on Lord John Russell, at the Foreign office, to present to him a memorial on the subject of the "Taxes on Knowledge," agreed to at a meeting held at the Guildhall Coffee-house. The deputation consisted of Mr. Bennoch, Mr. Alderman Stewart, Mr. J. Pennethorn, and Mr. A. Novello. Mr. Bennoch said that the deputation had was ted on his Lordship to present to him an address on the subject of the taxes on knowledge. He would not trespass upon the time of Lord John, as he was about to call his attention the names of many leading men in the city of London, who were interested in the education of the people. Mr. Bennoch then read the memorial. Some documents were then handed in to Lord John Russell's secretary, who was in attendance. Lord John Russell said: "I will bear the subject in mind. I cannot say more now. You are aware that the President of the Board of Trade will have to consider various taxes." The deputation then retired.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.—Notice was posted on Monday, at the General Post-office, that the *Adelaide*, Royal Mail Steam-packet, which had been detained at Plymouth since the 3rd ult. (with the mails of the 2nd), in consequence of some accident to her machinery, finally took her departure on Sunday last, the 2nd inst., with the London mails for the Cape of Good Hope, Southern and Western Australia, Victoria, Sydney, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land, of Saturday, the 1st inst.

EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, the business having reference to the election of a director, instead of Henry Davidson, Esq. Charles Geach, Esq., M.P., was unanimously elected.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.—The *Harbinger*, next month, will commence the General Screw Company's line to the antipodes, to be followed up by other vessels of heavy tonnage and good power. Those already named are the *Crocus*, *Jason*, and *Golden Fleece*.

BALLAST-HEAVERS' OFFICE.—This office, which has been established to enable the ballast-heavers and their employers to make their contracts direct with one another, and thus to remedy the notorious evil the ballast-heavers are suffering from the middle-man and truck-drinking system, was opened on Wednesday.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The usual monthly meeting took place on Wednesday, at the Bridge House Coffee-House, Westminster-bridge, when the Rear-Commodore, Mr. Wyld, presided. The Secretary announced that several new members had been added to the list of members, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—The usual general quarterly meeting of this corporation was held on Wednesday, in the board-room, Crane-court, Fleet-street. The secretary reported that the total number of persons relieved during the past year had been 4158, at an expense of £2100; and that subscriptions had amounted to £2200; and, when all expenses had been defrayed, they had a balance in hand of £167.

LAMB AND FLAG RAGGED SCHOOL, CLERKENWELL.—About 420 children were entertained on Wednesday, at the school rooms with 230lb of beef, 400lb of potatoes, and 200lb of plum-pudding. In the evening, they were amused with a series of dissolving views; and a suitable address having been delivered by the Rev. Mr. Wild, the children were dismissed, having spent a most delightful and happy day.

THE MORNING MAILS FOR 1853.—On Wednesday, an official corrected list of post towns to which letters and newspapers can be forwarded in the morning or by evening mails was issued at the General Post-office, by order of the new Postmaster-General This list comprises upwards of 340 post towns, which now have the benefit of two deliveries daily; of letters and newspapers, indeed, it may be said that every place of any note, throughout the kingdom, enjoys the advantage of two deliveries, in consequence of the great facilities now afforded by the railways. The mails for Ireland are made up thrice daily—morning, afternoon, and evening (except Sundays). Glasgow, Edinburgh, &c., the same. For France and Belgium, Prussia, Switzerland, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, Egypt, Italy, Austria, Russia, Turkey, &c &c., the mails are likewise made up, morning and evening, daily (except Sundays), viâ Dover and Calais. In addition to the mails, expresses can be sent off at all times, by the Electric Telegraphic Company.

ADMISSION OF THE PUBLIC TO APSLEY-HOUSE.

After an interval of mourning consecrated to the memory of the Illustrious dead, the present Duke of Wellington has thrown open Apsley-house, under suitable regulations, for the inspection of the public. We may recognise in this noble act of liberality the generous and grateful emotions inspired in the hearts of the late Duke's family by the recent national manifestation, of which their venerated parent was the object. The public will highly appreciate the spontaneous kindness which permits them to view so many priceless gems of art, and to enter walls hallowed by so many tender and elevating associations. At no time could the historical treasures of Apsley-house be regarded without feelings of the deepest interest and delight. The memorials of his exploits, the splendid rewards which were so lavishly showered upon him, and the evidences of his exquisite tastes and simple habits, which meet the eye in every apartment, will always render the Duke's town mansion one of the most interesting spots of English ground; but they would have wanted their chief and most touching charm but for the final piety and reverential feeling at the noble successor to the titles and honours of the House of Wellington. The Duke's private room and the Duke's bed-room remain precisely as they were when last used by the Great Captain. No rash hand has made the slightest alteration in the arrangement of his books, his papers, or his pictures. Thus every step is full of memories of the Great Duke. The walls are vocal with his name, and his spirit still fills the place. His son is content to be the trustee of his father's fame; and every one will see in this self-denial a pious and graceful act of filial duty.

A private view of the apartments in Apsley house, about to be thrown open to the public, took place on Tuesday. Great curiosity existed to see the works of art and trophies which were known to decorate the mansion, for the collection was always kept strictly private by the late Duke, and permission to view the interior was an especial favour rarely granted to any except his Grace's personal friends.

Entering the court yard, the visitor is conducted into the entrance-hall, to the right of which is the waiting-room, containing busts of the late Duke, by Steele of Edinburgh; William Pitt, Lord Liverpool, Mr. Perceval, Colonel Gurwood, &c.; then, passing to the foot of the principal staircase, he finds himself in front of Canova's colossal marble statue of Napoleon. The face is full of a dark, stern god, and breathes an awful beauty. The figure is undraped, and holds a winged Victory upon a globe in the right hand. The globe has been thought too small for the figure, a piece of which was which we should not repeat here but for a fabulous remark of the sculptor. The Marquis of Bristol, who admired the statue exceedingly when he first saw it in Canova's studio, having, nevertheless, urged this objection, the sculptor said:—"Vous pensez bien, my Lord, que la Grande Bretagne n'est pas comprise." After the battle of Waterloo, and the entrance of the allied armies into Paris, this statue was regarded as a trophy of war, and was presented by the sovereigns of Europe to the illustrious hero, in whose mansion it will, we trust, remain an heir-loom to the remotest posterity.

The staircase conducts the visitor to the Piccadilly Drawing-room, in which there are several admirable paintings, deserving of a closer inspection than can be obtained from the narrow gangway which leads to the next apartment. In this Drawing room is Wilkie's "Chelsea Pensioners reading the *Gazette* of the Battle of Waterloo," a well-known production, full of life, animation, and character. The Duke took the liveliest interest in the composition, arrangement, and painting of this picture, for which he paid Wilkie two guineas per square inch. On the other side of the door is Ruben's "Judgment of Paris," and Rembrandt's Peregrines celebrating the Battle of Trafalgar," a work, like most of great merit. Another picture which the late Duke greatly admired, "A mimic fight in the Lists with the Wild Beasts," by Sir Edwin Landseer, has also a prominent place here, and evinces the wonderful skill of this painter in delineating the peculiar characteristic expression of the Lion of Britain and his noble companions A Portrait of John Duke of Marlborough, at the other end of the room, is too far distant from the visitor to properly see it, and the same may be said of a Madonna by Murillo. In the door of the Piccadilly drawing-room, which graced the walls of the British Institution three or four years ago; and of many other cabinet specimens of the Dutch school.

The drawing-room is the next apartment, near the door of which is a life-like portrait of the Duke's great adversary in arms, Marshal Soult, and a fine portrait of Pope Pius VII. This room also contains the original painting of the "Mouse Hunt," by Francis Grant, R.A.; and the copies, by M. Bonnemaison, of the four celebrated pictures by Raphael belonging to the Spanish Government. The subjects are known to fame as "The Holy Family," "The Visitation," "La Madonna del Pesce," and "The Spasimo." These admirable copies were obtained by his Grace after the battle of Waterloo. Some artists have a rare facility for painting and reproducing the characteristics of great masters; and many of our readers, as they look upon these repetitions of the works of the Prince of Painters, will ask themselves why the new National Gallery should not have a wing destined to contain the best copies that money can procure of all the *chefs d'œuvre* of the greatest ancient and modern artists, for the instruction and delight of those who are unable to make a distant and long pilgrimage to see the originals. In this room stand a pair of Sèvres porcelain vases, presented to the Duke by Louis XVIII.

We now enter a magnificent saloon—the Grand Picture Gallery which occupies the entire western side of the mansion. This gorgeous apartment is memorable as the scene of the annual Waterloo Banquets, at which his Grace entertained the surviving General Officers of the actions of the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, 1815. The invitations to these festivals were issued by Prince Albert since his marriage. The walls are covered with pictures bought with rare and costly pictures, by the first masters. The late Duke's collection has always been considered more choice than extensive, but there are certainly paintings in the saloon which would grace the gallery of equal size. For want of sufficient space, cabinet pictures, by the Flemish and Dutch masters, are hung up so far above the line, that it is impossible to see their beauties, or, indeed, to offer any opinion upon their merits.

The first glance around this noble saloon is bewildering, from the number and richness of the collection. Several of them have a twofold interest connected with them, and bear testimony not only to the genius of the artist, but to the valour of the departed hero. Some of the gems of the collection, for example, were presented to the late Duke by the King of Spain, after their recovery from the baggage of Joseph Bonaparte, captured at Vittoria. The most valuable picture in the gallery collection is Correggio's "Agony in the Garden," by Correggio it is a small painting on panel, of wonderful beauty, but it is unfavourably hung, and the spectator is prevented by an envious barricade from approaching it. This picture was for a long time in the Royal Palace, Madrid; and has always been considered a *chef d'œuvre* of the artist. Another remarkable picture is the "Water-seller," by Velasquez, also from the Royal collection at Madrid; besides the painter's own portrait, and a portrait of Pope Innocent X. These works of an artist little known in this country will be regarded with peculiar interest by our connoisseurs. The Grand Gallery is also rich in the works of the Dutch school, in the selection of which the late Duke displayed infinite taste. Teniers, Jan Steen, Van Ostade, Van der Heyden, Vanderhelst, De Hooge, &c., are fine specimens of their best pictures. At one end of the room (where you enter) is a small "Annunciation," a compositon of Michael Angelo; just above it, on the right, is a copy of Raphael's celebrated "Madonna della Seggiola," by his greatest pupil, Giulio Romano On each side of the "Annunciation" hangs a small Claude. In the centre of the room, over the fireplace, is the well known picture by Vandyke, of "Charles I. on Horseback." The air of resigned melancholy in the features, amounting to a presentiment, speaks of a gentle and loving nature rendered fierce by maxims of kingcraft. This picture cost [illegible] guineas.

Those three Murillos are among the most [illegible] pictures in the collection. The "Conception" is a [illegible] Spagnoletto, and Salvator Rosa are represented by pictures in characteristic styles, but of high, and sometimes supreme, merit.

Two huge candelabra of Russian porphyry, in the middle of the saloon, were presented to the late Duke by the Emperor Nicholas. At the side of this specimen are two vases of Swedish porphyry. The gift of the King of Sweden.

Having with difficulty torn himself from the Picture Gallery, with its richly-gilded cornices and ornamentation in the style of Louis Quatorze, and taking one last look at the Duke's place at the Waterloo Banquet (exactly opposite the fire-place), the visitor finds himself in a small Drawing room, containing a full-length portrait of King William IV., by Wilkie; a full-length of the late Marquis of Wellesley; a [illegible] Female Study," by Willis; and two or three other pictures.

Visitors now descend the back staircase, and proceed into the China-room, where portions of the exquisite services of china, and the magnificent gold and silver plate used at the Waterloo Banquets, are exhibited. In this room is the far-famed silver-gilt Wellington Shield, presented by the merchants and bankers of London at a cost of £7000. It was designed by Stothard, and is three feet eight inches in diameter. The designs illustrate the most picturesque incidents in the Duke's military career, commencing with Assaye. After depicting his brilliant victories in the Peninsula, they conclude with the receiving the ducal coronet from the hands of the Prince Regent. These subjects are ranged in compartments within a wreath of oak, turned round the shield. In the centre is the Duke, seated on horseback. Victory is placing a laurel crown on the victor's brow, while anarchy, discord, and tyranny, lie beneath the conqueror's feet. "The wonder of the central group consists in the management of the horses within the circle, without the slightest confusion or interference with each other; all the evolutions of the chargers emanate from the centre, in itself a most original conception."

On each side of the Wellington Shield is the splendid silver plateau presented by the Regent of Portugal, for the Duke's services rendered to the Crown of Portugal during the Peninsular War from 1808 to 1811. This silver plateau is 30 feet long and 2½ feet broad. It is lighted by 100 wax tapers, and is of beautiful design and workmanship.

Here also are the three splendid candelabra presented by the Corporation of London, and the Waterloo Vase from the City merchants and bankers. The gold and silver plate displayed at the Waterloo Banquets was valued at £500,000.

The exquisite service of Dresden porcelain, representing the Duke's victories, is only partly exhibited, the greater portion being displayed in splendour in the secretary's room. Before leaving this room, the visitor should not fail to notice the remarkably-spirited busts, in bronze, upon the case opposite the Wellington Shield. The centre bust is that of Louis Quatorze, who has Turenne upon one side, and the Prince de Condé on the other.

We now approach the rooms (upon the ground-floor) where the late Duke passed most of his hours when in town. We first arrive at his secretary's room, where Mr. Algernon F. Greville, who for many years filled the post of his private secretary, was accustomed to discharge his duties, and await the Duke's instructions. The Duke's *sanctum*, which we next reach, is a library, the walls of which are covered with books in glass cases. Files of boxes, carefully docketed, and made upon a principle invented by the Duke, and heaps of letters and documents, occupy the space near the G. place, directly opposite which stands the Duke's arm-chair. The library-table, in the centre of the room, is crowded with books and magazines. On the left of the Duke's arm-chair is a large table, of a curious rounded shape, which is folded up in the middle. It is provided with drawers and a sliding cover, on drawing down which over his papers his Grace was enabled, by means of a spring lock, to render all secure in a moment. Everything in this room, and the secretary's room, adjacent, is just as the Duke left it. The half-drawn curtains of the fireplace; the cosy red morocco arm-chair; the book cases, whose glazed doors, left open, bear witness to the Duke's recent visits to consult some favourite volume; the little portfolio-table, with a small book, or two upon it, fastened to the left side of the arm-chair, and capable of being brought in front of the person sitting in it—all remain just as they presented themselves to the Duke's eyes when he looked round this favourite apartment and left it for the last time. This room looks out upon the lawn, where his Grace was accustomed at times to take snatches of exercise. Over the mantel-piece are three female portraits the centre one a small full-length of the late Duchess; and the others, portraits of the present Duchess and Jenny Lind

Next to the Duke's library is a small Bed room, which causes an exclamation of astonishment from every one, from its more than Spartan simplicity. A small iron French bedstead with green curtains, two plain chairs, and a small table, may be said to constitute the whole of the furniture of the apartment which *le vainqueur du vainqueur du monde* thought good enough for himself. We assure our readers that thousands of persons in the middle classes would look with horror at the bare idea of complaint against "the Fares and Sisters There" if they were shown into such an apartment in a provincial or continental inn. The vast contrast between the luxury which the Duke always slept in here. The quilt is a common German affair; the blankets are still commoner English blankets; the carpet is almost mean, and the only signs of the Duke's former splendour here and there rather than adorn, the walls. The contrast between the gilded saloons up stairs, and the simple and unadorned apartment at which we have arrived, is most remarkable. But none now is able to appreciate the self-denying and abstemious life which enabled the illustrious departed to win his way with firm nerve and unclouded brain to honours and titles too brilliant, and to wear them during a tenure of such unexampled duration.

The Duke's Bed-room is with great good taste, the last apartment shown. Saddened by his reflections the visitor steps out into the lawn (by an outlet habitually used by the late Duke), and breathes more freely upon the air and sight of heaven as he thinks of the illustrious warrior now sleeping in the vault which has left to him so many vivid and enduring memorials of his labours and exploits. Apsley-house is, indeed, full of the symbolised legends of history, and every relic speaks trumpet-tongued of WELLINGTON.

We are happy to announce, that, by the permission of the Duke of Wellington, Apsley-house will be opened to the public during the present month of January, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from ten till three o'clock. Tickets are issued by Mr Mitchell 24, Old Bond-street, in answer to written applications, with name and address.

NEW YEAR'S-EVE IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.—The annual festival of the non-commissioned officers of the 1st battalion of Coldstream guards, stationed in the Tower, which was celebrated on New Year's-eve, deserves to be noticed as an admirable type of a class of entertainments which are now happily common in the British army without rivalry in discipline. The dinner on previous occasions for the non-commissioned officers was the only festivity in which they took part; but this year Colonel Paget, and the officers of the regiment, very handsomely provided a ball also, in order that the wives, daughters, and female friends of those present at the dinner might also participate in the festivities appropriate to the season. About eighty sat down to dinner. About a no o'clock the *convives* adjourned to the ball room (the sergeants' mess-room, in the Tower), which was also appropriately decorated. Dancing then commenced, and the ball-room, in which about 200 persons were assembled, began to exhibit a brilliant and animated spectacle. The va ied military uniforms, the picturesque attire of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the graceful dress of the fair sex flitted about in pleasing contrast in the mazes of the dance; nor was the presence of the officers of the regiment wanting to give a fresh grace and sanction to the scene.

GRAND CHAPTER OF THE ORDER OF CHARLES III., AT MADRID.

EVERY year, on the 7th of December, the day before the Roman Catholic festival of the Immaculate Conception, the solemn ceremony of the investiture of the Order of Charles III. is held in the Chapel of the Royal Palace at Madrid. This year, the ceremony excited additional interest from the presence of the Queen and the King Consort, who presided in person at the meeting, in the preceding page, from a Sketch by our Artist at Madrid. Her Majesty and the King Consort are seated upon a throne to the left of the high altar, surrounded by the Knights Grand Cross, and other Knights of the Order. Her Majesty wears the robes and insignia of the Order, consisting of a white under tunic, with a mantle of light blue silk, richly embroidered with silver stars and round her neck she wears the collar of the Order. The Queen [illegible] the Order, but the King Consort is invested as are all the Knights, with the [illegible] round the waist. The [illegible] a red velvet cushion, upon which are placed the insignia of the Order. The steps are covered with silk.

The form of installation is briefly as follows:—The Secretary of the Order having read the oaths and statutes, the new Knights are sworn faithfully to observe, and are then presented to the Queen by "the Grand Master of the Indies." There were present upon this occasion, besides the Patriarch, two other Grand Dignitaries of the Order, the Archbishops of Toledo and Saragossa.

The portion of the ceremony represented is the presentation of the new Knights. The Royal Chapel is on a level with the state rooms of the Palace, and is superbly decorated. Its entrance is a Corinthian marble arch, and there is a profusion of gilding. The ceiling was painted by Giaquinto: here figure Santa Isidro, the tutelar of Madrid; and Santiago, the patron of Spain.

THE ORDER OF CHARLES III. (firstly Duke of Parma, then King of the Two Sicilies, and lastly King of Spain) was instituted by that Monarch on the 19th September, 1771, in commemoration of the birth of his son Charles Clement. He named it after himself, and devoted it to "the pure conception of the Virgin Mary" The reasons which induced Charles IV. to revive it are not known, but this revival took place on the 12th June, 1804. It was abolished with the other Spanish Orders, in 1808, by Joseph Bonaparte, then King of Spain, and was only re-instituted in its original form in 1814 It is a universal order of merit for the nobility, both native and foreign. Its members constitute two classes, Grand Crosses, who, besides the King and the Royal family, are limited to sixty; Knights, 300, who enjoy a pension of 30 golden each. George IV., the late Duke of York, and Admiral Lord [illegible] were Grand Crosses of the deceased order of Maria Luisa. The present Vicomte Combermere, and Sir Thomas Lawrence, were Knights. The Senior English Knight of the Order is Colonel Charles Menzies, K.H., the gallant and distinguished Colonel Commandant of the Portsmouth division of Royal Marines.

ANNUAL CHAPTER OF THE ORDER OF DON CARLOS III., AT MADRID, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE NEW MINISTRY—THE CABINET.

Lord John Russell, Foreign Secretary.
The Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Secretary
Sir William Molesworth, Bart., First Commissioner of Public Works.
Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Earl Granville, President of the Council.
Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord Cranworth, Lord High Chancellor.
(See next page.)

Viscount Palmerston, Home Secretary.
Sir James Graham, Bart., First Lord of the Admiralty.
Sir Charles Wood, Bart., President of the Board of Control.
Mr. Sidney Herbert, Secretary-at War.

THE NEW CABINET MINISTERS.—BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINES.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

We have so recently given an elaborate memoir of the new Premier, that it is unnecessary here to do more than refer our readers to our last week's publication.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

Of the Marquis of Lansdowne, also, we recently gave a long memoir. Early last year his Lordship, who for some years had acted as leader of the Whigs in the Upper House, intimated his intention to withdraw from active political life. From this comparative seclusion he was drawn on the resignation of Lord Derby, by a command from her Majesty. Having determined to co-operating with Lord Aberdeen in the formation of a strong Administration, he yet declined to take office, but accepted a seat in the Cabinet, as the Duke of Wellington had done before him, whom he resembles in the influence which his age and experience give him in the councils of his party, and in the House of Lords Lord Lansdowne has ever been the advocate of Liberal principles, and never more earnestly than when that advocacy involved an exclusion from power. He is also a warm and steady patron of literature. A portrait of his Lordship appeared in No. 552 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (April 3rd, 1852).

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Lord John Russell entered public life in 1814, in July of which year he delivered his maiden speech. At a very early period in his political career he was looked on with especial favour by the Whigs, not more on account of his being a scion of one of the "great families," than on the score of his nascent Parliamentary talent. He devoted himself, almost from the commencement of his public life, to the great question of Parliamentary Reform, which, however, he approached cautiously, as prudence dictated in an age when to be a Reformer almost placed a man under a social ban. Year after year he brought forward motions, sometimes a bill, either for the disfranchisement of notoriously corrupt boroughs, and the transference of the privilege to large towns, or for a more general application of the same principle to the whole representative system. In 1823, we find him spoken of by the author of "Public Characters," as "a young man of as great promise as any that had appeared among the nobility for some years." Passing over many details, for which there is no place in a mere biographical outline, we come to the era of 1830—1, when Lord John Russell received the first reward of his long struggle for Reform, in being selected to aid in framing, and ultimately to introduce, the great Reform Bill. This was a period of immense popular excitement; and, of all the Whig Ministers, none quaffed more copiously of the cup of popularity than Lord John Russell. He was cheered on by the public sympathy in his long struggle against the Tory Opposition; and when his labours were over, he received ovations of all kinds, among the most conspicuous of which were some banquets got up in his honour. He took a fair share in introducing and supporting the various measures carried by the Grey and Melbourne Governments; among which were Municipal Reform, Poor-law Reform, the East India Charter and China Trade Bill, Irish Church Reform, the Irish Poor-law, the Dissenters' Marriages Act, &c. The dismissal of the Melbourne Government carried with it the resignation of Lord John Russell; but he again returned to office in 1835. From 1830 to 1834 he had been Paymaster of the Forces: in April, 1835, he assumed the higher post of Secretary for the Home Department, and with it the leadership of the House of Commons. In 1839 he exchanged that office for the Colonial Secretaryship, which he resigned in September, 1841. The history of the Whig Administration during that period is, in fact, the biography of Lord J. Russell; for he was identified with their measures, and, from his position, possessed a powerful control in their councils. The accession of Sir Robert Peel threw him once more into Opposition; but, the defection of the "Country party," in 1846, having deprived Sir R. Peel of his chief party support, Lord John Russell was called on by the Queen to form a Cabinet, which he did out of the old Whig materials. His task was to carry out what Sir Robert Peel had begun. He did so cautiously, and with a due regard to the interests that might be affected by sudden change. In dealing with the Sugar-duties he acted on this principle; and he postponed the repeal of the Navigation-laws so long, that the more eager Reformers began to doubt his sincerity. The events of 1848 gave the Government of Lord John Russell full employment, both abroad and at home; and the time not thus occupied was devoted to useful practical reforms. The death of Lord George Bentinck having placed Mr. Disraeli at the head of the Tory, or Country party, that gentleman commenced a series of skilful tactics against Lord John Russell's acknowledged him as the leader of the Opposition. The minority now gradually increased, until, in 1850, Lord J. Russell was only able to defeat one of Mr. Disraeli's propositions by a majority of fourteen. Another defeat, sustained at the hands of Mr. Locke King, showed that the Radical portion of the Ministerial party were becoming resolute to have some further parliamentary and electoral reform. This Lord John Russell soon afterwards offered, in the shape of a new Reform Bill, which proved, however, insufficient to meet the wishes of the Reformers. In the autumn of 1850 appeared Lord John Russell's letter to the Bishop of Durham, characterising in strong language the recent Bull of the Pope, and reflecting on the religious ceremonies it was supposed to exercise on Catholics. The publication of this document was the signal for a fierce religious dispute; and, early in 1851, Lord John Russell introduced his bill forbidding the Roman Catholic prelates to use territorial titles. This measure was opposed, *ab initio*, by the successors of Sir Robert Peel, who also disapproved of the letter to the Bishop of Durham, as having imported religious feeling into a question essentially political. Lord John Russell at one time resigned office, but was forced to resume it because Sir James Graham and his friends would not join him, and Lord Derby was not ready. Ultimately, after suffering serious changes, to suit both Tories and Peelites, the bill passed, and the session came to a close; the events of the year having left on the minds of political observers a conviction that the Russell Administration could not last long. Scarcely was the session over, when Lord John Russell dismissed Lord Palmerston from the post of Foreign Secretary, thus precipitating the catastrophe; and, almost immediately after the commencement of the next session, the ejected Minister having carried a vote on the Militia Bill against the Government, Lord John Russell resigned, and made way for the Derby Government. In Opposition he preferred a more conciliatory and moderate line of tactics than that desired by the followers of Sir Robert Peel and the representatives of the Manchester school. It was even supposed that his leadership of the Whig party was on an end. Events proved, however, that a long life of public service in the cause of Liberalism and progress could not be so easily ignored; and, on the defeat of the Derbyites, although Lord John Russell had somewhat ostentatiously abstained from an active share in the struggle, he was called on to take a most important part in the present Government. Without him, the arrangement could not have been made satisfactorily; and he showed a spirit of honourable concession and self-sacrifice in waiving the pretensions warranted by his past official rank, accepting the seals of the Foreign-office, but retaining the leadership of the House of Commons—a post for which he is peculiarly fitted, by his experience, tact, and temper. Lord John Russell's name will be associated in history with the repeal of the Test Acts and the Reform Act. He has throughout his life been a consistent Liberal, but acting on the rule that it is better to advance steadily, if slowly, than to create reaction by precipitancy. He is the younger brother of the present Duke of Bedford; was born in 1792; and has been twice married. After representing successively Huntingdonshire, Tavistock, South Devon, Bandon Bridge, and Stroud, he was elected in 1841 for the city of London, which he has since continued to represent.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

Lord Palmerston has been in the service of the State, with the exception of two brief intervals, since the year 1807: and he has held office under every Prime Minister of this country, save one, during the last five-and-forty years. Born in 1784, in he made his first public essay in public life by contesting (unsuccessfully) Cambridge University with Lord Henry Petty (Marquis of Lansdowne); those two opponents now, at the expiration of six-and-forty years, finding themselves together in the same Cabinet. In 1807 Lord Palmerston was made a Lord of the Admiralty under the Duke of Portland; and, in 1809, he was elevated to the post of Secretary at War. This was under Mr. Perceval; and he continued to fill the same office in the successive Administrations of Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Lord Goderich, and the Duke of Wellington. In 1828 he resigned, at the time Mr. Huskisson quitted the Ministry; but, on the accession of the Whigs, in 1830, Lord Palmerston accepted the important post of Foreign Secretary. He was a disciple of Canning, and had upheld the principles in foreign policy of that statesman in some brilliant speeches, after seceding from the Duke's Administration. In office, he upheld the same general principles; but was accused by his opponents of too much intermeddling in the internal affairs of foreign states, in his desire to advance constitutional principles among them. His most doughty and persevering antagonist on this head was the Earl of Aberdeen, under whom he has now again accepted office. Taking an active part in the domestic policy of the Whig Ministry, he still more especially devoted himself to foreign affairs. To him is attributable the settlement of Belgium, the quadruple treaty by which England, France, Spain, and Portugal bound themselves to mutual amity, and the former to aid the latter; and that prolonged interference in the political affairs of the kingdoms of the Peninsula which has resulted in the consolidation of the thrones of Donna Maria and Isabella. He went out with the Whigs, in November 1834, having added two more to the list of premiers under whom he had served. Lords Grey and Melbourne—and resumed his old post when they returned, in 1835. He continued his old policy till 1841, continually opposed by Lord Aberdeen, and by the present Lord Stratford, so long as he was a member of the House of Commons. With his party he went into Opposition in 1841, supporting generally the financial schemes of Sir Robert Peel, and finally voting for Corn-law repeal; although with a reservation of his opinion in favour of a fixed duty for revenue. We do not here enter into all the details of his life. It is enough to say that under his guidance England's foreign relations were honourable to the national pride, but provocative of enmity on the part of foreign Sovereigns, who regarded Lord Palmerston as a propagandist patron of their dissatisfied subjects. These feelings found an echo in a portion of the English press, until the antagonists of Lord Palmerston conceived that they might attack him successfully in Parliament. In the Lords a condemnatory vote was carried, on the motion of Lord Derby, supported by Lord Aberdeen; but in the House of Commons that decision was counteracted by a vote in favour of the noble Viscount, whose speech in defence of his whole policy during many years stands on record as one of the most wonderful efforts of argumentative eloquence. The year 1850 was in the middle of the year 1850. By December, 1851, Lord John Russell, who had till then stoutly defended his colleague, had so changed his opinion, that he dismissed him from office. Lord Palmerston, on the meeting of Parliament, remained, by turning out Lord John Russell and his colleagues; and, in exactly one year from his dismissal, he consented to perform the part of "Home Secretary" to the "Foreign Secretary" of Lord John Russell: and with, for his official superior, the statesman for many years his rival, but in the House of Commons his unopposing opponent of his policy. Lord Palmerston unites to an extraordinary capacity for business, and an experience which in the present day is unrivalled, debating powers of the highest order. He is an extraordinary instance of mental and physical vigour, and of the stamina so remarkable in British statesmen. In his sixty-ninth year, he is as capable, and as formidable, whether in his capacity of Minister or of debater, as he was in his fortieth. Age even seems to give his mind more and more riper, while physical powers seem to suffer no diminution. Lord Palmerston married the sister of Lord Melbourne, in 1839. He sat for Bletchingley in 1806. He subsequently sat for Cambridge University, which he represented till 1831, when he returned to Bletchingley. In 1832 he was elected for South Hants, but lost his seat in 1834. In June, 1835, he was elected for Tiverton, and in that snug haven he has ever since remained

MR. GLADSTONE.

Third son of Sir John Gladstone, an eminent Liverpool merchant, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, commenced his career in a manner the least to be expected from his origin. Having distinguished himself at Oxford, he launched into the world a work on "The State in its Relations with the Church," which left the public under the impression that he was a man devoted to abstract questions of religious doctrine, discipline, and Church government; and, moreover, a strenuous advocate of the principles commonly known as "Puseyite." When he entered Parliament, in 1832, it was soon discovered that he had all the natural capacity for eminence as a debater; and Sir Robert Peel, a keen judge of talent, made him a Lord of the Treasury, and subsequently, Under Secretary for the Colonies, in 1834. On the return of that Minister to power, in 1841, Mr Gladstone was made Vice-President of the Board of Trade; and, in 1843, President of the Board. In this capacity he was the "right hand man" of Sir Robert Peel, in carrying his commercial and fiscal reforms; developing a talent for such duties, and a knowledge of the necessary details, that astonished those who had only regarded him as a speculative writer. He resigned office in February, 1845; but came in again as Colonial Secretary, on the formation of that year's Ministry till the downfall of the Peel Government. From that date he has continued a distinguished member of the Peelite party, though leaning more than Sir James Graham to the principle of compensation to agriculture. When, however, the Derby Ministry was principally into shape in his Budget, Mr. Gladstone would not adopt it, but became its most determined opponent. His prominency in the final onslaught on Mr. Disraeli pointed him out as the successor in the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, for which his past experience at the Board of Trade eminently fits him. Mr. Gladstone was first returned for Oxford University, in 1847.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM.

The career of Sir James Graham has been one of unusual political vicissitudes. During his early political life he was accounted a Radical: in 1830 he accepted the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, under Earl Grey; but resigned in 1834 on the Irish Church question, thinking that the Whigs were going too far. After remaining for a short time, together with the present Earl of Derby, in a neutral position, he joined the Opposition under Sir Robert Peel; and when that statesman came into power, in 1841, he took office as Home Secretary, ably supporting his financial and commercial reforms, his Maynooth Bill, and, finally, his proposal to repeal the Corn-laws. An able Home Secretary he was, also an arbitrary one, and he was exposed to much odium for having authorised the opening of the letters of political refugees. He went out with Sir Robert Peel in 1846, and, although sitting on the Opposition benches, he abstained from active opposition to Lord John Russell till the question of Papal Aggression arose, when he took a decided part against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Several attempts by Lord John Russell to induce him and his friends to coalesce with the Whigs failed, nor would he step in to avert the downfall of the Whig Cabinet, in 1852. To the Derby Administration he was a determined opponent, manifesting very decided Liberal tendencies; indeed, he was at one time regarded as the proximate Premier of an ultra-Liberal Administration. He was the prime mover of the tactics that led to the defeat of Lord Derby; and the reason has surprised no one that, at last, in the new Ministry of Lord Aberdeen, he had returned to his earliest office at post at the Admiralty. He manifested the same spirit of self-denial that had actuated Lord John Russell. Sir James Graham was one of those supporters of Sir Robert Peel's Reform Bill; and he has taken an active share in either framing or modifying almost every great measure passed within the last twenty years. To great vigour of mind and application, he unites shrewdness, sagacity, and readiness, combining all the personal qualities by which a man would conceive—the man going east, as well as the man going west—all would concur in stopping the omnibus, and taking the conductor in charge. Not so Sir James Graham. But how much more surprised would all those passengers, and the policeman at their head, be, if the conductor were to say, 'Why, this is factious combination (fellow-citizen); you, gentlemen, were some of you going one way, and some going another, and yet you have all combined to prevent me from driving my omnibus into the shops on either side of the street!' (General laughter.) Such, however, was the charge made against me a change as which I think, as you will see, we need not be very much concerned."

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THE SAME—ON LAW REFORM.

"Talking of law reform, the other day Lord Derby strutted about in borrowed plumes. Who, I ask you, were the persons who prepared the measures of law reform, which were passed by the late Government? They were recommended by a commission, and there sat at the head of it Sir John Romilly, the Master of the Rolls—a son of that man whose memory ought to be revered in every company in this country—Sir Samuel Romilly. He contended that the severe and harsh character of our criminal code should be mitigated. He contended for the reform of the Court of Chancery—he contended for modifications of its extraordinary expenses, and sought to have justice brought nearer home to Englishmen. He contended that county courts should be established, and that the chicanery and needless expense of common law should be put an end to. And he was called a destructive in his day. But I have lived to see all the measures for which he contended, and for advocating which he

1835, Sir Charles Wood was promoted from the Secretaryship to the Admiralty, which he held till 1839. In 1846, when Lord John Russell came in, he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, an office he continued to hold till the resignation of the Whigs in 1846. Like his late chief, he was in his earlier life opposed to the repeal of the Corn-laws, preferring a fixed duty, but he followed him in 1846 in voting for their total repeal. Sir Charles came in for Great Grimsby in 1826. In 1831, he exchanged the seat for Wareham; and in 1832 he sat for Halifax, which he still represents. Sir Charles Wood is a good man of business, and a tolerable speaker. He will probably be more useful as President of the Board of Controul, than in his former office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

The official career of this nobleman commenced at about the date of Mr. John Herbert's, he having been one of the young statesmen selected by Sir Robert Peel from the Tory ranks to carry out his Liberal-Conservative policy. As the Earl of Lincoln, he was made, first a Lord of the Treasury, Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and Chief Secretary for Ireland. His change of policy with regard to the Corn-laws, in 1846, led to a separation between him and his chief, the late Duke of Newcastle. The influence of the father was used to eject the son from the representation of South Notts, which he had enjoyed since 1832. The former prevailed, and the present Duke was obliged to take refuge in the Falkirk Burghs. He was born in 1811. During the interval between 1846 and the present time, he has rendered good service to his party; which they now have rewarded by appointing him Secretary for the Colonies.

EARL GRANVILLE.

This nobleman first attracted public notice by his admirable arrangements in respect of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Under Lord John Russell, Lord Granville was successively Under-Secretary for Foreign Affair, Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster of the Forces, and Treasurer of the Navy. Finally, he was made Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in December, 1851, on the retirement of Lord Lansdowne. He resigned in the February following. Lord Granville is a good man of business, and a speaker of more than average excellence. His father received the title in 1833. Lord Granville was born in 1815, and sat for some years in the House of Commons before he succeeded to the title.

SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.

The career of the hon. Baronet the member for Southwark has hitherto been remarkable for consistency. He has been from his first entrance into Parliament a Radical Reformer, advocating the Ballot, Short Parliaments, Free Trade, and the removal of the Bishops from the House of Lords. Upon these principles he sat for Cornwall from 1832 to 1837, and subsequently has represented Southwark. His specialty, however, is Colonial Reform, on which subject he has annually made a powerful and luminous speech in the House of Commons. His being offered a seat in the new Cabinet is considered an evidence of the Liberal tendencies of the Government, and his re-election for Southwark, without opposition, shows that his constituents do not consider his acceptance of office has barred his claim on their confidence. Sir William was born in 1810. He has also distinguished himself in literature; avowedly as the editor of the works of Hobbes, and, by repute, as a periodical writer of great power. From his antecedents, we should argue that he will prove an efficient Minister. His extensive colonial knowledge will, of course, be useful to his colleagues in deliberation.

LORD CRANWORTH.

The new Lord Chancellor has passed through a quiet, unobtrusive, but most useful career. As Mr. Rolfe, he was highly respected at the Chancery bar; and he assumed office, under the Melbourne Administration, as Solicitor-General. Subsequently he was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, a Vice-Chancellor, and one of the Lords-Justices in Chancery. Finally, he has been made Lord Chancellor; and the universal approval of the legal profession attests to the wisdom of the choice.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

Unless it be that the Duke of Argyll is the youngest member of the Cabinet, we do not know why he should be placed last in the list, for in point of ability he does not yield to any of his senior colleagues, although of course wanting their official experience. The Duke of Argyll was born in 1823. He had scarcely made his appearance in the House of Lords when he was marked as a man of promise, one who unites with a certain originality of character, the more useful and practical advantages of sound sense and information. As yet he has done little, but that little has been of a character to justify favourable heralds a brilliant future. The noble Duke has published a work on the Scottish Church question. He holds, by hereditary right, the office of Master of the Household in Scotland, and of Sheriff of Argyleshire. In 1851, he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's. We shall publish a portrait of his Grace in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday next, the 15th instant.

THE POLITICAL CAREER OF MR. SIDNEY HERBERT.

The political career of this gentleman, who is half-brother to the Earl of Pembroke, did not commence until a period recent when compared with that when most of his colleagues started in life. He had already distinguished himself by some good speeches, when Sir R. Peel selected him, in the year 1841, to fill the office of Secretary to the Admiralty; promoting him, in February, 1845, to the more important one of Secretary at War. Mr. Herbert resigned office with Sir Robert Peel, in 1846, and has since identified himself with the fortunes of his colleagues in the Peel Government. He is one of those to whom the term "Liberal Conservative" well applies; for he commenced his Parliamentary life a confirmed Tory, with opinions favourable to agricultural protection. These he abandoned under the influence of Sir Robert Peel's examples; and, in 1846, he voted for Corn-law Repeal. Mr. Herbert was born in 1810; and married, in 1846, the daughter of Lord Hertesbury. He has distinguished himself, together with his amiable lady, as the founder and supporter of the Female Emigration Society. He has represented South Wilts since 1832

SIR CHARLES WOOD.

Sir Charles Wood was born in 1800, and married a daughter of the late Earl Grey. After having been private secretary to his father-in-law, he was appointed, in 1832, Secretary to the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Edward Ellice. When the Whigs returned to office in April,

MINISTERIAL OPINIONS FROM THE HUSTINGS.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE INCOME-TAX AND FINANCIAL POLICY.

"There has of late been much discussion on a subject connected with the Income-tax, namely, the rate at which different kinds of incomes should be assessed. Now, that is a question upon which no Ministry undertook to settle, but evidently without having fully examined it. When they were asked respecting it, whether in curing one injustice they did not create many other instances of injustice, the answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was, that he had not had time to examine it sufficiently. Now, our Chancellor of the Exchequer my colleague, means to take time for the purpose of examining the schedules. He will devote all his time and attention, in conjunction with others, before he brings forward the Income-tax measure, in order to see in what manner that measure can be amended, and in what manner the measure thus amended can be defended. Now, I have always said that I thought injustice was inherent in an Income-tax. At the same time do not let us forget that the Income-tax, fairly as I think it originally was, fairly as I believe it must be, has been the means of relieving the country from upwards of £12,000,000 of taxes bearing chiefly upon the industry and commerce of the country. My opinion is, that if it be borne for some years more, still greater alleviation can be obtained from the national burdens, and that in gradual revision, and not in sudden reformation of our taxation, is to be found the true policy of this country."

THE SAME—ON THE "COALITION."

"We have been accused by the late Prime Minister of factious combination. Why, how could we—all having objections of a similar nature to the measure proposed—how could we do otherwise than concur? Let me ask your leave to submit an illustration of this case. If an omnibus, with some ten or twelve passengers inside, is seen going down Ludgate-hill at a furious pace, break up into the shop-windows, and endanger all the persons passing by; why every man would concur—the man going east, as well as the man going west—all would concur in stopping the omnibus, and taking the conductor in charge. Not so Sir James Graham. But how much more surprised would all those passengers, and the policeman at their head, be, if the conductor were to say, 'Why, this is factious combination (fellow-citizen); you, gentlemen, were some of you going one way, and some going another, and yet you have all combined to prevent me from driving my omnibus into the shops on either side of the street!' (General laughter.) Such, however, was the charge made against me a change as which I think, as you will see, we need not be very much concerned."

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was denounced as a destructive. I have lived to see all them adopted with benefit and satisfaction to the British people (Loud cheers). Who was another member of that commission? Sir George Turner, who has on y this last week been elevated by the present Government to the highest official pos ion in this country. Who was another member? Sir William Page Wood, the Solicitor-General under Lord John Russel.'s Government. Who else has served on that commission? I also, who have now the honour of address ng you. We shall not stand still. The Court of Chancery has been reformed. Common-law proceedings have been simplified. We must now go to the ecclesiastical courts. Su-h proceed ngs as that of Mr. Moore, the son of an Archbishop, with £700 a year and a reversion in favour of his grandson must be put an end to."

SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH ON REFORM.

"Now, the late elections, and the election petitions on the table of the House of Commons, disclose a hideous scene of bribery, corruption, and intimidation, and there is too much reason to fear that many of those disgraceful, discreditable, and i legal acts were committed with the connivance if not with the positive approval, of persons who were in high authority. Now, an effort must be made to put a stop to such disgraceful proceedings, and, therefore, the question of a Reform Bill is one which must and will engage the early attention of her Majesty's Ministers.

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE BUDGET.

"Taking the Budget pe.se, by itself, upon principle, it was not a bad Budget. In the first plac , it relieved the shipping interest fro n some vexatious restrictions to wh ch it had still been exposed; and in the next p ace it proposed to diminish to the consumer the cost of beer and the price of tea. Now, some persons thought that the diminution of the Malt-tax was to be to the benefit of the landed interest to the farmer and the landowner that was a pure delusion—an entire delusion. It could have been of no benefit to them, except by raising the price of barley; but how was it to ra se the price of barley? Why, as beer would have been cheaper, more would have been drunk—more malt made—more barley bought—and the demand increasing, the price would have increased—but foreign barley and malt would have come in, and the farmer would not be one farthing the better, and the public would have no interest in the matter. Well, then, another part of the Budget was to increase taxation

doubling the House-tax and extending it to £10 houses. Well, gentlemen, if the people's credit required an increase of taxation if the public revenue required an augmentation of the revenue—and if no other mode less objectionable could be found—I am persuaded that the patriotism and good sense of the householders of England would lead them cheerfully to acquiesce in the augmentation of their burdens. There was no such necessity in the present instance."

MR. BAINES ON OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

"With regard to the other members of the Cabinet, he would only say that they possessed as great an amount of administrative ability as was ever possessed by any Cabinet in this country. He might also say, with the most perfect truth, that these members were men of the most spotless character. They were engaged in the task of governing the country in t mes which he had strong confidence in believing they would discharge efficiently. In the House of Lords, the head of the Government (Lord Aberdeen) had given an outline of the policy which would be adopted. Government would respect in foreign nations the right of choosing their own rulers. No unnecessary interference with foreign countries would take place, nor would anything be resorted to to break that peace which it was so important to preserve; but, on the contrary, all the arts of peace would be cultivated by every means in the power of the Government."

HON. C. P. VILLIERS ON REPRESENTATION AND EDUCATION.

"He thought a change was necessary in their representative system. Common sense showed that it was most desirable, and could not be allowed to exist much longer. They had small insignificant places, with populations of 10,000, returning two members to Parliament, and important towns with 200,000, returning only the same number. The mode of election, too, was objectionable. The system of intimidation was more than ever the less favoured portion of the community; and abuses existed which should be swept away. Corruption and immorality were consequent upon the present mode of election, and he thought some means should be devised to remedy the evil. It had been suggested that the ballot should be adopted; but certain parties objected to it; though he (Mr. Villiers) would say they were wrong in supposing they could show a better. In the interview he had with the first Minister of the Crown, he stated his opinion in favour of the ballot. Upon the question of education he would observe that though he had always opposed Government interference in social and domestic life, he was of opinion the state should provide education for the children of the poor, who were unable to provide it for them."

THE RE-ELECTIONS.

AYLESBURY. Mr. Bethell, the Solicitor-General
BRIDPORT.—Lord Alfred Hervey, one of the Lords of the Treasury
CARLISLE Sir James Graham, Bart., First Lord of the Admiralty
DUMFRIESSHIRE.—Sir William Jardine will oppose Lord Drumlanrig, the Comptroller of the Household. The election is on the 12th
GLOUCESTER Admiral Berkeley, Lord of the Admralty, has been returned by a majority of 93 over Mr. Hope. Close of the poll:—Berkeley, 702; Hope, 609
HADDINGTON The 11th is the day fixed for the election; but no opposition is anticipated to Sir John Hope, Chancellor of the Exchequer
HALIFAX. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., Chief Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was returned for this borough, in opposition to Mr. H. Edwards, by a majority of 66, the close of the poll being:—Sir C. Wood, 697; Mr. H. Edwards, 326.
HERTFORD. The Hon. W. F. Cowper, one of the Lords of the Admiralty.
LEEDS. M. T. Baines, Esq., President of the Poor Law Board.
LEITH BURGH.—Mr. Monerieff, Lord Advocate.
LICHFIELD. Lord Alfred Paget, Chief Equerry
LONDON. Lord John Russell, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
MARLBOROUGH. Lord Ernest Bruce, Vice-Chamberlain.
NOTTINGHAM.—Edward Strutt, Esq., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
OXFORD (University).—Mr Gladstone is opposed by Mr. D. Perceval. The polling commenced on Tuesday, and, at the close of that day the numbers stood:—Gladstone, 85; Perceval, 80. On Wednesday: Gladstone, 171; Perceval, 170. On Thursday: Gladstone, 204; Perceval, 204. Friday (at four o'clock): Gladstone, 457; Perceval, 410. The poll closes on the 14th
SCARBOROUGH Earl Mulgrave, Treasurer of the Household
SOUTHAMPTON.—Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Attorney-General, has defeated Mr. B. Cochrane by a majority of 52
SOUTH WILTS Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Secretary of War, will be opposed by the Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley. The nomination is on Tuesday, the 11th
SOUTHWARK.—Sir William Molesworth, Bart., First Commissioner of Works
WOLVERHAMPTON The Hon. C. P. Villiers, Judge Advocate General.

MONPETH Sir George Grey, Bart., has been returned in place of the Hon. E. Howard, resigned
OXFORD (CITY). Edward Cardwell, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, has been returned for this city, in place of Sir W. P. Wood, who has accepted the Vice-Chancellorship.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

An interregnum in the steeple chase season confines the public field sports for the week, to coursing, of which we find five meetings in the register, most of them, we may add, possessing other than local interest; viz., the Wilts., Hawkstone (Salop), Shipston (Yorkshire), and Penrhyn (Wednesday), Angus and Mearns (Forfarshire); and Thursday, Clifton (Notts)

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—A moderate attendance, but more business than for several weeks past. Our quotations, therefore, touch upon a variety of events, and promise well for the book makers as the season advances:—

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

20 to 1 agst Gideon (a)	7 to 1 agst Hatchet (b)	28 to 1 agst Grapeshot (c)
22 to 1 — Ackbrandt (a)	28 to 1 — Ithuriel (b)	30 to 1 — Cantonment
	30 to 1 agst Woolcock filly	

CHAST-R CUP.

20 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn	20 to 1 agst Muscovite	
20 to 1 — Iodine Mystery	20 to 1 — Sear-crow	

1000 to 10 agst Little Jack

16 to 1 agst Miss Mowbray	16 to 1 agst Knight of Gwynne	40 to 1 agst Mars Mischief
16 to 1 — Sir Peter Laurie	25 to 1 — Lord George	100 to 8 — Boort a

DERBY.

14 to 1 agst West Australian	16 to 1 agst Gerunio (f)	50 to 1 agst Orlando (g)
	16 to 1 — Sir Hubert	50 to 1 — Lord Ravensberg
16 to 1 — Chesnut (e)	20 to 1 — Beaumont (g)	
16 to 1 — Pharos (e)	40 to 1 — Hampden (g)	100 to 15 — Honeywood
16 to 1 — Dutchess (e)	50 to 1 — Barbarian (g)	

THURSDAY. A thin room and scarcely anything doing. The following were the quotations:—

METROPOLITAN STAKES.

17 to 1 agst Richmond		25 to 1 agst Grapeshot
20 to 1 — Galvanism		30 to 1 — Lampolo

DERBY.

16 to 1 agst Chesnut	25 to 1 agst Hurtworth	40 to 1 agst Barbarian
17 to 1 — Ludwell (e)	40 to 1 — Hate, Me	

Lord Brougham, at the date of the last letters from his Lordship was quite well, at his chateau, near Cannes, where the noble and learned Baron intends to remain until the re-assembling of Parliament.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BRITISH CHESS CLUBS.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Rules &c., of the Weymouth Chess Club, the Kidderminster Chess Club, the Chel ceaham Chess Club, the Stourport Chess Club, and of a new Chess Club established at Huddersfield. What are the other chess clubs of the metropolis and the provinces doing? We have a number of communications on this subject, but one of above one hundred claims our appeal for the particulars of their names and hours of meeting has been answered by about a dozen only!

T T A T.—1. Your proposed move will expose the K to check. 2. You may remove Major Jackson's knight's Knight (P) to Q B 3rd, and regain the foreign bandsmen. 3. Be happy to see Mr. Horwitz's "Problem Tourney" in type, in the celebrated match against the Paris Club, when Messrs. Staunton and Horwitz, on one side,

G. S. Stanyforth.—Safe practice, at right nearly three months after date. A reply shall be forwarded, with a brief critique on Mr.

INVALID.—Many thanks to Mr. Horwitz for all "Loose Leaves of Indian Chess," is expected. Please send us the Nos. in question as soon as you receive

A. M. Mills.—Mr. Horwitz is a member of the Chess Club, and of the Cleaver problem Tourney, which is now in progress, and open to all subscribers of the Chess Players' Chronicle.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held at Mr. Lander's, 24, Cavendish-square, on Monday evening, the 10th inst., when the following cases will be adjudicated. If a player cannot attend, he can nominate a friend to act for him. Should neither attend, the case shall be submitted to the Committee present, and if not then settled, shall be referred to the next meeting.

Case 1.—Mr. Parker and Mr. Wilson, the latter having played a move, and then withdrawn it, on the plea that he had touched the piece inadvertently.

Case 2.—Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lander, the latter having played a move, and then withdrawn it, on the plea that he had touched the piece inadvertently.

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DINNER TO MR. THOMAS CUBITT'S WORKMEN, AT THE NEW RESIDENCE OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY, CHESHAM-PLACE

THE NEW RESIDENCE OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

CHRISTMAS is usually the scene of those pleasant festivities which unite the higher and lower classes in one common enjoyment. A remarkable instance of this occurred on Monday the 27th instant, on the completion of the new residence of the Russian Embassy in Chesham-place; when the kindness and hospitality of the Baron Brunnow were displayed in an entertainment given by his Excellency to about 200 of the workmen employed in Mr. Thomas Cubitt's establishment, who have been occupied during the past ten months in the necessary alterations.

To form Chesham-house, as the future residence of the Imperial Embassy is designated, two of the largest mansions in Chesham-place have been thrown into one—a task of no ordinary difficulty, and requiring the most skilful arrangement. The whole of the ordinary fronts of the two houses have been thrown into one handsome facade, the doors removed, and the entrance to the embassy made through two ornamental lodges, opening into a spacious court-yard from Lyall-street.

On the occasion referred to, the walls were decorated with garlands of evergreens, expressive of a hearty Christmas welcome to the guests. The good taste of the *maître d'hôtel* had also introduced from the temporary residence of the Baron Brunnow two portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert, which formed the most conspicuous ornaments of the vast range of apartments. A medallion transparency of her Majesty, with the motto "Vivat Regina" over the staircase, and a colossal representation of the Imperial Russian arms between the entrances to the principal *salons*, completed the interior decorations. The tables were spread along the length of the drawing-rooms, extending between 200 and 300 feet, and a liberal feast crowned the board.

Mr. Pearce, the *maître d'hôtel* of the Baron Brunnow, occupied the chair, supported by the principal *employés* of Mr. Cubitt, whose son, Mr. George Cubitt, was also present.

Shortly after the guests had taken their seats, his Excellency the Baron Brunnow, accompanied by the Baroness and their daughter, and a few private friends, entered the room. His Excellency went round the tables, spoke to the guests and the chairman, and altogether evinced great interest in the scene.

After dinner the chairman proposed "The health of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen," which was drunk with enthusiasm, and followed by a few bars of the National Anthem.

The next toast was that of his "Royal Highness Prince Albert," with which was coupled the rest of the Royal Family.

Mr. Robert Waller proposed "The health of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia." He was sure it would require no recommendation from him to secure for the toast a worthy reception. He should not attempt to compliment, by any feeble words of his own, the exalted individual whose name he had been permitted to introduce, but would content himself with the simple expression of an earnest hope that the good feeling and friendship which had so long existed between our gracious Sovereign and the Emperor of Russia might never be interrupted (Loud cheers). When the applause with which this toast was received had subsided, the band played the "Russian National Hymn." After which

The chairman said he was sure the tribute of respect which had been so cordially paid to his Imperial Majesty must be truly gratifying to his Excellency Baron de Brunnow, the Baroness, and the family.

Mr. John Waller, in a neatly eulogistic speech, proposed "The Health of his Excellency Baron de Brunnow," and thanks to him for the kind entertainment they had that day enjoyed.

His Excellency Baron de Brunnow presented himself, and begged permission, in his own name as well as that of his family, to express the pleasure they felt at seeing so large a company assembled on the occasion. It had been considered that the first entertainment to be given in their new residence was due to those who had assisted in completing it; and he returned to those present his sincerest acknowledgment for the kind manner in which his health had been proposed and drunk. He regretted very much the poor accommodation at present afforded for their entertainment, and could only hope that their meeting was as satisfactory to them as their presence was gratifying to himself and family (Cheers).

The chairman felt sure he should be pardoned if he added a few words to what had fallen from the lips of his Excellency, whose last expression, before entering the splendid mansion in which they had assembled, was, that he thanked God, up to the present time, those employed upon the works had been protected from all serious accident (Cheers).

Mr Scarry proposed "The health of the Baroness Brunnow," to whose excellent taste and judgment, as one of the draftsmen employed on the works, he had on many occasions been greatly indebted (Cheers).

This toast was received with marked enthusiasm, and followed by a duet, sung by the Misses Brougham.

His Excellency Baron Brunnow thanked the company for their kind reception of the toast—the health of the Baroness Brunnow. "Of course (added his Excellency), I have often been the witness of the suggestions she has made during the progress of these works, and I am bound to admit that her suggestions have been invariably carried out where it was possible. But there is one important thing she would have desired she would have desired better accommodation for your entertainment this day (Cries of "No, no"). But your forbearance and your good temper have rendered our task easy indeed. I cannot thank you enough for this good temper, which is the peculiar characteristic of Englishmen (Cheers). There is another peculiarity of Englishmen also, and that is, they never fail in gratitude for kindness shown to them. I therefore appeal to your good feeling to join me in drinking to the good health of Mr Thomas Cubitt" (Cheers).

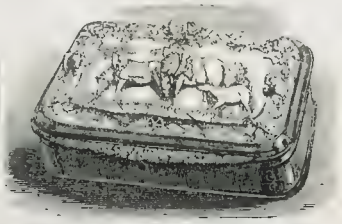
Mr. George Cubitt returned thanks for the honour that had been paid to his father's name.

The Baron and Baroness here left the room, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to the most perfect social enjoyment, the hospitalities of the day being prolonged until a late hour.

GOURA VICTORIA PIGEONS, TO BE EXHIBITED AT THE POULTRY SHOW, BAZAAR, BAKER-STREET.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. S. F. RAMSEY.

THIS very handsome silver-gilt Snuff-box, made by Williams and Clapham, of the Strand, has been forwarded to Canada West, for presentation to the Rev. Septimus F. Ramsey, M.A. (late incumbent of St. Michael's, Burleigh-street), by the members of his respective congregations in the townships of Whitchurch and East Gwillimbury, in token of the high sense they entertain of his public services and private worth. The Bishop of Toronto has been pleased to express his satisfaction at the state of the churches in Mr. Ramsey's mission; and has highly approved of the testimonial which he so well deserved.



SILVER-GILT SNUFF-BOX PRESENTED TO THE REV. S. F. RAMSEY, M.A.

GOURA VICTORIA PIGEONS.

THESE handsome birds—*Goura Stuarti* (M. Temminck)—are found in the large islands of the Indian Archipelago and New Guinea. They live in the dense forests, and feed upon berries, seeds, grains, &c., which they seek for on the ground. The nest is formed upon a tree; and, like most of the species of pigeons, they lay but two eggs. The specimens here figured will be exhibited at the Poultry Show, to be held next week, at the Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square—originally announced to take place at the Oval, Kennington; the change being made in consequence of an objection by the Duchy of Cornwall to the Exhibition being held at the Oval, which is their property. The Show will commence on Tuesday, the 11th instant, to be continued the three following days. We intend to illustrate some of the most remarkable Prizes next week.

THE NEW CUNARD STEAM-SHIP "ARABIA."

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP "ARABIA."

On Saturday last, at noon, the magnificent new steam-ship the *Arabia*, Captain Judkins (built for the Cunard Company by Mr. Napier of Glasgow), sailed from the Mersey for New York, with a very large and valuable cargo of merchandise on board, in addition to sixty passengers, amongst whom were the Chevalier Hulseman and Sir Alan M'Nab. The mails were placed in charge of Lieut. Scriven, R.N., Admiralty Agent. As she sailed down the river she was greeted with loud cheers, which were answered by those on board.

The *Arabia* is of the following dimensions:—285 feet keel and forerake; beam, 41 feet; depth of hold, 28 feet; Custom-house measurement, 2393 37-100 tons; the engines of 9 feet stroke; the diameter of the cylinders 103 inches; and the diameter of the paddle-wheels 36 feet. She is provided with tubular boilers, which are fired from amidships. She has two masts, unlike the other vessels of the company, which have three; and there are two chimneys. The *Arabia* may be considered almost a fac-simile of the *La Plata* (a vessel only the *Arabia*, until purchased by the Royal West India Mail Company). The figure-head of the *Arabia* is an Arab chief, in a warlike attitude. The stern, which is elliptical, is beautifully ornamented. The promenade deck extends the entire length of the vessel.

The internal arrangements of the *Arabia* are very similar to those in the other vessels of the Cunard fleet, the comfort and convenience of passengers being the first consideration. Beneath the upper deck are saloons, stewards' pantry, &c. Between this pantry and the saloon two well-furnished libraries have been placed. The saloon itself is capable of dining 160 persons; and here a different style has been adopted from that to be seen in the other ships of the line. As the vessel has no mizenmast, the saloon forms an unbroken apartment; and the absence of the mast has also given an opportunity to introduce a cupola, filled with stained glass. The cabinet work is of bird's-eye maple, panelled with a marqueterie of ebony. The ceiling blends oak beams, with green, and gold, and white alternately. In the upholstery, crimson hangings have been adopted. The sofas are covered with Utrecht crimson velvet, and the floor is laid with a rich tapestry carpet. The stern lights of the saloon are filled with stained glass, representing groups of camels, with their drivers, and other Oriental sketches; and the opposite end of the saloon is decorated with plate-glass mirrors, in highly-wrought gilt frames.

There are no fire-places, the whole of the apartments being heated by steam pipes traversing the floors, and the temperature can be regulated at pleasure. The gentlemen's retiring saloon is panelled with bird's-eye maple, and curtained and carpeted in the same way as the saloon. The ladies' *boudoir*, on the same deck, is of satinwood, exquisitely carved in arabesques, and through the openings of which a crimson silk background is introduced. The sofas are covered with Utrecht velvet. A velvet pile carpet is laid on the floor, and the panels are adorned with paintings on glass, representing scenes in Arabia and other parts of the East; amongst which is a view of Jerusalem, another of Mount Ararat, and an encampment in the desert, which are particularly beautiful. The sleeping apartments are hung with Tournay curtains, and the floors are laid with Brussels carpets.

The *Arabia* is stated to have the largest and most powerful engines ever put into a ship, and the ease and facility with which they work is a marked feature in their performance. The *Arabia* carried about 1200 tons of coal, and a full cargo, besides passengers.

A SCENE AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, JERSEY.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been caused in the island of Jersey about a song, but that song was the "Marseillaise." So much disturbance had arisen that the authorities ordered the theatre to be closed, and this measure increased the prevailing dissatisfaction. The circumstances appear to be briefly as follows:—A short time ago, Colonel Le Couteur compelled the *chef de musique* of the town band (Mr Hagemann) to wait upon the French Consul, and tender an apology for having played the "Marseillaise" upon an occasion when the Lieutenant-Governor patronised the performances at the Theatre Royal, and when the French Vice-Consul and several officers of a French war steamer in the port were present. This act of Colonel Le Couteur excited much popular displeasure, and the storm burst forth on the night of Monday week, when the performances at the Theatre Royal were under the patronage of Colonel Le Couteur and the officers of the St. Helier's battalion. The performance was honoured by the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Love, at whose entrance into the theatre the audience rose and the band played "God save the Queen." After the first act, the audience *en masse* demanded the "Marseillaise." The orchestra executed instead the air, "Mourir pour la Patrie, which was received with acclamations. But the audience were determined to have the obnoxious air; and when the curtain fell at the end of the second act, the demands for the "Marseillaise" were repeated, and the noise became deafening. Mr Hagemann quitted his seat, and approaching Colonel Couteur, appeared to ask his commands, the nature of which was inferred when it was seen that the musicians was preparing to leave the orchestra. The confusion now became indescribable. Shouts, groans, hisses, and exclamations were directed at Colonel Le Couteur, who, with eight of his officers, left the theatre. The Lieutenant-Governor did the same, and the Vice-Consul of France followed his example. The clamour continuing, M. Alexandre, the manager, came forward, and declared that, holding, as he did, his *brevet* from the French Minister, it was impossible to accede to the request of the audience. The "Marseillaise" was then sung by a large portion of the audience.

On the Wednesday following, the performances were under the patronage of the tradesmen and artisans of the city, when a special band of music had been engaged to execute the "Marseillaise." On Wednesday the walls of the city were covered with placards, announcing that the "Marseillaise" would be played in the theatre at night, and these placards were signed with the name of Col. Le Couteur, turned upside down. We need not say that these placards did not emanate from the gallant Colonel. At the usual hour of performance the theatre was surrounded by an immense mass of persons, who found the portico occupied by the police. The crowd then learned that the Baillie, fearing a riot, had ordered the theatre to be closed. This announcement caused much dissatisfaction. A few score of persons under the portico of the theatre thundered forth the "Marseillaise," the chorus of which was heartily taken up by the crowd. Three groans were then given for Colonel Le Couteur, and the singers repaired to the house of M. Thomas le Breton, where they again sang the interdicted air. The police now interfered and dispersed the crowd, which, however, reappeared in front of the theatre, and sang "God save the Queen."

Such was the end of an affair, to which much importance has been attached in the island. It is expected that the matter will be brought under the notice of the tribunals.

DISTURBANCE IN FRONT OF THE THEATRE ROYAL, JERSEY.

THOMAS WRIGHT, THE MANCHESTER PRISON PHILANTHROPIST.

THE peculiar claims of this venerable man upon the gratitude of the public have already been ably advocated in the public journals, and

THOMAS WRIGHT, THE MANCHESTER PRISON PHILANTHROPIST

primarily by Mr. Dickens, in his "Household Words." Such an instance of self-denial and practical philanthropy has rarely been recorded. For several years Thomas Wright has spent all the spare time he could snatch from his daily labour in the prisoner's cell, sympathising with the lost position of the inmate, and, by kind persuasion and earnest prayer, exhorting future amendment and restoration to society. The chaplain of the Salford Prison testifies:—"In numerous instances

Wright has succeeded in reconciling husbands and wives, parents and children, masters and workmen; and in a variety of cases he has assisted in enabling convicts of superior education to regain their caste in society by means of emigration; and in several instances, condemned criminals have sought to obtain his Christian sympathy and assistance at the foot of the gallows." Wright was then a weekly servant at Messrs. Ormerod and Sons, iron founders, in Manchester, whom he faithfully served forty-seven years. His weekly wages, as foreman in one of the departments, viz. the moulders, was £3 10s. per week, £2 of which he handed over to his wife for housekeeping; the rest he had for years employed in his good work. When unfortunate criminals have been left for execution, he has made it his business as frequently as possible to visit them, exhorting them to make their peace with their offended Maker; and it is truly gratifying to witness the success of his endeavours in the testimonies which this good old man has received from various criminals previous to their execution —each breathing a silent prayer that God would bless and reward their venerable benefactor in his declining years

His private visits have not been confined to Lancashire, but have been extended to various other prisons, to Scotland, London, and the hulks; where he has conferred inestimable benefits on many of their inmates

Soon after Thomas Wright's services became extensively known through the press, there was commenced in Manchester a subscription for a fund to relieve him from his daily toil, and thus enable him exclusively to follow up the work of social reformation so congenial to his feelings, and beneficial to the community at large. Within a comparatively short period, upwards of £2800 were raised, principally in Manchester and Liverpool; and the committee of gentlemen who took upon themselves the raising of the fund, have brought their labours to a close which may be regarded as successful The amount of subscriptions received, including £100 from the Royal Bounty Fund, through the Earl of Derby, is £3246, the larger portion of which has been thus disposed of: £1002 7s. sunk in the purchase of a Government annuity for Mr. Wright's life, producing £102 per annum; and £2000 to be invested immediately in Manchester corporation bonds, producing £80 per annum. After deducting a small sum for expenses, a balance of £186 remained, which has been paid over to Mr. Wright. By this arrangement, the venerable philanthropist is now in the receipt of an amount equal to that sum which up to a recent period he received from his daily labour in the iron-manufactory to which he was then attached: while a permanent provision is made for those whom he may leave behind him. Mr. Wright is in good health; and there is reason to hope that many years yet remain for him, in which he may still exercise the benevolent sympathies which have gained for him this honourable recompense

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

This national and valuable survey is rapidly progressing towards completion, under the direction of Sir H. T. De la Beche, and his coadjutors of the Museum of Geology. The counties of which the surveys are already completed, are Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Caernarvon, Cornwall, Devon, Glamorgan, Merioneth, Monmouth, Montgomery, Pembroke, Radnor, and Somerset; and in Ireland, Carlow, Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford. The counties in part completed comprise Dorset, Gloucester, Hereford, Shropshire, Brecon, Denbigh, Flint, Anglesea, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire. The survey of Scotland has not yet commenced; but will be, as soon as a sufficient area has been topographically surveyed by the Ordnance Department. In addition to the counties enumerated above, we may add the Isle of Wight and South Staffordshire, which wait only for the final colouring previous to publication. The Geological maps are, as our readers are probably aware, founded on the basis of the Ordnance Survey, and consist of the topographical maps, coloured from the observation of the gentlemen engaged in the Geological survey. These are at present six persons—not, of course, including assistants—employed in the field in England, under the superintendence of Mr. Ramsay, the eminent geologist: several local observers, under the directions of Mr. Reete Jukes; three at the Museum of Geology, who have charge of the collection of surveys; and various persons employed in the Natural History department, under the control of Professor E. Forbes. This survey being founded on a basis so accurate and extensive as that of the Ordnance topographical charts, the geologist is enabled to lay down facts which, for accuracy of general outline, as well as minuteness of detail, are most remarkable. The boundaries of each formation and subdivision, and the order of the various stratifications of slate, freestone, limestone, gypsum, the various orders of coals and ironstones, and the metalliferous beds are laid down with the greatest minuteness and accuracy. Of the value of the maps, in a scientific and economic point of view, it is impossible to speak too highly. A striking instance of the value of this survey is afforded in the case of the map of south Staffordshire. The annual value of the coal and mineral raised from this county exceeds £1,500,000. Most of the beds of ironstone are being rapidly exhausted, and in a great part of the district "the thick coal" has been extracted. It is, therefore, most important to ascertain the positions in which new coal-measures may be found. The examination made by Mr. Hill and others came too late with the geological survey, has gone far to solve that most important problem. For many years past the lower coal measures of this district was concealed from view by the overlying red sandstone; the result of the survey has, however, shown that it belongs entirely to a lower set of beds, and a clue has been obtained by which they may be followed under the red sandstone. The results of this discovery are shown upon the map of the district, shortly to be issued, and indicating, as it will, the "faults" which at certain points have raised the "Permian" to the surface, and with its knowledge of coal measures, will point out clearly those places in which coal may be sought with every probability of success, without undergoing the necessity of sinking through several hundred feet of red sandstone, often upwards of one thousand feet—which overlie the strata in other places. Upon the map, which includes a district of about 450 square miles, each coal, or set of coal is marked by black lines, and dislocations in the strata affecting the coal measures by white lines. The lower red sandstone is shown by brown colour, the new by pale red, and the new red marl by a darker red; basalt and igneous rocks are denoted by green, and limestone by blue. Accompanying the map will be vertical sections showing all the details of the line of the strata on a scale of forty feet to the inch. The maps of other parts of the country, where there are no strata of great value, will also be accompanied by vertical sections, showing all the scientific details, in order that the survey, when completed, may be as perfect as it is possible for such a work to be.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although the revenue returns for the past quarter are unusually favourable, and a fair average money business has been doing in the National Stocks; the market for Consols has been in a very lunatic state during the whole of the week, and prices have tended downwards. The leading causes of the depression are the advance in the rates of discount by the directors of the Bank of England, the comparative tightness of the Money Market, and the continuous shipments of gold to Russia and elsewhere. How far the Directors may think the Money Market has taken remains to be seen; nevertheless, it is evident, looking to the adverse nature of the Continental exchanges, that large additional supplies of bullion will be abstracted from our coffers, unless efforts be made to check the outflow, which, in the present state of things, is somewhat unnatural. That the Continental trade is considerably against England is evident from the unusual scarcity of drawers on the two last exchange nights. Parcels of coined gold have been forwarded to Sydney, the amount being £70,000. This demand must of necessity continue so long as Australia is without a mint.

Subjoined is a statement of the fluctuations in the prices of home stocks during the past year

	Lowest.	Highest.	Difference.
Bank Stock ..	216	234½	18½
Reduced 3 per Cents ..	96⅝	101¼	4⅝
Consols ..	95⅝	101	5⅜
New 3½ per Cents ..	98	103⅝	7⅝
Exchequer Bills ..	53s.	83s.	30s.
India Bonds ..	65s.	94s.	29s.
India Stock ..	257	287	30

Prices, generally, were lowest in January; but Bank Stock and India Stock were dearest in July; and Exchequer Bills in June. In 1851, Consols only fluctuated 3⅝; India Stock, 9; and Bank Stock, 7 per cent. Exchequer Bills varying about 25s. On Monday, Bank Stock marked 224½; Three per Cents Reduced, 101¾ ⅞; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104¾ ⅞; India Bonds, 83s prem; Exchequer Bills, 72s premium; Consols for account, 100¾. The market on Tuesday and Wednesday was very flat, and the quotations were not maintained. On Thursday, very few purchases of stock were effected, and the quotations suffered a further decline, closing with very inadequate business done. Bank Stock was 224½ to 223⅝; the Three per Cents Reduced were 101¾; Three per Cent Consols, 100⅞ ¾ ex. div.; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104¾ ⅞; Long Annuities, 5⅞; Ditto, 30 years 6¾ ex. div.; India Bonds, 83s. prem.; South Sea New Annuities, 99⅝; Consols for Account, 100¾; Exchequer Bills, 70s. to 73s. prem

The imports of bullion have amounted to about £70,000 from Constantinople, £200,000 from Australia, and 25,000 dollars from New York. The next return of the Bank of England is expected to show a decline of £ 90,000 in the stocks of the precious metals

Money has been in improved demand, and first-class bills in Lombard-street are now done at from 1¾ to 2 per cent per annum. The quantity of really good paper afloat is enormous.

In the Foreign House no new feature worthy of particular notice has presented itself. Parcels of Danish, Belgian, and Portuguese Bonds have been cancelled.

On Thursday, Brazilian Bonds, New, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, were 83 to 84¼; Grenada Deferred, 12⅛; Mexican Three per Cents, 23½; Ditto, for the Account, 23⅜; Portuguese Four per Cents, for the Account, 38⅛; Russian Five per Cents, 121½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 94; Spanish Three per Cents, 40⅜ ex div.; Ditto, New Deferred, 20⅛; Ditto, Passive, 5⅝; Spanish Committee's Certificates of Coupon and Arrears, 14 per cent; Turkish Loan, ¼ pm.; Austria Five per Cents, 99 Juice, Five and a Half per Cents, 92 to 93½ ex div.; Dutch Four per Cent Stock, 97 to 98.

Miscellaneous Shares have been steady Australian Agricultural have marked 85 to 95.0; South Australian Land, 67 to 69; Van Diemen's Land, 25 to 24. Bank Shares were in demand. Colonial, £16.000. Bank of Australasia, 44½; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 3 to 3¼ prem: English, Scottish, and Australian, 1¾ to 2 prem.; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1¾ to 1¾ prem.; Port Phillip and General, 11¼ to 11⅝ prem; Great Nugget Vein, 4¾ to 4¾; General Steam Navigation, 28⅜; General Screw Steam, 51¼ to 52½; North of Europe Steam, 2¾ Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 6 to 6⅛; Scottish Steams, 2 to 2⅛ prem. £16,000.

The position of mining affairs in this country appears to have greatly improved. In 1852, the dividends paid upon English mines were about £360,000; upon Cornish, £240,000; Welsh, £16,000; Scotch, £12,000. Foreign mines paid £132,000.

Comparatively speaking, the demand for English Railway Shares has been in a very inactive state, and prices have not been supported. The total "calls" last year were £8,043,004, including the proportion called on foreign companies. The following were the official closing money prices on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 23; Ambergate, Not-Ingham, and Boston, 7; Bristol and Exeter, 108; Caledonian, 66; Chester and Holyhead, 25¾; Cork and Bandon, 18; East Anglian, 1; Eastern Counties, 18; Eastern Union, 3; Lond C 7¾; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 39½; Great Northern Stock, 20½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 105¾; Great Western, 80¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 83¾; Ditto, Fifths, 11¼; Ditto, West Riding Union, 8; Leeds Northern, 17; London and Blackwall, 8; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 64; London and Brighton, 108⅞; London and North-Western, 124; Do. Fifths, 15⅞; London and South-Western, 90¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 20⅜; Midland, 74; Newcastle and Carlisle, 42; Newport and Pontypool, 5; Norfolk, 44; Northern and Eastern Union, 3; North British, 40; North Devon, 1; North Staffordshire, 18½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 50; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 6⅜; Shrewsbury and Chester, 3; South Devon, 2½; South Eastern, 8¾; South Wales, 30½; Vale of Neath, 13; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 7; Ditto, Extensions, 1½; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 9¼; York and North Midland, 19.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 110½; Hull and Selby, 134; Midland Bradford, 108; Wilts and Somerset, 104.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Birmingham, No. 2, 4; Huddersfield, 107 Eastern Counties Extensions No. 1, 1¼ prem.; ditto New Six per Cent Stock, 15. Great Northern, 7; Ditto, Five per Cent, 112; Great Western Fund at Four and a Half per Cent, beg. Manchester and Sheffield Limited, 2; North Wales Mineral Valley, 2½; North British, 5; South Eastern, 2½; York Newcastle and Berwick, 1½.

FOREIGN LOANS AND RAILWAYS.—East India 5; ex New, Grand Junction of France and Luxembourg; ditto Railway 5½; Northern of France, 9¼; Orleans, 10; Paris and Rouen, 5½; Paris and Orleans, 58; Paris and Rouen 8; Paris and Strasbourg, 21½; Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg, 8; Rouen and Havre, 20; Sambre and Meuse, 10¼; Upper India Scrip, 1 prem.; Western of France, 18; Western of Switzerland, 2; Namur and Liege, 8.

Anglo-Californian Mining Shares were 1½; Australasian, 4½; Ave Maria, 1½ to ½; Golden Fountain, 1; Victorian Mounds, 2½; Port Phillip, 2½; Santiago de Cuba, 8; United Mexican, 9; Yuba, 2 to 1⅝.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The Consol Market has been flat to-day, but we have very little alteration to notice in prices. The three per cents are 100¾; ditto for the Account, 100¾; the Three per Cents Reduced, 101¾ and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104¾ ⅞. Bank Stock, 224. There will be interest due on Consols during the present week, in consequence of the reduction of the Debt. The dividends at the Bank will be payable to-morrow. The minimum rate of interest now charged by the directors is two-and-a-half per cent. In Foreign Bonds and Railway shares, very little doing.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—The general quality of the English wheat on sale here to-day was middling, and nothing shifting to do in the value of that article. In foreign wheat, the business done this week have not reached to 2700 quarters. Fresh up the present day but little more was offered, and the demand was very limited. Barley was in steady request, and was sold at Monday's prices. Beans and middling kinds were a mere drug, and realised no money, what under terms. For forward delivery nearly a thousand quarters of Egyptian beans, and 3000 quarters of wheat have reached us safely from the westward. All disposed of. Oats were very dull sale, but no change took place in the quotations. Flour, from per sack, whose were heavy. The show of English barley was good of foreign limited. Fine malting samples moved off freely, at full prices. Grinding qualities were rather dull. Malt continued very little s Wheat, per quarter. Barley per quarter. Malt per quarter. Oats per quarter. Beans per quarter. Peas per quarter. Flour per sack.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat 470 quarters; barley 700 sacks, 3800 oats, 50 flour, 4560 Foreign: wheat 3700; flour, 730 sacks, 2019 barrels

Liverpool, Friday.—Wheat, 4d. to 5s.; ditto, white, 4s. to 6s. Norfolk and Suffolk, new, 3s. to 5s., ditto, white, 4s. to 5s.; rye, 3s. to 3s.; grinding barley, 2s. to 2s.; distilling ditto, 2s. to 2s.; malting ditto, 4s. to 5s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 5s. to 5s.; brown ditto, 5s. to 5s.; Kingston and Ware ditto, 5s. to 5s.; beans, 4s. to 4s.; ditto, new, 4s. to 4s.; harrowings, 3s. to 3s.; potato ditto, 3s. to 3s.; Yorkshire and Norfolk malt, 5s. to 5s.; ditto, white, 5s. to 5s.; peas, 4s. to 4s.; ditto, new, 4s. to 4s.; ditto, 3s. to 3s.; grey peas, 3s. to 3s.; maple, 3s. to 3s.; white beans, 3s. to 3s.; harrowings, 3s. to 3s.; potato ditto, 3s. to 3s.; oats, 2s. to 2s.; Dutch and Friesland ditto, 2s. to 2s.; Poland and Russian ditto, 2s. to 2s.; Yorkshire and Scotch ditto, 2s. to 2s.; Irish ditto, 2s. to 2s.; Scotch ditto, 2s. to 2s.; potato ditto, 2s. to 2s.; flour, per sack, 2s. to 2s.; per barrel, 2s. to 2s.; per bag, 2s. to 2s. *Foreign*: American flour, 2s. to 2s. per barrel, French, 2s. to 2s. per sack.

Seeds.—The general demand is steady, but we have no change to notice in prices

Liverpool, Friday.—Wheat, 4s. to 5s.; ditto, white, 4s. to 5s. Norfolk and Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, 4s. to 5s. Scotch, 4s. to 5s.; rye, 3s. to 3s.; grinding barley, 2s. to 2s.; distilling ditto, 2s. to 2s.; malting ditto, 4s. to 5s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 5s. to 5s.; brown ditto, 5s. to 5s.; Kingston and Ware ditto, 5s. to 5s.; beans, 4s. to 4s.; ditto, new, 4s. to 4s.; harrowings, 3s. to 3s.; potato ditto, 3s. to 3s.; peas, 4s. to 4s.; ditto, new, 4s. to 4

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street. Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES KEAN. MONDAY, JAN. 10, will be performed SHAKSPEARE'S Historical Play of KING JOHN, in which will be introduced the Coronation Procession of HARLEQUIN CHERRY and FAIRY-STAR; or, the Seven Gifts, by Dancing Masters, and the Singing Tree. Tuesday, 18th, Miss Julia Mair as Nadiney, and the Pantomime. Wednesday, 12th, The Careless Shepherdess, The Spanish Ambassador, and the Pantomime. Thursday, 13th, The Spanish Ambassador, and the Pantomime. Friday, 14th, [illegible] Last Night of the Pantomime. Saturday [illegible] The New Opera, Rose of Castile, and the Pantomime. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five.

ASHLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Open every Evening with the immensely successful Drama of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN to be followed by novel and extraordinary SCENES in the CIRCUS! to come rule with the Grand Comic Pantomime entitled, HARLEQUIN and LA HUSSARDE, or, Harlequin and the Genius of Love. This Monday, TUESDAY, 11th of JANUARY, a GRAND JUVENILE NIGHT, on which occasion there will be an entire Change of Performance commencing with the laughable Comic Pantomime after which a novel arrangement of the Scenes in the Arena, and to conclude with the INFANT EQUESTRIAN MARIONETTES, consisting of the Horse in the Arena, Nancy, Stockton Pantry, Music &c. Leading with a laughable Farce. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West. Doors open at Half past Six. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five.

VITELLI'S GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT (being the first of the season), will take place at the CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham, on MONDAY EVENING next, JANUARY 17th. Vocalists—Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Lowe, Mrs. T. Distin, Miss Jacobs, and Miss Clelie Nott; Sig. Antonio Mr. E. L. Bond, Mr. Vinall, Mr. Newton, Mr. Weiss, T. Distin, Herr Vongehuten, and Mons. H. Drayton. Instrumentalists—Mons. E. St. Marc (pianist); Sig. Jo Cioffi; and Signor Vitelli. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Concert to commence with the admirable Comic Pantomime after which a novel arrangement of the Scenes in the Arena, and to conclude with the INFANT EQUESTRIAN MARIONETTES, consisting of the Horse in the Arena, Nancy, Stockton Pantry, Music &c. Leading with a laughable Farce. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West. Doors open at Half past Six. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC every Evening at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s., which can be secured at the Box-office every day from Eleven to Four. Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO OF CHILDREN OF ALL AGES. For TWO NIGHTS only. MR. JOHN PARRY will give the Entertainment for MONDAY EVENING, 10th and 17th JANUARY, at the MUSIC HALL, Store-street, commencing at Half past Eight. Stalls to be had only of Mr. Hall, Gallery, 1s. Old Music, and Messrs. CRAMER and Co., New Burlington-street. Fauteuils to be taken at the Hall.

W. S. WOODIN'S SOIREES COMIQUES, Crowded Houses! Overflowing Success! EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock, at the ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE, Church-street, West Strand, W. S. WOODIN'S CARPET BAG, with NEW BOOK, OPEN for Season of Fifty Nights. Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, £1 1s. "This is one of the most amusing Exhibitions of the day."—Times, Oct. 26.

SALLE ROBIN, THEATRE des NOUVEAUTES EUROPEENNES.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. ROBIN. Every Evening at Eight o'clock, a Selection of the greatest novelties, and also combined appearance of M. Deburau, Gontran, and the principal Artistes of the Theatre, in the celebrated Pantomime of Mr. Alexander Billet, in one Mille Prestigieux Bernard and Mr. Rose. Every Saturday and Sunday, at Three o'clock, [illegible] Private Boxes, £1 1s. [illegible] Stalls and Pit, 2s. Gallery, 1s. Box-office open from Ten to Four. Andrews', 42—, 43, at the Box-office from Ten to Four.

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HINDOSTAN.—The Great Moving Dioramas is now OPEN DAILY, at Three and Eight o'clock, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, 209, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d. Painted by Mr. J. [illegible] Mr. Hanson, and Mr. Knell, from Lieutenant-Colonel Sandwith's Drawings. Descriptive Pamphlets, 6d. each, may be had at the door of such exhibition. "Nothing can be more truthful, nothing more picturesque than the views of the principal Mosques or the picture of Calcutta."—Times.

THE GOLD FIELDS of AUSTRALIA.—The NEW MOVING PANORAMA, painted from Sketches made on the spot by [illegible] New Scenery by [illegible] EXHIBITION DAILY at Three and Eight, next the Polytechnic. Among the Subjects are—Port Phillip Heads—Melbourne—Geelong—Sydney—Parramatta Heads—Mudgee—Bathurst—Mount Alexander—The Road to the Diggings—The Mountains—Summerhill Creek—Ophir—Encampment of 10,000 Diggers by Moonlight. The descriptive Lecture is given at Three and Eight, by Mr. Frost, who resided many years in Australia. Admission, 1s., Central Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 6d. At Twelve, Three, and Eight o'clock, during the holidays.

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THE GREAT METROPOLITAN EXHIBITION OF POULTRY, PIGEONS and RABBITS will take place in the spacious GALLERIES of the BAZAAR, BAKER-STREET and PORTMAN-STREET, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of JANUARY.—Admittance, First Day, January 16th, 5s.; Children under twelve 2s. 6d. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 1s. each. Open from day light till 7m in the evening

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of the UNIVERSITY of LONDON.—During the ensuing holidays the studies of one of the classes in DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL will be arranged with the view of preparing the pupils for the above Examination.

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DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, near London. Conducted by Mr. FLETCHER and Mr. C. C. [illegible] B.A. Fellow of University College, London, and formerly Professor of [illegible] Literature in the Lancashire Independent College. Richard Fletcher, Esq. C. F. MASON

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It may be accepted as some test of the efficiency of the system that the objects aimed at are realised, that not the pupils only, but even those of sufficient age to become candidates, to the satisfaction of the last Matriculation Examination of the University of London.

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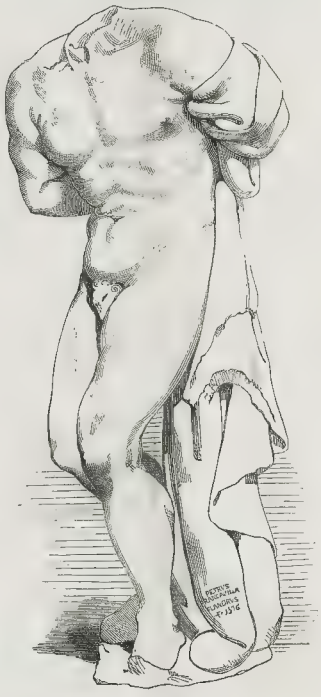
MARBLE STATUES FOUND IN WINDSOR FOREST.

(Continued from page 30.)

must have lain in their hiding-place during a considerable time—five-and-twenty or thirty years at least; and the probability is that they have been there much longer. The very absence of any record of their removal would show that they have long been out sight of and forgotten. The *Times*, we think, is a little premature when it states:—"We believe it will be found that these statues formed part of the exterior decorations of the once famous 'Royal Cottage,' and were removed and hastily thrown aside in consequence of some sudden whim of George IV." It is hardly to be supposed that the casting away of these ponderous blocks of marble, weighing in the whole some twenty tons, could have been done within our generation 'so hastily," and, as a matter of whim or chance. It is not likely that George IV., though his taste was not of the highest order, would have consented to "throw away" works of the kind we are now speaking of, and all by the same artist. Since the above suggestion appeared in the *Times*, the columns of the same journal have given a letter from a correspondent, who states that these statues were removed, some years ago, in artillery waggons, from the British Museum, by order of George IV. The statement is one which, if true, is capable of verification. The national institution in question is closed for the present week for the Christmas; but will re-open next week, when here will be an opportunity of investigating all the circumstances.

APOLLO



FRAGMENT.

SPRING.

THE NEW GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, LANCASTER.—(SEE PAGE 30.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office 198 Strand in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 603.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1853. [SIXPENCE.

THE WINE DUTIES.

NOBODY seems to care greatly for the repeal of the Malt-tax. It is highly productive, and as little burdensome as any tax can well be. Added to this it is a tax which concerns ourselves alone, and does not bring us into collision with the "foreigner." In this respect it is very different from the duty on foreign wines, which brings us into direct commercial hostility with our nearest and most powerful neighbour.

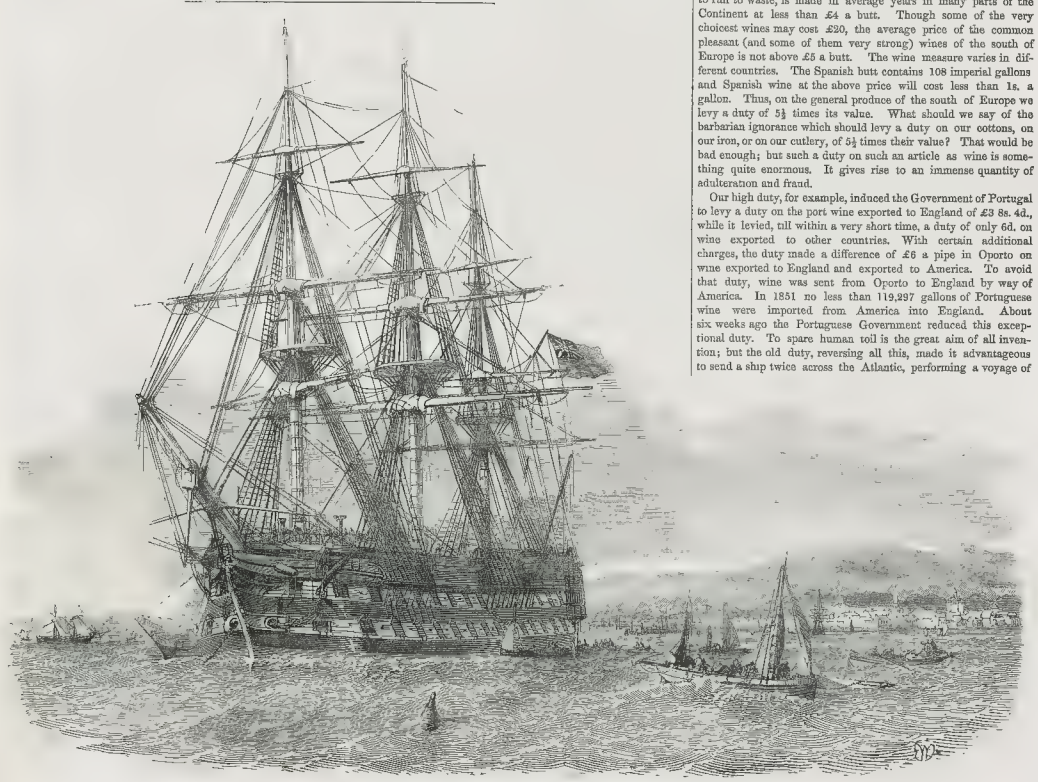
The new Emperor of the French has a decided tendency towards Free-trade, and as he has caused himself to be declared and accepted the sole maker and unmaker of commercial treaties on behalf of the French nation, it becomes the obvious interest of this country to encourage him in the development of a Free-trade policy, by the removal, as far as practicable, of all unnecessary impediments to a freer commercial intercourse between the two nations. Foremost amongst these impediments is the heavy duty levied upon the import of French wine—that great agricultural staple of our neighbours. If it can be proved that not only has the tax been the cause of national jealousy and animosity—perhaps of wars—but that it is actually less productive at the present time than it was in periods when our wealth and our population were less, there will, we conceive, be ample justification for a re-consideration of the whole subject by this country. We entered fully into these two branches of the inquiry in an article published in this Journal on the 31st of July last. There are, however, some other points—less obvious perhaps—but equally important, which have since that period been brought prominently before the public, and which it is expedient to remember, now that a new Government is in office, and that the French Emperor is more than ever disposed to cultivate and extend his commercial relations with the great, and let us hope wise, nation that first set the world the example of Free-trade.

In England wine is an expensive luxury; in France it is the daily drink of the very poorest of the poor. A few years ago it was customary, and, probably, is yet so in the South, to keep in the hall of every respectable house or tavern, a large jug containing the wine of the country, which it was the duty of one of the servants to replenish when empty. From that jug every person about the house was at liberty to drink at all times as much as he pleased. Like a fountain placed by a pious Mussulman at the way-side, it supplied delightful refreshment to weary travellers. A similar custom obtains in other wine-growing countries; and in many of them wine is so cheap in abundant years, that it is of less value than the casks necessary to contain it. Quantities of it are allowed to run to waste, or the ripe and luscious grapes are given to the cattle. A liquid so precious and so difficult to be procured in England, is the produce of the whole of Europe south of 48 degrees latitude, and of a portion to the north of that line. Almost every country has its own peculiar vintage. To enumerate the sorts or calculate the quantity made would be quite impracticable. The English people are only acquainted with a few French, Portuguese, Spanish, and German wines. As to the quantity, the empire of Austria alone, which we never hear of as a wine-growing country, is said to produce the enormous quantity of 600,000,000 gallons; and in France it is pretty well ascertained that, in 1850, upwards of 900,000,000 gallons were made.

Wine has been almost as long known as man himself. Noah, soon after the Deluge, planted a vineyard; and never since has the use of wine been forgotten. From the beginning of history wine and bread have been the chief objects of the husbandman's care: they have been united at all festivities; they have been made holy by religion; and they are still the chief sustenance of many millions of human beings. To all the peasantry of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and a great part of Austria, wine is no more a luxury than bread; it is to them a staff of life. For us, who can get but little of it, it is merely a cordial—a restorative and a medicine. There is no reason, except taxation, why, with such a neighbour as France, so ready to trade with us, it should not be an article of daily diet.

The present duty is 5s. 6d. per gallon on all wines—the richest and the poorest—except Cape wine, which is undrinkable and chiefly used to adulterate other wines, and is admitted at a duty of 2s. 9d. Excellent wine, such as is allowed in abundant years to run to waste, is made in average years in many parts of the Continent at less than £4 a butt. Though some of the very choicest wines may cost £20, the average price of the common pleasant (and some of them very strong) wines of the south of Europe is not above £5 a butt. The wine measure varies in different countries. The Spanish butt contains 108 imperial gallons and Spanish wine at the above price will cost less than 1s. a gallon. Thus, on the general produce of the south of Europe we levy a duty of 5½ times its value. What should we say of the barbarian ignorance which should levy a duty on our cottons, on our iron, or on our cutlery, of 5½ times their value? That would be bad enough; but such a duty on such an article as wine is something quite enormous. It gives rise to an immense quantity of adulteration and fraud.

Our high duty, for example, induced the Government of Portugal to levy a duty on the port wine exported to England of £3 8s. 4d., while it levied, till within a very short time, a duty of only 6d. on wine exported to other countries. With certain additional charges, the duty made a difference of £6 a pipe in Oporto on wine exported to England and exported to America. To avoid that duty, wine was sent from Oporto to England by way of America. In 1851 no less than 119,297 gallons of Portuguese wine were imported from America into England. About six weeks ago the Portuguese Government reduced this exceptional duty. To spare human toil is the great aim of all invention; but the old duty, reversing all this, made it advantageous to send a ship twice across the Atlantic, performing a voyage of



EMIGRATION FROM THE ISLE OF SKYE.—"THE HERCULES" IN THE HARBOUR OF CAMPBELTON.—(SEE PAGE 42.)

7000 leagues when one of 400 would suffice. Before port wine is allowed to leave Portugal for an English market, it is, by direction of the Government, and under the monopoly of a company, coloured, strengthened, and fortified, mixed with elderberry juice, brandy, and the unfermented juice of the grape. It is more than wine when it leaves Portugal, and before it reaches the English consumer, it undergoes other manipulations, which often leave it with scarcely a trace of its original qualities.

A pipe of port wine is sometimes compounded in London of 50 gallons of elder, 60 gallons of Cape Pontac, paying a duty of only 2s. 9d., 5 to 10 gallons of British brandy, and cider added to keep the cask full, till all the ingredients are well blended together. Eight pipes of port wine of 115 gallons each, which can be sold for £70 a pipe, are manufactured at an expense of £401, out of the following materials: 2 pipes of Beni Carlos, at £38 a pipe; 230 gallons of Figueras, costing £90; a pipe and a half of Cape Pontac, costing £48; a pipe and a half of good port, £109; a pipe of common port, £63; 20 gallons of mountain, £11 8s. 7d.; washings of brandy-casks, elderberries, salt of tartar, gum-dragon, &c., in proportion; costing in all £401, including the payment of duties for 8 pipes of duty-paid port-wine, which are then worth £560. The revenue and the wine-drinkers are both defrauded by such concoctions.

England has other "vineyards" altogether her own. The above dishonest manufacture is carried on in secret vaults in Thames-street and other parts of the town. But the manufacture of British wines—of British port, of British sherry, and of British champagne—is carried on openly by about twenty licensed manufacturers, and with no fraud either on the public or on the revenue. In Ropemaker-street, in Bishopsgate, and in Pear-tree-street, and other crowded parts of the metropolis, our "vineyards" flourish. How different they are from the sunny slopes of Spain or Portugal, from the umbrageous vales of Italy, and from the vine-covered plains of France, we need not stop to describe. The great principle of division of labour, so essential to well-being in each nation, is in truth common to all society; and its operations are impeded by taxes, which drive a certain class of traders to manufacture wine in vaults and cellars and factories, of nobody knows what ingredients.

The British wine manufacture, exclusive of all the untold abominations practised in darkness by private dealers, produces about 600,000 gallons annually, equal to a tenth part of the wine we import. One gentleman, as we learn from the late Parliamentary investigation, has no less than 2000 customers on his books for the wine made in London. This gentleman, it appears, is by no means the largest manufacturer. Another gentleman has a stock of a million gallons of this kind of wine, worth £250,000, stored somewhere in the metropolis. The British plan has one convenience—it manufactures under one roof imitations of all kinds of wine. They are conveniently made, too, all about an equal strength; and with something like the conjunction of a Dibbler, our manufacturers can draw out of one and the same vat, various kinds of wines, imparting, as they draw it, the peculiar flavour they wish it to bear. Various fruits give it the desired taste. To make champagne, French grapes, however, are employed, which is one mode of encouraging at once the growth of foreign produce and home industry, while the wine duties are evaded. The wine which comes from the Cape of Good Hope, and is so nauseous that nobody will drink it of itself, is a principal ingredient in making British port and British sherry; and, to give British port the genuine flavour, sometimes Portuguese grapes are used, and the bottoms of the elderberry-adulterated wine of the Oporto Company.

The price of British port and sherry to the trade is 5s. a gallon; and it can be retailed at 1s. 2d. or 1s. 3d. a bottle. British champagne is sold to the trade at a guinea a dozen. In consequence of their comparative cheapness, the use of these wines is extending very much; and since 1833, when the duty on home-made sweets was abolished, the quantity annually manufactured has increased from 148,849 to 600,000 gallons. In such a trade there is no fraud; but it furnishes the materials for great frauds. The manufacture is quite legal, and so is the sale. British ports and British sherries—some of the materials of which pay duties, while others pay none, and which are worth 1s. 2d. per bottle—are very often sold, as the produce of Spain or Portugal, at the price of 3s. or 4s. a bottle. Chemistry extracts the most delicious scents from the most offensive substances, and British wine, manufactured by chemical rules, may be as wholesome as the foreign product; but, at least, it would be fair to the foreigner, consistent with the spirit of Free-trade, and honest towards John Bull, were he allowed to choose between the foreign and the home product on equal terms. To encourage native industry is extremely laudable; and the manufacturers of British wine tell us that their peculiar industry could not be practised were the wine duties greatly reduced or abolished. They admit, therefore, that a great quantity of foreign wine would then be imported; and, as all the wine imported would be paid for by the produce of British industry, the question is, whether spinning and weaving in Manchester, smelting and forging in Birmingham and Sheffield, and the general well-being of the country, would not be promoted by the abolition of the wine duties?

There is another question just now of very great importance. Every Christian nation ought to be interested in the prosperity and happiness of every other nation. Every country suffers at all times, in a variety of ways, from the ignorance and political debasement of its neighbours. In England we have lately been led to fear that the prejudices of our nearest ally might be operated on to such an extent as to hurt war on our shores. What right have we to expect from our neighbours co-operation or aid, when we cut off, as far as we can, all the friendly relations of commerce with them, by levying a duty on their chief produce of five-and-a-half times its value? How can we reproach them with political turpitude, when we set them such a bad example? One enormous duty on wine is equally contrary to common sense and political principles. It stops exchange, it stops division of labour, it stops the growth of society, it stops the progress of knowledge, and continues those long-descended enmities of race and nation which it ought to be the mission of Christianity and the aim of civilisation to extinguish.

THOMAS WEIGHT, THE MANCHESTER PRISON PHILANTHROPIST. In the Sketch of Mr Wright, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, it was omitted to be stated that the Portrait is from a Daguerreotype by Mr. G. Stanley Bent, of Newmarket-lane, Manchester.

FIRST WINDMILL ERECTED IN NATAL.—Mr. Anderson, the engineer, has lately completed for Mr Henning this mill, which is beautifully situated at Natal, and commands a fine view of the harbour, and the Indian Ocean; it can be seen for many miles out, and will, doubtless, be looked for by masters of vessels, as a beacon. Upon the first trial of the mill, all parts of the mach nery were fully tested, and worked well; but a little after the breeze suddenly changing, power ful grinding for the remainder of the afternoon, but enabled the engineer to show the sure and ready action of the break while he took in the sail.

CITY OF LONDON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—The members of this society, which was finally closed on December 31, are about to present a testimonial to their secretary, Mr. George Stacy, for the zeal and ability with which he has laboured for the interests of the institution during the twenty-seven years of its existence. £200 has been subscribed towards the fund for the above purpose, and another £100 is confidently looked for.

WESTERN HARBOURS. There has been presented to Parliament, within the last few days, the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the merits of the western harbours of Ireland for the purpose of Transatlantic communication. Appended to the report are some very useful explanatory maps of the coast.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday

Everybody knows—and good care has been taken to let them know that Russia has acknowledged France as an Empire, and Louis Napoleon as an Emperor; but everybody does not know what more there has been taken to prevent their knowing—that the recognition was made nearly three weeks ago, but, in terms and with conditions so unsatisfactory to Louis Napoleon, that the matter was kept quiet while the offensive passages were being discussed, and the difficulties resolved; in which, we see, he has proved successful. The other powers who hung back have now come forward, and all goes swimmingly. *Sa Majesté* is gay as a lark, and the gossips entertain us with a thousand anecnotes, *plus ou moins vraies*, of his private proceedings

All combine in wishing for an Empress; for it is a positive fact apart from the tales of the gossips—that an extreme laxity of morals pervades the Court, and that many women decline to appear there, solely for that reason. The *salons* still ring with details of the proceedings at Compiegne; and though, doubtless, there is much of exaggeration in all this, that there were strong grounds for censure there is not the slightest doubt. The difficulty of finding an Empress, however, is not yet resolved

We were promised, for the advent of the year, the most brilliant *fête* pubble, private, and official The promise still awaits fulfilment. *Fêtes* there are, but not in the number that were announced in any of these circles; they are few and far between; and the dancing world seems to find considerable difficulty in getting under way. On Sunday, the pet day here for all galeties, the Princess Mathilde gave a grand ball, the invitations for which were thus couched: "Son Altesse Impériale la Princesse Mathilde M—— de venir passer la soirée," &c. On the same night a brilliant reception, principally attended by the Faubourg St. Germain, took place at the magnificent hotel of Madame de Castellane. The ball at the Tuileries, the Senate, and that announced for Saturday, at the Hôtel de Ville, are the great *fêtes* of the moment.

The theatres present nothing new of any great interest.

At the Français, *Louise de Signorelles*, by Mdlle. Rachel, has a moderate success

At the Italiens, "Ernani" appears, under the title of "Il Proscritto," why, or wherefore, nobody seems to know. It is a subject of remark, that Mdlle. Cruvelli, while constantly displaying all the evidences of the talent she really possesses, frequently shows a carelessness and want of study in the performance of her parts, anything but favourable to herself, or flattering to her audience. We all know the old saying, of the bird that can sing and won't sing. We hope Mdlle Cruvelli will not force the public to remind her of the conclusion. With such resources as she possesses, the least she can be expected to do is to exercise them, and give full scope to her natural abilities.

The Vaudeville has two new pieces—"Le Baromètre des Amours," and a sufficiently amusing one, entitled, "Alexandre chez Apelles," which has nothing to do with Alexander or Apelles, but with a class *de tout ce qu'il y a de plus sucrerie de même temps*. The heroine is played with much spirit by the pretty and *spirituelle* Mdlle. Farquell, who, some years since, had such a success at our St. James's. The ending of the piece is, however, somewhat lame, and spoils the *ensemble* of the thing.

The "Revue," which follows "Les Violettes et les Abeilles," has some of the most irresistibly comic scenes that it is possible to imagine There is one so horribly, grotesquely graphical, between three porteuses, who play in the Pont Neuf, that it equals hardly a creature in Macbeth's witches, mounting from the ridiculous to the sublime, from the force of passion and expression, vile and base as the passion and expression are. The *charge* of the death-struggle of Victor Séjour's "Richard III.," in which the hunchback is made to splatter "Auvergnat!" as one of those scenes, of which the intense absurdity becomes ludicrous beyond description, nothing can give any idea of the effect of this scene; it must be witnessed to conceive the effect

The Gaieté is preparing for the long promised representation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." with the *élite* of its *troupe*, and has just engaged Mdlle. Dinah, the youngest sister of Mdlle. Rachel, to make her debut in the part of *Eva*—a child-like part, which, in the small talent in the theatrical world, in which the chances of success of the *débutante* are already matters of speculation.

A collection is being made of the works of Napoleon I., for publication, by a commission delegated by the Comité Historique, who are to class and arrange them according to their styles and subjects.

The Prince Napoleon has refused to accept the picker of five-and-twenty men, accorded to each of the immediate members of the Imperial family

The extraordinary mildness of the weather continues to be such that it appears as though autumn were only giving place to spring without the intervention of winter. Even the cabmen declare that the summer fruits are actually ripening; and even here, the lilac and other spring flowering shrubs have large flower-buds. As is generally the case in such seasons, much sickness prevails; typhus fever, smallpox, and influenza are peculiarly active

An interruption in the diplomatic relations of France with Russia which a few days ago seemed inevitable, has been averted by the prudence and forbearance of Louis Napoleon. It appears that one at least of the great Northern Powers refused to give the new Emperor the customary appellation of *Monsieur mon Frere* in the letters to be presented by its Minister. The Russian Envoy in Paris, M. de Kisseleff, having communicated to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs the omission from his credentials of this expression of equality commonly used by one Sovereign to another, the French Cabinet positively determined to refuse to submit to what Louis Napoleon considered a slight, if not an insult. M. de Kisseleff was represented that the expressions "Sire" and "Your Majesty," which were employed, were the same as the Russian Cabinet had uniformly addressed to Louis Philippe, and which were accepted by the Ministers of that Sovereign. Louis Napoleon and his Ministers refused to receive the Russian Envoy, and M. de Kisseleff himself fully expected that his duties in Paris would be brought to an unpleasant term anticipated. The matter was the more serious, as the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors had purposely deferred presenting their credentials, in pursuance of an understanding between these three great Powers to acknowledge the Emperor confidently, or not at all. They had resolved that, if an objection were taken to the form of the recognition adopted by any one of them, it would suspend the act of recognition by all the rest Some of the minor Powers of Germany were prepared to follow the example of Austria and Prussia

But there were other, and perhaps more powerful reasons why Louis Napoleon should take counsel from his prudence, rather than from his resentment. The excessive speculations of the last few weeks upon the Paris Bourse, the increasing amount of defaulters, and the depressed state of the public mind, rendered it probable that the abrupt departure of the Russian Envoy, and a suspension of diplomatic intercourse with the Great Powers, would be followed by a financial panic, and possibly by a commercial revolution. It is hinted that there is at least one man in the Council of Louis Napoleon's Ministers whom any sudden depreciation of public and industrial securities would have plunged into total ruin. Add to this that the Empire of pence and of the industrial conquests inaugurated by the Emperor's speech at Bordeaux is publicly dependent for its realisation upon the maintenance of public confidence and the price of French Rentes. After an interval of anxious consideration, Louis Napoleon decided to act from policy rather than from feeling, and to receive the Russian credentials against the advice of some of his Ministers. The Court equipages were hastily ordered out, and at the late hour of four in the afternoon, M. de Kisseleff was ushered into the State apartments of the Palace. Louis Napoleon is said to be excessively mortified at the affront to which fiscal and financial necessity has alone compelled him to submit, and there are people who hint that his resentment will be implacable.

The Austrian and Prussian Ministers presented their credentials on Tuesday morning, so that the forms of diplomatic intercourse are now established between the French empire and all the states of Europe. The King of Prussia addresses the Emperor as "Monsieur mon frere," and this was the form observed in the letters of the Austrian Emperor. A curious circumstance, that even the Pope, whose capital is occupied by a French army, suspended his recognition of the Emperor of the French until he had certain points from Louis Napoleon to be pursued

Mr Rives, the American Minister, the Minister of Saxony, and the Turkish Ambassador have received their letters of credence from the Emperor

The Empress is reported to be in the family way. The Duchess of Montpensier is a daughter

A few days ago M. Dupin demanded an audience of the Emperor, to beseech him to accord a delay beyond the period which he had fixed for the sale of the Orleans property, which was graciously accorded. He has obtained the object of his interview. M. Dupin made his new affidavit, finally refusing to accept the place of Procureur-Imperial at the Court of Cassation, which has for some time past been kept vacant, in the hope that this eminent statesman would condescend to accept it.

A hostile meeting took place on Wednesday, between Count Niewerkerque, Director of the Museum, and Count Edgar Ney. The meeting has its principal interest in the fact of both being intimates of the Elysee. The name of a lady is said to be mixed up in the affair

The bandy continue to be depressed, and there is a want of confidence in the Money Market, which unfavourably influences commercial affairs

SPAIN

A new decree upon the liberty of the press has appeared The press is to be allowed to discuss all political subjects, with the exception of two, viz., "the monarchy, and, as its symbol, the unquestionable legitimacy of the throne of Isabella II." and secondly, "the representative principle fundamentally considered—i. e., the right of the nation to interfere in the affairs of government in the manner that the laws may determine." The Government and Royal decree, instead of abolishing the publication of any number of a political journal On the other hand, the qualifications of responsible editors and pecuniary guarantees are lowered. The general tendency of the new regulations is to put the press pretty much as it was before the April decrees were issued. Trial by jury is now done away with, and the former system of sending such cases before a tribunal of judges and First Instance is substituted for it It appears to be the conviction of the Ministers that the jury system is in no shape applicable for Spain. Upon the whole the new decree has given satisfaction to the public, manifesting a willingness to permit a wider range for discussion than that which is now permitted. The principle, however, of enacting laws affecting the rights of a nation by Royal decree, instead of submitting such grave questions to the consideration of the representatives of the people is essentially vicious. When a Ministry can make and abrogate laws at pleasure, the freedom of the press becomes a mere mockery

PORTUGAL

The newly-elected Cortes assembled on the 2nd instant. The tariff has been simplified, but the reductions are slight, and disappoint the expectations of those who looked for the adoption of a system of Free trade. It was generally believed in Portugal that the Government of Lord Derby intended to follow up the malt and hop-duty reductions by reducing the duty on wines; and it is said that the Portuguese Ministers held out a threat to the protected manufactures of the duties upon English manufactured articles until they could secure reciprocity in England, and obtain an assurance that no reduction will be made in French wines without admitting those of Portugal. Wool, cotton, cassimeres, cassenets, &c. plain, figured, or coloured—shall pay 60 reis per lb. with 30 per cent tank-note tax for railways, and three per cent emoluments, the additional twelve per cent being taken off; and that twelve per cent reduction in most articles to be the only reduction made. In cotton goods the alteration is very slight. Hardware, crockery, and glass have in some instances been considerably reduced. Ministers have declined to accept of direct contribution.

The Duke of Saldanha has stated to the Cortes that the dispute about the *Gerard Lee* affair, which was referred to the arbitration of the President of the French Republic, had been decided in favour of Portugal. He also announced that the Queen had recognised the new Emperor, and accredited a Minister to the Imperial Court.

ITALY.

M. Madiai has sunk under his long and cruel imprisonment by the Tuscan Government. A private letter says:—

"The husband Madiai, less strong in body, and less vigorous in mind, than his wife, but not less constant in his faith, expired a few days ago in captivity. It is satisfactory to know that, within a short time of his departure, he received a visit of M. Colomb, a Swiss pastor, who administered to him the consolations of that faith for which he died; and that the unceasing efforts of the Romish priests to obtain his recantation entirely failed. The trials and virtue of martyrdom are not common in this age, for the greater liberty of professing the truth has lessened the danger and the honour of adhering to it."

GERMANY.

The Poor-laws gave rise to an animated debate in the first Prussian Chamber, on the 5th inst. Minister Von Manteuffel declared it as their fixed opinion that alms are the prolific seeds of pauperism, and that Legislative provision for the destitute is practically the greatest cruelty towards the poorer classes, because it encourages selfishness, prudence, and energetic labour, which alone can secure from destitution They overruled not an amendment but an abolition of Poor-laws. The Chamber moved that the Ministry be requested to bring in a Poor-bill this session, which the debate will not fail to excite public interest.

In consequence of the expected meeting of sovereigns in Hanover, parsuant to the September treaty, such large quantities of produce and wares are being imported, that the Custom-house warehouses are overfilled, and the railroads cannot deliver all the bales and barrels accumulating on their premises.

From Vienna we hear that the state of siege was not repealed on New Year's-day, as was expected. It is doubtful whether there is any intention at all of formally abrogating the supremacy of military jurisdiction in the Austrian capital, though, in fact, the military authorities have transferred the power in favour of the civil ones, and given back to the civil officials. While the north of Germany is enjoying quite spring weather, in Austria and Hungary the Waag, Gran, and Save are frozen over, and the Lake Balaton bears of late years increasing Austria is increasing its army. Large bodies of troops are being marched into the Austrian territory bordering upon Montenegro.

DENMARK.

The Duke of Augustenburg has definitively sold his estates in Schleswig and Holstein for half a million sterling. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has standfastly refused to accede to the treaty for regulating the succession in Denmark and the Duchies With reference to the petition to the ex-Danish Diet in favour of the widow and children of the Schleswig Holstein army, it is assumed that the king of Denmark would not sell to establish a fund of £10,000 a year for the relief of such widows and infants. This is the consequence of a duke. The land estate has been entered into no engagement that the fund shall ever be distributed

PERSIA

The sentence of death passed on the brother of the Shah of Persia, for having been concerned in the assassination of the Ambassador, on the intercession of the Ambassador of England, been commuted into exile

HAVANNAH.

Intelligence has been received at the Admiralty that her Majesty's ship *Pesta*, 26, Captain C. B. Hamilton, was at Havannah on the 10th ult. and had been—all well—for a month at anchor, with other ships, under his orders, were cruising in the neighbourhood. Considerable excitement prevailed in Havannah, owing to a British squadron, Pantaloon, Lawrence—he had received a packet from the island of Nevis, and sent into safety at Havannah having contrived to make her escape, and take refuge on board the *Pesta*. Application had been made by the British Government for the release of the vessel, but in vain. The poor woman, Fanny Lawrence, and her children had been sent into safety the marks of the most savage flogging were evident on her back when she was landed at the ship. The *Pesta* was under the guns of the batteries, and surrounded by the Spanish fleet, but her gallant captain would not listen to any proposal for giving her back to her inhuman masters; and was ready to take under the protection of the British flag

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The *Australian* steamer has brought advices from the Cape up to the 30th November, ten days later than the news brought by the *Harbinger*. The Gaika tribes on the eastern frontier had declared war, and committed depredations with parties of Kaffirs concealed in their ranks. Governor Cathcart had arrived at the Orange sovereignty with 600 men, and had issued a proclamation declaring that every Kaffir found in arms, or in any other case, or tribe who should appear in arms, to resist the Queen's lawful authority. The enemy, however, has not prepared in some districts, and has made successful inroads, so that time is evidently what they have to be at an end. The news from Australia had caused a rise in all the export markets. Several vessels were laid on for Melbourne, and many respectable persons there had written home as well supplied with provisions, implements, &c., for a trip to the diggings.

INDIA

The following telegraphic message has been received in anticipation of the Overland Mail, dated

"TRIESTE, January 12.

"The steamer *Ariel* arrived this morning, with the Calcutta mail of the 8th of December

"Pegu was taken on the 21st of November, and will be annexed

"The campaign may be considered at an end, unless the Burmese Government should invade our new territory, which they will probably do. In such a case we should march on Ava

"The North-Western frontier is quiet

"Calcutta exchange firm, at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 1d

"The supply of money for commerce abundant."

"From China we hear that the insurrection gains ground."

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD-DIGGINGS.

The arrival of the *Australian* mail-steamer at Plymouth, with 600 ounces of gold, valued at £600,000, created great animation throughout the city on Tuesday. In addition to the gold brought on freight, there was said to be £200,000 in the hands of passengers. The *Australian* brought home one of the heaviest mails ever brought by one vessel

The son of Lieut. Bernard, commanding H.M.'s ship Hero, who has also the charge of the Royal Victoria Nugget, presented to her Majesty, by the Government of Melbourne. It is a large piece of solid gold, weighing 28 lb. 4 oz., and was found in the Buninyong diggings

We learn from Sydney that the gold fields in that colony are improving, and are yielding as the winter ceases. Large quantities of gold were conveyed in almost daily from north, south, and west. The Turon is believed at Sydney to be the richest gold field in the world. The northern gold field

at Bengara has not been fully tried, but promises well: a party of four obtained 200 ounces in less than six weeks, which gave them about £25 each a week, after [illegible] all expenses. At the gold mines, twenty-eight miles from Adelaide, about 4[illegible] people were at work, gathering, it is said, from 2 oz. to 8 oz. [illegible] each. The deposit is of a similar quality, and realises the same price as at Melbourne. Rents at Adelaide have not risen, the run being still for the established gold fields, especially Bendigo.

The colony of Victoria is indubitably the richest gold field in the world. The amount of gold brought into Melbourne up to August last was estimated at 1,770,000 ounces. Since that time there have been brought down by Government and private [illegible] from Mount Alexander and Ballarat, [illegible]6,193 ounces. The Legislative Council estimate the present weekly yield of gold, taking the last three months as a criterion, at 80,000 ounces, which, at 70s. an ounce, gives a gross annual sum of £14,560,000.

The *Melbourne Argus* of September [illegible]7th says:—

In the first four weeks of the [illegible] seventy thousand ounces have been conveyed from [illegible] the unknown quantities brought away by private p[illegible] the diggers. Perhaps an average yield of one hundred and twenty [illegible] ounces weekly would [illegible] be an [illegible] At all [illegible] is perfectly [illegible] yield is constantly [illegible]

The estimate of £3 10s. an ounce is too low. Australian gold is said to be worth more than £4 per ounce, and therefore the weekly production of 120,000 ounces would amount in value to £480,000, or nearly £[illegible],000,000 sterling per annum; and this does not include the gold obtained at Adelaide. There is every prospect of an increase of even this enormous amount. The *Argus* adds:—

[illegible] without limit [illegible] they are wor[illegible] appear, and [illegible] to labour in them with energy and perseverance [illegible] the plain and practical facts upon which English workmen can found a safe judgment as to the wisdom of [illegible]ing their fortunes at the diggings.

Great inconvenience is experienced at Melbourne for want of house accommodation. The population is swelled by the arrival of thousands of immigrants from England, while the carpenters, stonemasons, and bricklayers, who would otherwise be employed in building for their accommodation, were off to the diggings to earn an ounce of gold a week, and to become their own masters. It is suggested that our builders would do well to send out houses in frame.

At Sydney the demand for labour is increasing. Shipwrights are getting 15s. a day; labourers on wharfs are paid 11s. a day and three [illegible] of grog; printers have [illegible] and 1s. 6d. an hour over-time. All descriptions of building mechanics [illegible] quarrymen, brickmakers, sawyers, and rough [illegible] are just the [illegible] to do well at the diggings; they can stand the bush privation, and handling a pick or shovel is second nature to them.

The once brilliant Ballarat diggings are again resuming their former prestige. The escort from Ballarat brought down 503 ounces 16 dwts., having left no less than [illegible] ounces 11 dwts. at Geelong.

The despatch of Sir J. Pakington, directing the gold revenue to be placed under the control of the Legislative Council, gave great satisfaction to the colonists. The Government has proposed a measure for levying an export duty of half a crown an ounce on gold; but it remains to be seen whether this proposal will meet the approval of the Council.

Provisions were dearer. The price of the 4 lb. loaf was raised to 2s., and a scarcity of flour was anticipated.

The following extracts from letters from a young man in Australia, to his mother in London, give a graphic account of the diggings:—

MELBOURNE, JUNE [illegible], 1852.

[illegible] diggings, with my stores, when, as we had [illegible] very little [illegible] thrown in our way by the continued wet weather, I sold off my [illegible] Melbourne, which I reached again on the 8th of the month. I sold flour, that I had given £3 per bag for, for £16; sugar, for which I had given 3d. per lb., at 1s. 6d., and so on. My two horses, cart, and harness cost me close on £60; I sold them for 31bs. 2½ozs. of gold, which, at £2 17s. per ounce was £110, the price agreed upon [illegible] buyers; but I brought the gold to Melbourne, and sold it at £3 3s. per ounce, so that they [illegible] me in £121, making about £40 by the transaction. But such a sum as £40 is not [illegible] much of here now, as gold-diggers think nothing frequently of giving £50 or £60 for a couple of two-horse flys to drive a wedding party about the town for two or three hours. There are one or two of these weddings here nearly every day, the party drive up one street and down another half the day, showing themselves off, and getting gradually drunk as the day advances. You would stare in London to see such a wedding, the whole party [illegible] perhaps, the bride and bridesmaids, smoking, and generally one, the [illegible] the party, leaning half over the back of the fly, black bottle in hand, inviting the [illegible] general to have a "nobbler." One of these weddings frequently costs the "happy bride," £300 or £400.

[illegible]

[illegible] king in from all countries now, and there is not accommodation for a tenth of [illegible] have to sleep in sheds, &c., who never knew anything but a feather-bed [illegible] cannot walk the streets of the city after dark [illegible] ht without having an open knife in my hand. Robberies a[illegible] with impunity, while the Legislative Council is debating whether [illegible] men 7s. 6d. or 7s. 9d. per day, when no man now will work under 10s., a[illegible] rapidly. There are marriage parties driving about every day, as I described [illegible] at the Botanical-gardens last Sunday, and there were diggers' wives promenading [illegible] dressed in silks, satins, velvets, feathers, and jewellery, who had [illegible]

There are about 1500 people arriving here every week; this number will soon be 2000; hitherto we have only had them from the surrounding colonies; the stream is now commencing in earnest from England. Everybody now is doing well that the weather will permit to do anything. In nearly every shop, such as a tailor's, there is a bill up with "thirty good hands wanted;" carpenters are advertised as being wanted, wages £1 per day; dressmakers and milliners in proportion, and more than they can do. Pastrycooks are making small fortunes from mere wedding-cakes, one about six or eight inches diameter costing £4 or £5: if it is £4 the digger throws down a £5 note, and takes a handful of gingerbread nuts as change. . . . . Melbourne is literally crowded with "new chums," who are at their wits'-end where to lay their heads. They stand with open mouths at the windows of the gold-brokers' shops, admiring the golden show; the window is generally set out [illegible] three or four glass vases filled with gold, large pieces of the same metal being placed [illegible] ding above a pound or so; the rest of the [illegible] filled up [illegible] of bank [illegible] All this, [illegible] a looking-glass, forms a very attractive sight to [illegible] of these windows must contain a value of from £5000 to £10,000. Land, [illegible] one in one of the [illegible] week [illegible] in town at [illegible] bringing £2,000 [illegible] The Government one is not yet in. Market prices last week: cauliflowers, 1s. each; cabbages, 1s.; potatoes, 12s. per cwt.; new ditto, 6d. per lb.; green peas, 1s. [illegible] per quart [illegible] turkeys, 20s. each; geese, the same; ducks, 12s. per pair; fowls, the same; eggs, [illegible] coming down; butter, 2s. 6d. per lb., also much lower than it has been, and [illegible] expected to be 1s. in the course of a month or so; pork and [illegible] d. per lb. English cheese, 2s. 6d.; milk (and water), 1s. 4d. per quart [illegible] watercresses, 1s. 6d.; radishes, 1s. per dozen; "three-pennyworth" of [illegible] house, £150. But I have no doubt that things will soon come more to a level.

RE-ELECTIONS.

CAVAN (Ireland).—Sir John Young, Bart., Chief Secretary for Ireland.

SOUTH WILTS.—Tuesday, Mr. S. Herbert, Secretary-at-War, was re-elected for the southern division of Wiltshire, without opposition.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.—Viscount Drumlanrig, Comptroller of the Household.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.—The Hon. F. W. Charteris, one of the Lords of the Treasury.

LIMERICK (County).—Mr. W. Monsell, Clerk of the Ordnance.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—Close of the eighth day's poll: Gladstone, 929; Perceval, 804; majority, 12[illegible]. Ninth Day: Up to half past four no return had been received in town by the committee of either candidate.

COLONIAL AND INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.—At a meeting of the council of this society, held on the 6th of January, 1853, it was resolved: "That the first object of the association is to extend the system of uniform penny postage, already in operation between the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, to the whole of the British colonies and possessions. The total amount of postal revenue derived from all the colonies does not exceed [illegible] a year. The whole, obviously, could not be sacrificed by the measure proposed; but it would be sound national policy to abandon even the whole to promote in so eminent a degree the commerce, education, freedom of communication, and friendly relations between the colonies and the mother country."

FIRES.—Within the last few days the metropolis has witnessed a very unusual number of fires. We subjoin most of them:—At a late hour on Saturday night, on the premises of Mr. Solomons, furniture dealer, Nos. 4[illegible] and 46, Holborn-hill; but owing to the timely aid afforded, it was confined to the counting-house on the first floor.—On Sunday [illegible] belonging to Mr. W[illegible] oil warehouse of Mr. Gardner being next [illegible] Morley's Hotel, running over the building, led [illegible] to fear [illegible] terrible conflagration would ensue. No damage, however, was done to the property of Mr. Gardner, nor yet to Morley's Hotel. The premises of Mr. Dowie, elastic boot and shoe maker, No. 455, have sustained some damage by water.—On Monday night, at the house of Mr. J. M. Clark, baker, No. 5[illegible], Essex-street, Kingsland-road, which destroyed the lower part of the [illegible] and seriously damaged the upper portion. Insured in Star office.—On Tuesday morning, the engines and firemen of the London Brigade [illegible] in active service at the Royal Tent, Silver-street, [illegible] about [illegible] o'clock, the back rooms on three floors, with their contents, were destroyed; most of the roof and other parts of the house and [illegible] seriously damaged. The landlord, Mr. Wilcox, is insured in the Monarch office. Two houses adjoining, Messrs. Haggs and Stratten, butchers, backs of houses [illegible] by water. The [illegible] insured. Cause of fire unknown.—Parliament-wharf, Messrs. Redford and Co.: lobbies on the wharf damaged by fire.—No. 9, Union-place, Tabernacle-square, Old-street: house of Mr. Rowlandson, paperhanger. The partition between shop and counting-house destroyed, [illegible] greatly damaged; and upper part of house and furniture by smoke. Cause unknown. Insured in the Royal Exchange and Monarch offices.—No. 1, Bell-alley, Golden-lane: house of Mr. Carter. Bed and bedding on first floor destroyed; from spark of a candle. Not insured.—10, Ray-street, Clerkenwell, slight damage to the house and furniture of Mr. Hilditch, bootmaker [illegible] back room. Not insured.—No. 51, White Horse-street, Cornwall-[illegible] beth: house of Mr. Lee, [illegible] frame maker. Front room [illegible] floor destroyed, and other damage. Not insured. Caused by a spark from the stove.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The *Magdalena* (Royal West India steam-ship), Capt. Vincent, arrived [illegible] on Saturday, having left St. Thomas' on [illegible] British coin, £10,000. [illegible] to [illegible] £1,700,000; and it was stated that [illegible] were on account of Mexican Dividend.

Soon after she arrived at her moorings, off Netley Abbey, she was visited by the Custom-house officers, with Mr. Weblin, the medical officer. Captain Vincent and Dr. Symons, having been put on their oath, declared that the *Magdalena* left St. Thomas' on the 21st Dec., with a doubtful bill of health; that, soon after leaving St. Thomas', the yellow fever broke out on board, and that eight persons had died, most of them of the fever. The last case of death from yellow fever happened on the 28th ult. That other deaths had taken place since that time, but not from fever; that the only person then ill on board was Mr. Brewer, the storekeeper, who broke his back from falling into a boat at St. Thomas'. The ship had been fumigated and ventilated in every possible manner. The invalids were mustered on the sponson, and they were declared to be convalescent. Pratique was given, and the mails and passengers were immediately sent ashore in boats, and the packet entered the dock next morning. Several persons had been attacked on board by fever, but had recovered; among them the commander, Captain Vincent. He was dangerously ill, and while lying sick he made an effort to go on duty during a gale of wind, and by that means shook off the fever and recovered. He is a fine powerful man, but his hair has turned completely grey during the last voyage. When he arrived out at St. Thomas' he heard of the death of his son (the youth who was saved from the *Amazon*), from yellow fever at the Bahamas. The news of young Vincent's death was brought to Southampton by the last ship, but his mother was not made acquainted with it on account of her ill state of health, and the melancholy task of revealing her loss to her has devolved upon her husband.

The yellow fever still rages in the West Indies. Among those who have died since the last advices are, Mr. Jones, of the *Dee*; the chief engineer of that ship; Mr. Osborn, second officer of the *Esk* (a nephew of Captain Chappell); Mr. Kergevan, fourth officer of the *Conway*; and the first and second engineers of the *Thames*.

The mortality on board her Majesty's ship *Dauntless*, from yellow fever, has also continued, and the deaths at the last date amounted to sixteen officers and sixty men. The *Dauntless* was at Barbadoes. All that were left of the crew were on shore in canvass tents.

The Admiralty have published the following return of officers who have died of yellow fever between Nov. 17 and December 6, belonging to that ship.

[illegible] A. Beale, lieutenant; A. Langstone, chief eng.; H. T. Nuttall, second master; W. W. H. Richards, assistant eng. 3rd class; C. Martin, assistant eng. 2nd class; R. M. Flood, sen. lieutenant; J. Crispin, midshipman; C. Kent, lieutenant; St. George C. S. Davis, assistant eng. 2nd class; E. Death, passed clerk.

The first boat which came ashore on Saturday from the *Magdalena* was beset by a crowd of poor men, women, and children, and wringing of hands and exclamations of joy were plentiful as the names of those that were dead and those that were alive were mentioned.

THE CONVICT KIRWAN, AND THE NEW CHARGE.

Ireland, and, indeed, the United Kingdom, have recently been made acquainted with the trial at Dublin of a painter named Kirwan, for the murder of his wife, under very singular circumstances, in "Ireland's Eye," when he was found guilty, and sentenced to death. Much controversy has arisen as to the justice of the verdict, and meetings to debate the point have been held. In the end, the culprit received a reprieve from death, and was ordered for transportation for life, which sentence would have been carried into effect, but from serious illness preventing his removal. In the mean time, a new and almost as monstrous a supposition has arisen, regarding another supposed murder. It seems that Kirwan allowed a widow, named Boyer, £40 per annum, in order to stop any inquiries regarding pictures and other property which her husband had given or lent to Kirwan; and on his sentence being made known, the widow was induced to come forward, for fear of losing her annuity, and this had led to the following charges:—

A new indictment in the case of Mrs. Downes Boyer against W. B. Kirwan and others, for conspiring to rob and murder W. D. Boyer, a miniature painter. It appears that in 1836 Mr. Boyer resided with his wife at No. 4, Middle Mountjoy-street, and that they lived on terms of perfect mutual affection. Mr. Boyer was a miniature-painter, and had a collection of valuable pictures and works of art. He became acquainted with Kirwan in May, 1836, and frequently invited him to his house; and at this period Kirwan resided in Parnell-place, and also occupied two top rooms in South King-street, as anatomical draughtsman, but was principally occupied in colouring the Ordnance survey maps. About October, 1836, he induced Mr. Boyer to pay a visit to his house, and afterwards to reside with him; and his father and himself, together with two sisters (one of whom has since died), it is alleged, entered into a conspiracy to destroy the life of the old artist, then upwards of sixty, and to get possession of his property. When Mr. Boyer had been about three weeks residing with Kirwan (who during this period endeavoured, by every means, to alienate him from his wife), the latter persuaded the old man to consent to hand all his property, to the amount of £3000, over to him; and these were transferred to Kirwan's house in Parnell place, subsequently to Fleet-street, and thence to D'Olier-street. The manner in which the property was removed from Mountjoy-street is very remarkable. Kirwan and several companions proceeded at one or two o'clock in the morning to the residence of Mrs. Boyer, to which they gained admission on the plea that they had been sent by her husband; the lady and her servant girl were locked up in one of the apartments, and the house was completely gutted of every article of value. For this offence Kirwan was tried before the Recorder, and was acquitted on a technical point of law. At this time Kirwan had several young men in his employment to colour maps, &c., whom he could not always pay for so doing. In the year 1837 fresh proceedings were threatened, but which were compromised, a deed of separation executed, and an annuity of £40 settled upon her, which has been regularly paid by Mr. Vincent, her solicitor; but from this period, in fact for several months antecedent to it, Mrs. Boyer had never been able to see or hear anything respecting her husband.

About this time, it is also asserted, that he seduced the servant girl who was in the house; and likewise a female connected with a highly respectable family, whom he abandoned and left in a very destitute condition in Holyhead. This girl was since in Dublin, and died in a wretched condition a short time since. Immediately on Kirwan's departure this unfortunate young woman became ill, and was confined to her bed for seven months; and it was generally believed, that her ill health was occasioned by recourse having been had to unfair means. A brother of the deceased, finding he could in no ways shame Kirwan, watched for him, and severely horsewhipped him. For this offence Kirwan prosecuted his assailant to conviction, but the Court considered that justice was fully satisfied by the verdict, and merely sentenced the defendant to be imprisoned until the rising of the court.

Soon after this time Mrs. Boyer made frequent applications for information about her husband, but was told that Kirwan did not know where Boyer was residing. In 1840 Mrs. Boyer saw the Rev. Mr. Nixon, and that gentleman called upon Kirwan, but he refused to give any explanation, and denied all knowledge of Mr. Boyer, although the annuity has been regularly paid to Mrs. Boyer by Mr. Vincent, who never asserted that Mr. D. Boyer was dead.

During 1839, Kirwan's sister (who has since died) appeared much confused when asked about Mr. Boyer; and stated, after some searching questions had been put to her, that she had never seen him or known anything about him.

In this brief sketch, from 1837 to 1852, no allusion has been made to his marriage with the unfortunate lady whose remains were found on Ireland's Eye, or the still more unfortunate connection with Miss Kenny, as the particulars of these cases were fully entered into at the recent trial.

Kirwan was not examined on Monday, as was expected, on the above new charges, but was forwarded to the convict dépôt at Spike Island. It is stated that several days must elapse before the numerous depositions will be in a state for adjudication before the magistrates.

Later information states that the grounds, &c., at Kirwan's late residence have been closely examined, and a coffin, 2 feet by 2 feet 3 inches, found. When opened the contents were ascertained to be the bones, &c., of a child two years old. Further search is being prosecuted.

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT.—By a printed Parliamentary return, it appears that, on Jan. 1, 1852, the unredeemed funded debt was £765,126,582 2s. 2¾d., and the decrease £4,145,979 18s. 9d. The unfunded debt on Jan. 1, 1852, was £17,742,800, and the decrease (no increase) was £13,100.

BRANDY.—Since April last the price of brandy in France has experienced a rise of 75 per cent.—4s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per gallon; and the quantity bought for this country between October and the present time has been larger than at any former period. The difference in the quantity imported during the month ending the 5th of December would alone amount, in money value, as compared with the corresponding month of 1851, to little short of £156,000.

An American newspaper says:—Fifty years ago steam-boats were unknown: now there are 3000 afloat on American waters alone. In 1800 there was not a railway in the world: now there are 10,000 miles in the United States, and about 22,000 in America and England. Then, it took some weeks to convey news from Washington to New Orleans. Then, the most rapid printing-press was worked by hand-power—now, [illegible] prints 20,000 papers an hour on a single press. "Now" is a great fellow, but will be much bigger half a century hence.

GREAT METROPOLITAN POULTRY EXHIBITION.

THE first Show of the Society for establishing an annual Exhibition of Poultry, Pigeons, and Rabbits, was opened to the public on Tuesday, and continued to Friday evening. The society enjoys the patronage of many noblemen and gentlemen of distinction, including the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earls of Derby, Stanhope, Cottenham, Stradbroke, Harrington, Ducie, Clarendon, Lichfield, and Stamford; Lord Feversham, Lord Hastings, Lord Sandys, the Marquis of Granby, and Lord Guernsey; and one of its main objects is, according to its rules, "to afford an opportunity to the public to improve their collections." It is therefore provided that all the specimens figuring in the show shall be offered to competition by public auction during the exhibition, the proprietors being required to state the value they place upon the birds or animals they exhibit, although they are not precluded from naming a prohibitory price. The Exhibition was originally announced to be held in the Oval, Kennington; but that site being objected to by its proprietors, the Duchy of Cornwall, the locality was changed to the Baker-street Bazaar, where the shows of the Smithfield Cattle Club are held; the extensive and commodious galleries were admirably adapted for the purpose.

It is gratifying to find that the rearing and management of poultry has at length begun to assume that position among agriculturists which its importance demands. The Smithfield Cattle Club, it will be remembered, at its last show, resolved to make the exhibition of poultry a prominent feature at its future shows. The Royal Agricultural Society of England has also directed its attention to the subject, and recently announced a prize for the best essay on the rearing and management of poultry. Throughout the country, also, we believe that agriculturists are turning their attention to this too long neglected department of farming economy.

These circumstances contributed to render the exhibition very attractive throughout the four days.

The number of entries in the show comprise about 2000 fowls, forming the most extensive proportion, consisting of 51 classes, including Spanish fowls, Cochin China fowls, Dorking, Malay, gold-pencilled Hamburg specimens, golden-spangled Hamburg, silver-spangled Hamburg, Poland fowl, Bantams, and any other distinct breeds. The Pigeon classes were thus divided: Pouters and croppers, carriers, dragons, almond tumblers, short-faced mottles, short-faced bald heads, short faced beards, short-faced tumblers, Jacobins, owls, nuns, turbits, fantails, barbes, magpies, small pouters, good-feathered flying bald heads, good-feathered flying beards, good-feathered flying mottles, good-feathered flying tumblers, and foreign birds.

Among the Fowls, the Cochin-Chinese had a decided majority. The Cochin China fowls were, we believe, introduced into this country some half-dozen years ago under Royal patronage, and now enjoy a preference over the Dorking, game, and Hamburg fowls. The Cochin-China fowls in the collection were of remarkable size and beauty. The price set upon some of these birds seems almost incredible. In Class XI., No. 9, was a pen belonging to Mr. Fairlie, of Chevely-park, near Newmarket, consisting of a cock and three hens, for which no less than 60 guineas were required. It may, however, be observed that all the hens have been exhibited separately at provincial shows, and that each has gained a prize; so that the pen is probably as valuable a one as could be found in the country. Mr. Fairlie of Chevely (who had in the collection 29 pens), showed in Class XLVII., No. 26, a pen of light speckled Scotch fowls, from Ayrshire, known in the north as "dumpies," or "bakies," and which are remarkable for the extraordinary shortness of their legs. Among those which attracted marked attention were some exceedingly fine Poland fowls, with white topknots (Class XXXVI., No. 1); a pen of three geese, weighing together, as we were told, 48 lb.; a pen of gigantic pigeons from India, whose heads are surmounted by a sort of plume, not much unlike the feathers of a peacock's tail. These are the Victoria or Goura Pigeons, engraved in our Journal of last week.

We may observe, that so great a value is placed upon the eggs of many of the birds in the Exhibition, that eight police-officers of the detective force are continually on the watch to prevent their abstraction by persons employed in the building, or by visitors.

Annexed is a list of prizes:—

SPANISH FOWLS.

Class I.—Prize 1. Captain Hornby, Knowsely Cottage, near Prescot, Lancashire; 2. Mr. Fox, Skinner-street, Snow-hill; 3. Mr. [illegible]
Class II.—Prize 1. Mr. [illegible] Vale-place, Hammersmith; 3. Captain Hornby.
Class III.—Prize 1. Captain Hornby; 2. Mr. John Taylor, Shepherd's-bush.

DORKING (SINGLE COMBED).

Class IV.—Prize 1. Mr. James Lewrey, Handcross Crawley; 2. Mr. Joseph Boys, Bidderham; 3. Captain Hornby.
Class V.—Prize 1. Mr. Joseph Lewrey; 2. Mr. John Fairlie, Chevely-park, Newmarket; 3. Mr. F. N[illegible], Salisbury.

DORKING (DOUBLE OR ROSE COMBED).

Class VI.—Prize 1. Sir James Cathcart, Bart., Cooper's-hill, Chertsey; 2. Mr. James [illegible] South Lambeth.
Class VII.—Prize 1. Mr. T. Nicolls, Broadley-hall, Newmarket; 2. Mr. John Fairlie.

DORKING (DOUBLE OR SINGLE COMBED).

Class VIII.—Prize 1. Captain Hornby; 2. Mr. John Boys. Highly commended—Mr. W. Harrison, Bayworth-park; Messrs. Baker, Chelsea.

DORKING (WHITE).

Class IX.—Prize 1. Mr. J. Jennens, Mozely; 2. Mr. J. Oldham, Long Eaton, Derby; 3. Mr. N. Antill, Portsea. Highly commended—J. Oldham.
Class X.—Prize 1. Mr. J. Jennens; 2. Mr. H. Forster, Markyte-street, Dunstable. Highly commended—J. Oldham.

COCHIN CHINA (CINNAMON AND BUFF).

Class XI.—Prize 1. Mr. John Fairlie; 2. Mr. [illegible] Potts, Kingwood-lodge, Croydon; 3. [illegible]
Class XII.—Prize 1. Mr. Thomas Potts; 2. Do.; 3. Captain Squire, Barton-place, M[illegible]. Highly commended—Mr. J. Eaton, Thurlow-lodge, Norwood; Mr. H. Collinson, 47, Castle-street, Southwark. Commended—Mr. C. Adkins, Edgbaston; Mr. George Peters, Worcester.

COCHIN CHINA (BROWN AND PARTRIDGE).

Class XIII.—Prize 1. Mr. John Chater, Haverhill; 2. Thomas Bridges, Bridge-cottage, [illegible]
Class XIV.—Prize 1. Mr. Thomas, York.

COCHIN CHINA (CINNAMON AND BUFF OR BROWN).

Class XV.—Prize 1. Mr. John Bidewell, Guildford; 2. Mrs. G. Chaldon, Coulsdon, Surrey; 3. Captain Squire. Highly commended—Rev. C. Hall, Durham-cottage, Uxbridge; Mr. J. Fairlie; Mr. Whittingham, Woodford-bridge, Essex; Mr. J. C. Hodgson, Croydon.

COCHIN CHINA (WHITE).

Class XVI.—Prize 1. Mr. J. Fairlie; 2. Mr. E. L. Preston, Great Yarmouth.
Class XVII.—Prize 1. Rev. Dr. Allen, Englefield-green; 2. Mr. G. C. Adkins.

MALAY.

Class XIX.—Prize 1. Mr. S. Soanes, Stepney; 2. M[illegible] Oldham, Nether Witacre.

GAME FOWL [illegible]

Class XX.—Prize 1. Mr. H. Thirnell, Royston; [illegible] Mr. W. G. Vivian, Singleton.
Class XXI.—Prize 1. Mr. W. Grovin, Holt, Norfolk; 2. Mr. R. Wilson, Moon-place, Stanford-[illegible]

GAME (BLACK-BREASTED AND OTHER REDS).

Class XXII.—Prize 1. Captain Hornby; 2. Mr. [illegible], Hillingdon; 3. Mr. A. Gannell, Cringleford.
Class XXIII.—Prize 1. Mr. R. Wilson; 2. Mr. Tickell, Doddington-grove.

GAME (BLACKS AND BRASSY WINGS).

Class XXV.—Prize 1. Mr. W. [illegible] Warwickshire; 2. Mr. R. Wilson.

GAME [illegible]

Class XXVI.—Prize 1. Mr. H. Thirnell, Royston; 2. Mr. [illegible] Adkins.
Class XXVII.—Prize 1. Mr. R. Wilson; 2. Do.; 3. Mr. [illegible] Hamworth.

GOLDEN PENCILLED HAMBURG.

Class XXVIII.—Prize 1. Mr. I. B. Chune, Coalbrookdale; [illegible] Mr. J. E. Maplebeck, Highgate, Birmingham; 3. Mr. T. Acle, Norfolk.
Class XXIX.—Prize 1. Mr. H. Worrell, Knottyash house, Liverpool; 2. Mr. T. B. Acle.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Class XXX.—Prize 1. Mr. G. C. Adkins; 2. Mr. Lightfoot, Markyte-street, Dunstable; 3. Mr. G. C. Adkins.
Class XXXI.—Prize 1. Mr. J. Mold, Mackinney-house, Belper; 2. Do.

SILVER PENCILLED HAMBURG.

Class XXXII.—Prize 1. Mr. E. Howe, Bromley; 2. Mr. E. Archer; 3. Mr. H. Wigan, Edgbaston.
Class XXXIII.—Prize 1. Mr. G. M'Cann, Malvern; 2. Mr. J. Maplebeck.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Class XXXIV.—Prize 1. Mr. J. Whilock, Birmingham; 2. Mr. W. G. Chambers, Portsmouth; 3. Ditto.
Class XXXV.—Prize 1. Mr. Simons, Dale-end, Birmingham; 2. Mr. J. Whilock.

POLAND FOWL (BLACK WITH WHITE CREST).

Class XXXVI.—Prize 1. Mr. J. C. Adkins; 2. Ditto; 3. Mr. T. R. Edwards, Lyndhurst.

POLAND (GOLDEN WITH RUFFS OR BEARDS).

Class XXXVIII.—Prize 1. Mr. J. E. Maplebeck; 2. Mr. W. G. Vivian; 3. Mr. C. Clark, Street, near Glastonbury.
Class XXXIX.—Prize 1. Master J. Horner, Hull.

[illegible] AND WITHOUT RUFFS OR BEARDS.

Class XL.—[illegible], Miss L. Perkins, Sutton Coldfield.
Class XLI.—[illegible], Bathampton; 2. Hon. Mrs. Finch, Berkhampstead.

POLAND (SILVER WITH [illegible]

Class XLIII.—[illegible] Messrs. Baker, Chelsea; [illegible] Cyrus Clark; 3. Mr. G. Vivian.
Class XLIII.—[illegible] Mr. G. Vivian; 2. Master [illegible] Horner.

POLAND (SILVER WITHOUT RUFFS OR BEARDS).

Class XLIV.—Prize 2. Mr. C. [illegible]

[illegible]

Class XLVI.—Prize 1. Mr. G. C. Adkins; 2. Mr. H. T. Leigh, Turnham-green.

BANTAMS (SILVER-LACED).

Prize 1. Mr. H. J. Jones, Bedford; 2. Mr. J. Fairlie.

BANTAMS (WHITE).

Prize 1. Rev. G. F. Hodson; 2. Mr. J. Dalton.

BANTAMS (BLACK).

Prize 1. Mr. J. Fairlie; 2. Mr. T. H. Fox.

BANTAMS (BLACK BREASTED RED).

Prize 1. Mr. W. S. Forrest.

BANTAMS (GINGER OR BUFF).

Prize, Mr. Dutton.

Upon the next page we have engraved a few of the finest Cochin-China fowls. Mr. Forrest's prizes are brown and partridge-feathered; of Mr. Fairlie's fowls, cinnamon and buff. The Bantams engraved are black and white. The Rabbits are three fine prizes, for weight and length of ears: the specimen in the centre is Mr. Haile's; that on the right, Mr. R. Stinton's, and on the left, Mr. W. Crick's. The amount of prize for fowls in no instance exceeded three guineas; for pigeons, 10s.; and rabbits, two guineas.

We intend further to illustrate this Exhibition next week.

ROYAL ASSENT, &c.—The last time the prerogative of rejecting a bill, after passing both Houses of Parliament, was exercised, was in 1692, when William III. refused his assent to the bill for Triennial Parliaments. Two years after, however, [illegible] to become the law of the land.—*Notes and Queries*.

PRIZES FROM THE GREAT METROPOLITAN POULTRY SHOW.

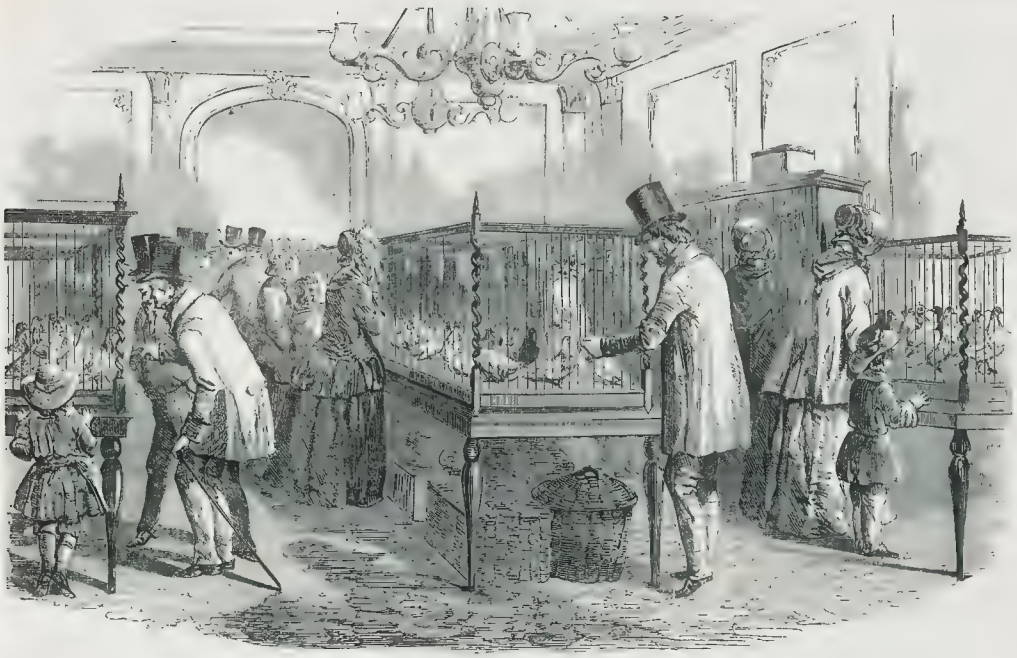
COCHIN-CHINA FOWLS.—CLASS 13, FIRST PRIZE.—MR. JOHN FORREST, HAVERHILL.

COCHIN-CHINA FOWLS.—CLASS 11, FIRST PRIZE.—MR. JOHN FAIRLIE, NEWMARKET.

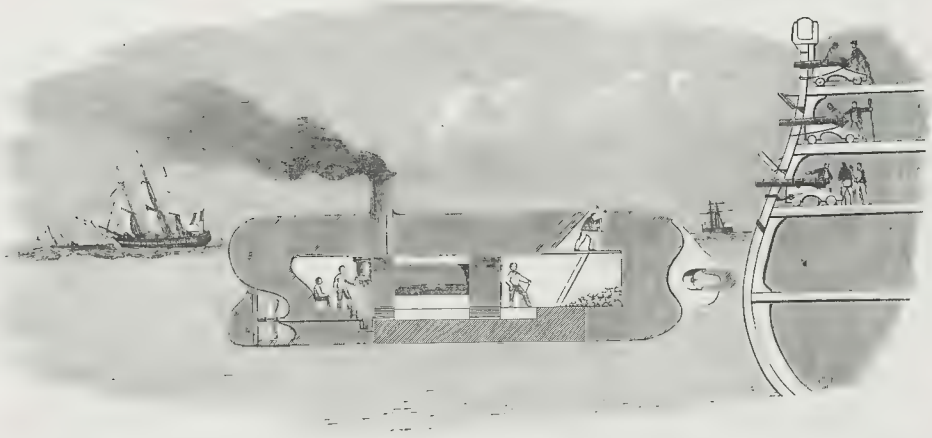
BANTAMS.—WHITE.—CLASS 46, FIRST PRIZE.—REV. J. F. HODSON, BRISTOL.

BANTAMS.—BLACK.—CLASS 46, FIRST PRIZE.—MR. J. FAIRLIE, NEWMARKET.

PRIZE RABBITS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



ANNUAL PIGEON SHOW OF THE PHILO PERISTERON SOCIETY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



NASMYTH'S ANTI-INVASION FLOATING MORTAR.

A NEW IMPLEMENT OF DESTRUCTION.

We have been favoured by Mr. James Nasmyth with the following description of the means which he has devised "for destroying, by one masterly blow, the largest ship of an invading enemy." Mr. Nasmyth adds, prefatorily—

The means in question consist of no "long range" secret nostrum; but on the contrary, a very short range, resulting from a union of the most effective destructive agencies of well known and established character, combined in so simple, common sense, and effective a manner, as to be certain to yield results such as, I doubt not, would cast into shade all modes hitherto proposed for the destruction of the ships of an invading enemy.

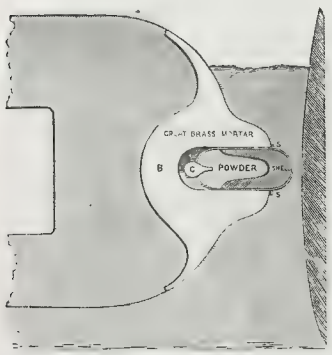
I beg to submit and offer this design for the service of my country, and trust that a fair trial may be granted, so as to test its merits in the fullest degree; and should the result be found to confirm what I anticipate, I shall consider myself most fitly and amply rewarded by the gratification I shall feel in having thus devised so efficient, simple, and economical a means of protecting our harbours and coasts from the attack of an invading enemy.

The principles on which the arrangement and construction of the Floating Mortar is based, consist in the first place of a monster self exploding shell, so arranged as to explode on having its breach end crushed against the breech of the Mortar, the self-exploding cap being situated there, as will be seen on reference to the Illustration.

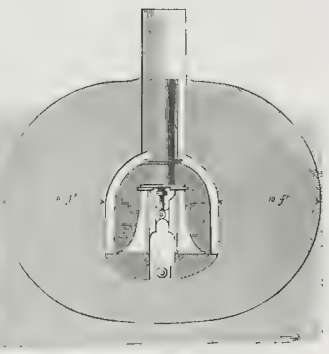
In order to enhance the destructive effect upon the enemy's ship, the shell is so far submerged as to tear its way into the enemy six feet under water-line.

Next, to protect the shell from the effect of water while resting in the chamber of the mortar, it is rendered water-proof, by being inclosed within a perfectly water-tight copper case, which will so effectively secure it from the action of the water, as that it may remain, if need be, for years in the chamber of the mortar, submerged, as before said, six feet under water-line, and ready for service at any time.

The crush consequent on coming in contact with the side of the enemy is the agent whereby the monster shell is made to explode. A very moderate velocity of the Floating Mortar would, when brought up against the side of the enemy, prove sufficient for this purpose; so much so, that, in order to obviate the chance of its explosion by accidental contact with any other object, I have so placed the flange joint of the copper case against the mouth of the Mortar, that the crush against the side of the



BRASS MORTAR AND SHELL.—ENLARGED VIEW.



FLOATING MORTAR.—TRANSVERSE SECTION OF.

enemy, resulting from a speed of two or three miles per hour, shall be sufficient to overcome the resistance of this flange, and crush the self-exploding cap at the breach end of the shell against that of the mortar, and so cause it to explode and tear its fearful way through the side of the enemy. Thus it will be evident that we can never fail to render the shell effective, in as much as that it is the very fact of contact with the side or hull of the enemy that brings the self-exploding agency into action. No ship that has ever been built, whether of wood or iron, could survive the fearful hole which a monster shell, exploded under such circumstances, would produce

The next feature is the intimate union of our mortar with the hull of the screw steam-vessel, which transports it direct to the object which we desire to destroy. The mortar is (as will be seen on referring to the engraving) made part and parcel of the vessel, and so situated as to unite the most effective mechanical arrangement with the strongest position of the vessel—viz., "end on," so that the entire mass of our vessel (mortar and all) is brought into play, as the means whereby the concussion or recoil due to the explosion of the shell is absorbed by the entire mass of the Floating Mortar, so that no sensible recoil or concussion would be experienced.

Next is the manner in which the crew who attend to the navigation of the Floating Mortar, together with the steam-engine, boiler, and screw, are protected from the action of shot, whether hot or cold. This object is attained by giving the vessel, in all directions where assailable, such a thickness of timber as that no shot, of whatsoever description, can penetrate to the *interior*. To insure this, the hull of our Floating Mortar will be made at least ten feet thick, of poplar wood, which material is admirably adapted for the purpose, by reason of its lightness, toughness, and inincombustibility. Red-hot shot might lodge in it, but would fail to set it on fire. A red-hot shot would only clear a few inches of the timber around it, and cool at its leisure; and from the extent to which the hull would be submerged, the portion above water presents no object for a possible hot shot, the effective action of shot; whilst, as there will be most ample accommodation in the interior for a high-pressure engine and boiler, with direct action screw-propeller, there is nothing to prevent our attaining a velocity of eight or nine miles an hour, with ease for the accommodation of the vessel a speed of five or six miles would be ample. The draught of the engine furnace would cause perfect ventilation for the crew, which need not consist of more than three or four handy men.

I would observe, in conclusion, that as this class of vessel is chiefly designed for *offensive coastal service*, and would not have to act against an enemy, probably, at greater distances than one or two miles from our shore, it could speedily return for another shell; the means for lodging which in the chamber of the submerged mortar are most simple, but not needful at present to describe. I conceive, however, that the total destruction of one enemy's ship at each trip would be sufficient service

Three or four such floating mortars, each of which sending to the bottom of the sea the largest ships an invading enemy might dare to bring towards our shore, would make such a demonstration as would strike terror into the largest fleet that molested a peaceful nation; and not fail to confirm the maxim, that the best way to prevent war is to render the results so terrible to that evil-doer that nations will think twice ere they face such wholesale destruction as our floating mortars would not fail to deal out to them.

I trust, therefore, that our Government will not permit this system of effectual defence to remain a mere notion, but afford the public an opportunity to judge of its efficiency by the most full and fair trial. We are about to expend millions of money in improving our means of defence All I ask for is that £5000 or so be expended in testing the merits of my plan of defensive vessel. The only reward I look for is the high gratification I shall feel in having in this form placed any skill in contrivance which I may happen to possess at the service of my country, in reference to an object of the highest national importance

Bridgewater Foundry, Patricroft, Jan. 11th, 1853 JAMES NASMYTH

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

In the large Engraving upon the preceding page, the Floating Mortar, steered by the man at the sight-hole, X, is shown attacking the enemy

2. An enlarged view of one of these Mortar and Shell. The cap C explodes the instant it is brought in contact with the breach B; this it does in consequence of the protruding end of the shell being crushed against the side of the enemy The flange S S is just so strong as to resist any ordinary pressure, and is thereby made safe till crushed back by contact with the side of the enemy.

3. Transverse section of the Mortar.

PIGEON-FANCIERS' SHOW.

THE annual show of the Philo-Peristeron Society was held on Tuesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. It was attended by great numbers of ladies and gentlemen, the friends of the amateurs who form this society. A prettier sight for ladies can hardly be imagined than was presented by the beautiful plumage and graceful carriage of this interesting class of birds, exhibited in their handsome mahogany pens with iron bars, the bottom of the pen being usually covered with green baize. The show on Tuesday was one of the best ever yet held, and sufficiently evinced the improvement in the various breeds effected by the society since its establishment seven years ago.

The Almond Tumbler, of which some pens of rare beauty were shown, is the pigeon which holds the first rank in the estimation of the fancier. The qualities for which he is valued are—a round small head, fineness of beak, and a certain quaint affectation in his carriage. The Almond Tumbler is a neat, well-shaped bird, possessing the well-known habit of throwing a series of summersaults in his flight—a quality, however, which we are assured enters very little into the estimation of the real fancier by comparison with peculiarities of form.

The Carrier Pigeon ranks next in the opinion of the fanciers; and, indeed, these two varieties are the only two which the real fancier highly appreciates. The electric telegraph, however, has converted the carrier pigeon into a relic of a past age, and the representative of a past state of things. He is to the electric wire what the old stage coach or the horse-express is to the railway train. Before the era of electric telegraphs the transit of a message by a carrier pigeon was the quickest mode of communication, and the knowledge of many great and important events has been conveyed to distant communities, by the instinct of these wonderful little messengers. Formerly, Antwerp possessed the breed of birds that were reckoned to fly the fastest and with the greatest certainty from place to place. The Antwerp Carriers were unusually long in the wing; but this quality claims no merit with the modern fancier. A good shape, long, straight head, and unusual length from the eye to the tip of the beak, are the characteristics by which connoisseurs measure the value of this variety.

The Fantail Pigeon, as an ornamental bird, in a poultry-yard, claims some attention from the fancier; and a very pretty, pert, strutting little fellow he is. No lady is more particular about the snowy whiteness of her morning dress than is the Fantail as to the cleanliness of his plumage To be perfect, he should have thirty-six feathers in his tail His shape and carriage should be such as enable him at pleasure to cause the back part of his head to touch the ground behind him.

The Pouter Pigeon was represented by some large and splendid specimens. The enormous size to which some of these birds inflated their crop with wind made them objects of great curiosity.

Space would fail us if we entered into a minute description of the Nuns, Jacobins, Helmets, Owls, Trumpeters, Runts, Swallows, Spots, and Turbits which graced the pens in the large room of the Freemasons' Tavern. We must not omit, however, to notice a few new varieties from Germany, many of which exhibited the rarity of their race, upon the wings, instead of the black cultivated by English fanciers. Some of these German varieties promise to be useful accessions to our English breed; but, after all, the best pigeons are bred in England, and the visitors to the show on Tuesday declared that the pens contained the best birds in the world

Persons unacquainted with the tastes and habits of our working classes may not be aware that many of the mechanics, weavers, &c., of our large towns are great pigeon-fanciers The man who earns as a week will often pay two or three guineas for a pair of Almond Tumblers. Amateurs more blessed with wealth give from five to ten guineas, and the price is not an extraordinary one for a single bird. Twenty guineas have sometimes been given for birds of unusual merit, and very high prices are also given for carrier pigeons which satisfy the requirements of the association.

The Philo Peristeron Society have usually held from twelve to sixteen meetings in the year. At some of these, young pigeons are shown; at others, the adult birds. When members are requested to attend, they are expected to produce at least two eligible birds. Each class of birds is kept separate; and at a meeting of amateurs of the higher order it may be held as certain that the rarest productions, each of its kind, are exhibited

After the show the members of the society sat down to a *recherché* dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chair was filled by Mr. Bowles, president of the society, with Mr. Wicking, vice-president. In the course of the evening the secretary (Mr. Esquilant) stated that upwards of 1000 persons had visited the show in the morning, who all appeared exceedingly gratified with the beauty and rarity of the birds. The society was now free from debt, and had never been in a more prosperous condition.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, January 16.—Second Sunday after Epiphany Battle of Corunna, 1809

MONDAY, 17 Dr. Franklin born, 1706

TUESDAY, 18.—Old Twelfth-day

WEDNESDAY, 19. Operas first performed in England acknowledged, 1703.

THURSDAY, 20 Archbishop Tillotson born, 1630

FRIDAY, 21 Louis XVI. Guillotined, 1793

SATURDAY, 22 —Lord Byron born, 1788.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 22

Sunday.	Monday	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. M. h. m.	A. M. h. m.	A. M. h. m.	A. M. h. m.	A. M. h. m.	A. M. h. m.
6 30	6 55	7 16	7 35	7 53	8 10	8 26	8 42	8 58	9 13	9 28	9 43	9 58	10 13	10 28	10 43	10 58	11 13	11 28	11 43	11 58	0 20	0 40

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONE INTERESTED IN PHOTOGRAPHY, WITH LIMITED MEANS OF PROCURING APPARATUS, is informed that he may, at comparatively a trifling cost, obtain a camera obscura sufficiently perfect for copying buildings and statues with a considerable degree of excellence. The box of the camera may be made cheaply of deal, and, if blackened within and varnished without, it answers equally with any of the highly ornamental instruments. A lens of the periscope form may be obtained for a few shillings; and if all, except about an inch, of such a lens is stopped out, by blackening, or by a diaphragm, pictures may be very quickly produced, and, although less perfect than those produced by achromatic lenses, they will possess great beauties

H. O. S. is referred to the price of Papin's works on application to the booksellers in general

SIGMA AND ANOTHER.—In going into the Savoy church, the first Sunday evening after it opened, we saw a chair at the door covered with a cloth, and a plate with an orange upon the chair. He wishes to know the origin and meaning of this custom.

S. S.—A letter with "London" after the name would be a sufficient address.

G. C. J. H Commoners who have had seats in the Cabinet are not "right honorable" by virtue of that appointment, but because it is the practice first to swear them as members of the Privy Council, which confers that title. The latest instances are those of Mr. Gladstone and Sir W. Molesworth, who took their places at the Board of Privy Council before being presented to the Queen to kiss hands upon their appointment.

*** Correspondents whose letters are not immediately answered may infer that the matters upon which they request information either require further time for inquiry, or do not fairly come within the scope of our researches.

THE WELLINGTON VOLUME of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now ready. Price One Guinea. From July 3rd to December 25th, 1852. Containing all the EXTENDED ILLUSTRATIONS of the CAREER and FUNERAL of the late DUKE of WELLINGTON, &c.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1853.

MR. DISRAELI little imagined, when he solicited the suffrages of the electors of Buckinghamshire in July last, that his address, in explanation of the policy to be pursued by the Ministry of which he was the "foremost man," would prove prophetic of the policy—not of his own Ministry, but of that which was so speedily destined to succeed it. "Do not suppose," said the right hon. gentleman, "that, when the new Parliament assembles, you will see marshalled before each other *the old parties* who have hitherto governed the empire. *You will have new principles of action introduced; you will have new policies, founded upon those principles recommended to the notice of the House of Commons;* and you will find that it is possible—notwithstanding all the passion of party hatred which a Ministry that understands the 'spirit of the age' may have to encounter—that it is possible, I repeat, for *such a Ministry to govern a great country like this by considering the interests of the whole community*, and by adopting a policy that will make it more prosperous and powerful than before." In these eloquent words we have a remarkable prediction, and a faithful portraiture, not as the speaker intended them, but as facts have since interpreted and realised them. The lines of demarcation between the old parties has been effaced; and there is every reason to hope that those new principles of action—the good of the whole community considered, irrespective of party exigences—will produce that new and beneficial policy which "the spirit of the age" demands, and which Mr. Disraeli, with an object of his own to serve, so emphatically prefigured. It is singular, however, that Mr. Disraeli, who could so well describe what the country required, and the consummation to which all parties and party movements were tending, could not foresee the means to accomplish the end; nor that his own part in the drama was but that of a precursor and herald. Yet his admission of the speedy dissolution of the old parties of Whig and Tory, and their re-formation under new names, was in itself a proof, among many, that he linked himself to a party without really belonging to it, and that his mind was far in advance of his colleagues in the Ministry. Nor is it unlikely that he will yet give in his own person a still more striking proof of the new combinations into which the old parties shall resolve themselves, by separating entirely from the men with whom his triumphs were achieved, and with whom his reverses were suffered. There will always be two great parties in our Legislature, by whatever names we may please to call them. "Party," says Mr. Macaulay, in his yet unfinished "History of England," "has always existed, and always must exist. For it has its origin in diversities of temper and understanding, and in passions which are found in all societies, and which will be found, until the human mind ceases to be drawn in opposite directions by the charm of habit and the charm of novelty. Not only in politics, but in literature, in art, in science, in surgery and mechanics, in navigation and agriculture, even in mathematics, we find this distinction. Everywhere there is a class of men who cling with fondness to whatever is ancient, and who, even when convinced by overpowering reasons that innovation would be beneficial, consent to it with many misgivings and forebodings. We find, also, everywhere another class of men sanguine in hope, bold in speculation, always pressing forward, quick to discern the imperfections of whatever exists, disposed to think lightly of the risks and inconveniences which attend improvements, and disposed to give every change credit for being an improvement. In the sentiments of both classes there is something to approve. But of both, the best specimens will be found not far from the common frontier. The extreme section of one class consists of bigoted dotards; the extreme section of the other consists of shallow and reckless empirics." The present Ministry, acting in accordance with the common sense which is the spirit of our age and time, is equally removed from either extremity. The triumphant return of its members by the several constituencies which they represent, the all but unanimous approval of the public, aided to the unanimous verdict of such foreign nations as possess a legislature or a press—all augur for the new Ministry a protracted course of existence, and we trust of usefulness, in the sense expressed by Mr. Disraeli.

THE affairs of the East, and the relations of Turkey with the great European Powers, which have of late assumed a prominent importance, have become still further complicated by the Turkish expedition which has sailed against Montenegro. The *London Gazette* of Tuesday announces a Turkish blockade of the Albanian coast, from Dulcigno to the extreme Turkish frontier: and Omar Pasha, the ablest General in the Turkish service, has commenced a campaign, in which the whole power and resources of the Ottoman empire will be employed to subjugate the fierce and hardy mountaineers, who have hitherto succeeded in preserving their independence.

The territory of Montenegro, which has thus suddenly assumed such importance, is about fifty miles in length by thirty in breadth. The country is wild and mountainous. The riders of the hills are covered with pine forests, offering shelter to the mountaineers; while the absence of roads cannot fail to impede the progress of a regular military force provided with artillery and munitions of war. The Montenegrins do not much exceed 20,000 in number, but they are a people of unquestioned bravery, inured to arms, and possessing the love of home characteristic of the inhabitants of mountainous and picturesque countries. They are tall, muscular men, of pure Sclavonic race, and striking Sclavonic physiognomy. They profess the doctrines of the Greek Church, and live under the government of a Vladika, or monarch bishop, whose spiritual functions have recently been separated from his temporal authority. They are said to rely upon the interference of Austria and Russia. The Czar has recently professed great interest in this little community; and although he is not, as Lord Malmesbury erroneously supposed, the head of the whole Greek Church, a community of profession of a common religion may afford to the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh a pretext for interfering to maintain the independence of Montenegro against the Turks. It is stated that Russia has already offered her mediation, which Turkey has firmly declined to accept.

The independence of Montenegro was distinctly recognised by the Earl of Malmesbury; and his speech, which arrived at Constantinople after the Turkish expedition was resolved upon, caused an unmistakable sensation in the Turkish Ministry.

The avowed cause and origin of the war we have yet to learn, but the predatory border habits of the Montenegrins have long been the subject of remonstrance from their Mussulman neighbours. It will, probably, appear that their frequent incursions became at length intolerable, and demanded severe chastisement and retribution. As yet, however, all the successes appear to have been on the side of the mountaineers.

The brave and protracted resistance offered to the vast armies of Russia by the Circassian mountaineers, shows how a small state may defy a large one; and it is probable that the reduction of this little independent kingdom will not be effected without a considerable expenditure of blood and treasure, which Turkey is ill able to afford. Disaffection is said to exist in the adjacent Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Servia, and the supplies of men and arms from these districts may enable the Montenegrins to prolong the contest until French or Russian intrigues at Constantinople succeed in embroiling the Porte with some one or other of its European allies. In the present state of Continental politics, any event which threatens, however remotely, to disturb the peace of Europe, or to alter the balance of power, must be regarded as a calamity. The repudiation of the Paris loan, the fall of the Ministry of Reschid Pasha, and the public proclamation at Jerusalem of the firman granted to the Greeks, rendering null and void the firman granted to the Latins a measure which received the strenuous opposition of the French Ambassador—disclose many sources of weakness, and an unsettled condition of affairs in Turkey. There are writers who declare that the last hour of Turkey has come, and that the decayed fabric of Mussulman rule cannot be much longer shored up by the agreement of the Christian Powers. But the division of the spoil presents such manifold difficulties, that the British Government is prepared to give such powerful and disinterested support to the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire, that we trust its independence will yet be secured.

THE COURT

WINDSOR CASTLE.—The chief feature in court life during the past week has been the entertainment at the Castle of different members of the new Administration. On Friday, the 7th inst., the Royal hospitalities were extended to the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Chancellor, Lord and Lady John Russell, and a large party invited to be present at the first of a series of private dramatic representations

The new Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone, Sir James and Lady Graham, and the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, arrived on a visit to the Queen at the early part of the present week.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Leiningen and Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, with the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated.

On Monday Mr. Thesiger was attended at the Castle, by his Majesty's command, to take the first sitting for a portrait of her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe

On Wednesday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Augustus of Coburg, the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen, and the Master of the Rolls arrived on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort

The second dramatic performance of the present season took place last night (Friday)

The members of the Royal family continue in the enjoyment of excellent health. Her Majesty has taken out-door exercise whenever the weather would allow, and the Prince Consort has enjoyed the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves with the guests at Windsor Castle

Lord Byron has relieved Viscount Hardinge as Lord in Waiting to the Queen

The Hon Arthur Murray and the Hon. Percy M. Kerr have succeeded the Hon Maria Dundas and the Hon Mary Stephenson Marsh, Bedroom in Waiting to the Queen

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Foreign-office, lasting upwards of three hours. The Council sat three hours. A second Cabinet Council was held on Thursday, which also sat three hours

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON has been appointed Master of the Horse to her Majesty

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S LEVEE.—Lord Cranworth held his first levee as Lord Chancellor on Tuesday morning, at his house, Upper Brook-street, and entertained the Vice Chancellors, the Master of the Rolls, the Lords Justices of Appeal, the Vice Chancellors, the Judges of the several Courts at Westminster, the Courts of Arches, Admiralty, and Prerogative, together with the Queen's Counsel and Serjeants-at-law, to breakfast. The levee was the most numerously attended one for several years. It being unusual, according to recent practice, to hold a levee previous to Hilary Term. At the conclusion of the Lord Chancellor, with the other Judges, proceeded to Westminster to open the Courts.

THE EARL OF GRANVILLE broke his collar-bone while hunting last week, near Woburn Abbey. His Lordship came to London the same evening, and is progressing satisfactorily

LORD DENMAN is seriously ill, at Nice, from an attack of paralysis; his Lordship is now, however, considered to be almost out of danger.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS has appointed Mr. Parker, Q.C., to succeed Mr. T. H. Plumer, deceased, as one of the Examiners in the Court of Chancery. The other examinership, vacant by promotion of the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., to the office of Judge Advocate, will be conferred upon Mr. Otter, barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD STRUTT, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster has appointed his brother-in-law, Mr. W. M. James, of the Chancery bar, Vice-Chancellor of the duchy.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.—Mr. Charles Cardwell, of Lincoln's-inn, is private secretary of the President of the Board of Trade. The Vice-President (and Paymaster), Lord Stanley of Alderley, continues Mr. Edgar Bowring as his secretary at the Board of Trade. Sir Thomas Redington has appointed Mr. Arthur Hobhouse (of the Board or Contro.) to be his official private secretary.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—It has at last been decided that the car which conveyed the remains of the late illustrious Commander-in-Chief to St. Paul's Cathedral is to be placed in the Repository of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, and the pall used upon the occasion of the funeral in Chelsea Hospital.—*United Service Gazette.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY.

CHANCERY (Thursday).—Mr. Vice-Chancellor Kindersley this day refused the injunction sought for by Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, to restrain Mr. Begue, of Fleet-street, publishing a work called "Switzerland and Savoy," pirated upon the ground that he could "not say the defendant had made an unfair use of Mr. Murray's work, and that no case had been made out for the interference of the Court, and no injunction could be granted unless the Court were satisfied of the unfair use of the book."

We understand that the Marquis of Breadalbane resigns his post of Lord Chamberlain, in consequence of ill health.

The directors of the London and North-Western Railway are taking measures to supply to their trains the best practical communication between the guard and driver.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday.—The "Merchants and Traders of Southampton" gave a grand banquet this evening, to celebrate the connection of the General Screw Steam-shipping Company with that town.

WINDSOR.—A severe accident happened on Thursday, at Windsor station, when Miss Ricardo and her female attendant (recently arrived by train) were about to start in a phaeton, when its ponies took fright at the railway whistle, started off, and both were thrown out. Miss Ricardo escaped unhurt; but the attendant had her leg broken, and afterwards amputated. The chaise was dashed to pieces, but the ponies were uninjured.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq., M.P. for the county of Antrim, died on the 8th inst., at the residence of Robert Langtry, Esq., Islay.

The Lord Warden and Lord Admiral of the Cinque Ports, and the office of Admiralty within the said Cinque Ports.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The first Imperial State ball was given at the Tuileries on Wednesday night. Louis Napoleon was present, and the ball was of the most brilliant description. The Emperor, who was in excellent spirits, danced with the lady of the English Ambassador. An official notice has been published, which shows that the Emperor has extended clemency, within the present month, to 483 political offenders; making, since the *coup d'état*, a total of 1075. The Prefect of Nièvre on Thursday exhibited a considerable decline upon Wednesday's prices. The long-continued fall of prices is exciting considerable alarm in Paris. Railway Shares, Bank, Sous, and all other investments, partake of the panic. The desire to effect transactions for cash on almost any terms has been the cause of much concern to the Government. Rumours have been in circulation for some days of the intended retirement of the Minister of War had become so involved in pecuniary transactions, that the Minister of Finance, to save the credit of the Government, had advanced him the money necessary to relieve his colleague from his unfortunate embarrassments. These reports having reached the Emperor, his Majesty instantly commanded the strictest inquiries to be made upon the subject, the result of which was, as stated in the *Moniteur*, "that these reports had no foundation, and are the result of an odious calumny." The Four-and-a-Half per cent closed on Thursday at 104f. 75c.; and the Three per Cents at 73f. 50c., being a fall of about three-quarter per cent.

SPAIN.—Several Journals have been seized for violent articles against the decree on the liberty of the press. A paper is about to appear devoted entirely to the Government.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JANUARY 13.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 32°	Barometer: Difference from Standard	Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.							Inches.
Jan. 7	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42.7	+ 11.6	93	S.W.	0.11
" 8	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.6	+ 8.5	84	S.W.	0.01
" 9	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42.1	+ 7.1	91	S.W.	0.01
" 10	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43.2	+ 7.2	91	S.W.	0.01
" 11	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45.6	+ 10.1	89	S.W.	0.05
" 12	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.8	+ 5.5	86	S.W.	0.10
" 13	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	44.4	+ 8.0	77	S.W.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The mean temperature of the week ending January 13, was 43·3°, which is 8·2° above the average of the same week in thirty-eight years. The mean daily temperature was much above the average on every day of the week; the excess amounting on the 12th day to 14°. The temperature has also been in excess on every day since December 1, averaging 8½° too much daily.

During the past week the same unsettled weather has continued. Rain fell to the depth of 0·7 inch (seven-tenths of an inch).

JAMES GLAISHER.

Lewisham, Jan. 14.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week ending January 8, 724 boys and 715 girls were born, and 487 males and 478 females died. Of these deaths 432 occurred under fifteen years of age, 319 from fifteen to sixty, and 209 at sixty years and upwards. In the ten corresponding weeks in the previous ten years the average number of deaths was 1145, so that the state of the public health at present is very good. Out of the 965 cases of death, 965 are assigned as those for the most part affecting children: 174 are referred to diseases of the organs of respiration: this number is less than expected, calculating from the return for the same week in the ten preceding years, by no less than 124; plainly showing the beneficial effects of the long continuance of mild weather. Centesimals compared by great range, upon individuals thus affected. The low mortality attributed to the diseases of the lungs is remarkable.

THE RIGHT OF CABS AT RAILWAY STATIONS.—This much-agitated point is at last likely to be definitively settled. After a lengthened investigation on Saturday—on which Mr Bellantine appeared for the Inspector, and Mr. Crowder for the railway company it was announced that the Brighton Company would willingly join the South-Western, or any other company, and carry the dispute to the higher courts, and so have the question settled. The police magistrates' decision is consequently deferred.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—At a ballot on the 8th inst., 100 unsuccessful shareholders in Middlesex, Surrey, Hertfordshire, Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Sussex, Herefordshire, Berkshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, and Derbyshire, were fortunate in the drawing, and will shortly have to select their allotments. Fifty shareholders had the valuable privilege to seniority of membership, besides 100 completed shareholders.

THE LATE EXHIBITION.—JURORS' REPORTS.—It is announced in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, that her Majesty's Commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1851 have liberally granted to that society 250 copies of the jurors's reports for distribution among the institutions in union with it.

SOCIETY FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—The monthly meeting of this society was held on Monday evening, at the society's rooms, Regent-street. The adjourned debate on reform of the ecclesiastical courts, so far as the probate of wills and letters of administration are concerned, in which a higher court of law and equity jurisdiction was warmly urged, was then resumed. After a somewhat lengthened discussion, the further consideration of the subject was adjourned to next Monday the 1st inst., when the question will be argued whether the jurisdiction relative to wills and administration should be transferred to the courts of law or equity, and whether it would be desirable to create a new court for the exclusive transaction of business or not.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—Those of our readers who have visited the photographic exhibition at the house of the Society of Arts, and who take an interest in the progress of this new art, will be glad to learn that a society is formed for the purpose of more systematically utilising the energies which are at present employed in this direction. We hear that a council, composed of gentlemen well known in the photographic world, has already been organised, and that Sir C. Eastlake has consented to become the first president of the future society. Doubtless, by union the body, and the frequent interchange of results upon whose co-operation depends the successful study of photography—artists, chemists, opticians, and men of mechanical invention—it may be made of much service to advancing science and giving facilities to education as it now is in affording pleasure to the lover of nature. The society proposes to date its existence from the 20th January next, when a meeting, open to all who need participate, will be held at the Society of Arts, as stated in our advertising columns. We know too well the engrossing interest of this art to doubt that the gathering of amateurs will be a large one.

CENTRAL RAILWAYS.—It is proposed to concentrate the South-Eastern Railways at Waterloo station; carrying out the long-projected West-end branch from the Bricklayer's Arms station to that of Waterloo. Blackfriars bridge to be rebuilt double, to serve for trains as well as the ordinary traffic. Farringdon-street and Market, and the Fleet Prison to form the grand central depôt.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—On Saturday the library of the British Museum was re-opened to the public; and the different galleries were also re-opened on Tuesday.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A special general meeting of proprietors, held on Saturday last, determined upon the new by-laws in connection with a supplemental charter just obtained, by which each £100 share has been converted into ten shares of £10 each, a holder of two shares having the option of admission for himself at all times; the effect of which will no doubt be that the proprietary will be greatly extended, and the institution proportionately benefited thereby.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—The third ordinary meeting of the session 1852-3 was held on Monday, at the Institute, 18, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square; Mr. D. Mocatta, V.P., in the chair. After the usual formalities, and the announcement of various donations of books and periodicals, Mr. Donaldson, V.P., read an interesting paper on Byzantine architecture in France, in which he pointed out the analogy existing between the churches of the ancient Greek Empire and those which were built in France in the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—On Monday evening a meeting of this society was held at the Royal Institution, Sir R. Murchison in the chair. Captain Allen, R.N., read a paper on the feasibility of forming a canal between the Gulf of Akaba and the Dead Sea. This sea is upwards of 1000 feet below the Mediterranean: a fact which, although known, has not, according to Captain Allen, been satisfactorily accounted for. He made certain observations along its shores, and had come to the conclusion, that the Gulf of Akaba, on the north eastern point of the Red Sea, was at some distant period connected with the Dead Sea, although the channel is now filled up. The level of a country between the Gulf of Akaba and the Dead Sea has not yet been satisfactorily surveyed, but Captain Allen conclusive that the Dead Sea was also originally connected with the Mediterranean, the lake of Tiberias being one of the links of the chain, and that by evaporation the intervening district was dried, and by upheavals or otherwise barriers made, which have now divided what might have been an unbroken sea into a series of lakes. A gather volumious paper was then read by the secretary, "Outlines of a Journey in Palestine in 1852," by the Rev. Dr. E. Robinson and others, communicated by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland; which was followed by "Latest Researches in Syria and Palestine," by the Chevalier Van de Velde, of the Dutch Navy.

LAMBETH.—DANGEROUS HIGH TIDE.—Sunday the tide rose to such a height that it completely flooded the cellars, kitchens, and basement store-rooms along the banks of the Thames, covering a portion of the road at Lambeth. The footways from Hammersmith to Kew, and from Kew to Richmond, on the survey side were under water. At Kew, the gardens abutting upon the river, were so inundated, that flocks of swans swam majestically under the windows of the dwelling houses. It was one of the highest tides that has for some time occurred. Brentford, from its low situation, suffered much; but still no material damage was done by the tide. We regret to say that the high tides which followed, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, were nearly as disastrous.

THE MODEL DWELLINGS AT ST. PANCRAS.—Nothing can be more encouraging than the success of the first building erected in Old St. Pancras-road, by the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes. This building is erected on the principle of the Edinburgh and Parisian houses; but the departure from the established customs must, at first, with many objectors, and some difficulty was felt in obtaining tenants. Since the opening of this building the rents have been re ar raised, and, notwithstanding, it is rare now to meet with a set of rooms vacant. There can be no doubt that this first erection is paying a handsome percentage; and it is almost certain that similar buildings would be a satisfactory speculation; and would also gradually pave the way to an alteration for the bettering of the dwellings of the very poor.

BILLINGSGATE IMPROVEMENTS. The street frontage of the new Billingsgate market is nearly completed, and, when the whole is finished, will present a very handsome appearance. The change which will be presented in the aspect of the place will be such as to leave no trace of the former insufficient and ill-adapted premises for carrying on the traffic, and will redound to the credit of all parties concerned in the alteration. The shell fish stalls, which used to make such a conspicuous figure in the old fish-market, are now removed, and will continue at the further extremity of the market towards the river.

PROPOSED RAILWAY ALONG THE THAMES. Surveys are being made for a railway along the river from London bridge to Westminster, so as to accommodate the metropolis in a similar way to that of Paris, by uniting with the termini of the leading railways. The proposed line is to run on a cast-iron viaduct, level with the bridges, with stations at all the roads thoroughfares, the entire journey to be run by atmospheric power in six minutes. A public promenade lit up is also to be formed, with a telegraph between the termini. The viaduct is to be so formed as to carry off the sewerage, and to keep off the periodical overflow of the tides, so destructive to property on the Surrey side.

EXECUTION OF HORLER.—On Monday morning, Horler, the murderer of his wife, was hanged in the Old Bailey. Up to the last he entertained the delusive hope of a reprieve, alleging insanity, and seemed to struggle with his fate even on the scaffold. According to his latest statement, he committed the crime for which he died on a momentary impulse.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. W. Calder, by the congregation of Trinity Church, Portsea, on his leaving that place.

MUNIFICENT ENDOWMENT.—Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart. has endowed the church at Greenock with £200 per annum, and £100 for a curate, on condition that daily service shall never cease to be performed.

OPENING OF A FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—On Sunday, a building which has been erected at Stoke Newington was opened upon what are called by the founders "Church of England" principles, but entirely independent of the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London.

ETON COLLEGE.—The Queen has nominated Dr. Hawtrey to the Professorship of Eton College. He was formally elected by the Fellows on Wednesday. The appointment gives universal satisfaction.

The Bishop of London has intimated his intention of holding a general confirmation at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on Thursday, March 24th.

NEW BISHOPRIC OF NATAL.—The consent of her Majesty's Government has been obtained to the immediate creation of an English Bishopric at Natal. It is stated that the first appointment to the bishopric will be given to the Rev. T. W. Weeks, M.A., incumbent of St. Thomas's Church, Waterloo-road.

PHILLIPS'S FIRE ANNIHILATORS.—In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 20th of November last appeared the following paragraph, abridged from the *Times*:—"The *Severn*, on her homeward passage from the Brazils narrowly escaped the fate of the *Amazon*, in consequence of the spontaneous ignition of one of Phillips's patent fire annihilators." We were afterwards informed by the secretary of the Fire Annihilator Company that this statement was entirely unfounded, and were called upon to contradict it. This we did in our paper of the 1st of January, in the following terms, which we considered to be sufficiently ample and unquestionable:—"A paragraph having been inserted in our paper of the 20th Nov., to the effect that the *Severn* had narrowly escaped the fate of the *Amazon*, in consequence of the spontaneous ignition of one of Phillips's fire annihilators, we have to state that a report has been published by E. Braithwaite, Esq., M.I.C.E., and Charles Watt, Esq., consulting chemist, proving, after a full investigation, 'That the accident on board the *Severn* did not arise from spontaneous combustion or spontaneous ignition; but that it arose from the act of some person.' Letters from Professor Brande and Lewis Thompson, Esq., M.R.C.S., and consulting chemist, also show that they take a similar view of the case." We have since been informed by the Fire Annihilator Company that they do not consider our contradiction sufficiently distinct. We, therefore, beg to state once for all, in addition to the above, that the *Times* newspaper, upon which the paragraph inserted in ours of the 20th November last was founded, without having any knowledge whatever of the subject on our own parts, has since unequivocally stated that its Southampton correspondent was in error in alleging that the fire on board the *Severn* was caused by the ignition of Phillips's fire annihilators. We can have no hesitation in reiterating the contradiction of the *Times*, and in expressing our belief that the imputation conveyed as to the dangerous character of the annihilators, was utterly devoid of foundation.

ROYAL LETTER ON EDUCATION.—A letter is now in course of being forwarded by the Archbishop of Canterbury (by command of her Majesty) to the clergy of the various dioceses of England and Wales, stating that the funds of the National Society for the Education of the Poor, having been expended, "the president and governors of the society therefore earnestly pray that we will be graciously pleased, by issuing our Royal letters directing collections to be made throughout England and Wales in aid of the funds of the society, to place in their hands the means by which the objects of the society can be maintained and extended, so that at length the poor in every parish throughout the kingdom may have the opportunity afforded them of obtaining for their children the inestimable blessings of a sound Christian education."

EMIGRATION FROM THE ISLE OF SKYE.

THE desolate grandeur of the scenery in some parts of Skye annually attracts to it crowds of tourists. Every phase of our society is duly represented in the course of each season, at the Storr, Quiraig, Corrishk, and the Cuchullin or Coolien Hills. They return delighted, as well they may, with the wildest and most impressive scenery in the kingdom. Gay and joyous, they see in the hovels around them only objects of curiosity, and subjects for their pencils. It interests them to observe a man turning the ground with the "Caschrom," for they have come expressly to see what they have never seen before. The old woman leaning on her staff, with her "creel of peats" on her back, is charmingly picturesque; and forthwith figures in half-a-dozen portfolios. They venture to peep into a hut, and recoil disgusted by its squalor; but the day is bright, the scenery is superb, their own spirits are buoyant with youth or with exercise and the mountain air; and they pass on rejoicing in the success of their excursion, or the materials it has furnished for the sketch-book, the note-book, or the next letter.

Alas! that there should be another side to so pleasant a picture—that there should be another point of view from which the objects that have afforded our lively tourists so much gratification or amusement become subjects of painful anxiety or of sorrow. That hovel, with its broken walls and tattered thatch, is the habitation of a human family, with hearts as warm, as brave, as gentle, as pious as your own. That man whom you saw toiling with a rude implement to turn up the ground which he cannot plough, has laboured in vain for the last six years to raise sufficient food for his family. That aged woman, tottering under her load of peats, has carried them perhaps a mile over the swampy moor, for the fire that is to cook a scanty meal; but, scanty though it be, He for whose bounty it is provided will be solemnly and reverently implored to bless it. Look at that heap of sea-shells at the door—limpets, periwinkles, cockles, of various forms: these will tell you what, for many a day in latter years, has been the food of that family. Yet not a year has lost a sheep from the hill, or a sheaf from his barn. There was a time when that family lived in humble abundance. They had sheep of their own on the common, and cows of their own in the byre, and potatoes in heaps more than they could consume. Year after year the potatoes failed; wet harvests destroyed their little patch of corn; the sheep were first sold to buy food; the cows, too, are now gone. Sons and daughters have yearly travelled long journeys to seek amongst strangers the employment which they could not find at home, and have failed to bring back enough to feed the family and pay the rent. Arrears have accumulated, hope is failing, and every night they are almost ready to relinquish the struggle for existence, which every morning they have renewed with less and less prospect of success. This is no imaginary picture; it is a living reality: too true a representation of the condition of thousands in the Western Highlands and Islands. Noble efforts were made to aid them at home, both by public subscriptions, and by the sacrifices and exertions of individual proprietors; but the evils of over-population could not thus be overcome. Every attempt to extricate them from their difficulties by eleemosynary assistance tended but to aggravate the mischief; and, after careful investigation, it became obvious that the time had arrived when a part must seek in other lands the means of subsistence which the land they inhabit cannot furnish for them all.

The poor people themselves, with an instinct that anticipated the conclusions of science, had long felt that their numbers were increasing beyond what their native localities could maintain; and, if left to the guidance of that instinct, would probably have moved westward, following the course that their race has pursued for ages, and in numbers sufficient to have prevented undue accumulation on the soil they now occupy. But unwise interference with the natural course of events first stopped their egress and pent them up within too narrow limits; and well-meaning friends raised delusive hopes, founded upon speculative and impracticable schemes, to counteract the evil without resorting to the natural remedy for excess of population. Migration is the destiny of the tribes of man. If we seek for the primitive home of any one of the various races inhabiting Europe, we must turn to the East. All have migrated, and the course of migration, so far as it can be traced, has invariably been westward, as if some unseen power had directed the steps of these different tribes towards that undiscovered world in the west which their descendants were in after ages to people. And now that the population of that new world has been provided for, another great vacant continent draws to itself a stream of migration even as air rushes to fill a vacuum.

Before the discoveries that now draw thousands to the gold fields, the overcrowded population of the Western Highlands had begun to feel the influence of that current which even then was beginning to set towards Australia. Its boundless pastoral districts promised them abundant employment of the kind most congenial to their character and habits: a renewal, in short, under brighter skies and in the midst of abundance, of the life and occupations they had been used to lead on the moor and stormy shore of the Atlantic, amidst penury and want.

But years of distress had exhausted their means; and to remove any considerable number to so great a distance was a costly operation. A passage to Australia costs about £15. The demand for labour in the colonies had, however, led to the appropriation of colonial funds to the payment of the passages of efficient labourers; and as the attractions of the gold diggings drew multitudes in the colony from ordinary service, the agricultural and pastoral industry of Australia was in danger of perishing for want of hands. Large sums were remitted from the colony to the United Kingdom, and a way of escape appeared thus to be opened for the suffering Highlanders, if means could be found to supplement the deficiency in their own resources to such an extent as would provide the outfit and deposit, which the Emigration Commissioners require the emigrants themselves to provide as a condition of their receiving aid from the colonial funds. It was for the purpose of aiding the Highlanders to provide for these preliminary expenses, amounting on an average of all ages to £3 or £4 per head, that the Highland and Island Emigration Society was formed. Originating in "small beginnings" in the Island of Skye, the scheme of the society and the detailed arrangements for conducting its operations were matured in Edinburgh under Sir John M'Neille; and at length its management devolved upon a committee in London, composed of several influential noblemen and gentlemen, with his Royal Highness Prince Albert as patron, and Sir Charles Trevelyan for their chairman.

The following are the society's principal objects, which explain the principles on which the plan is founded:

1. The emigration will be conducted, as much as possible, by entire families, and in accordance with the rules of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

2. Passages to Australia are provided by the Commissioners, from funds raised in the colonies, for able-bodied men and women of good character, and not exceeding a specified age, with a certain proportion of children, on production of a stated quantity and description of clothing, and on payment of a deposit of from £1 to £2 for adults, and 10s for children. For persons exceeding a specified age, a larger amount of deposit is required. The emigrants asking for aid will be required to apply all their available means, including the expense of their outfit and deposit.

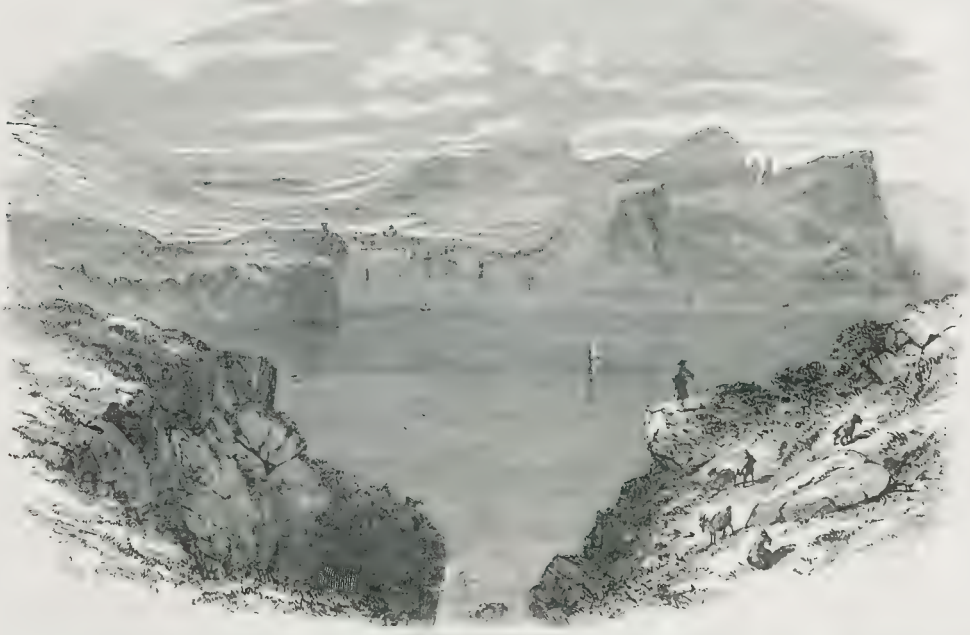
3. The society will advance the sums necessary to make good whatever may be deficient for the purposes, as far as its funds will admit, in the discretion which it may be determined to extend its operations.

4. The owners or trustees of the properties from which the emigrants depart, will be expected to pay one-third of the sums disbursed on account of the emigrants by the society. The emigrants will be required to repay to the society the whole of the sums advanced to them, which will again be applied in the same manner as the original fund.

The committee thus urge the great benefits which must accrue on every side from such a mode of relief:

The desolate portion of the population of the distressed districts will be placed in a position of comfort and independence; the colonies will be benefited by the immigration of a moral and industrious population, whose tastes are peculiarly congenial to the pastoral life of Australia; the general course of emigration will be improved by the prominence given in the plan to colonization by unbroken families, including at least an equal proportion of females; and the industrial schemes contemplated for the improvement of agriculture in the Highlands and Islands at

EMIGRATION FROM THE ISLE OF SKYE.



TOWN AND HARBOUR OF PORTREE.

Scotland, and of the fisheries on their coasts, may be carried out with ar more freedom and better prospects of success when the surplus population has been removed

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been graciously pleased to express his approbation of the object and plan of the committee, and has given them full authority to announce his willing acquiescence to become Patron of the undertaking.

Subscriptions received at the following banks:—At the West-end—Messrs. [illegible], Murdoch, and James, 21, Haymarket; Messrs Coutts and Co., Strand; Messrs Drummond, Charing-cross Messrs. Herries and Co., 1, St. James's-street; Messrs. Ransom and Co., 1, Pall-Mall East. In the City—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., Threadneedle-street; Messrs. [illegible], and Co, Lombard-street; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane; and at the office of the Committee, 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar square, where every information as to the details of the plan will be afforded.

This appeal has not disregarded. Subscriptions to a considerable amount have been received; and since the end of May, 18[illegible], when the society commenced its operations, it has sent to Australia from the distressed districts in the Highlands about [illegible] persons, of whom about 2000 have gone from Skye.

H.M.S. [illegible] has been ordered to be fitted as a hospital ship at Hong-Kong during the sickly [illegible] Campbelton, at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, receiving emigrants aided by the society, by an arrangement which they have made with the Admiralty and the [illegible] Company. [illegible] are largely employed

INTERIOR OF A COTTAGE IN THE ISLE OF SKYE.

EMIGRATION FROM THE ISLE OF SKYE.

solely with a view to preserve the health of the British soldiers stationed at Hong-Kong, is made conducive to the relief of distress in the islands of Scotland caused by the excess of the population, and, at the same time, to the relief of distress, hardly less urgent, in Australia, caused by a deficient supply of labourers. It is pleasant to see so many beneficent objects effected, as it were, by one operation, and with an economy of means for which Government Commissioners and societies rarely get credit.

The *Hercules* has on board 840 emigrants, of all ages, making, as has been stated, with those who have preceded them, above 3000 sent by the aid of the society in the last half-year. This emigration has been effected in unbroken families, many of them consisting of three generations, and has thus furnished a nearer approach than has yet been made to a correct system of colonization, as distinguished from individual emigration. Each ship contains a group of families, accompanied by a religious instructor and schoolmaster—a small colony which carries with it in full strength and activity the domestic affections and sympathies which, amongst this people, have peculiar force and sanctity. In the letter from Colonel Phipps, which transmitted to the society a munificent donation from the Queen, the immediate advantage to the colonies of conducting emigration on this system is clearly and truly stated. He says—"The only possible chance against a large portion of the emigrants deserting to the diggings lies in the system of family emigration. What are usually considered the prohibitory clogs to emigration—the old and the very young—are now most useful, as forming anchors by which a family would be held to a rural home, with plenty of space and plenty of food." The prospective advantages with reference to its moral condition, of peopling a colony with families, instead of detached individuals who have no domestic ties or sympathies is too obvious to require illustration.

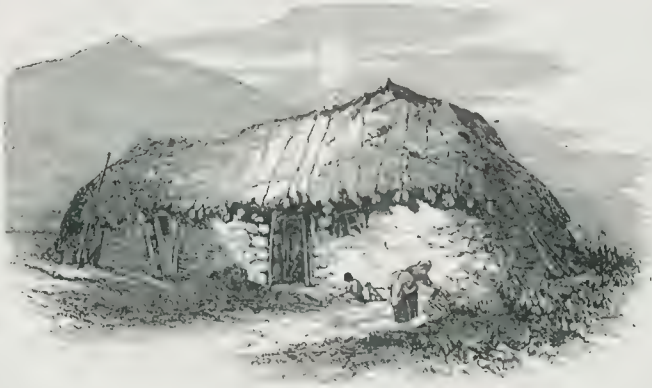
Another advantage attending the course pursued by this society is that it provides, in a more natural and less objectionable mode, for the great object of the Female Emigration Society. Of the unmarried adults sent out by the Highland Emigration Society, a great majority have been females, members of emigrating families, who have gone to the colony under the care of their parents and other near relations. Every one who has seen these Highland emigrants must have been struck with the air of sedate respectability that belongs to even the poorest amongst them. In abject poverty they have nothing of the reckless or disreputable aspect that so often accompanies it. This is no doubt due to the humble and simple piety that is interwoven with their whole existence. They are no sooner collected in a depôt, or on board of ship, than they establish family worship, and conduct it with reverence and composure in the midst of persons who are engaged in other and very different occupations.

Mr. Chant, the benevolent and intelligent officer who has conducted on the part of the Commissioners, the whole of the emigration that has been aided by the society, says, in a letter to a friend:—

The St. Kildeans are a very interesting people. Their kind patron, Mr. Mc Leod, of St. Kilda, has behaved most generously to them. He pays the whole expense of their outfit and deposit, so that they may land at Port Phillip free of any obligation to the Highland Society, and supplies them with money for their immediate wants on landing. You would be much pleased with the simplicity of their manners, their gratitude, and, above all, their piety. They conduct family worship three times a day in the depôt at the table assigned for their use, regardless of the noise and bustle by which they are surrounded. As you may suppose, they are much astonished with the change and the number of people they have seen in Liverpool. One of them said to me on Monday, "Well may the Day of Judgment be called the great day. If there were no more to come to judgment than I have seen in Liverpool, it might well be called the great day." Poor people! Born and brought up on a rock in the Atlantic Ocean, the whole population of which is only 110 souls, it is not to be wondered at that they are astonished at the crowded state of Liverpool, with its fleets and its large docks, warehouses, &c.

They all partake, more or less, of the same character.

The emigrants on board the *Hercules* are from the islands of Skye, North Uist, and Harris. They were brought from those islands in the *Celt* steamboat, hired by the society for their accommodation, the season being too far advanced—too cold and boisterous—to admit of their being exposed without hazard to their health on the decks of the steamboats that ply to those distant islands. On her voyage from North Uist and Harris, the *Celt* had a stormy passage, that would have been perilous in a less efficient vessel. Some of the women were on board



THE CUCHULLIN OR COOLLEN HILLS.

SKYE PEASANT WITH THE CASCHROM.

SKYE WOMAN WITH PEAT CREEL.

* See Selections from the Printed Correspondence of the Society. London: Trelawny Saunders, 6, Charing-cross. Two feeling and eloquent sermons on this subject have lately been published by Rivington, one of which was preached by the Bishop of Argyle and the Isles, and the other by the Rev. H. Mackenzie, Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; and those who are interested in the history and prospects of the Celtic race would do well to peruse them.

for five days and nights, with their infants in their arms. Nearly all the females and children suffered greatly from sea-sickness; and when, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 12th ult., they passed from the Cleft to the dock of the *Hercules* riding quietly in the beautiful harbour of Campbelton, many of them were still much exhausted; but the men, access one to be found, seemed to have suffered little. It was curious to observe them, as they stepped over the gangway of the gallant ship. The young women came first—some looking cheerfully round, some sad, and some in tears; but all took pains to adjust their shawls and handkerchiefs, their tresses, or their caps, as they made their appearance before strangers. The married women and their children followed; the latter skipping and dancing on the broad deck, overjoyed at their escape from the confinement of the steamboat; the former, so completely absorbed by the care of their children, and the fear of losing them in the crowd, that they did not seem to be conscious of where they were, or what had brought them there. The men looked dark and stern, like men about to confront danger, and not likely to shrink from the encounter, but relaxed into a smile at the first kind word. Next day they were all cheerful and happy, spoke with gratitude of the pains that had been taken to provide for their comfort; and expressed astonishment at the extent and completeness of the arrangements, which greatly exceeded any thing they had imagined to be possible. On the third day they all looked quite at home, some engaged in reading, some in writing to the friends they had left. Two young women were working with their needles, or knitting, the children playing together, and all loud in their pious creatures are enabled to escape from wretchedness to comfort, from a mendicity to independence. It would have been difficult to collect a more respectable-looking body of their class. Yet many of these families had been reduced to such straits before leaving home, that for some weeks it had been found necessary to supply them with food, for otherwise they must have starved before the steamboat arrived to take them away. It is no doubt an acceptable recompense to those who have taken a part in promoting the success of the Highland and Island Emigration Society, to know that by their aid 3000 human beings, who, for the last five or six years have been hopelessly struggling with misery, have been rescued from the suffering and the moral evils of such a condition, and have been placed, with their descendants for some generations, beyond the reach of want, as surely as any thing in human affairs can be considered sure.

But though there is much satisfaction in having contributed to effect so happy a change in the lot of so many of our fellow-creatures, fellow-countrymen, and fellow Christians, it would be unfortunate if those who have engaged in this undertaking should rest satisfied with what has been done instead of deriving, from the success that has so far attended their exertions, the confidence and encouragement it is calculated to give them. The population of Skye has, it is true, been reduced, by the aid of the society, from 23,000 to 20,000, but there are still thousands there who desire to follow their friends to Australia, because they find themselves unable to obtain employment and subsistence at home. In the outer Hebrides there are thousands more in similar circumstances. On the west coast of the mainland the number is nearly as great. The Society has, in truth, but entered upon the ground it proposed to occupy. It is something to have made a commencement, and to have performed perhaps about one-tenth of the work it has to do in the Highlands. The only difficulty it has to encounter is the want of sufficient funds to maintain a continuous stream of emigration, such as the urgency of the distress in the Highlands and Australia demands.

The perils of that colony are such as to cause the greatest anxiety. It is evident that agricultural and pastoral industry must there cease to be remunerative, unless it can be supplied with labour at a much lower rate than the probable gains of a successful gold-digger. This difficulty will be most effectually met by sending to the colony in large numbers persons who, by their character or circumstances, or both, are not likely to relinquish the certain wages of ordinary labour for the more precarious gains of the diggings; and the want of enterprise which has prevented the Highlanders—unless to a very limited extent—from engaging in the competition that was open to them in the great tenure of industry at home, will probably make them shrink from the more formidable and ruder competition of the diggings. What was considered a reproach to them here is their chief excellence there.

It is to be hoped that a society constituted and conducted as this has been will not be permitted to decline for want of means to carry on its operations. At least a year must elapse before any part of the money it has advanced can be recovered and become available. In the meantime, such wretchedness—remediable, which, with assistance, might at once be permanently relieved. And one who can spare three pounds may have the gratification of placing one suffering fellow-Christian beyond the risk of want for the future. Doubtless, there are many thousands of persons in the kingdom who would gladly contribute such a sum for the accomplishment of that object; and, through the agency of this society, they have every facility for effecting it.

The *Hercules* sailed from Campbeltown on the 26th ult., and, after contending in vain for five days with adverse and boisterous weather, she anchored off Rothesay, in the Isle of Bute, where she is waiting a favourable wind. So far from there having been any loss of life, the emigrants received an addition to their number while they were at sea. A small pamphlet has just been published by Rivington, containing an interesting series of correspondence relating to this gallant ship and her living freight, from the time of her arrival at Campbeltown till her temporary return to Rothesay.

A few days before the sailing of the vessel, the provost and magistrates of Campbeltown entertained at dinner in the Town-hall, Captain Bayntun and the officers of H. M. S. *Hercules*—the provost occupied the chair; and the guests included some of the most influential gentlemen of the district. The toast of "Captain Bayntun and the officers of H. M. S. *Hercules*," was drunk with great cordiality; and was followed by various toasts having reference to the benevolent object of the meeting.

The accompanying illustrations are from sketches by Mr. Sammet Read, taken expressly for this Journal.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Should the weather continue "open," of which there is little doubt, the steeplechase on paper for 1853 will commence on Wednesday next, at Epsom; we have no other fixtures for January but Newton and Oundle, on the 27th and 28th. The coming appointments for the week ensuing are Hereford and Gateshead on Wednesday, Nithsdale on Thursday, and Alcar on Friday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The room was tolerably well attended, and business, without showing any decided alteration, took a wider range than usual. The quotations closed as follows:

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.			
10 to 1 agst Eldorado	25 to 1 agst Galvanism (t)	30 to 1 agst Hirsute	
30 to 1 — Rosebery	30 to 1 — O'Flaherty (t)	30 to 1 — Pudsey	
		30 to 1 — Warwick (t)	
LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.			
1 to 1 agst Mr Peter Laurie	15 to 1 agst Oscar		
CHESTER CUP.			
66 to 1 agst Agnes Wickfield (t)	66 to 1 agst Cardinal Wiseman (t)		
66 to 1 — Augur (t)	66 to 1 — Trivet (t)		
	66 to 1 — Pudsey (t)		
DERBY.			
12 to 1 agst Orvieto	40 to 1 agst Bonnycastle		
18 to 1 — Umbrella (t)	50 to 1 — Lord Lansdowne		
Colonel Peel (t)			
25 to 1 — Gravesend (t)			

THURSDAY.—The subjoined return of the closing quotations, made from moderate investments, shows no change of importance:

LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.			
12 to 1 agst Mr Mowbray	100 to 8 agst Sir Peter Laurie		
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.			
7 to 1 agst Gravesend	20 to 1 agst Leopards	33 to 1 agst Pug Orrock (t)	
7 to 1 — Wollock filly	33 to 1 — Defiance	33 to 1 — Factory	
	40 to 1 agst Merle		
LIVERPOOL CUP.			
8 to 1 agst Sancerrois	50 to 1 — Nancy	66 to 1 — Peggy	
40 to 1 — Mazeppa	50 to 1 — Mountain Deer	66 to 1 — Augur (t)	
40 to 1 — Countryside	66 to 1 — Agnes Wickfield	100 to 1 — Pelion (t)	
40 to 1 — Lady Evelyn	66 to 1 — Cardinal Wiseman		
TWO-THOUSAND GUINEAS.			
1 agst West Australian	50 to 1 agst Towton		
DERBY.			
1 to 1 agst Chess (t)	20 to 1 agst Schiedhorn	40 to 1 agst Filbert	
1 — Bluebrid (t)	40 to 1 — Rataplan (t)	40 to 1 — Pharoid	

Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, Bart., M.P., returned seven-and-a-half per cent to his tenants at the audit, Knebworth Park, Herts

THE PRESS AND THE THEATRES.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has lately arisen on the subject of the so-called "privilege" accorded to the press by the metropolitan theatres—a privilege (if such it be) entitling each daily and weekly journal to issue nightly an order for the admission of two persons to each theatre. This custom had its origin with the theatres, and not with the press: and was intended to facilitate the admission of free and independent critics, to report upon new performers and new performances. Lately, however, the system has been abused by many journals. Upon this point we do not at present intend to enter; it is sufficient to state that exceptions were lately taken to it firstly, by Mr. Albert Smith, with good taste and good feeling; and, secondly, by Mr. Charles Mathews, in a manner that was insulting to the press, and untenable both in point of fact and in point of principle. In common with our contemporaries, we received a circular last week from the Lyceum Theatre, entreating us to suspend our usual orders during the run of the Christmas entertainments; and although, at the request, that the press orders were so numerous as to monopolise the space of the theatre, and prevent the accommodation of persons who had paid for their places. Of course we immediately taken. Caring nothing for the "privilege" of free admission, and thinking it, in its indiscriminate use, by no means creditable to the press or to the theatres, we sent a circular—not only to Mr. Charles Mathews, but to every theatre and exhibition in London—declaring our intention to issue no more orders. We are happy to learn that the same course was adopted by other independent journals; and that the principal newspapers, without concert or combination one with another, have very soon determined upon, and renounced the privilege, which one theatrical manager had directly proved to be injurious to his pecuniary interests, and, indirectly, to be equally injurious to others. For our own part, we would clear of the theatres and their favours. We desire nothing of them; and would scorn to accept even one solitary free admission for one night from any manager, great or small, who should imagine that his courtesy was a bribe to secure a favourable notice. We stand upon our independence and dignity of criticism. From all the plague and nuisance of the free-order system, we, in common with our most distinguished contemporaries, have relieved ourselves, much to our satisfaction. When the penitence of some injudicious managers shall cease to complicate the question, we have no doubt that critics and managers will devise, between them, some plan by which the conductors of theatres may be moderately civil to the critics, without calling upon the critics for unmerited praise, or thinking themselves aggrieved by well-merited censure.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

The lessee of this establishment is doing his best, according to his lights and opportunities, to solve the problem of the manner in which the nations. theatre is to be worked in order to its being made to *pay*. He has but no time to spare during a month or two, and the public will, we think, be glad of the business of the evening; and has this time resorted to a better-class author (Mr. C. Reade, one of the partners in the play of "Masks and Faces," and the maid of "Peg Woffington") and attempted a drama in the legitimate form of five acts. But the subject is *ad captandum*, and dealt not with the past or the distant, but with the domestic and the humdrum: the scene varying but from Berkshire to Australia, and the prevailing themes being the causes of emigration and the discovery of gold. The "manners" of the drama, therefore (to speak technically), are not raised above the ordinary realities; but, so far as the playwright has skill to make them, literal accentuation, or speaking portraits of *living* individuals, and moving pictures of the modes of life and thought of England and its dependencies. Themes of this kind have generally been confined to the three-act drama; but there is no good reason why they should not occupy the space of five acts, provided the story and the interest. The first act of Mr. Reade's new drama, though somewhat overwritten, promised a good play. There was variety of character, antagonism of purpose, energy of dialogue, striking situations, and some skilfully contrived groups, which told well, and occasionally secured a strong sympathy. *George Somerset*, the landscape painter, is a fine conception, and Mr. Lyne Stirling's delineation of it was full of power and earnestness. *Lord Lovel* is not without a dash of grandeur, befitting the associations of the Hebrew race. To him is opposed the coarser (but not unnatural) villainy of *Silas Jorkins*, the lawyer of his competitor from the village, earns his curse and his hostility, and at last secures a to his superior villiance and skill. "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," is *Lovel's* principle; and it is carried fearfully embodied in his practice. *Lovel*, indeed, checkmates at every turn the respectable *Manikins*, much in the same way that the shrewd Red Indian in "Sarah Bisagt" counterpoints the lawyer in all her contrivances. The point, however, is not so exclusively contested; and *Lovel* achieves comparatively an easy victory. We have said that a part of the scene is in Australia. The Land and fourth acts are devoted to the discovery of the gold, and the work is of it. The first, turned reformer, is the chief agent; but is, in the end, outrun by the young former, who discovers a "nugget" worth several thousand pounds—of these the earlier act was the most interesting in its incidents, and most skilfully contrived in its situations; and it was on the latter that the hopes of the stage-manager were built. In this were represented, in an elaborate scene, the diggings and gold-seekers' encampment, on the banks of the river Mc Quarrie. The scenic arrangements were perfect, but the dramatic were defective. The playwright should have started *in medias res*, and then worked his subject backwards and forwards, by way of episode and continuation, so as to have grouped his accessories about a central situation. But, instead of this, Mr. Reade treated the whole matter as a lecture: introducing to us both the chief and the Jew speculating, and describing *in extenso* on the best way to dig for gold, and the best means to collect it; and then following this up with an item or two of fraudulent practices, brain-law, and attempted assassination; and according to a shape law of narration, not of dramatic art, he executed his work. Here, accordingly, the action seemed to stand still, and the audience grew sulky.

A similar defect was perceptible in the fifth act, on *George Somerset* and *Rose* (the former of whom is to claim the bride at the moment she is about being forced into marriage with the odious *Manikins*, who has contrived at an inn to rob the returning emigrants of their wealth. But we rallied and the curtain fell triumphantly upon the culprit by arresting *Manikins's* agent, the despi able *Crawley*, with the notes upon him. This ammon to a great fact of modern civilisation was exceedingly felicitous, and of course secured the approbation of the house. The *Jew* at last others with full evidence of *Manikins's* guilt, and thus aids in the fulfilment of his own benefaction, as pronounced in the last act of the drama. Throughout, this play is well written, and the characters are skilfully contrasted; but, as we have intimated, the former is occasionally wanting in the disposition of the stage business, and it is a highly meritorious effort, and deserves to be encouraged. The house was numerously attended, and the applause properly predominated over the manifestation of dissent. We think the piece is likely to prove sufficiently attractive

STRAND.

Mr. James Anderson, late lessee of Drury-lane, has migrated to this little theatre from the City of London. He has made his appearance in "The Sentinel," from the pen of Mr. Bourcault; on Monday, it is announced that the drama of "Civilisation" will be reproduced.

MUSIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The week's musical doings are within a narrow compass. The return of John Parry to his Music-stall, which on Monday last was to have, however, pass unrecorded. "When it is announced that at Salmon's Amateur Glee Meeting, Rossini's magnificent opera, "William Tell," was executed, it must be admitted that the progress is not on the decline in the country: at these meetings the most difficult operas are gone through without excision. Next Friday (the 21st), the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Mendelssohn's "Elijah," under Costa's direction. much interest will be excited by this revival, as the accomplished Madame Fiorentini will sing the principal soprano part for the first time in London; and Miss Huddart, the contralto, will sing the music of the *Queen*. Miss Deakin, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, Mr. J. A. Novello, and Mr. Weiss are allotted the other parts. For the future the rehearsals will be in the large hall every Friday evening; and by this change of night, Costa's presence will be secured during the season.

The society has just published a carefully-prepared catalogue of its well-stored library, which is especially rich in Handelian collections, both in print and manuscript. The cultivated amateur will be much interested in the perusal of this catalogue, especially in the division having reference to musical literature. Some of the illustrated works are ancient, scarce, and valuable. Mozart's "Requiem," which has been some time in preparation, under Costa's supervision, will be anxiously looked for, as the earliest novelty.—The anniversary festival of the Ancient Madrigal Society will be celebrated on the 20th inst., in Freemasons-hall; General Lord Saltoun in the chair.—A lecture on church music, and its due place in public devotion, was delivered before the Islington branch of the Church of England Young Men's Society, on the 5th instant, by Mr. J. T. Cooper, organist of St. Paul's Church, Islington. The illustrations, which included compositions by the first writers, such as "Jubilate in B flat," Purcell; "Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way?" Boyce; "Awake, put on thy strength," Wise; "If we believe that Jesus died," Goss; "I will sing of thy power," Greene, &c., were sung by choristers of the Temple church, gentlemen of Westminster Abbey, and others, making a choir of about thirty voices. The specimens above mentioned were introduced by the lecturer as only appropriate for use in cathedral and collegiate churches. For parochial church service purposes were given of a plain single chant to the "Venite, exultemus," the Ambrosian chant, harmonised for the choir, and adapt d to the Prayer Book translation of the "Te Deum," by the lecturer; and a series of plain psalm tunes—the Old Hundredth, Old Hundred-and-Fourth, a chorale by J. S. Bach, "Sanctus" by Talis, &c. The Rev. Daniel Wilson, A.M., Vicar of Islington, presided over the meeting, which was very numerous. All present appeared to be highly interested with the illustrations, and with the remarks of the lecturer, who, at the close of the lecture, suggested a plan for promoting congregational singing in our parish churches.—The Hungarian contralto, Mdlle Marie Doria, whose voice rumour proclaims as resembling that of Alboni, will make her first appearance in London at Albro's concert-room, early in December; and in the 8th inst Alboni, by the way, is mentioned in a letter from New York, was to have appeared at the Broadway Theatre in "Cinderella," on the 27th ult.; and Madame Sontag was to make her debut in Italian opera about a fortnight after that date.—The reunion of the names of Sontag and Alboni brings us to the gossiping hint, that the two Royal Italian Operahouses, or rather the one, as, in all probability, according to present appearances, Covent-garden only will open, some time in March. Mr. Gye is on the Continent, looking after Mdlle Lucca and Mario and Tamberlik, Signor Medori, the new prima donna, and Ronconi cannot return from the Russian capital until April. With this distinguished batch are the ancillaries Tagliafico, Zelger, Belletti, and Mdlle Cruvelli—Madame Castellan, who is the rage at Lisbon, will be here to open the campaign, as also Madame Jullienne, who, at Barcelona, has been creating a perfect furore amongst the Iberian connoisseurs.—Private correspondence from Lisbon gives flattering accounts of the progress of Mr. Swift, the English tenor, who has been singing in Italian opera with Castelina.—There are flying rumours of the advent of another attempt to establish a national opera in London, on some solid basis: may this news be confirmed!—An agreeable piece of news has come to hand from Hanover, namely the appointment of Joachim, the violinist, as Chapel master, in place of the late young and lamented Helmesberger.—Sivori and Vieuxtemps in Paris are fighting the ground inch by inch, and the Italian and French schools of execution are discussed with the utmost vehemence, whilst the gentle Mdlle. Camus calmly intervenes with her delicate manipulation, and earns a wreath for Bohemian masonry, which will long be lovingly cherished and sacred to the young and gifted pianiste.—The Empress of pianistes, the tornado of executants, in the person of Madame Pleyel, will soon astound amateurs in London by a flying exhibition, on her way to an extended provincial tour.—The triumphant reception of Meyerbeer's "Prophète" in Italy is now the great theme for gossip south; it was at Florence the great work was first heard, and its success has been pre-eminent. A correspondent suggests warmly that Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" should be produced in London. The opera is, where? It may be answered, at the Royal Italian Opera, if art considerations are to have their due influence. If it were only to hear Berlioz's overture of the Carnival, which is enchanting, and the "Benvenuto" itself, its production would be justified. The character of *Cellini* is written for a tenor, the *Ascanio* for a contralto, and the *Teresa* for a soprano, *Ascanio* for a mezzo-soprano, and *Fieramosca* for a basso. Four and a comic basso. The opera ends in the interior of the Colosseo, at Rome—a grand opportunity for scenic display. It appears that Formis, the basso, and Mdlle. Fodor, the tenor, and Mdlle. Wagner, are the stars in Berlioz's *Sacred*, the basso, and Wagner in *Valentine*, quite delighted the Prussian *illettanti*.—At the benefit of Signora Medori, who played *Violetta*, at the Royal Italian Opera, Hungarian Opera, in St Petersburgh, Mdlle. Marray Lenz and second Mdlle. Lodge, at the shortest notice, sang the part of *Mr. Smith* with great success.—A new opera, called "Duke Sherry," is in rehearsal at Drury-lane. Some the early part of this month, the *libretto* by the popular poet, Felice Romani, and the music by Vicenzo Bonnetti; Madame Jullienne was to be the *Jane Shore*.

THE MARBLE STATUES FOUND IN WINDSOR FOREST.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

Rye-bank, Newcastle, Staffordshire, January 8th, 1853.

SIR,—In this day's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, you give us representations of some statuary lately found in a farm-yard, and invite us to tell in their own various opinions, and upon which I may perhaps throw some light. In my youthful days I passed a matter of years at Windsor; though I cannot enumerate for certainty the number, I am aware it was a whole year, but I may consider it as having been my home from 17.7 until the spring of 1812. At the beginning of this time I was very juvenile, of natural habits, and a great lover of nature and romance—tales of ruined abbeys and haunted castles were my delight. There was then, as indeed, there is now, a building at the east end of St. George's Chapel, known as the Cloisters. Walking one day in that part of the town it might almost be considered a ruin, the glass of the windows was nearly all broken, some of the stone-work the same, and the beautifully pointed arching was falling in great lumps to the ground. It was then, as it is now, a long building, and I made my way to it to see its place, it struck me as being the best of all its kind in which my early romantic tales and I determined, if possible, to effect an entrance. The door was in the passage leading to the cloisters, and I found it to be of large size, old, much out of repair, and fastened with an iron bar; but still somewhat loose; it also opened in the centre. I was had the opportunity when no one was near, and, by pushing the door open with the back of one hand, the other, I made a shift to squeeze my little body through the space between, and thus obtained an entrance. When in, I found the interior nearly filled with rubbish, and part of which was a number of tall king-cases, perhaps twenty it might be more, or less: these were from seven to eight feet long, and about three feet square, some were lying at length upon the ground, and some stood upon end. As you may suppose, I had a longing desire to see what was in them, and, after much effort, I succeeded in opening one of the cases, which enabled me to see that it contained a large figure of a man. The secret was now revealed—each case contained a statue. After this I passed many hours in the interior of the romantic ruins there. True it was I should have been better pleased if the statues had been out of their cases, and ranged round me; but, as that could not be, I contented myself with making myself acquainted with the names I could know informed that they had been given to her Majesty Queen Charlotte, for the purpose of being set up in the pleasure-grounds at Frogmore, but, it having been found that they were much too large, they remained at to make that use of them; and, finally, they had been put in the Tomb-house to be out of the way.

That period on, and in its lapse I ceased to squeeze myself between the doors of the Tomb-house, and at length the good old George III. ordered the interior to be excavated, and the Royal vault to be constructed. Upon this occasion, there was no doubt, the statues were made: I had no recollection of the circumstance—perhaps I was absent at the time. The most probable place to which they would be removed seems to me to have been Cumberland Lodge, at the Great Park, a little time it was only inhabited by servants, and there they may have remained until George IV. erected his cottage in the immediate neighbourhood. Cumberland Lodge was then given to me to be made use of by my regiment at some distance from the Lodge. One thing may be remarked, it is much more likely to have been done by George III. than by George IV. After all, the statues now found may be the same which I saw in the Tomb-house, but if it cannot be shown why became of the latter, I think they may be considered identical

It appears very strange to me that not one of the servants in the Royal household should have any knowledge as to the fact; five-and-twenty or thirty years is not a long vista through which to look back, for my part I see clearly through it.

You are at liberty to make any use of the contents of this letter which you may judge proper. Only this, my name must not appear in print.

* * *

COINCIDENCES.—"Bonaparte and Wellington were born in the same year, and Burns and Rogr, the Scotch poets, were both born on January the 25th; but it more remarkable that the two great dramatic poets of modern Europe, Shakespeare and Cervantes, both died on the same day in the same year—April 23, 1616. It is further remarked that Shakespeare, like the case of the great Raphael, and of Schiller, died on the anniversary of his birth."—*Fennell's Shakespeare Repository*, No. 1, a diligently-compiled miscellany, illustrative of the life and Genius of our great Dramatic Poet.

FOREIGN POTATOES.—Potatoes are imported into this country duty free, and large imports have been made. In the month ending the 31st of December last, 105,134 cwts. were imported, against 46,031 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1851. In 11 months ending the 5th of December last, the importations reached 456,872 cwts.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A course of lectures upon Free-trade, Education, Law, and Parliamentary Reform, will be delivered in town during the present month, by Samuel Gordon, Esq., of Dublin

W. J. Bidgeth, Esq., Comptroller of Customs at Stockton, has been promoted to Collector at Rochester; and Robert Cullum, Esq., Comptroller at Dover, is appointed Comptroller at Stockton

Lieut.-Colonel Sir T. Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, has just arrived from that colony, and brought with him a diamond of good form and of the finest water, weighing three-quarters of a carat, found at the gold diggings at Ophir, West of Bathurst. Sir Thomas has presented that specimen to the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street

From Norfolk, U.S., we have a brief account of the wreck and total loss of the British steamer *Manxtrooper*, bound from Liverpool for this port. She struck, on Christmas-day, a few miles south of Carrituck Inlet. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

During the past year 142 vessels, of an average tonnage of 208, and of an aggregate of 29,815 tons, have been launched from the builders' yards on the Wear, showing an increase on the preceding year of 4822 tons, and a decrease of four vessels: and for the years 1851-52, an increase of tonnage of 13,312 tons, or upwards of 25 per cent.

The negotiations between Austria and Russia relative to the junction of their telegraphic lines are nearly terminated. The Russian telegraphic line is to be taken from St. Petersburg. The junction is to be effected on the frontiers of Gallicia by a special line, which is not to be connected with the German telegraphs

A circular has been issued from the Horse Guards, extending to officers in the army the privilege hitherto enjoyed by non-commissioned officers and privates with respect to the use of barrack libraries

An unprecedented quantity of moisture has fallen this season all over this country and other parts of Europe. In America it has been little better; in Africa and India, none; a remarkable amount of rain has also fallen. Much damage must have been done to the winter cereal crops generally.

The Rev. Philip Smith, Professor of Mathematics at New College, London, has been appointed head master of the Protestant Dissenters' School, Mill Hill, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Priestly.

A court-martial has been held at Portsmouth on a Royal Marine named Patrick Brady, for threatening to blow out the brains of Sergeant Saunders; when he was found guilty, and sentenced to receive forty-eight lashes and eighteen months' imprisonment.

A discovery of 301 old coins has been made on a farm of Tenterhill, Whitingham; they comprise crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, of the reigns of Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., of England, and some Spanish coins of Philip IV. The entrance value is about £5

During the past week Charleroi, Namur, Manage, Monseron, and Laulnes (Belgium), Pistoja, Peacia, Prato, Poggebonsi, Impoli, and Pontudera (Tuscany), have been placed in communication with the Submarine Telegraph-office, Cornhill

A fine golden eagle, taken in Strathglass, is at present in Inverness, intended as a present to the Emperor of France

Shocks of an earthquake were felt at Acapulco, on the 4th and 5th of December. Property to the value of 200,000 dols was destroyed

Alfred Waddington, who was condemned at the late winter jail delivery, for murder at Sheffield, was hung on Saturday, at twelve o'clock, at York Castle. From 8000 to 10,000 spectators were present, and conducted themselves very orderly

The American steamer *Western World* has been lost on the Mississippi, near New Orleans; twelve or fifteen lives were lost. Among the passengers were two British travellers—Captain the Hon Henry A. Murray, R.N., and Mr. Mildmay. They both escaped uninjured, but lost all their papers and baggage

James Kaley, the Scotch giant, who exhibited in a *café* on the Boulevards, died lately at Paris, almost suddenly, aged twenty-seven years; his height was nearly eight feet. Though apparently of a great power, he was in reality of a very weakly constitution. He was never married, and died almost in poverty

Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., the owners of the *Eagle*, are about to present Capt Boyce with a very handsome silver salver, for having the vessel from Melbourne to London in the short space of seventy six days, the quickest known

The newest notion in Boston, America, is a lady, who, calling herself the "Veiled Vocalist," sings at the Melodeon, and gives the proceeds of her concerts to the paupers

The new Belgian press law came into operation on the 1st inst., when the booksellers of Brussels removed from their windows all such books and pictures as might subject them to penalties under the new system of restriction

The *Journal pour Rire*, of Paris, has of late ventured to give some sketches of passing events, and for this offence it has been fined 47,000 francs, or nearly £2000 sterling.

Suicides have been very frequent lately in Paris. Dr. Fiard has thrown out his brains, at his residence in the Rue Hauteville; a dressmaker, in the Rue St. Jacques, suffocated herself with charcoal; and two other persons drowned themselves in the canal.

At a meeting of the Aberdeen Town Council on Monday, it was resolved to petition for the abolition of University tests, in all chairs, except the Theological

Inspector Hall has had the satisfaction to receive from Sir Richard Mayne, C.B., a first-class certificate of good conduct, and from the late Government a pension of £128 per annum.

The inquest on the late dreadful accidents at Oxford have been continued for three days, and then adjourned to Monday next

The late Mr. T. Phillips, of Brunswick-square, has left £6000 for founding a professorship of physical sciences in St. David's College. A few years ago, the same benevolent gentleman gave £3000 to that college, to found six scholarships for natives of Wales and Monmouthshire

THE report of the death of Sir Charles Lemon is premature. Sir Charles has had a severe attack of paralysis, but the accounts last received are more favourable, and give some hopes of his recovery

The monster steamer *Parana*, which left Southampton the 2nd of December last, arrived at St. Thomas on the 19th: she took out 1276 tons of coal, and had 80 tons left when she arrived at her destination. Her average daily consumption was 70 tons. Her greatest daily speed was 288 miles

Bisalow Church, Derbyshire, which was re-opened last week, has been ably restored, in the Early English style of architecture, from designs by sir Joseph Paxton; the contractors being Mr. Watts, of Ashover; Mr Savage, of Chesterfield; and Mr. Green, of Baslow

The Duke of Wellington has consented to be named a Vice-President of the Royal Highland School Society, vacant by the death of his illustrious father

The Adelaide (Australia) Mining Company has declared a dividend of £100 per cent!

T. [illegible] Hall for the benefit of the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution took place on Tuesday last, at the London Tavern, and was numerously attended.

A singular accident befel the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship *Cognet*, on her being launched, in the Thames, last Monday afternoon. After sliding sixty or seventy feet down the slip, she stopped, her stern sank into the ground, and her bow was raised in proportion, off the slip. All efforts to move her into the stream have hitherto proved ineffectual.

On Wednesday, a new order was issued by the Police Commissioners, for all officers, either on duty or police offices, acting as clerks at the different stations, or attending theatres or private parties on the no. it by and gentry, to wear a distinguishing armlet. In the event of non-compliance, a fine will be inflicted in the first instance, and afterwards dismissal

The Queen of Hanover is sufficiently recovered to drive out, but is still so poorly, that all Court ceremonies on New Year's-day were postponed

The London and Westminster Bank have advanced the rate of interest allowed on the deposit receipts from 1 to 1½ per cent. from the 1st inst.

The barque *Eglinton* has been lost thirty miles north of Perth, Western coast; the crew all saved except one lady (a Mrs. Batram) and the Boatswain.

On Wednesday last, the village of Weston Underwood, in the county of Bucks, so well known to lovers of English poetry in association with their poet Cowper, was the scene of great rejoicing, on account of the coming of age of Courtney R Throckmorton, Esq., the heir to the extensive estates of Sir Robert Throckmorton; when the whole of the inhabitants, young and old, were regaled with abundance of good cheer

An impostor (pretending to be deaf and dumb), of the name of [illegible] has managed to levy contributions and obtain money [illegible] by various pretences at Newcastle, by means of an order and [illegible] book of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum there. After his appearance on he was so cautious that his imposture was only exposed [illegible] the following manner. As he is only about five feet three inches [illegible] he had both about seven feet in depth was prepared for him [illegible] was stuffed fairly warm without sending him, and he was ordered [illegible] up and go on. Little thinking it was so deep, he jumped in [illegible] a distance, and, on coming to the surface, roared for assistance in a fine [illegible] voice, tipped with the true Irish brogue, very much to the amusement of the [illegible]. When tried, he was found guilty—seven years' transportation

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

[illegible] Try your hand at the Problem in our present Number [illegible]

[illegible] that is no [illegible]

W. [illegible] The [illegible] the attempted solution Black [illegible] on each a move as to interpose his K [illegible] you first check with the Queen.

P. W. H., of Barnsbury. It will

C. S., of Brighton. Those [illegible]

E. F. H.—If you can perpetrate a check on your adversary you draw the game.

HEGSORTH, York.—You will get the rules and board for "Double Chess" of Sherwin, the chess-room keeper, in Queen-street [illegible]

DELTA. "Persons in the country reading our particulars periodical, have simply to order it [illegible] a little own town and they [illegible]

P. W., Glastonbury.—In Hoyle Known's Edition 788, [illegible] Pawn should stand [illegible] and 6th.

T. K., Oxford-street. Our old Correspondent, Mr Kling is finished for his obliging contributions, which seem to maintain his well-deserved reputation as one of the first problem-makers of the day

D. [illegible] quite right to return the [illegible] *The Chess-player's Chronicle* you would have seen, by referring to [illegible] now published by Messrs. Kent and Co., of Paternoster-row.

C. J. O., Hoe-street.—Make yourself thoroughly familiar with the openings given in the "Chess-player's Handbook," an I get as much practice as you can, with easy-skilled players

BRITISH CHESS-ISTS.—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the rules, &c., of the Sherwin-hart Chess-club

J. R. F. You are quite right, as "a needed" it may be solved in three moves.

E. H., of Norwich. It shall receive attention.

J. P.—The King on Castle after having been checked.

T. L., Baker-street. 1. Not at present. 2. With the best play on both sides it would probably be drawn.

[illegible] Bethnal-green.—Chess Problems, to be deserving publicity, demand far more than [illegible] what in the composition [illegible] chess players have any value at [illegible] when [illegible] have been examined

H. A. F.—We quite agree with your acknowledgments on the [illegible] remissness shown by the majority of those who undertake the offices of Presidents [illegible] Chess-club, and are surprised the members of [illegible] not [illegible] to prevent gratuitous [illegible] from occupying such responsible situations [illegible] worst of time or want of industry, so inadequately fulfil it that a fresh [illegible] is respectfully solicited by the leaders of each club would furnish us, as it is manifestly both their interest and duty to do, with the names and places of meeting of their several clubs, had been properly recorded [illegible] should see this have been in a position to publish a complete list, with full particulars, of all the chess societies in the kingdom

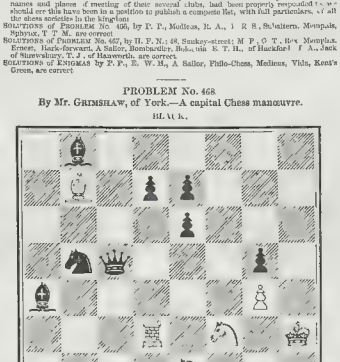
SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 466, by P. P., Mollesa, R. A., J. R. S., Shakspere, Mesopala, Spinoza, T. T. M. are correct

SOLUTION of Problem No. 467, by H. F. N., 48, Sankey-street; M. P., O. T., Rex, Mesopala, Ernest, Hark-forward, A Sailor, Bombardier, Bob, H. E. T. H., of Hackford; A., Jack of Shrewsbury, T. J., of Haxwell, are correct

SOLUTIONS of ENIGMAS by P. P., E. W. B., A Sailor, Philo-Chess, Mollesa, Vida, Kent's Green, are correct

PROBLEM No. 468
By Mr. GRIMSHAW, of York.—A capital Chess manœuvre.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Fine game just played in a match between Herr Löwenthal and Mr. Brien, of Oxford. The former giving the odds of "the exchange," that is, the Queen's Rook, for the adversary's Queen's Knight

(Before playing the game, the reader must be careful to remove Black's Q R, and White's Q Kt from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	30. Kt to Q 3rd	R to Q sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	31. Kt to K B 4th (g)	Q to K 4th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	32. Q to her B 4th	B to K B 2nd
4. B to Q B 4th	B to K 2nd	33. Q to K 2nd (h)	B to K B 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	34. Q to her R 6th	R to K sq
6. Q Kt takes P	P to Q B 3rd	35. Kt to Q 3rd (i)	Q takes K P
7. Q to her Kt 3rd	Q to her Kt 3rd	36. B takes R (ch)	K takes B
8. B to K B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	37. R to K sq	Q to her 5th (k)
9. B takes Kt	R takes B	38. R takes B	B takes R
10. Q to her B 4th	Q to her B 4th	39. Q takes Q R P	B to K B 2nd
11. Q to her Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	40. Q takes Q B P	Q takes Q
12. B to K 3rd	Q to her B 5th	41. Kt takes Q	B takes P
13. Q to her R 2nd	P to Q Kt 5th (a)	42. Kt to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 6th
14. Q to her R 4th (b)	B to K B 3rd	43. K to B 2nd	K to B 3rd
15. K Kt to Q 2nd	B takes Q Kt	44. K to his 2nd	B to Q Kt 8th
16. P takes B	Q takes Q B P	45. Kt to Q Kt 2nd	K to his 4th
17. Castles	P to Q R 4th	46. K to Q 2nd	K to K B 5th
18. Kt to K B 3rd	R to Q sq	47. K to his 2nd	B to K 6th
19. R to Q B sq	Q to K R 3rd	48. K to his B 3rd	K to his 4th (l)
20. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q to K Kt 3rd	49. P to K Kt 3rd	K to his B 3rd
21. P to K B 4th	P to K B 3rd	50. K to his 4th	K to his 4th
22. P to K B 5th	Q to K sq	51. P to K R 3rd	P to K B 6th
23. B to K B 4th (c)	Q to K Kt 2nd (d)	52. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
24. Q to Q sq	P to Q 4th	53. K to Q 2nd	K to Kt 4th
25. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	54. Kt to R 4th	K takes P
26. Q to her B 2nd	P to Q 5th	55. K to B sq	K to Kt 6th
27. Kt to K 5th	B to K sq	56. Kt to B 6th	B to his 7th
28. P to K B 6th (e)	P takes P (f)	57. K to Q 2nd	K to B 6th (m)
29. B takes K R P (ch)	R to K Kt 2nd	58. Kt takes P	

And the game was drawn.

(a) The game now assumes an interesting aspect. Without great caution on Black's part it is obvious he will lose his Kt.

(b) This appears his best resource. If he had moved the K Kt to Q 2nd, White would have retired Queen to her R 6th, and have retarded Black's Castling

(c) A very fine move. The object of which the ensuing should endeavour to discover himself.

(d) If White had taken the Kt, the following moves will prove that he must have lost the game —

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
23.	P takes Kt	26. P to K 5th (ch)	K takes K B P
24. B takes Q P (ch)	K to B 3rd.	27. Q to her 3rd (ch)	K to Q 3rd
25. Q to her Kt 3rd (ch)	K to Q 4th (best)	28. P to K B 4th	

And White has no resource.

(e) The critical portion of the game is played with great cleverness by Mr L.

(f) If he had taken the Pawn with his Queen, he would have lost her. Thus:—

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
28. Q takes P		30. Kt to K Kt 6th (ch)	B takes Kt
29. Q takes P (ch)	Q to K 2nd	31. B to Q 6th, &c	

(g) Threatening to take the Queen's Pawn will be fatal to Black.

(h) Interesting to take the King's Rook with the Bishop, and then play Q to K Kt 4th, and a regular fine attack.

(i) Kt to K 4th (ch) appears to us stronger than this move

(k) Mr. Brien was guilty of a grave error here. If he had simply played his Queen to her B sq, challenging an exchange, the game was his own

(l) Again White plays wrongly. If he had now moved his King to Kt 4th, instead of retaining him, he could not have saved the game

(m) One more, Mr. Brien had the victory in his hands. He should have played the King to B 5th: and it will be found he could have won

THE HALIFAX ST. GEORGE'S CHESS-CLUB.—The annual meeting of the above society was held at the White Lion Hotel, on Wednesday evening the 5th of January, when a highly satisfactory report of the progress of the club was laid before the members by the secretary and treasurer, showing that the numerical strength of the club had been increased fully one-third since its formation in December, 1851; and, during the past year, the club had been honoured by the presence of H. Staunton, Esq., as chess champion; and Herr Löwenthal, the celebrated Hungarian chess-player, who have both been elected honorary members of the club. The finances were stated to be in a flourishing condition, notwithstanding the heavy expenses consequent upon the purchase of handsome tables and men, and the other requisite furniture, the club being founded on the same principles as the original Halifax Chess-club, which was established in May, 1846, and dissolved in January, 1847; and of which Mr. Cronholm, the president of the Halifax St. George's Chess-club, was the president from May, 1846, to October, 1846. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the officers, who were requested to continue their services for the current year.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—AMERSHAM BRANCH

A very crowded meeting of the landowners, lessees, occupiers, and other persons interested in supporting the proposed railway from the Watford station of the London and North-Western Railway, through Rickmansworth, Chorleywood, Chenies, and Chalfont St. Giles, to Amersham, was held on Wednesday, at the Crown Inn, Amersham; Wm. Weller, Esq., in the chair.

The chairman having briefly explained the object of the meeting, and alluded to the great advantages which the neighbourhood must derive from the [illegible] communication,

Mr. West congratulated the meeting on the prospect which they now had [illegible] the liberality of the London and North-Western Railway, of [illegible] communication with the Metropolis. He could not [illegible] that there could be any opposition to the project, and he begged to move a resolution in support of the intended line (Cheers)

Mr Morton seconded the resolution, believing that there could not be a second opinion with regard to the advantages likely to be derived from the line

Mr Fuller, of Chesham, rose to move an amendment approving of the proposition for constructing the railway, but expressing an opinion that its terminus should be on Chesham Bois Common, so as to accommodate both Chesham and Amersham

Mr. Hepburn seconded the amendment, which gave rise to a long discussion, to which it was urged that the Parliamentary notices having all been given, the line could not now be altered; that the terminus proposed in the amendment would be inconvenient for both towns; that as the terminus proposed in the bill would be almost equally advantageous to Chesham in that of the amendment, whilst the latter would add much to the expense of constructing the line; and that if the present opportunity were lost, they might never get a line in the neighbourhood at all, whilst it would be very easy hereafter, if deemed advisable, to construct a small branch line to Chesham. It also appeared that the opposition, in a great measure, hinged on the influence of a landowner who is opposed to the introduction of such modern innovations as railways, and who was fearful that hereafter some plan might be brought forward for extending the line so as to interfere with his property.

On a division taking place the amendment was negatived, and the original resolution carried by a large majority.

On the motion of the Hon. C. Cavendish, M.P., who gives the project his most strenuous support, seconded by Mr Blake, a committee was appointed to communicate with the neighbouring landowners on the subject, and a vote of thanks given to the London and North-Western Company for their liberal offer to make the line.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—A public meeting was held in the theatre of the old Philosophical Institution, Birmingham, on Monday, for establishing in that town a Literary and Scientific Society, upon an extensive and comprehensive scale. It may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true, that in Birmingham, associated as it is with the names of Boulton, Watt, Priestly, and other illustrious scientific men, and in which town the British Association has held two of its meetings, such an institution does not at present exist. The Mayor occupied the chair; and amongst those present were Lord Lyttleton, Ven. Archdeacon Sandford, &c. The plan embraces three museums the first of which will be devoted to the raw materials of the industry of this district, geological and mineral optical specimens, &c.; the second to articles illustrative of manufacturing processes, as well as to finished specimens of different trades and countries; the third to machinery and models. The other features of the scheme comprise a chemical laboratory for lectures and classes, a [illegible] room, with a [illegible] and general library of reference, and [illegible] hall for the reception of sculpture and other works of art. Another department will be devoted to mining records, showing the dimensions and position of seams in the different mines of workings of the district

FREE LIBRARY AT LIVERPOOL.—This establishment continues to be thronged daily by hundreds of well-conducted persons. The statistics up to the third day since the opening give a truly gratifying result, 82,000 persons having been passed and examined in that period, giving an average of 632 volumes per day, exclusive of the readers of the different periodicals

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY.—From communications which have passed between the secretary of the Highland Society and gentlemen in Berwick, it appears probable that the show for next year will take place in that town

MISSING COLLIERS.—Great anxiety has been experienced as to the fate of a fleet of colliers which sailed from the Tyne on Sunday week. Fifteen of these vessels, however, arrived on the following Friday in a very crippled condition, and their crews exhausted. Six or seven of these vessels have not been heard of, and it is feared that the surviving crews bring intelligence of several disasters on the Northumberland coast during the storm

SOUTHAMPTON, MONDAY.—THE MAILS.—The *Teviot*, Capt. Onslow, took her departure this afternoon, with the mails for the West Indies. She took out about 50 passengers, among whom are Sir Charles Watson, and Don Berenger Monte Videal Maximo of Buenos Ayres, and specie value £200,000 sterling. The *Tay*, with the mails from the Brazils and River Plate, is due on the 16th inst. The *Iberia*, Capt. Bowen, with the mails from Egypt, Malta, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, is due on Friday next. The U. S. steam ship *Hermann*, Lieut. Higgins, having had her damages repaired, sailed this morning, for New York.

SYSTEMATIC INCENDIARISM. On Christmas-eve a barley rick on a farm near Coney Barks, was fired; and the next night, another neighbouring farm. On New Year's-eve, a barn in the centre of the village was discovered to be on fire, and nine fine buildings, with a number of pigs and sheep, were burnt alive, despite every effort to save them. The next night, an attempt to fire several houses by placing lighted lucifers in the thatch, was detected in time to prevent much damage. But on the Tuesday following, a similar attempt was unhappily successful. Seven houses and a number of labourers' cottages were injured or destroyed, and two men killed by the falling upon them of a wall. Up to the last accounts received, the perpetrators of these fiendish acts had not been found. A reward of £200, and a free pardon from her Majesty to any one coming forward to give such evidence as will fix the guilt upon the offenders, has been offered. It may be stated that suspicion attaches to persons not of the working class

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO UPSET A RAILWAY TRAIN.—Last week four wooden sleepers were placed across the down line of rails of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, the evident object of the creature who had placed them there being to upset the first train that might come down the line. Fortunately, the first train was one with goods, and not passengers, and no very serious mischief resulted.

SCARCITY OF COALS IN SOUTHAMPTON.—There is at the present time such a scarcity of coals in Southampton, that 1,400 tons have been brought by rail from London for the *Orinoco* steamer, which leaves there on the 17th inst.

THE OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.—A public meeting was held at Beck's Hotel, Birmingham, on Tuesday evening, at which the Mayor presided, when resolutions were passed unanimously in favour of the proposed ocean penny postage.

LANDSLIP UPON THE SOUTH-DEVON RAILWAY.

The late gales and the long-continued wet weather, have had a serious effect upon the South Devon Railway, lying along, as it does (between Exeter and Teignmouth), close to the sea, and under friable red sandstone cliffs.

During last week, the traffic was partially interrupted by an immense slip or fall of the cliff, near the entrance to the Holcombe Tunnel between Dawlish and Teignmouth. Our Illustration shows the state of the line, with the fall of the cliffs, which covered the railway and carried away a portion of the sea-wall

Before the rails could be cleared the passengers and luggage were conveyed over the turnpike road, from Dawlish to Teignmouth, about four miles. All the vehicles and horses that could be procured in these towns were put into requisition for this service; and there was for a day or two a revival of the old-fashioned modes of travelling, to the great satisfaction of the old turnpike-gate keepers. Some odd incidents arose in consequence: one good lady was indignant at being obliged to put up with an open country cart; but, on the guard delivering a sight of her ticket, it was found to be a "Parliamentary" one, which settled the business.

As soon as a portion of the mass lying on the rails had been cleared, the trains resumed running up to the slip, and then discharged their passengers on the other side. The passengers walked across the damaged portion, and entered a train waiting on the other side. This arrangement necessarily caused considerable delay in the arrival of trains; otherwise, no serious inconvenience resulted. The traffic has been resumed as usual.

A large number of labourers were employed day and night, in clearing the rubbish; and the damaged sea-wall will have to be rebuilt. The scene at night, with the large fires of the workmen, the roaring of the sea immediately below the line, and other accessories, was very striking.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE PATIENTS, AT THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, COLNEY HATCH.

NEW YEAR'S FESTIVAL AT COLNEY HATCH.

ONE of the most interesting features of the non-restraint system of treatment of lunatics is the celebration of periodical festivals, in which the patients are allowed to participate; and such rational recreation, doubtless, in many instances, induces habitual cheerfulness, and thus proves one of the aids by which the moody sufferer is often restored to reason. An entertainment of this description was given to the patients in the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch, on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. The numbers of the patients present were—males, 200; females, 327

Several of the committee of visiting justices and other magistrates of the county, with their friends, and many of the neighbouring gentry with their families, to the number of upwards of 100, were present. The entertainment consisted of a few tableaux, performed by the officers of the establishment, accompanied by music; also, solo singing by several patients; dancing, in character, Ethiopian serenading, by attendants and servants, &c. The patients partook of tea, cakes, fruit, and spiced beer; and afterwards danced together. The festival was given in the exercising-hall of the institution; the room was gaily decorated with flags, and a temporary theatre was built for the occasion, these preparations being entirely the work of the officers and patients. The cost of the whole, including refreshments, did not exceed £30.

NEW COINAGE FOR CAMBOJA.

BIRMINGHAM bids fair to *mint* money for all the world; and we have now to add to its long list the kingdom of Camboja, for which the specimen here Engraved has lately been executed. The Sovereign of that country, a short time since, sent an order to Messrs. W. P. Hammond and Co., London, per Sir J. José d'Almeida and Sons, of Singapore, for the manufacture at Birmingham of a complete set of coining machinery, intended to constitute the Royal Mint of Camboja; and the accompanying Illustration is taken from proof impressions of the dies; the entire die being sunk in exact imitation of ivory copies designed by native artists, and forwarded for this purpose by his Majesty of Camboja. On the obverse of the coin is the image of the Malay cock, which appears to rejoice in the possession of only one leg. The cock is the heraldic emblem of the Malays, and constitutes the supporters to the Royal arms of Camboja.

The reverse of the coin represents the entrance to one of the principal religious temples of the country, and, in conjunction with the cock, is emblematical of civil and religious supremacy.

This coinage is remarkable, chiefly as being, we believe, the first ever executed in Europe by order of any Sovereign in the China Seas; and is interesting as evidencing the progress of civilisation in those parts of the world, as well as showing a disposition on the part of this Malayo-Chinese nation to admit the superiority of Europeans in the arts; and to concede, though possibly unwillingly, the fact that the "Fangqui" or "white-devil" nation, as our Celestial brethren complimentarily term us, are, after all, not altogether the barbarians they once thought us.

The kingdom of Camboja is situated between the two more powerful states of Siam and Cochin China, the rulers of which countries have, in accordance with the most approved Oriental fashion, availed themselves, at various times during the past century, of the comparatively weak Government of Camboja to appropriate large slices of that country. This course, which is perhaps not without its counterpart in Europe, has deprived the Cambojan monarch of the greater portion of his former sea-coast possessions; leaving him still, however, the mouths of the magnificent river, the "Markhaum," equal in size to the Danube, and flowing through one of the finest plains in the world. The capital of Camboja is Kongpoor, computed to contain half a million of inhabitants.

NEW COINAGE FOR CAMBOJA.

Camboja is only separated from the Burman territories (the seat of our present hostilities) by the kingdom of Siam; and being situated about midway between Rangoon and Canton, is destined, possibly, to become of much greater political importance than at present.

LANDSLIP UPON THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY, BETWEEN DAWLISH AND TEIGNMOUTH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

OFFICIAL SEAL FOR THE VICE-KING OF SIAM.

THIS is another instance of the employment of British art for official purposes in the East; the accompanying Illustration representing the impression of a new Seal lately manufactured by Mr P. G. Dodd, of 79, Cornhill, for the Second or Vice-King of Siam. The cost of arms has on either side standard supporters, each representing seven distinct tiers of umbrellas, and the middle part, or shield, is composed of a native hair pin on top, next a small vase, a larger vase, and a stand. The Siamese denote their rank by trifles for instance, the addition of fringe to the umbrellas would be *ante-Royal*.

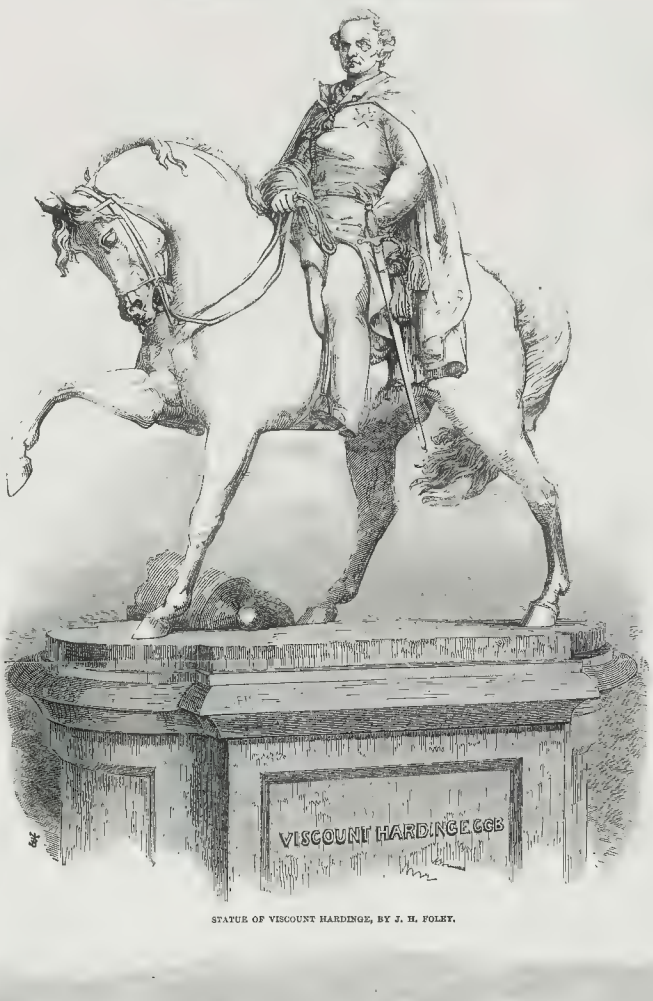
The arms are cut on a pure specimen of yellow amethyst, and set in elaborately wrought massive standard gold scroll work, surmounted by two shifting handles; the principle handle is formed of a choice specimen of faceted cairn-gorum; the other, of carved ivory. This jewel seal cost seventy guineas, complete; and the same manufacturer has executed a ring of similar excellence, for the finger of the King.

OFFICIAL SEAL FOR THE VICE-KING OF SIAM.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF LORD HARDINGE.

THIS noble group of sculpture is the work of Mr. J. H. Foley; and is the result of a subscription raised in India, and commenced shortly after the battle of the Sutlej; to commemorate the gallant services of Lord Viscount Hardinge in those important actions, and his Lordship's able government of our Indian Empire. The height of the statue is 13 feet 4 inches. We understand it is intended to be erected upon a pedestal of red granite, 10 feet high; thus making the height of the entire group 23 feet 4 inches.

Mr. Foley has modelled the horse from Lord Hardinge's favourite Arab, "Meanee," which bore his Lordship through all his Indian battles, and escaped unhurt, with the exception of a slight skin-wound in the chest, occasioned by a shot. The animal is still full of fire, and the sculptor has sought, in his design, to express the characteristic eagerness for action in this noble war-horse.



STATUE OF VISCOUNT HARDINGE, BY J. H. FOLEY.

ATHENS.

THE city of Athens, towards the close of last October, was the scene of a violent hurricane; and among its devastating effects was the unroofing of the British Chapel, the following details of which will be read with interest, more especially by "the many travellers who have witnessed the toleration of the Greeks in allowing our services to be performed with bell rung and open doors, and the many who have for years seen the exact and uninterrupted discharge of the duties of the British chaplain," by whom the following particulars of the storm have been communicated to a friend in London:—

On the 29th October there occurred in this city a storm of wind and rain, increasing to a gale at nine P.M., and to a hurricane from ten to half-past eleven. The streets of Athens presented the next morning a scene of desolation, being strewed with branches of trees, tiles, glass, sign-boards, cornices, &c. Upon repairing to our church (which I knew was exposed to the southerly gale) I found a deplorable state of things: the whole of the roof of the south-west side, and great part of that on the north-east, had been torn off, the windows broken, and the few trees we had round it torn up by the roots. Inside, of course, desolation reigned. A river of water was running down the pulpit steps, the font half full of rain water, sand, &c.; the damage done to the church alone being estimated at several thousand drachmas. Panaghi, however, at the risk of a broken head, had gone early to the church, and remained there till midnight, and by his exertions the furniture was in a great measure preserved, as were also the books.

The Chapel, which has been thus desolated, is the small building, with a bell tower, shown in the right side of the accompanying View of the city, from a calotype taken shortly before the late storm. We hope that the publication of the above details may induce our countrymen, by a small subscription, "to restore a sacred edifice where all the objects for which it has been erected have been carried out with a zeal and a discretion which does honour to all those concerned."

The writer of the above letter continues:—

Two of the columns of the Erechtheum on the west side have also fallen, as I am broken in pieces. The two beautiful cypresses, one by the Tower of the Winds, the other by the mosque in the Agora, are down; one of them snapped in two, ten feet from the ground. There was immense damage done to the Palace-garden, where all the large trees are down; the interior of the Palace greatly injured on the south side. (The Royal Palace is the extensive building nearly in the centre of the accompanying View.) The large trees in the square, opposite the British Minister's, all blown down. At the Piræus upwards of sixty caiques and boats are utterly destroyed. Two large merchant ships laden with corn are lost, and the *Amelia* corvette is wrecked on Salamis, having on board the families of several officers, including thirty-six women, and among them Rosa Botzaris, now Madame Caradja. Two men were lost, but all the women were saved.

The fall of one of the columns of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius is then described. Of this catastrophe we have been favoured with the following account by an eye-witness, communicated to our Journal by Mr. W. H. Bellot, F.R.C.S.E., Surgeon Royal Cheshire Militia:—

On the night of the 26th of October the centre pillar of the three which formed a part of the inner south peristyle of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius, at Athens, was thrown down by a gale from the south-east. The column fell due north, and lies prostrate, the drums (the sections of the shaft) preserving nearly their relative positions, although separated. The lowest drum retains its situation on the base, the base and it being both inclined to the north, at an angle of, perhaps 45 degrees. The fallen pieces lie horizontally, and nearly touch each other, like bricks arranged to knock each other down in their fall. The upper half of the capital, with its Corinthian volutes, is completely capsized. The square marble base of the column rested upon two square courses of coarse lime-stone, two feet thick each course. The soft earth giving way under the north side of the pillar, the course broke across from east to west, and when the column was inclined at a certain angle, the second drum (or section) slipped off the first or lowest, carrying with it all the upper column in one piece. The column fell at a right angle to the long diameter of the Temple, which lies east and west. The drums were each connected by two small iron bars, five inches long and an inch and a half square, fitted with lead into the marble, so as to prevent the oxidation of the iron discolouring the marble. These bars are either drawn from their sockets or broken across. The centres of the planes of the drums are left rough, and some have a square hole cut, which, perhaps, was for an iron bar. The iron bars used are placed near the circumference, opposite each other, in the line of a diameter of the circle. The pillar is capable of being re-erected.

THOMAS BELLOT, F.R.C.S.E., Surgeon, Royal Navy.

ATHENS.—FROM A RECENT CALOTYPE.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW RULES.—Lord Campbell, on taking his seat on the bench on Tuesday, said, that he had the satisfaction to announce that the Judges had this day signed a body of new rules for regulating the practice of the three superior courts of common law by a uniformity of system. The new body of rules would be equally applicable to all the three superior courts, and were intended to establish a uniformity of practice, so far, at least, as the Judges had the power in the cases to which it applied. Yet before the rules they had agreed to could come into operation they must be laid before the two Houses of Parliament, and on the expiration of three months they would, unless disapproved of by either House of Parliament, become law, and come into actual operation; and he hoped that they would then be found materially to improve the administration of justice.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE.—A very important measure will be introduced in the House of Lords on the re-assembling of Parliament, by Lord Brougham, by which the present tedious system of divorce will be abolished, and a new statute framed, doing away entirely with the enormous fees which are now paid. By the new law, the preceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court, and also the action at law, will be dispensed with.

THE QUART AND PINT BOTTLE QUESTION.—At the Brentford Petty Sessions, Bayliss, of the Railway Hotel, at Twickenham, appeared to answer an information laid by the Inspector of Weights and Measures for selling a certain quantity of beer in quart and pint bottles which were not of the imperial measure. The Bench said, as hundreds of people with their eyes wide open were in the habit of purchasing these bottles, well knowing that they did not contain the full measure, they should not convict the defendant. The system of the brewers who supplied the publicans were the parties in fault if any, and therefore the present information must be dismissed.

MARYLEBONE.—William Clarke, of the Jew's-Harp, Edward-street, Hampstead-road, has been fined £5 and costs for keeping a disorderly house. The case excited a considerable degree of interest, inasmuch as it involved the question as to the legality of licensed victuallers having judge and jury clubs at their houses on Sunday evenings. Kelly, who deposed that at eight o'clock in the evening of Sunday, December the 26th, he went in plain clothes to defendant's house, and paid twopence for admission to a judge and jury club, which was held upstairs. He there found about two hundred persons—men, women, and children; and in the centre of the room was a raised platform, so as to give a good idea of a court of law. Mr. Long considered that the exhibition held was a real attack to bring the administration of justice into contempt; but, apart from all considerations of that nature, the holding of such meetings on a Sabbath evening was highly reprehensible.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY AND ROBBERY.—At Lambeth police-office, last week, Henry Goodsheil Johnson, a military-looking man, well known in disreputable localities as "Captain" Johnson, was charged with conspiring with others, not in custody, to cheat and defraud Miss Sarah Stewart of railway shares worth £1000, and with stealing two gold seals, a diamond ring, and other articles, her property. Mrs Stewart, a widow, let part of her house at Islington, furnished; Johnson applied to see the apartments; he gave a reference to the Prince of Wales Hotel, Air-street, there, a woman, supposed to be the heiress, gave him an excellent character. Mrs Stewart was deceived, and accepted the man as a lodger-Second, Johnson pretended that he was a nephew of Lord Palmerston, and showed a letter which he said he had received from his uncle. The ruse was so plausible that he obtained considerable influence over his landlady; he even offered to marry her, which she treated as a joke. However, as he was short of money for a time, she lent him, by instalments, £180. He advised her to sell her railway shares, as he could put her in a way to make better use of the money—bring it into a "house," so that she might more easily calculate her income. The scoundrel-landlady was weak enough to give him authority to sell the shares; and he was to deposit the proceeds in the London and Westminster Bank; instead of doing so, he kept possession of the money, and he tried hard to marry her, and his property—that from Mrs. Stewart's house, and some of hers to. He wrote a note, saying he was gone to Brussels. He was discovered at Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, living with a female upon a scale with grand style. The police had their suspicions excited by his changing a great many fifty-pound notes in the neighbourhood. Under examination, Johnson treated the matter very coolly. On the re-examination on Wednesday last further evidence corroborated the charge, with this singular additional fact—Mr. John Hawes, of Aldenham, near Bedford, said that, in 1846, the prisoner took a house belonging to him at Bedford, representing himself to be the son of a Capt. Johnson, who had lived at Bedford some years before, and was dead. He remained. Having been a great favourite in the place, the prisoner got into excellent society, and, without having paid a single crown to a single soul, he managed to fleece the confiding people of the town to the amount of £700. On one occasion the prisoner did him (Mr. Haward) the honour of paying him a visit, and, swaggering into his counting-house, told him that he wanted to see the cash-book, which was accordingly produced, and, by his spacious manner, managed to do him out of £80, besides his rent. Mr. Elliott expressed it to be his intention to send the prisoner for trial on the charge of forgery. Mr. Hawes and Mr. Haward and Mr. Haward should be borne out by evidence, he should commit him on these charges also; and, therefore, remanded him for a future day, to have the evidence taken in writing in order. The prisoner seemed much surprised and chap-fallen, and was removed.

A robbery, to the extent of £700, was committed on Friday, the 7th, in the house of Mr. Prince, a fancy bazaar-keeper, Beckford-row, Walworth-road, during the absence of the family. A man, named Frederick Butler, has since been examined and remanded, on suspicion of being concerned in it.

FORGERIES IN THE CORN TRADE.—During the last few days a case of great magnitude has been brought to light. Robert Ferdinand Pries, of Grove road, Brixton, has been examined on a charge of uttering forged bills of lading, by which he obtained £18,000, and other amounts, in all £35,000. The prisoner, it appears, had been engaged other things, was a letter to his wife, in which he "expressed his sorrow for having deceived her, and begged her to look with care to their children, and intimated that it was his intention to put an end to himself." This letter was afterwards burned. Pries, however, took another course, and was arrested at the North Western Railway station one o'clock just as the train was about to start. When stopped, the officer demanded his property, and the prisoner gave up a carpet-bag, containing new cashes, and also a canvas bag, containing £100 in gold. The prisoner was remanded. On this important matter the papers of Tuesday state:—

"The famine of Messrs. Collinan and Stolterfoht, with liabilities to the amount of between £500,000 and £600,000, has been announced as "unpaid. Their suspension has arisen in consequence of heavy losses sustained by advances on what have proved to be forged securities."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The late advance in the rates of discount by the Bank Directors, though viewed as a precautionary measure, had considerable influence in the Consol Market in the early part of the week, especially as it was stated in some quarters that a further rise would take place in them. The national securities, consequently, declined to some extent, and they experienced the worst effects on Thursday afternoon, when it became known that the "Parlour" had broken up without any increase in discounts being agreed upon. A portion of the speculative buyers have contended that great injury will be inflicted upon the trade and commerce of the country, from the recent division of the Directors; but such opinions are not aware that our trade with the Continent is so much against us, that it promises to absorb a very large portion of our bullion. A decrease in the stock of two or three millions would bring higher discount quotations, and inevitably check our present onward progress as a nation.

The Board of Trade returns for the month, ending on the 5th ult., show an increase in the total value of British-manufactured goods of £914,478. During the eleven months of last year, the exports were valued at £85,349,798, against £83,314,272 in the same period in 1852 showing an increase of £2,035,526.

Several parcels of stock for the reduction of the National Debt have been purchased above par. On Monday, Bank Stock was 214½. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 94; the Three per Cent Consols, 94¾; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104¾. Consols for Account being 104⅝. Long Annuities, 1860, were 9⅛; India Bonds, 78s.; and Exchequer Bills, 67s. to 70s. premium. The market on Tuesday and Wednesday was very flat, and prices tended downwards—the Three per Cents having gone down to 100 for Money. Numerous fluctuations took place in the quotations, and on Thursday the Three per Cent Reduced and Three per Cent Consols opened heavily, at 93⅞; but they subsequently recovered to 94¼ sellers I know. The New Three-and-a-Quarters were 104⅜. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104⅜; and Consols for Account to 104⅜. For the 15th inst., Consols were 93⅞. India Stock was 273 to 274. India Bonds marked 77 79; and Ex-hequer Bills, 67s. to 70s premium. Bath Sea Stock marked 110¾.

In addition to the Australian supply of gold, £384,000 has been received from Mexico, the West Indies, &c., and £96,000 from New York. The shipments to the Continent have been on the increase.

Large amounts of paper, first-class, have been discounted by the Bank of England, this week, at its minimum rate—viz., two-and-a-half per cent. annum. In Lombard-street, good paper is done at two-and-a-quarter two and three-quarters per cent.

Although 48,000 dollars have come to hand on account of the Mexican dividends, that stock has ruled heavy. All other foreign securities have been of a very inactive market, and prices have not been supported. Turkish stock has been done at ¼ to ¾ premium; and sweetish, ¾ discount. On Tuesday, Brazilian Bonds, Small, were 103; Grenada Deferred, 12½ to 12; Mexican Three per Cents, 20¾. Peruvian Six per Cents, 103¾; Ditto, Three per Cents Deferred, 64½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 40¾; Sardinian Five per Cents, 93; Spanish Three per Cents, 48¾ ex div.; and Dutch Four per Cents, 98¾. Bargains have been concluded in Danish, Five per Cents, at 108; Equador, 3¾; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents 104 to 103⅝ ex div.; and Dutch Two and a Half per Cents, 66¾.

Most railway shares have been depressed, but the Canada Agricultural have been 25s to 26s; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½ to 3 prem.; South Australian, 7½ to 8; Van Diemen's Land, 19 to 21; British American Land, 50 to 60; North Australian, 1 to 1½ prem.; Union Bank of Australia, 72½ to 73½; Bank of Australasia, 52½ to 53½; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 2¾ to 3 prem.; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 18 to 19 prem.; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1¾ to 2; Great Nugget Vein, 1¼ prem.; Port Phillip, 1¾ prem.; Australasian, 4 to 5 prem., Australian, 3 prem.; Australasian Royal Mail, 4¾; Crystal Palace, 1; Eastern Steam, 3; General Steam, 2¾ to 2¾; General Screw Steam, 50¾ to 51½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 90¾ to 93; Royal Mail Steam, 80¾ to 81½.

From the latest exchanges, we perceive that gold is 0.58 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London; and 0.41 dearer at Hamburg than here. It is cheaper by 0.42 per cent. at New York than in London; but the profit on shipments is trifling in the extreme.

The failure of Collinan and Stolterfoht—a firm largely engaged in the foreign corn trade has been productive of much uneasiness in some quarters.

The last weekly statement of the Bank of England is distinguished by important changes. In the issues department the notes decreased £77,220, and the amount reserved in the "till" being lessened £385,225: the active circulation payable on demand was larger by £328,005. The bullion in both departments exhibited an £20,377,683, being a decrease of £221,220. Private securities continue large, the amount being £16,375,726.

Numerous fluctuations have taken place in the market for Railway Shares. Parties buying and selling for cash, have been greatly guided in their operations by the value of money. The traffic receipts are still good. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 10¾; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6¾; Bristol and Exeter, 106½; Caledonian, 67; Eastern Counties, 13½; Eastern Union, 10; Ditto, B and C, 7¾; East Lancashire, 73; Great Northern, Stock, 79½; Ditto, A Stock, 40¾; Ditto, B Stock, 120¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 105¾; Great Western, 92¾; Leeds Northern, 16¾; London and Brighton, 107; London and North-Western, 129¾; London and South-Western, 91¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 20¾; Midland, 70½; ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 47; North British, 38; North Staffordshire, 12¾; Scottish Midland, 63; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 67, South-Eastern, 81¾; South Wales, 38; Thames Haven, Dock, and Railway, 22½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 6¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 71; ditto, A, 70; Purchase, 94.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 149½; Lowestoft, 10½; South Staffordshire, 9.

PREFERENCE STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 110¾; Caledonian, 106; Eastern Counties Six per Cent, 14¾; Great Northern, 127; Great Western (Four-and-a-Half per Cents), 109¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 13¾; North Staffordshire, 10; North Western, 103¾; Norfolk Extension, 24¾; North British, 101, South-Eastern, 26.

FOREIGN.—Dutch and Erquelines, 6¾; East Indian, 2¾; Great Indian Peninsular, 7¾; Grand Junction of France, 7¾; Northern of France, 24¾; Paris and Lyons, 23¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 30¾; Quebec and Richmond, 3; Rouen and Havre, 20¾; Sambre and Meuse, 8¾; Western of France, 18¾.

Gold Mining Shares have given way to some extent, with a heavy market. Agua Fria, 1¾; Anglo-Californian, 1¼; Ave Maria, 1¼; Port Phillip, 2¼; West Granby, 1¾; West Mariposa, 1¼.

FRIDAY EVENING.—Consols have been exceedingly flat to-day, at barely yesterday's decline. The unfavourable advices from Paris, and the continuous shipments of bullion to the Continent, are the leading causes of the present depression in our Market. The Three per Cents have been done at 93⅞; Three per Cents Reduced, 100¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104⅜; and for the Account, 104⅜. The Unfunded Debt very little is doing. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are heavy.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat up to our market constitute but a limited supply, viz., 2910 quarters, chiefly from East and Kent. Fresh up-to-day the supply by land carriage was small; hence the show of samples of each red and white, of several qualities were moderate, and offer to sale on the spot very heavy, but low and middling kinds sold slowly, at barely late rates. A few parcels changed hands for exportation. Only 700 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand this week. There was rather more inquiry for good heavy parcels, at full currencies. All other kinds were but little noticed. Barley—The supply of malting barley is moderate. The trade were very scantily supplied with both English and foreign barley. Fine malting parcels were fully 1s per quarter dearer than last week, and other sorts nearly as much. Grinding and distilling sorts. Malt—the supply of which was very moderate—sold slowly, at late figures. The arrivals of oats into London, since Monday last, have been very large. Prices were fairly supported at every business. In beans, peas, and flour no change took place.

ARRIVALS: English wheat, 2910 quarters; barley, 1,200; oats, 8,300. Foreign: wheat, 1,260 flour, 1,410 sacks; 3,100 barrels.

English Wheat.—Essex and Kent, old, 42s to 52s; ditto, white, 44s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 47s; ditto, white, 46s to 50s; rye, 36s; beans, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, 24s to 28s; distilling ditto, 29s to 31s; malting ditto, 32s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk ditto, 34s to 36s; brewing ditto, 36s to 38s; Kingston and Ware, 52s to 60s; Cheveller, 60s to 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 22s; potato ditto, 21s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 20s; ditto, white, 19s to 23s; Galway new, 20s to 22s; old, 23s to 26s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 35s to 38s; waste, 26s to 30s; pollard, 27s to 29s; per sack; fine flour, 50s to 52s; seconds, 46s to 48s; Essex and Suffolk ditto, 44s to 47s; per 280 lbs. *Foreign:* American flour, 23s to 25s per barrel; French, 34s to 36s per sack.

Seeds.—Rapeseed is held for more money, with a good inquiry. Linseed and cakes are quite as dear as last week. In other articles of seed no alteration deserving notice.

LINSEED—Hull, sowker, 50s to 52s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 47s; linseed cakes, 6l 15s per quarter. Coleseed, 50s to 52s per last. Rapeseed, mustard-seed, 7s to 8s; white, ditto, 7s to 10s; cast tares, 4s 6d to 5s per bushel. English canary-seed, 47l to 48l per last of ten quarters. Hempseed, 42s to 44s. Carraway, 42s to 44s per hundredweight. Coriander, 18s to 19s per cwt. Tares, 3s to 4s per bushel. English rapeseed cake, 27l to 28l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 12l to 12l 5s per thousand. Rapeseed, 6l 15s to 7l per ton. Rape-cakes, 4l 15s to 5l 5s per ton. Canary, 30s to 32s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s.; barley, 29s. 8d.; oats, 18s. 6d.; rye, 32s. 1d.; beans, 34s. 8d.; peas, 36s. 8d.

The Last Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 44s. 3d.; barley, 29s. 9d.; oats, 18s. 6d.; rye, 30s. 5d.; beans, 35s.; peas, 35s. 6d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Teas.—The show of samples on the private market continues good, yet a full average business is doing in most kinds at late rates. Common congou, quoted at 9½d., is selling at from 10d. to 10½d. per lb.

Sugars.—West India qualities have scarcely sold at full rates of currencies; but Bengal and Mauritius have given way 6d per cwt., owing to the large supplies brought forward by the late steamers. Fine West India, 42s 6d to 43s; fine to good ditto, 41s to 42s; fine Mauritius, 42s 6d to 43s; crystallized Penerang, 43s to 44s 6d; fine yellow Manilla, 42s to 43s; middling to good, 38s to 40s 6d.; refining to fine Dutch, 37s to 38s 6d.; fine Bengal, 38s to 39s; middling yellow, 32s 6d to 34s; fine white Benares, 39s to 40s; fine grainy yellow, 36s to 38s per cwt. Molasses, goods scarcely, at 25s 6d to 26s 6d. per cwt. Crushed fine Well to Bermuda in bond is worth 21s to 22s 6d per cwt.

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Rice.—The importations are wholly confined to immediate wants. Pinky Madras has sold at from 10s. to 10s 6d. per cwt.

Fruit.—All kinds are very slow to sale, at last week's currency.

Provisions.—The demand for all descriptions of butter has become active, and prices have advanced 5s. to 4s. per cwt. Bacon is in fair demand, and prices have realised 56s. to 58s. Lard has improved in value 1s. to 2s.; Irish Singleton 88s. to 90s. per cwt. Pork, 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Hams, at 2s. per cwt. more money all other articles without change.

Tallow.—A steady business is doing, at 40s to 40s 6d. on the spot. The nearest quotation for forward delivery is 39s. 6d. per cwt. Stock, 20,000 casks. Delivery realised 50s to 52s. 6d. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in good request, at from 30s 6d to 31s 6d. per cwt. All other oils are nearly, and quite, unaltered.

Spirits.—Rum continues to move off freely, on higher terms. Proof Leewards, 1s 11d to 2s.; East India, 1s 10d to 1s 11d per gallon. Brandy, 1s 10d to 1s 10½d per gallon. Steady, steady, and clearer. Genevas, 2s 2d to 2s 11d per gallon.

Wines and Teas.—Messrs. Gilbey, 42 Ibs 12s 6d to 14s. above ditto, 43 Ibs to 45s and above 45 lbs to 41 per hogd. Trade steady.

Wool.—Again this week business is at a full standstill. In foreign and colonial qualities next to nothing is doing.

Hops.—Our market continues to be very moderately supplied with all new hops, for which a fair average business is doing, at full prices.—Mid and East Kent pockets, 80s to 120s.; Weald of Kent ditto, 80s to 110s.; Sussex ditto, 80s to 96s. per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Hasting's Hartley, 19s. 9d.; Smith's West Hartley, 19s. 9d.; Kelloe, 18s.; South Hartley, 18s.; Original Hartley, 18s.; Eden Main, 17s. 6d.; Kenny's, 17s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 15s. 3d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—To day's market was very scantily supplied with beasts both as to number and quality. For all kinds the demand ruled steady, at fully Monday's advance in the quotations, and a good clearance was effected. The supply of sheep was very limited. The sale for that description of stock was firm, but we have no further advance to notice in prices. Although the number of calves was somewhat extensive for the time of year, the veal trade was steady, at extreme rates. There was rather more inquiry for pigs, at full currencies. Mich cows moved off slowly at from £14 10s to £19 each, including their small stuff.

Per 8lbs to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime South Down ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 10d. to 3s. 8d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; middling stores, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime ditto and store pigs, 12s. to 20s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 4,040; cows, 126; sheep, 23,660; calves, 270; pigs, 270.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The supplies were very extensive, yet the demand ruled steady at full prices.

Per 8lbs by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; large pork, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; small pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 0d.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14.

WAR-OFFICE, JANUARY 14.

1st Foot Assist.-Surg. T. K. Brady to be Assistant-Surgeon, 4th Foot. Lieut. J. W. D. Adair to be Lieutenant, vice Bennett, 29th Foot. Lieut. R. Bennett to be Lieutenant, vice Adair, 31st Foot. To be Cornets:—the Hon. Edward Vere Savage, 4th Light Dns; E. C. H. Massey to be Captain, vice Perkins, 4th Light Dns. Lieut. Arthur Gould to be Lieutenant, vice Massey, Rangers. W. G. H. T. Perkins to be Ensign, vice Gould, Assist.-Surg. J. Neale to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Brady, 1st Foot. Assist.-Surg. Egan to be Surgeon, vice Sellon, 31st Foot. Assist.-Surg. W. Lapsley to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Redmond, 54th. Assist.-Surg. A. F. Barker to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Shell Foster, 3. A. Mcdonald to be Lieutenant, vice Miller.

2nd West India Regiment to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JAN. 14.

Ordnance Medical Department—Surgeon Dempsey to be Senior Surgeon. Assistant-Surgeon Mitchell to be Surgeon, vice Dempsey. Temporary Assistant-Surgeon Wright to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Mitchell.

BANKRUPTS.

G. B. COSTERTON, Great Yarmouth, merchant.—J. PETRIE, Plymouth and Devonport, coffee-house.—B. JAMES, Hull, merchant.—C. Hazell, Gracechurch-street.—J. LOCKIE, Cheltenham-place, Lambeth-road, late St. John's-square, metal-dealer, and also iron-warehouseman.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th December last, the wife of W. Percival Hoyle, Esq., of Norbank house, Yorkshire, of a son. On January 2, at Alva Street, the wife of Alexander Hemming, Secretary, of a son, who survived only a few hours.—On the 9th inst., at Hurst, at Court Palace, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, of a daughter.—On April 1, in Bangkok, the wife of C. D. Campbell Macaulay, Esq., a daughter.—On the 3rd inst., at Hilton Parsonage, Lanarkshire, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Gray, of a son.—On the 8th inst., at Exeter the wife of Nicholas Tindal, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday morning last, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B., to Miss Rosalie Wheeler Caffe, daughter of Sir W. Caffe, Bart., of Lyncote Hall, county, and niece of the late East-India Director of the same name.—On the 6th inst., at the parish church of Pendlebury, Lancashire, by the Rev. Charles Marshall, vicar of St. Luke's, Salford, the Rev. Robert Richard Harrison, of Shipston-on-Stour, Worcestershire, to Jane Emily, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Rector of Pendlebury.—On the 10th inst., at Hendon, by the Rev. Charles Bagnall, Chaplain, at Hendon, by special licence, Lieutenant Alexander Cumming, R.N., of Dunbar, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Rector of Pendlebury.—On the 10th inst., at Hendon, by special licence, Lieutenant Alexander Cumming, R.N., of Dunbar, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Rector of Pendlebury.—On the 11th inst., at Hendon, by the Rev. Charles Bagnall, Chaplain, at Hendon, by special licence, Lieutenant Alexander Cumming, R.N., of Dunbar, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Rector of Pendlebury.—On the 11th inst., at Hendon, by the Rev. Charles Bagnall, Chaplain, at Hendon, by special licence, Lieutenant Alexander Cumming, R.N., of Dunbar, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Rector of Pendlebury.—On the 12th inst., at Hendon, by the Rev. Charles Bagnall, Chaplain, at Hendon, by special licence, Lieutenant Alexander Cumming, R.N., of Dunbar, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Rector of Pendlebury.—On the 13th inst., at Hendon, by the Rev. Charles Bagnall, Chaplain, at Hendon, by special licence, Lieutenant Alexander Cumming, R.N., of Dunbar, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Rector of Pendlebury.—On the 14th inst., at Hendon, by the Rev. Charles Bagnall, Chaplain, at Hendon, by special licence, Lieutenant Alexander Cumming, R.N., of Dunbar, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Rector of Pendlebury.—On the 15th inst., at Hendon, by the Rev. Charles Bagnall, Chaplain, at Hendon, by special licence, Lieutenant Alexander Cumming, R.N., of Dunbar, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Rector of Pendlebury.—On the 16th inst., at Hendon, by the Rev. Charles Bagnall, Chaplain, at Hendon, by special licence, Lieutenant Alexander Cumming, R.N., of Dunbar, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Rector of Pendlebury.—On the 17th inst., at Hendon, by the Rev. Charles Bagnall, Chaplain, at Hendon, by special licence, Lieutenant Alexander Cumming, R.N., of Dunbar, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Rector of Pendlebury.—On the 18th inst., at Hendon, by the Rev. Charles Bagnall, Chaplain, at Hendon, by special licence, Lieutenant Alexander Cumming, R.N., of Dunbar, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Rector of Pendlebury.—On the 19th inst., at Hendon, by the Rev. Charles Bagnall, Chaplain, at Hendon, by special licence, Lieutenant Alexander Cumming, R.N., of Dunbar, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Rector of Pendlebury.—On the 20th inst., at Hendon, by the Rev. Charles Bagnall, Chaplain, at Hendon, by special licence, Lieutenant Alexander Cumming, R.N., of Dunbar, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Rector of Pendlebury.—On the 21st inst., at Hendon, by the Rev. Charles Bagnall, Chaplain, at Hendon, by special licence, Lieutenant Alexander Cumming, R.N., of Dunbar, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Rector of Pendlebury.—On the 22nd inst., at Hendon, by the Rev. Charles Bagnall, Chaplain, at Hendon, by special licence, Lieutenant Alexander Cumming, R.N., of Dunbar, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Rector of Pendlebury.—On the 23rd inst., at Hendon, by the Rev. Charles Bagnall, Chaplain, at Hendon, by special licence, Lieutenant Alexander Cumming, R.N., of Dunbar, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Rector of Pendlebury.—On the 24th inst., at Hendon, by the Rev. Charles Bagnall, Chaplain, at Hendon, by special licence, Lieutenant Alexander Cumming, R.N., of Dunbar, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Rector of Pendlebury.—On the 25th inst., at Hendon, by the Rev. Charles Bagnall, Chaplain, at Hendon, by special licence, Lieutenant Alexander Cumming, R.N., of Dunbar, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Rector of Pendlebury.—On the 26th inst., at Hendon, by the Rev. 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Hudleston, J. W., Esq.
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Hall, Sir B., Bart.
Hildyard, T. Eq., Esq.
Hall, Sir B., Bart.
Hall, Benjamin, Esq., M.P

(Continued from page 46.)

stances which led her to write her very popular work:—

"Long before it was ever written down at all," she says, "it was told to a circle of children, and then, as fast as it was written, it was read to them; and there was a great deal of laughing and crying among these children, you may be sure, and a great deal of hurrying that it might be got through with. So you see, the story belongs to children very properly. In the dear little *Eva*, you have before you the picture of a Christian child. Learn of her, dear children, to be as thoughtful as she was, however poor and weak, as she was, ready always to speak and act kind and gentle words to every one, whatever their condition in life may be, and try to do all the little good that lies in a child's power."

BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER has closely followed the example of Liverpool in giving a hearty welcome to Mr. Ingersoll. The new Minister from the United States arrived at Manchester on Friday morning (last week), and, in company with the Mayor, proceeded to visit some of the largest industrial establishments in the borough. In the evening his Excellency was entertained at a banquet in the Town-hall, which was elegantly fitted up for the occasion. The Royal arms, carved, gilded, and emblazoned, were displayed over the entrance-door of the rooms, and were flanked by the Royal standard and the British ensign. A carved silver Prince of the Prince of Wales, with his motto, "Ich dien," was placed over the other entrance door, flanked by the British flag and the star-spangled banner of the United States. The company included some of the most influential merchants and manufacturers of Manchester. The Mayor (Mr. R. Barnes) presided, on whose right sat the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll and there were also present the Lord Bishop of Manchester, Mr. John Bright, M.P. Mr. I. Bazley, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; Mr. James Heywood, M.P.; Mr. J. Cheetham, M.P.; Mr. [illegible] M.P.; Mr. W. Brown, M.P.; Mr. J. A. [illegible] President of the Manchester Commercial Association; Mr. Brotherton, M.P.; the Mayors of Liverpool, Warrington, Wigan, Bolton, Stockport, &c.; Messrs. R. H. Greg, Salis Schwabe, E. Loyd, Jun., A. Henry, W. Eatwistle, W. Langshaw, F.R.S., R. Birley, R. N. Philips, H. Ashworth, the [illegible] &c.

It was announced that addresses of congratulation to his Excellency had been unanimously agreed to by the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Association. The health of the guest of the evening having been proposed by the chairman, coupled with the wish that the "close and intimate relations now happily existing between the people of this country and the United States, may be perpetual"—

His Excellency, Mr. Ingersoll, made an eloquent speech in acknowledgment of the toast. He touched upon the amazing progress in population and wealth of Manchester and the surrounding country, and showed how the prosperity of the United States, and the prosperity of Manchester depended upon one another. America produced 3,000,000 bales of cotton per annum, two thirds of which were taken by this country; nor was there much danger for a century or two to come that India or Egypt would rival America either in the actual product of the long staple or the quality. Here then was ground for supposing that the harmonious intercourse between the two countries, founded upon original family affection, would be continued by such signal benefits given upon the one side and reciprocated upon the other. But perhaps the most valuable portion of his Excellency's speech had reference to the subject of education. We claim the privilege of telling our brethren across the Atlantic some harsh and disagreeable truths about the existence of slavery in the United States. Mr. Ingersoll, on the other hand, tells us how infinitely behind his countrymen we are in [illegible] and facilities for popular education. "You have, in England [illegible] said), some higher courses of education than [illegible] and places of education in the United States; but the system of popular education that abounds there might perhaps befamiliarly known to you, not without advantage. Our common schools are attended, so far as most of the States go, by every poor individual, every child of a poor man, that chooses to attend them; and an education sufficient for all the purposes of life is given, so that there were two years ago—and of course there are more now—4,000,000 individuals going through a course of instruction in the United States, or about one-fifth of the inhabitants of the country. I speak for my own particular place of residence, Philadelphia, when I say there are 50,000 poor individuals at this moment who are educated at these public schools, without any cost to the parents, most of them being unable to pay anything for them." Mr. Ingersoll also adverted to the magnificent provision made for education by the late Stephen Girard, called the Girard College of Orphans in Philadelphia; and also to the Houses of Refuge, where the very young, who are either exposed to the actual commission of crime, or liable to the temptation of crime, are withdrawn from evil example, and placed where they can be partially educated and instructed in some trade.

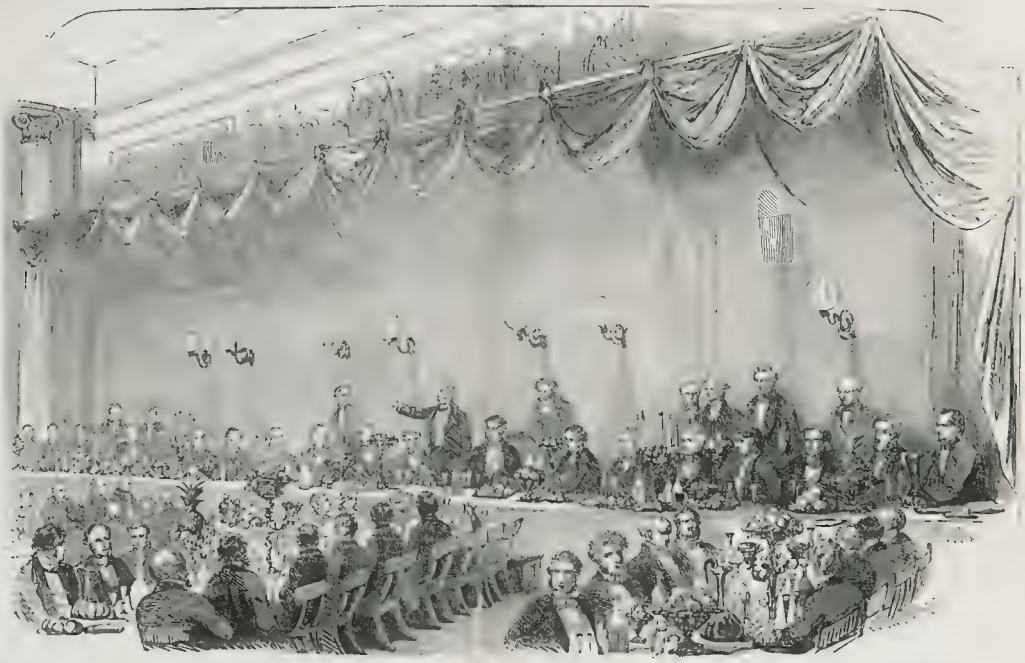
Mr. Bright subsequently addressed the company, and replied to some remarks made by the Earl of Derby, at the Liverpool dinner to his Excellency. Lord Derby, in his happiest manner had vindicated the institution of an hereditary peerage. The good sense of both nations had known how to qualify and moderate the contrary and opposite extremes which threatened danger to their respective liberties. England had curbed the power of the monarchy and aristocracy, while the United States had a counterpoise to the national will in the American Senate, which checked the tendency to an unqualified democracy. Mr Bright now protested against the soundness of Lord Derby's argument, and the justice of a parallel which seemed to imply that the people of England have in their House of Lords, an assembly equal in wisdom, character, patriotism, and durability, with the Senate of the United States. The hon. member reminded his audience that the Americans "have education not thwarted by theology or by sects, that they have religion as much as we have, though no sect is dominant; that they have legal reforms, although they have no Lord Chancellor with £14,000 a year; that they have peace without any great standing army; that they have respect from all the nations of the world, without great squadrons on every coast; and, further, we may bear in mind that they have an admirable system of representation, without rotten boroughs; and when they have a general election, it is not a scene of general demoralisation through every portion of the country, as it unfortunately is with us."

The truth of these remarks cannot be seriously impugned: but the taste which led to the introduction of irritating topics at such a meeting has been rather sharply questioned. The American Minister, it is argued, ought not to be compelled to hear English politics discussed under the pretence of praising American institutions, and it is alleged that a dinner will be but ill-spent [illegible] demonstrations of respect to the representative of the United States, if he is to be drawn into the vortex of English party politics.

The banquets to Mr. Ingersoll at Liverpool and Manchester, and the strong and absolute social necessity which they disclose, for peace and harmonious intercourse between the two countries, have made an agreeable impression upon the public mind. The menacing debate in the American Senate on the relations between Great Britain and the United States, and the somewhat irritating speech of General Cass, were calculated to excite some misgivings, which have, however, been [illegible] by the pacific sentiments uttered by our statesmen and [illegible] on the north of England.

The banquet at Manchester, was provided by Mr. Johnson (from the Queen's Hotel), proprietor of the Queen's and Albion Hotels.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, AUTHOR OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"
FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE TAKEN AT NEW YORK.



BANQUET TO MR. INGERSOLL, THE AMERICAN MINISTER, IN THE TOWN-HALL, MANCHESTER.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 604.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1853. [SIXPENCE.

PROPOSED REFORMS IN THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

THE spirit of rational and Conservative reform now pervading more or less all ranks of society in this country is happily not confined to an investigation into the nature of our political system. It takes a far wider range, and seeks with earnestness and sincerity to adapt our existing institutions—political, social, educational, or industrial—to the wants and requirements of the age. It was, we think, under a strong sense of the existence of such a spirit, and of the necessity of conforming to it, that Lord John Russell stated to the House of Commons, in 1850, during the debate on Mr. Heywood's motion respecting the English and Irish Universities, that it was the intention of the Government to advise her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the two great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

In August of that year the commissions were issued, and the public now possesses, in the form of two bulky blue books, the highly-interesting results of the labour of the Commissioners. The report upon Oxford was published upwards of six months ago; and it will be remembered, that the late illustrious Duke of Wellington passed some of the last days of his life in studying the volume, to which his attention was particularly due, as Chancellor of the University. The report on Cambridge has more recently made its appearance. Looking at these two reports in connection with the question of educational reform at our Universities, the public will admit that many of their suggestions are worthy of attention, as encouraging a liberal and enlightened view of the responsibilities and duties of these ancient and richly-endowed seats of learning. The very wide distinction existing between the mode of instruction in operation at our Universities and at similar institutions on the Continent, cannot fail to strike all whose tastes or inclinations lead them to inquire into our University system, and to compare it with what actually exists abroad. In Germany, and elsewhere, the teaching by accredited professors of the University actually forms a part of the University course, whilst with us the system has degenerated into an empty name. It is, doubtless, true that our Universities boast of professors at the present day whose acquirements admirably fit them for the discharge of the important duties of instruction in the several branches of learning to which they are attached. But as an attendance upon their lectures forms no part of our University course, it gives the students no advantage in the contest for University honours. The lectures are therefore but scantily attended. This decline of what certainly ought to form a part of our system of University education, is mainly owing to the great extension of the practice of private tuition. College tutors are appointed by the heads of the colleges to which they respectively belong, and, being recognised as college officers, exercise, amongst their other duties, the functions of lecturers. These lectures the students of the college are expected to attend and they are delivered with a view to the examinations in the college. Private tutors are men who, having distinguished themselves by their attainments, are sought after by the students, and selected by themselves to assist them in the race after University distinctions; but, this system of private tuition is not recognised as a part either of the discipline of the University or of the course of instruction in the different colleges. Moreover, both these classes of tutors conduct their lectures and their instructions with a view to the general examinations which the students are destined to pass in order to obtain the degree which is the ultimate object of their residence at the University, whether they enter into the lists of competitors for honours or not.

The professors, on the contrary, conducting their lectures with no such end, or, rather, their instructions being in no way connected with them, the very natural result follows, viz., that they are deserted for those which have a more immediate and visible connexion with the hopes and aspirations of the student. In Germany, on the other hand, the professorial system exists to the exclusion almost of every other. The lectures of the professors in the different branches of study are delivered with a view not only to the instruction of the students, but to the examinations which they have to pass in them; and the tutorial system, as practised here, is wholly unknown.

Certainly, we should be sorry to see the foreign system entirely

LANDING GOLD FROM "THE AUSTRALIAN" STEAM-SHIP, IN THE EAST INDIA DOCKS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

adopted in England; but, if we look at the present state of literature and science, and the list of eminent names furnished by our English Universities to swell the ranks of the learned, we fear there would be too much reason to blush at the comparison which might be instituted between ourselves and the Continental States. This, probably, arises in no small degree from the fact that our University professorships afford no sufficient means of existence to induce individuals of distinguished talents to devote their time and attention entirely to the pursuit of their favourite studies.

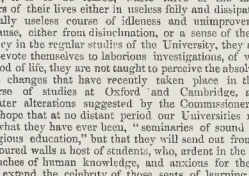
Most people will agree in the recommendations of the Commissioners of both Universities, in favour of an extension of the professorial system of instruction; not only on the ground of its probably tending to the production of men of greater eminence and of European renown in all branches of learning, but because it would materially enlarge the usefulness of these venerable establishments as places for the general education and sound instruction of all who resort to them.

But a reform of our Universities would indeed be incomplete that aimed only at a revision of the system upon which instruction is to be imparted, without at the same time extending, on a sound and rational basis, the course of that instruction itself. Professor Liebig, in a letter quoted in the Oxford Commission report, says, "That it is a requirement of our times to incorporate the natural sciences as means of education into the University course, is not perhaps doubted any where except in England." Is it doubted even here? Does there not, on the contrary, exist a well-founded conviction that University education ought no longer to be confined to the study of the dead languages and mathematics? Are not reasonable and practical men agreed that it should embrace the no less important subjects of jurisprudence, philosophy, history, political economy, and the natural sciences? It is certain that there is only one effectual way of promoting the study of any branch of learning or science at the Universities, and that is to introduce them as subjects of University examination. Without this, all efforts are useless, and no scheme of instruction can have any practical effect. It will be in vain to expect students to devote themselves with earnestness and diligence to the acquirement of other branches of knowledge, so long as all chances of University prizes and emoluments are confined by our college authorities to proficiency in the science of mathematics, or to an extensive and accurate acquaintance with Greek and Latin. Let it once be made known by the benchers of our Inns of Court that, before a person can be qualified for the profession of a barrister-at-law, he must have gone through the University course of legal studies, which should not be of a merely practical, but of a general nature; let it once be known that for the profession of diplomacy, a competent knowledge of international law and history is absolutely necessary, and we shall soon see those studies pursued with eagerness. Many of our University students now, it is to be feared, waste three of the most precious years of their lives either in useless folly and dissipation, or in an equally useless course of idleness and unimprovement, simply because, either from disinclination, or a sense of their own deficiency in the regular studies of the University, they are unwilling to devote themselves to laborious investigations, of which, at that period of life, they are not taught to perceive the absolute necessity. The changes that have recently taken place in the prescribed course of studies at Oxford and Cambridge, and the still greater alterations suggested by the Commissioners, encourage the hope that at no distant period our Universities may not only be what they have ever been, "seminaries of sound learning and religious education," but that they will send out from their time-honoured walls a host of students, who, ardent in the pursuit of all branches of human knowledge, and anxious for their own fame will extend the celebrity of those sents of learning, and render them as practically useful in a practical age as they were in those darker days when they were originally founded.

GREAT DELIVERY OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

ON Saturday afternoon, the *Australian* screw steamer arrived with her valuable freight at Blackwall, and was immediately boarded by Mr. Superintendent Evans, of the Thames Police, acting under the direction of the Commissioners of Police, and a party of river constables, for the protection of the bullion on board. The *Australian* entered the East India Docks the same evening, and was hauled to the west quay in the Import Dock, for the purpose of discharging the bullion. The officers of the ship and the directors of the Company to which she belongs, were allowed to remain in the vessel during the delivery.

The landing of the gold was effected by raising the boxes from the hold of the vessel by means of a crab worked by men. The various marks, seals, &c., on the boxes were each noted down by officials on board; and



BOXES OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD

then the boxes were let down a "slide," and were steadied in their progress as they came down by men who placed them on small two-wheeled trucks. The marks, seals, &c., were again noted by other officials, and the trucks, with their golden loads, wheeled off to the waggons on which they were piled, to be taken to the Bank of England.

The scene was particularly interesting, and the first box was an object of much curiosity, as it was the precursor of so many others, all containing the precious metal. The number of boxes, we believe, was between 300 and 400. Police officers were on the deck of the *Australian*, and also by the side of the vessel, the mounted escort being stationed outside the dock gates.

The gold was deposited in two covered waggons, and left the dock for the Bank, under an escort of mounted police, commanded by Superintendent Steed, of the H, and Superintendent Howle, of the E, divisions. When opposite Limehouse Church, the off-wheel of one of the waggons came off, and caused a detention of three quarters of an hour. The wheel having been replaced, the waggons again proceeded, amidst the cheers of the crowd, and arrived in safety at the Bank of England.

The *Australian* also brought the Victoria Nugget (328 ounces weight), presented to her Majesty by the Government of Melbourne. It was found between three and four feet from the surface, in the Bendigo Creek Diggings, Mount Alexander, about ninety miles from Melbourne, by Mr. Harrow; and was sold by auction at Melbourne by Messrs. W. H. Tennant and Co., on September 23, the Government being the purchasers. The advertisement of the sale temptingly states —

NOTE.—It ought to be remarked that the steamer calls at Adelaide, King George's Sound, Swan River, and the Cape of Good Hope where the passengers can land and post letters. [illegible] Only five to the [illegible] London Docks, and by [illegible]

The Victoria Nugget is engraved at page 56.

EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.—Letters from M. Vie for Langlois—describing an Lower Armenia on a public mission [illegible] The French Government have [illegible] Among our subjects results from his [illegible] He has [illegible] inscriptions found in the [illegible] churches converted into mosques since the Musulman Conquest, and collected in the Armenian convents many important manuscripts and hitherto unpublished medals.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, January 20th.

At last, it appears, the problem is solved, the question is settled, and the French, having an Emperor, are to possess an Empress. It is said here, by the best-informed, that Napoleon's last matrimonial disappointment occurred on the other side of the Channel, and that it has decided him to adopt his present course, that of ceasing to a share of his throne,

"Half in love, and half in spite,'

a young lady whose name has of late been constantly associated with his but whose fair fame, he it said, has never been impeached, notwithstanding the trying position she has occupied. Mdlle. de Montijo, Comtesse de Teba, is of ancient Spanish lineage; her mother is, we believe, Irish. Of remarkable beauty, high spirited, gifted, and with unusual talents and accomplishments, she will doubtless do credit to her elevation, and establish in the Court the order and decorum it stands so highly in need of. We are assured, on authority we cannot doubt, that the contract is made out and signed, that all the necessary preliminaries are being arranged with the utmost despatch, and that the marriage is to take place as early as possible.

The establishment of the Empire in France has brought about a remarkable change in the ideas and pursuits of the upper classes in society —a change which the ball of last week at the Tuileries has developed in a very striking manner. The Emperor himself has originated the movement, by his order and by his example; hence it must of necessity be followed—by the few willingly, by the many most reluctantly. The difficulties in the way are numerous, and we doubt not will stand in the way of many who hitherto have desired nothing so ardently as the privilege of appearing at Court. The event to which we allude is the necessity of all of the nobler sex who aspire to that honour contributing to an exhibition of an agricultural nature, just established by, as we said, Imperial orders and Imperial example—the exhibition of *cattle*. By those who possess fine ones, the event is of course hailed with extreme satisfaction; but they are decidedly in the minority. Our habits of late years have been so little favourable to the development of the race, that the calves of the present day, instead of being full, large, and muscular, have, for the most part, dwindled into poor, lean, attenuated things, totally unfit for the purposes of exhibition. As, however, no man may appear on any state occasion without possessing a *pair*, the current price of which is the topic in the topic *par excellence* of every *salon*, and, when nature fails to produce, the desired requisite, art is called in, and the poor things are actually *stuffed* with fat less digestible substances than the Norfolk turnip. Oil they, by this unnatural process, acquire the roundness and fair proportions necessary to make them assume an appearance sufficiently presentable not to disgrace the exhibition.

The ball at the Tuileries was, as your readers have doubtless heard already, most magnificent. *Sa Majesté* was gracious to the greatest degree, danced most of the evening especially the graceful old *trois temps valse*, which example will, doubtless substitute it once more for the timeless *deux temps*, which of late years has, as we think, so unjustly had the preference—walked about *faisant des gracieusetés*, shaking hands *a l'anglaise*, which is a subject of general remark, and, in short, making himself as popular as it is so easy for an Emperor to make himself for the time being. "Le Roi va parir!" exclaimed a peasant, beaming with pride and delight, to his comrades who had assembled to see the departure of the Royal hunt of the *Grand Monarque*. "Vrai qu'est ce qu'il dit?" inquired an envying brother clown. "Il m'a dit, 'Ote-toi, vilain! que je crache!'"

Paris has completely awoke from the trance hanging over the gay world of which we spoke last week, and is donning silks and satins, plumes and flowers, jewels and ribbons, with a regardlessness of expense perfectly frightful. Minsters, public functionaries of all denominations, and a certain, but somewhat limited, number of private individuals, are opening their *salons* almost nightly. Gaiety and splendour are the order of the day; and public balls are commencing at the Italiens and the Opéra Comique, as well as the usual Carnival balls at the Grand Opera. The theatres have not much that is new to boast of

At the Variétés an amusing piece, "M. le Vicomte," is being given. M. le Vicomte is a *fils de famille*, who, having been brought up from the *mois de nourrice* in village retirement, is as genuine a clown as any of the mattes about him. When he has arrived at years of discretion, M. le Comte, his papa, suddenly remembers his existence, sends for him, and sets to work to marry him forthwith to a charming young widow; a process to which the Vicomte, who loves a Suzette or Rosette *de village*, resolutely opposes himself, while the papa acts as proxy, and makes desperate love to the son's behalf. M. le Vicomte, however, proving hopelessly *récalcitrant*, papa has to marry the widow himself, and the clownish sprig of nobility returns to his village and espouses his Blowsabella. The acting of Percy, in the part of the hero, is, as is always the case in such pieces, the soul of the thing, and in his hands the Vicomte is made highly amusing

At the Cirque d'Hiver the Pantomime Espagnols are the chief attraction. They are two young spaniards; small, slight, dark, macabre, with romantic faces and gipsy eyes of wondrous lustre, who, with no instrument but a tambourine, produce a series of sounds and movements utterly bewildering and indescribable At their entrance, the orchestra strikes up the cachucha, the movement of which they follow on the tambourine, at first quietly, only by a tremulous movement of the fingers, but gradually their faces become animated; a sort of feverish excitement begins to display itself in their movements, the tambourines quiver like agues in their nervous grasp, until at last a kind of fury seizes them: they leap, spring, whirl, twist, beat the tambourines with their heads, heels, knees, elbows, shoulders, like creatures possessed; and then, in the midst of movements too violent and rapid for the eye to follow, stop, as if suddenly transfixed: calm, grave, reflective, absently beating the instrument with the tips of their fingers, as though they had never stirred from the position they had assumed on entering. But the extraordinary part of the performance is, that from the moment the tambourine has begun to sound, till they make their departing bow, it has never for one second ceased to tremble, or lost the cachucha measure, in the midst of the wildest evolutions; and at the conclusion the *pendant* takes place it between their knees, and, by the tremulous movement of the muscles of their legs, they, without apparently making the slightest motion or effort, keep up the measure as before. The clown (Fremp) performs the most extraordinary feats of equilibrium we have ever witnessed

It is said that M Demidoff, husband of the Princesse Mathilde, is attacked with a fatal malady, which threatens shortly to terminate his existence. Art will lose in him one of its most constant and liberal patrons.

The sale of the gallery of the late Duc d'Orleans has been the rendezvous of all the artists, amateurs, and *bons mondes*. The pictures, though many of them terribly mutilated in 1848, sold, for the most part, extremely well, and included many of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the best modern French painters. A collection of inedited letters of Madame de Staël, addressed to the Comte Wolf de Baudissin, has just been discovered, and is, we believe, about to be published. The letters are said to be in her most brilliant style brilliant to excess, like all her correspondence

THE EMPEROR'S MARRIAGE

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains the following:— The Bureau of the Senate, the Bureau of the Legislative body, and the Members of the State Council, will meet on Saturday, at noon, at the Palace, to receive a communication from the Emperor respecting his marriage.

We have much pleasure in recording our doubts that our valiant friend Lord Cowley met in Paris first introduced the Emperor's *fiancée* to the British public. In our Paris correspondence of December 4th, our readers will find all the particulars about Mademoiselle de Montijo, which our correspondent assured us at the time were "perfectly authentic," and which have proved to be so.

All the world knows that for some time past Louis Napoleon has in vain sought to find a lady of the rank of Princess, combining all the qualities desirable in a person to be raised to the pre-eminent position of Empress of the French. After his visit to Belgium it was almost officially announced that the Princess de Wasa, who was the object of that visit, was to be his partner on the Imperial throne. Then occurred the subsequent interference of Russia and Austria to prevent the marriage; the promise of the Czar to find the young lady a suitable husband; and her final betrothal to Prince Albert, the heir presumptive to the Crown of Saxony. Unsuccessful overtures were then made to the daughter of the Duchess of Brancnau, who was considered an eligible choice, as the descendant of Prince Eugene, and consequently a connection of the Bonaparte family. Similar overtures were made for the daughter of the King of Sweden, who has the recommendation of being of French extraction, and being a distant relation of his own, through the Clarys. Since then a sister of the King of Spain has been spoken of; and very lately, Prince Lucien Murat made a winter journey to Dusseldorf, for no other purpose than that of demanding the hand of a very young princess, the daughter of the mediatized Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. But without ever be addressed himself some difficulty was started. The Brazilian Princess was more nearly connected with the Orleans family than with the Bonaparte family; the Swedish Princess was refused to him, because the King her father was in dread of the anger of his powerful neighbour the Czar; and her Highness of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was pronounced by her relations, if not by herself, as "over young to marry yet." In short, wherever he turned, Louis Napoleon found that there were obstacles in his way; and it became at length clear to himself, as well as to others, that the great powers of Europe were determined, if possible, to prevent him from finding a wife at all. Louis Napoleon has now laid aside all idea of hunting after Princesses, and has determined to raise to the Imperial throne a young lady whose principal qualifications for that high rank are her beauty and the admiration with which she has inspired his Majesty in the course of a personal acquaintance of some months standing

Every one who has visited Paris within the last few months must have heard of the beautiful Madlle. de Montijo, a young Spanish lady of high rank, who recently appeared in the highest circles of Parisian society, and who has of late become more particularly a subject of conversation in consequence of the evident admiration with which she had inspired the Emperor, and of the great attentions which he on all occasions paid her. She was a constant guest at the Elysee, and on all occasions the attentions of the Emperor were most conspicuous. However high the rank of the other guests, he never lost an opportunity of talking or dancing with Mdlle. de Montijo. With the exception of the wives of Ambassadors, Ministers, or officers of State, Mdlle. de Montijo and her mother were the only two ladies invited to take part in the splendid hunting parties given some weeks ago in the forest of Fontainbleau, and more lately at Compeigne Such pubic and extraordinary attentions on the part of the Chief of the State were of course the subject of conversation everywhere, but few seriously imagined that the affair would go beyond admiration, and perhaps a little flirtation. He has, however, determined to drop all considerations of rank and station, and to raise the beautiful Mdlle. de Montijo to the Imperial throne

Mdlle. de Montijo is the daughter of a grandee of Spain, the late Duke of Penamando, and is herself, in her own right, Countess of Teba. Her mother, the present Duchess of Penamando (more generally known simply as Madame de Montijo), is of Irish origin Her name was Fitzpatrick, and her father was for many years British Consul at Malaga, and she married a young Spaniard to whom she was much attached It appears that when Miss Fitzpatrick's marriage was proposed to her husband was only a younger son, with scarcely any fortune. Afterwards, the eldest members of his family having died off, he succeeded to the rank of grandee of Spain, and to the titles of Count de Montijo, Duke de Teba, and Duke de Penamando. The eldest sister of Mdlle. de Montijo is the present Duchess of Alba and Berwick, the descendant of the celebrated Duke of Berwick, the natural son of James II. of England. The young lady herself is about twenty-five years of age. She is exceedingly beautiful, but her beauty partakes more of the character of her mother's than of her father's country. Her complexion is fair, and her hair a light auburn, but her eyes are dark. She is remarkably handsome and graceful in her figure, but not above the middle height. Her manners are lively and agreeable, and she is said to have a particularly fascinating smile.

It is stated that the civil marriage actually took place on Wednesday night; that the religious solemnization will be held on Saturday week next, and that Prince Napoleon Jerome, the Emperor's cousin, will be married at the same time to the daughter of the Prince of Wagram, grand-daughter of Marshal Berthier.

One would have supposed, as some complaints have been made regarding the laxity of morals at the Court, that the French people would have been well content to see the Emperor united to a young, beautiful, and accomplished woman, capable of presiding with grace over the festivities of the Court. But all the accounts which have hitherto reached us agree in stating that this match *de* has produced an unfavourable effect upon the public mind. If the Emperor had chosen a French woman, the daughter of some distinguished subject, the female portion of his subjects might have felt proud that a marriage with a foreigner, who is not of a princely house, is an act which wounds the *amour propre* of the nation in every possible way. Louis Napoleon's enemies, of course, appeal to the marriage as a proof of his want of influence abroad, which renders him unable to obtain a Princess of even a fifth or sixth rate house. Yet, as the moral character of Mdlle Montijo is excellent, and her beauty is said to be such as to excuse a great deal in a man of less elevated position than the Emperor, we think it extremely probable that any dissatisfaction will subside, and that the Parisians will discover that the Empress looks enchanting in her Imperial robes

Every description of security on the Paris Bourse has continued to decline in value since our last After making every allowance for the reaction consequent upon excessive speculations, the fall which has taken place is inexplicable, except upon the theory that under the apprehension of coming changes there is a general disposition to dispose of all French securities, and transmit the money to other countries for safer investment The Budget of 1854, which has just been presented to the Senate, exhibits a total of 2,000,000 francs, and an augmentation in the estimates of expenditure, as compared with 1853, of 57,000,000. The greatest augmentation is in the Public Works. The War estimates exhibit a reduction of 9,000,000 fr. There is an item in the new estimates of 2,262,000 fr. for "artillery and engineering works for the defence of the sea-coasts, both in France and Algeria." Every year the actual expenditure greatly exceeds the income, and so long as this is the case France is on the high road to bankruptcy

Meanwhile incessant activity prevails in the dockyards of France. A few days ago a scheme was announced by which the strength of the steam marine of France will be greatly augmented. It is stated that twenty ships of the line are building in the French dockyards, the greater number of which are to be fitted with screws and steam engines. There are also fifteen other vessels of different classes building, which are to be all propelled with screws. It is argued that either Louis Napoleon has some distinct purpose in view in creating this enormous fleet of screw line-of-battle ships and frigates, or that he is preparing himself for the day when a war policy may be a condition of existence for the Empire. The rapid and continuous fall in the French rentes would seem to denote some anticipated danger to the peace of Europe, for a mere excess of expenditure over income in any one year would not be sufficient to account for the panic It is somewhat significant that the *Moniteur* a few days ago, published an article against the English press, containing expressions from the most violent invectives which have recently been directed against Louis Napoleon by the London journals. A professed quotation from the *Times*, describing in the most severe terms the *régime* of Louis Napoleon, appears to be a forgery. The impression prevails in Paris that the Emperor's object is to create an anti-English feeling among the population. The Bank of France has borrowed money in London on every description of foreign security—a measure which has been made by the Bank of England raising the rate of discount twice in the course of eight days. How Louis Napoleon will confront a commercial crisis remains to be seen.

M. Fould, who complained that he was not so well paid as some of the other great functionaries, many of whom have from 200,000 francs to 300,000 francs of annual income, has had an addition made to his salary of 50,000 francs.

The Bourse of Wednesday was the most disastrous that has been experienced by the speculators for a rise since the *coup d'état* of December. The Three per Cents opened at 73f. 50c. and closed at 75f. 90c. for the end of the month, being a fall of 1f. 80c., or nearly 2 per cent, as compared with the closing price of the previous day Railway shares fell nearly 15 per cent in value. The expedients resorted to in order to avert the fall, if adopted for an individual, would, it is said, indicate an approach to bankruptcy.

SPAIN

The Government are still pursuing that relentless system of persecution against the press, which, it had been hoped, had been mitigated by the recent modification of the Press laws. Thus, the *Diario Espanol*, the *Nacion*, the *Clamor Publico*, and the *Epoca* of Madrid, of the 9th, were seized by the police for containing, as was said, articles of great violence. General Narvaez had addressed a long petition to the Queen, dated Bayonne, imploring her Majesty to relieve him from the humiliating position in which he has been placed by what he calls flagrant injustice

GERMANY

Austria is arming in the direction of the East. Important reinforcements have been lately sent to Southern Croatia and Dalmatia, and numerous troops of the line have been stationed in the so-called "military frontiers."

The Austrian journals declaim against the Turkish expedition to Montenegro and the employment of Omar Pacha, who is termed the "irreconcilable enemy" of the empire—the ground of Austrian indignation against the Turkish General being that he foiled all the intrigues of Austria and of Austrian agents in Bosnia. The Austrian journals openly accuse "perfidious Albion" of spiriting on the Moslems to the attack of Montenegro

We hear from Vienna of the death of the Archduke Rainer, ancient Viceroy of Lombardy

The First Chamber of Prussia has definitively voted the bill modifying the constitution; that is to say, declaring that the Parliament shall assemble only every two years, and that the members be elected for six years. The bill will, for certainty, meet with much opposition in the Second Chamber

Baron Prokesch von Osten has been nominated to the Presidentship of the Germanic Diet.

ITALY.

The intelligence from Tuscany of the death of M. Francesco Madai is unfounded The Madiai [illegible] nothing the exertions made by Prussian and British influence to obtain their release, and promises of the Government of Tuscany that their imprisonment should be of very short duration.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

We hear from Trieste of the arrival at that port of the Vice-President of the Senate of Montenegro, Georges Petrovitch Niegusch, cousin of the reigning Prince. He was on his road to Vienna and St. Petersburg, on a special mission—no doubt, to solicit aid for the Montenegrins against the Turk.

General Baron Kollner, Adjutant of the Emperor of Austria, and General Manuila, Governor of Dalmatia, had arrived at Cattaro, an Austrian port at the foot of the Montenegrin territory. Although so near the sea that a stone might almost be thrown into it from the mountains overhanging Cattaro, the Montenegrins have no port; nor does their territory in any part come down to the shore; and they are dependent on the Austrians for permission to pass all goods intended for exportation, or received from abroad by the Adriatic

Different Austrian battalions in Italy have received orders to march to Dalmatia to strengthen the Austrian army there Omar Pacha (the Turkish general) arrived at Scutari on the 7th of January, at the head of a large body of troops, and proposed commencing the campaign at once, without awaiting the spring. The Montenegrins appear resolved on a determined resistance. Prince Danilo had gone to Grahovo to concert common measures of defence with the Voivode of Wojatich, an independent Prince, who has declared himself for the Montenegrins.

Abd-el-Kader, accompanied by his suite, had arrived at Brussa on the 31st ult. Free admission to the Dardanelles was immediately granted by the Sultan, and the Emir was admitted to an audience.

The Russians, wishing to give a proof of their devotion to the Sultan, have offered to send 18,000 men against Montenegro. The Pacha has forbidden the Turks to speak of the affairs of Montenegro under pain of death.

The Russian Synod had decided to send the Montenegrins some valuable church services and ornaments, in proof of their sympathy.

DENMARK.

The Ministry of M. Bluhme-Ischerning having been defeated in the diet—the Lower House has been dissolved. The members gave nine cheers for the King and then separated. An appeal to the people will show whether the Danish Minister will be more successful than Lord Derby.

The Danish Government has laid before the Upper House a bill for extending Free-trade to Iceland.

UNITED STATES

By the *Canada* we have advices from Halifax to the 7th inst. The defeat of the Derby Ministry produced a great sensation. The fishery question was said to be settled; and the treaty giving reciprocal trade between the United States and the provinces of Canada, was drawn up, and had been approved by the Ministers both of the United States and Great Britain. It only awaited the sanction of the British Government to make it complete. The steamer for New York was detained in the Mersey for twenty-four hours, and did not sail from Liverpool until Sunday morning last. The delay was ordered by the Admiralty at the instance of Lord J. Russell, and was occasioned by the wish to forward dispatches enabling the British Minister at Washington to ratify the treaty before the termination of Mr. Pierce's presidency. It is said that not only the North American fisheries, but the question of reciprocity and the free navigation of the St Lawrence, have engaged the attention of the negotiators

The vessels reported as being on their way from California had arrived at New York, with gold dust to the value of 3,000,000 dollars.

The *Atlantic* arrived on Thursday, bringing intelligence from New York, four days later than that previously come to hand.

There has been a terrible railway accident, by which the President Pierce's son has been killed. The President himself narrowly escaped destruction

The correspondence on the proposition of England and France to America, for a mutual agreement guaranteeing the possession of the Isle of Cuba to Spain, has been published. Mr. Everett has declined to become a party to such an agreement.

THE BURMESE WAR.

Intell gence has arrived of the re-capture of Pegu, on the 21st of November. After his inexplicable delays, the English commander, it was [illegible] to move up the river from Rangoon, and by the 21st of December intrenched, with a considerable force, to resist Pegu General Godwin had with him infantry, sappers, miners, and artillery, numbering 1000 men under arms, to say nothing o. the crews of the steamers. Pegu was no sooner reached than mustered Soldiers were landed on the river bank during the night, and, after a sharp fire from the stockade, carried the place at the point of the] ayonet. The Burmese resisted to the last, for the wooden barrier existed between them and the invaders, but retired the instant the head of the column showed inside." The loss in killed was five, and in wounded thirty-four; and this comparatively small loss, says a writer from India, is said to have arisen from men being unwieldy, "landed close under the guns of the stockade." Some of the enemy, on the same information, " fled to Zoonghie, from whence they would rejoice to be frightened beaten away does not spp.y to such warfare. All the evidence afforded from Burmah seems to tell in precisely the same direction "Had the city been retained when it was captured some months before, as it ought to have been," the lives lost on the present occasion might have been spared; and we might have been spared, too, the cost of embarkation and transport and the price of the delays in the small, like warfare on the Irrawaddy. No sooner was this grand engagement over than General Godwin sailed down the stream again to Rangoon, only leaving four hundred sepoys to hold his prize."

It is now stated that an advance upon Ava is not only not contemplated, but even forbidden; that the war, in the ordinary sense of the term [illegible] is to say, the operations of the British army against the Burmese army—is to be discontinued; that a tract of territory south of a line drawn from Prome to the northern extremity of our Tenasserim provinces is to be seized and annexed; and that the next campaign the enemy from the country so occupied we are to have to further concern with them. Intelligence (distinctly ascertained) has been received by way of Arracan that the Burmese are erecting strong stockades on their own side of the Aeng Pass, for which the abundance of teak in the neighbouring forests affords them every facility. Troops have accordingly been assembled on the British ads of the mountain, which will effectually prevent the descent of the enemy into the province.

WAR BETWEEN BUENOS AYRES AND ENTRE RIOS.

War is once more the chief feature in our intelligence from the Argentine Confederation Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios are the contending parties. [illegible] has been declared by General Urquiza, who, notwithstanding the [illegible] movement of Buenos Ayres of Sept. 11th, still assumes to direct the [illegible] General republic. General Juan Madariaga left Buenos Ayres Nov. 11th, with an army, consisting composed of 1600 men, cavalry and infantry; and, on the 14th, General Hornos disembarked in the port of Don Basilio, in Entre Rios, and immediately threw himself into the province. According to his first despatch, everything was going on favourably, but he admits that part of his forces had sustained a defeat. Advices from the province of Entre Rios, published at Monte Video, state that the Buenos Ayres general, far from meeting with the success and encouragement of which their despatches boast, have rushed upon certain ruin, but the only fact in their communications is the route of Madariaga, that Hornos was retreating, that the whole province was flying to arms on behalf of its ch f, and that 4000 men had joined Urquiza's flag within four days

DANIEL WEBSTER.—When Daniel and Ezekiel were boys together, they had frequent literary disputes, and on one occasion, after they had retired to bed, they entered into a squabble about a certain passage in one of their school-books, and having risen to examine some of the authorities in their possession, they set their bed clothes on fire and nearly burned their father's dwelling. On being questioned the next morning, in regard to the accident, Daniel remarked "*that they were in pursuit of light, but got more than they wanted.*"

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

JOHN HAMILTON DALRYMPLE, EIGHTH EARL OF STAIR, K.T.

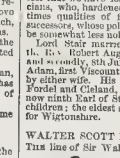
THIS venerable and much esteemed nobleman, one of the greatest and most influential landed proprietors in Scotland, died on the 16th instant, at his seat, Oxenford Castle, county of Edinburgh, in the 82nd year of his age. His Lordship was eldest son of Sir John Dalrymple, 4th Bart., of Cousland, one of the Barons of the Exchequer of Scotland, by Elizabeth his wife, only child of Thomas Hamilton Macgill, Esq.; and heir and representative of the Viscounts Oxenford. He inherited the baronies of Dalrymple, Barjarg, Stair, and the [illegible] Peer was the chief, has long acted a prominent part in public affairs. The first Viscount Stair, James Dalrymple, was an eminent lawyer, appointed Lord President of the Court of Session, and raised to the Presidency of the Court of Session, and raised to the Presidency of the Court by Charles II. His son John, 1st Earl, the well-known Secretary of State, obtained unenviable notoriety by the part he took in the massacre of Glencoe. John, the 2nd Earl, this nobleman's eldest son, was the famous military commander so distinguished under Marlborough, and in the subsequent wars with France. He attained eventually to the rank of Field Marshal, and filled, at one time, with high honour and credit, the important post of Ambassador-Extraordinary to Louis XV

The nobleman whose death we record, entered the army in 1790, went to Flanders in 1794, and served until the return of the troops in 1795. In the October of the latter year, he accompanied the expedition to Hanover; and, in 1807, was present at the siege of Copenhagen. He became a General in 1838; and obtained, in 1843, the Colonelcy of the 9th Foot. After quitting active connexion with the army, he busied himself in politics, and espoused the Liberal cause at a time when its friends were few. At several elections he contested Mid Lothian, but always unsuccessfully, until the Reform Bill passed, when he became its first freely-chosen representative. His advocacy of reform had always been consistent and energetic, and was, perhaps, the most influential in North Britain. "In the decease of this nobleman," says our contemporary, the *Scotsman*, "we feel that we have lost one more of that fine old race of Liberal politicians, who, hardened and strengthened in adversity, carried into better times qualities of firmness and earnestness with which some of their successors, whose political nursing has been more tender, may possibly be somewhat less nobly endowed."

Lord Stair married first, 23rd June, 1795, Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Robert Augustus Johnston, who lately died, 16th October, 1853; and secondly, 8th June, 1825, Lady Admnina Duncan, fourth daughter of Adam, first Viscount Duncan, the hero of Camperdown; but had no issue by either wife. His Lordship's only brother, North Dalrymple, Esq., of Fordel and Cleland, succeeds to the family honours and estates, and is now ninth Earl of Stair. He has been twice married, and has several children; the eldest son, John Dalrymple, Viscount Dalrymple, is M.P. for Wigtonshire.

WALTER SCOTT LOCKHART-SCOTT, ESQ., OF ABBOTSFORD

THE line of Sir Walter Scott's descendants is well nigh extinct. When the great novelist died, he left two sons, and a grandson to perpetuate the lineage of his house, long the first object of his pride and ambition. But within the short space of twenty years, sons and grandson have all died issueless, and there remains but one grandchild, now alive, Mrs. Hope, Mr. Lockhart's only daughter, the wife of James Robert Hope, Esq., D.C.L., the eminent Queen's Counsel



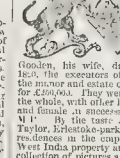
Mr. Lockhart Scott, who died unmarried on the 10th instant, at the early age of twenty-seven, was last surviving son of John Gibson Lockhart, Esq., by Charlotte Sophia, his wife, the elder daughter and heir of the favourite companion of Sir Walter Scott, Baronet. His elder brother's memory is preserved in the writings of Sir Walter, under the playful sobriquet of "Hugh Littlejohn." He died in early youth.

LADY AUGUSTA BARING

HER Ladyship, whose death took place at Vevey, in Switzerland, on the 9th inst., after a short illness, was the sixth daughter of Robert, late Earl of Cardigan, and sister of the present Earl, as well as of the late Countess Howe, and the present Countesses of Winchester and Lucan. She was born 26th January, 1808; and married, 21st June, 1827, Henry Bingham Baring, Esq., M.P.

MRS. WATSON TAYLOR, OF ERLESTOKE-PARK, WILTS.

THIS lady, who became about [illegible] years ago by the death of her only brother, Sir Simon R. Taylor, Bart., of Jamaica, [illegible] resided [illegible] in England, died on [illegible] 5, Upper Eccleston-street, aged seventy-one. She was the eldest daughter of Sir John Taylor, Bart., R.E.S., of Lisson-hall, in the island of Jamaica, by Elizabeth Goodlen, his wife, daughter and heir of Philip Houghton, Esq. In 1808, the executors of her uncle, the late Simon Taylor, Esq., bought the manor and estate of Erlestoke, with those of Edington and Coulston, for £500,000. They were settled upon Mrs Watson Taylor, as sole heiress; the whole, with other landed property, being entailed on her by a male and female in succession by her husband, George Watson [illegible], M.P. By the taste and lavish expenditure of the late Mr. Watson Taylor, Erlestoke-park was rendered one of the most sumptuous private residences in the empire; but, in the course of time, the depreciation of West India property and other causes led to a public sale of the splendid collection of pictures and the other contents of the mansion, which, after the late years been held on a yearly lease by Lord Broughton. The present inheritor of the extensive estates of the Taylors is Mrs. Watson Taylor's eldest son, Stephen Watson Taylor, Esq., who is married to the Hon. Miss Charlotte Hay, second daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and sister of the Marchioness of Dalhousie and of the present Duchess of Wellington.



COLONEL DOMINICK BROWNE.

THE death of this venerable and respected gentleman occurred suddenly, at Boldgrove, on the 3rd inst. The deceased, Colonel Dominick Browne, was the only son of James Browne, Esq., of Browne-hall, in the county of Mayo (made to Dominick, Baron Oranmore and Browne), and was born on the 3rd October, 1778. Early in life, Colonel Dominick Browne entered the army, and served for many years in the 14th Light Dragoons On his retirement from that corps he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the South Mayo Regiment of Militia, which appointment he held until his death. He was also a Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate of Mayo, and served as High Sheriff of that county, in 1831. He married, the 28th July, 1809, Augusta Louisa, youngest daughter of the Honourable Colonel Arthur Browne, second son of John, first Earl of Altamont, grandfather of the present Marquis of Sligo, by whom (who died 11th August, 1850) he leaves six sons and three daughters. Of these, the eldest son, Arthur Browne, succeeds to the old family estates; the fifth son, Major Henry Browne, has distinguished himself in the service of Hungary during the late war in that country

NATHANIEL ALEXANDER, ESQ., LATE M.P. FOR THE COUNTY OF ANTRIM

THE death of this gentleman occurred on the 8th inst He was born in 1815, the eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Alexander, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples; his grandfather was the Right Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Alexander, Lord Bishop of Meath, grandfather of the late Earl of Caledon

Mr. Alexander was first returned for Antrim in 1841, at the vacancy caused by the elevation of General O'Neill to the peerage, and he continued to represent that constituency until 1852. He married, April 7th, 1840, Florinda, second daughter of Edward Hayden Hagley, Esq., and granddaughter of the second Lord Castlemaine, by whom he leaves issue.

ROBERT FORREST

ROBERT FORREST, an eccentric character, was a [illegible] in his art. He was [illegible] a [illegible]-man in the quarries of Clydesdale. The [illegible] of his [illegible] was the "Wallace wight," which occupied [illegible] years in the [illegible] and was followed in the [illegible] by [illegible] which, [illegible] the [illegible] of Sir Walter Scott, and also the well-known statue of John Knox, in the Necropolis, Glasgow. One of his most admired productions is the statue raised in 1843 to the late Mr Raith, of Haddington. In 1852 Mr. Forrest opened a public exhibition of his statuary, in a gallery, on the Calton-hill, Edinburgh. It commenced with the display of four equestrian works. This undertaking was under the patronage of the Royal Association of Contributors to the National Monuments. The exhibition succeeded and flourished. In progress of time the gallery extended itself to a number of its sculptures to about thirty groups, and took permanent rank as one of the most popular sights in Edinburgh. Mr. Forrest's genius was of a bold and lofty style; the samples of his skill, particularly those taken from the human figure, display remarkable boldness of attitude, great accuracy of proportion, and minute attention to detail. His chefs-d'œuvre bear proof, in a high degree, of striking originality and masterly execution. To the serious loss of art in Scotland and elsewhere, and to the deep grief of all who knew him, that able sculptor died on the 9th ult.; he was, at the time, in his sixty-third year. Robert Forrest, during his talented career, earned reputation and profit; but the retiring modesty of his disposition, in some measure, impeded the full justice due to his claims upon the public

WILLS.—The will of the late Earl Somers, who died in October last, has been proved, the acting executors being the present Earl (heretofore Viscount Eastnor), the son; and the testator's brother, the Hon. and Rev. James Somers. To the Countess Dowager a power is reserved, and she is well provided for by the will, as well as by marriage settlement. The three daughters also receive a large income, arising from property under the will of their maternal grandfather, the late Earl of Harrowby. Liberal annuities and legacies are left to servants; the residue and real estate is left to the present Earl Somers, the only son. The personalty is valued at £30,000 ——The late Earl of Newburgh (a Roman Catholic) has by his will left nearly the whole of his personal estate to Stonyhurst College. The will is in dispute in the Prerogative Court; and should it be declared a valid one by that court, the question as to the legality of the bequest under the Mortmain Act will have to be determined in another Court.

SANDOWN CASTLE.

ALTHOUGH the constructions of this maritime fortress dates but from the early part of the 16th century, and is but an indifferent specimen of castle building, except for purposes of defence, Sandown is attached to a Lieutenancy of much higher antiquity, being under the command of a Captain and Lieutenant, who are subordinate to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

By way of strengthening the natural defence of the coast, Henry VIII. built along it a line of castles at Deal, Walmer, and other points, of which Sandown is one. There were formerly two mounds of earth, called Great and Little Bulwark, between Deal and Walmer Castles, and another between Deal and Sandown; each having embrasures for cannon, and forming a line of batteries along that part of the coast which is still supplied with deep water, and remains of these defences exist On the sea-shore, about half a mile northward from Deal, is Sandown Castle; which derives its name from the sand downs that extend along this coast from Peperesse to Deal, a distance of somewhat more than four miles; their general breadth being about a quarter of a mile.

The noble which induced Henry to erect this line of fortresses is thus quaintly narrated by Lambard, in his "Perambulation of Kent":—having shaken off the intollerable yoke of the Popish tyrannie, and espying that the Emperor was offended for the the divorce of Queen Katharine, his wife; and that the Frenche King had coupled the dauphine, his sonne, to the Pope's niece, and married his daughter to the King of Scots, so that he might more justly suspect them all; they saw very truly one, Henry determined, by the aide of God, to stand upon his own garde, and [illegible] and therefore, without sparing any cost, he built [illegible] platforms, and block -houses, in all needfull places of the realme, and amongst the other, first among lest the ease and advantage of descending on land in this part should give occasion and hardiness to the enemies to invade him, he erected, neare together, three fortifications, whiche might at all times keepe and beate the landing-place; that is to say, Sandowne, Deal, and Walmere."

Sandown consists of an immense round tower in the centre, connected with four lunettes, or semicircular outworks, the whole being surrounded by a deep fosse, and having additional defences and batteries towards the sea. The entrance is by a drawbridge and gate on the land side, the upper part of the central tower contains a spacious cistern for water; below a large vaulted apartment, bomb-proof, for the garrison. Some substantial repairs and alterations were made in the castle during the war with France; and between this castle and Sandwich Haven two additional forts were constructed for the more complete security of this part of the coast.

The Castle of Sandown has been used as a prison-house. Here, during the civil wars, the celebrated Colonel John Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham Castle, and member of the Long Parliament, was confined for eight months, and died here, Sept. 11, 1664, "the same day of the month and the same day of the week that the wicked soldiers fetched him out of his own rest and quiet condition at home, eleven months before, viz., on Thursday-day, about seven o'clock at night, the 11th day of September, 1664, that being the same day and hour as the 11th day of October, 1663." Colonel Hutchinson had been removed here from the Castle of Sandowne, where he had been committed on suspicion of treasonable practices. At Sandown they show a sedan, in which he was brought to the fortress; the chair in which he customarily sat is also preserved here, and a portrait of the stanch Parliamentarian hangs in one of the apartments of the Castle.

MONTENEGRO; ITS VLADIKA AND PEOPLE.

THE military operations directed against the little state of Montenegro by the Turks have invested this obscure and rugged tract of country with a hidden interest in the eyes of all European politicians. A knowledge of the character and habits of the people, and of the nature of the country they have to defend, is essential to the formation of a just judgment upon the probable duration of the war. The subjugation of Montenegro by Turkey does not seem likely to be effected by the Porte without the expenditure of much blood and treasure. There is also a strong probability of Russian interference, for Montenegro has for some time been considered as under the protection of Russia. The Czar has for some years past defrayed more than half the Government expenses of the little state, and intimate relations have in consequence existed between the Court of Petersburgh and Montenegro. When the late Vladika of Montenegro died, in 1830, a *locum tenens* was sent from Russia to govern the country until the consecration of the new Vladika, which took place at St. Petersburgh in 1833. The Montenegrins have in many wars vindicated and maintained their independence against the arms of Turkey, and it is not probable that the Czar will suffer a section of the Greek church, which looks up to him as its head, to fall under Moslem sway without interposing his powerful mediation in their behalf.

Montenegro is situated between 42 deg. 10 min. and 42 deg. 56 min. north latitude, and 20 deg. 22 min east longitude, including Kutska, the most easterly district, which has recently separated itself from Montenegro. The country is bounded on the west by Cattaro, on the north by the Turkish province of Herzegovina, and part of Bosnia, and on the east and south by Albania. Its extent is said to be eighty or ninety geographical square leagues. The population is estimated at about 100,000, but the number of fighting men estimated at 20,000. Montenegro contains few or no towns. The total number of villages is between 200 and 300, the largest of which does not contain a population of more than 1500. None of them are walled, and in the more secluded parts of the country they are of the rudest construction Not more than fifteen or twenty villages are on the banks of rivers, for valleys are rare in the country The general aspect of the country is mountainous, some parts presenting a sea of immense waves turned into stone. Trees and bushes grow amidst the crags, and afford shelter for the inhabitants against an invading foe. In the rugged districts of Cevo the fissures in the rocks are like those of a glacier, which no horse could pass over without breaking its legs. The mountains are limestone, as in Dalmatia; but in no part of that country do they appear to be tossed about as in Montenegro, where a circuitous track barely traced by some large loose stones, called a road, enables a man or, foot with difficulty to pass from one crest to another

This is not a country for the operations of cavalry or artillery, and much of the advantage which a disciplined army offers over an irregular force is lost when the broken nature of the country offers such facilities as guerilla warfare

The Montenegrins are a people of undoubted and [illegible] Their independence, and their constant wars and repeated victories over the Turks, entitled them to be regarded as a free people. Until, did the Turks make an inroad upon Montenegro either in large or small numbers without [illegible] [illegible] The border fields and feats of English and Scotch history are outdone in hatred and ferocity by the outrages inflicted upon each other by the Montenegrins and their Turkish neighbours. Such is the savage warfare of this people, that the heads of the slain are exposed as trophies, and medals are given for those who have taken a stated number. The arms of the Montenegrins consist of guns, pistols, and yataghans, to which the Vladika has lately added some rifles and a few [illegible] guns are very long, and carry to a great distance. [illegible] locks are flint and steel. They are very good [illegible] and their marching shot is quickly followed by the use of the yataghan, when they can close with their enemy. Their mode of fighting is generally from behind rocks, when their foes are numerous; and the nature of their country enables them to adopt this mode of warfare with great advantage. The Turks have more than once overrun Montenegro with

CINQUE PORTS. SANDOWN CASTLE, KENT.

large armies, ravaged the valleys, and burnt the villages and crops; but the mountain fastnesses have always been intact, and the invader has paid dearly for his advance in the losses that accompanied his retreat.

Sir Gardner Wilkinson says that their hatred of the Turks is excessive, that they detest and execrate them; and the brilliant victories they have obtained over their Moslem opponents excite the Montenegrins, that the mere supply of bread, powder, and ball, with the countenance of European powers, would enable them to overrun the greater part of Herzegovina and Albania. The injuries which they have received from the Turks, and the habits they have acquired by pillaging them, have bred the most savage sentiments between the nations, which have been kept alive by the barbarous custom adopted by both parties of cutting off the heads of the wounded and the dead. Hatred of the Turk is paramount with the Montenegrin to all ordinary considerations of honour or humanity. Both men and women are very robust, and are known to carry 175 pounds weight over the steepest and most rugged rocks. All appear muscular, strong and hardy. In stature they are much above the middle height; some are very tall, and they are well proportioned.

The Government of Montenegro is primitive and peculiar. It may be called Republican, all affairs relating to the public good being settled in the General Assembly. Every village or department has the right of electing its own chiefs. By the theory of the Constitution, the ruler of Montenegro ought to be appointed to his office by the popular voice, and the General Diet has the right of his election. But the supreme power has long been confined to one family, so that the elective principle, in the appointment of the chief magistrate, has not for many years been really carried out. The Vladika (which signifies Prince, or Ruler) also united in his person all the temporal as well as the spiritual power. He is not only high-priest, judge, legislator, and civil governor, but has also the command-in-chief of the army. The Vladika of Montenegro is, in fact, the only remaining instance of the military bishops who played so distinguished a part in the wars of the middle-ages. The present Vladika was originally intended for the military profession, and no man can point a cannon or a rifle with more precision than he can. It is said that he can hit with a rifle a lemon thrown into the air—a singular accomplishment for a Bishop, but one which not unnaturally adds to the confidence he enjoys among his troops. The office is hereditary in the house of Petrovich; but as every Vladika is consecrated Bishop, and cannot marry, the succession always falls to a nephew, or some other member of the family. The present Vladika succeeded his uncle, who died when he was about fifteen years of age. When Sir Gardner Wilkinson visited Montenegro six or seven years ago, the Vladika was about thirty years of age. He says:—

THE VLADIKA OF MONTENEGRO.

His majestic height, of about six feet eight inches, may well command the respect of a primitive and warlike race. He is also handsome and well proportioned to his height. He has a small beard, and his long dark hair flows over the back of his neck, his head being covered with a red Fez cap. His eyebrow is arched; and the expression of his countenance is mild and amiable.

His general costume is military, like that of the country, though richer and covered with a scarlet pelisse, bordered with fur. He wears the full short blue trousers of the Montenegrins, with white stockings and black shoes; and two rather singular additions to his dress are a black silk cravat and black kid gloves.

His pontificial robes are very different; but these he seldom wears. They consist of a long robe open in front, over another of the same length, girded by a sash round the waist; and his head is covered with the black round upright cap, usually worn by Greek priests; from which a black veil falls over his shoulders.

The Vladika, in his interview with Sir Gardner Wilkinson, appeared particularly desirous that the English should feel an interest in the welfare of his country, which, from the vicinity of Corfu, and from the fact of the Montenegrins having co-operated with us in our attacks against the French in the Bocche di Cattaro, he thinks has some claims on our friendly notice. England, however, can have but little sympathy for a people whose mode of warfare is so little consistent with the customs of civilised nations.

At Tzetinje, the residence of the Vladika, a village consisting of nineteen or twenty houses, Sir G. Wilkinson counted, upon a tower, the heads of twenty Turks, fixed upon stakes round the parapet, the trophies of Montenegrin victory. Below, scattered upon the rock, were the fragments of other skulls, which had fallen to pieces by time—"a strange spectacle in a Christian country, in Europe, and in the immediate vicinity of a convent and a Bishop's palace."

To the credit of the Vladika, it must be stated that he has done all in his power to prevent the marauding expeditions into Turkey which have now brought the armies of the Sultan upon the Montenegrins. The Turks have frequently marched through the valleys and destroyed the villages, but the people have been still unconquered, and it will take a long time to subdue their mountain fastnesses.

We are indebted for the materials of this sketch and the accompanying Illustrations to Sir Gardner Wilkinson's "Dalmatia and Montenegro," published by Mr Murray—a work which, besides giving the latest account of this singular people, contains a summary of their history, and of their wars with the Turks. The work is beautifully embellished with views of the mountain scenery of Montenegro, and cannot fail to be perused with interest at the present crisis in the history of this unconquered corner of the old kingdom of Servia.

PASS TO MONTENEGRO, ABOVE CATTARO.

THE ITALIAN BOULEVARDS, PARIS.—SKETCHED ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.

THE ITALIAN BOULEVARDS, PARIS.

The extraordinary mildness of the present season, especially in France, has been incidentally noticed in the letters of our Paris Correspondent in the last fortnight. This skiey influence has kept up the excitement of the festal season; and the Boulevards and Champs Elysées have boasted of their lines of promenaders and groups of *flaneurs*—the whole scene partaking of the gaiety of late spring or summer.

Another Correspondent writes, date Jan. 4. "The last two or three days have been particularly favourable to the trading carried on in the temporary fabrics that line the Boulevards. A bright sun and a clear if not entirely unclouded sky, with a breath of air, and just as much cold as indicates the presence of winter, have caused the thoroughfares to be crowded once more."

But our Artist's Scene is retrospective, carrying us back to the eve of the New Year and showing us the Boulevard-ites Italiens Paris on New Year's Eve, or rather early morning on the *premier jour de l'an* with, the *nuit blanche* ended, who, at the end of the year erect their stalls on the Boulevards, for the sale of those small articles of multitudinous variety, which are presented as New Year's gifts to children, and also to "children of a larger growth." The scene itself is very peculiar and interesting, the Boulevards showing their architectural features by the gas-lamps; and ere the grey dawn has yet brought out their most salient characteristics; the stalls in varied forms, and closed, or partially so, according to the goods sold there, or the wealth of their occupants, some of whom are busied getting their arrangements ready for the coming day, and others wrapped up against the eager air, keeping watch and ward.

The *chiffonniers*, prowling along with their hooks and lanterns, are to a stranger not the least singular part of the scene, whilst the *gardiens de ville*, with military air and measured tread, see that "all's well."

THE BURMESE WAR.

The accompanying Scene, sketched from the seat of the war in Burmah, shows a Watering-party in the Bassein Creek, near Rangoon, formerly the most commercial port of the Burman Empire. The watering-party consisted of one company of her Majesty's 51st Regiment, who were sent, under the charge of Captain Anderson, to protect, from any attack of the Burmese, the sailors while getting water for the use of the Hon. East India Company's steamer *Feroze*, from a small tank near the shore; this being the first time that any of the Madras troops landed.

INCIDENTS OF THE BURMESE WAR.—A WATERING PARTY AT THE BASSEIN CREEK.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, January 23rd Septuagesima Sunday. Duke of Kent d., 1820.
MONDAY, 24th Frederic the Great born, 1712.
TUESDAY, 25th—Conversion of St. Paul. Robert Burns born, 1759.
WEDNESDAY, 26th.—Brazil discovered, 1496. Jenner died, 1823.
THURSDAY, 27th.—Mozart born, 1756.
FRIDAY, 28th Admiral Byng shot, 1757.
SATURDAY, 29th.—George III. died, 1820. Reformed Parliament met, 1833.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 29, 1853.

Sun.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.						
h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.						
4 45	5 10	5 36	6 2	6 29	6 55	7 20

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS VOLUMES, from the Commencement (May 14th, 1842) to December 1st, 1852, inclusive, 21 VOLUMES, may now be had through all Booksellers and News-agents.—Price of the Complete Set, bound in strong paper, for exportation, £11 11s.; bound in cloth, elegantly gilt, £12 12s. Any single Volume can be had separately. Price of Volume I., cloth, 21s. II. to XVII. (Double), each, 10s. XVIII., 21s.; XIX., 10s.; XX., 10s.; XXI., 10s., or by Post Covers, 4d. per Volume less. The price of a single Back Number, a month after the date of publication, is 5d. Covers for Binding the Volumes, 2s. 6d. Binding Cases, 2s. Portfolios, 4s. A liberal discount to merchants and shippers.—Office, 198 Strand.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B., Ashworth.—The returns of the Board of Trade do not specify the value of the imports from the United States, but merely the quantities of individual articles. The total value of exports to the United States from this country for the year ended January 1, 1853, is stated at £14,919,51. In the following year they were £14,362,976. The returns up to January 5, 1853, will be published about the middle of next month. CHRISTIANUS is informed that he may get the information he wants by writing to Mr. Herand, 2, Cloudesley-terrace, Liverpool-road, Islington.
A SUBSCRIBER SINCE 1842.—The promised Engraving of the Funeral Procession of the Duke of Wellington is in progress.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1853.

It required but little political sagacity to foresee that the difficulties of Louis Napoleon would by no means be brought to a termination by his success in the great object of his ambition. It required tact, prudence, courage, and good fortune for such a man to change the temporary Presidentship of an unpopular Republic, into the hereditary dignity of Emperorship; but all these high qualities, admirably well as they may have been displayed, will need to be exerted in a far greater degree, together with many others equally essential if he expect to secure his own happiness, and that of the country, which he has called himself to govern. Many as were his difficulties while merely President—they are all increased a hundred fold now that he is Emperor. Curiosity is sated—he has reached the goal; his foes and his friends know the best and the worst of him; his foes take the measure of his life, and weigh their chances against it; while his friends clamour for the reward of their exertions in his behalf, and for the most part reckon their services at values impossible to admit, and inconvenient, if not dangerous, to deny. And these are, perhaps, the least of the evils he has to confront. Individual foes may possibly be conciliated, and importunate friends may be put off with instalments; but nothing will satisfy the great bulk of the nation but the realisation of hopes which the ablest an l most honest of men would find it difficult to fulfil. Finance, that prosaic monster, is greater than Emperors, and more insatiable than their ambition. A fair balance-sheet—the income equal to the expenditure—a well-fed and a well-employed multitude, these are the matters which no Cæsar, however almighty, can despise or neglect without the usual penalty—liability to civil strife and impending revolution.

Already these difficulties have commenced. A commercial crisis, staved off from day to day by incredible shifts, manœuvres, and sacrifices on the part of the Government, threatens to burst over the country. The public securities, kept factitiously at a high nominal price, are finding, like water, their natural level. Their downward tendency—without a pause, but simply from the collapse of the energies and the cunning that kept them at an unnatural rise—betokens the general sense of insecurity.

There has no doubt been some increase in the occupations of the people in Paris: builders and house-decorators have been largely employed, and trade has to some considerable extent enjoyed the advantage of the comparative but forced quietude of the political world during the last few months; but, with a system of taxation which is already oppressive, and in face of a deficit of two millions sterling, with an expenditure estimated to be greater this year than it was during the year that is past by nearly 60,000,000 francs, and with the chances of a bad harvest all over Europe, it is impossible not to fear that the first year of the French Empire will be an anxious, if not a dangerous one to France as well as to the Emperor. Upon the question of the Emperor's [illegible] the less sanguine foreigners and even the French themselves, who are more interested in the matter than the rest of Europe, do not seem to look upon it with much favour. The downward tendency of the Funds has, in the meantime, been aggravated by it.

The most important subject of public discussion this week is the arrival of the *Australian* and her brilliant cargo, and the authentic information that new gold-fields are almost daily discovered in our invaluable colony, richer even than those with the names and marvels of which the public is already familiar.

To [illegible] to appreciate with tolerable correctness the effects of these new and almost incredible discoveries on the future condition of society, it is necessary to be acquainted with the laws which determine the value and the distribution of the metals, and affect the prices of all commodities. The most remarkable illustration of these [illegible] effects, which the discovery of America, and of the great quantities of gold and silver brought from thence, had upon the prices of goods in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is almost universally known, that in the sixteenth century, particularly towards the middle and latter parts of it, prices rose very considerably throughout Europe; that they continued to rise gradually till about the middle of the seventeenth century, and then continued nearly stationary till about the middle of the eighteenth century, when they again rose, and as the rule though there was a long interval of exception just prior to the last French revolution continued to rise till some years after the close of the present century. Since that period the tendency of prices has been to decline, and, in general, to decline rapidly. At the present time the precious metals seem likely to decline very much in value, and money prices to rise in proportion. These subjects—namely, the laws which determine the value of the precious metals and historical illustrations of changes in their value, mingled with controversial remarks on some opinions of several eminent political economists, occupy the principal part of a very interesting book just published by Mr. Stirling,* and give it a [illegible]

* "The Australian and Californian Gold Discoveries, and their probable Consequences, &c." in a Series of Letters. By Patrick James Stirling, Esq., author of the "Philosophy of Trade." Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.

[illegible] it a secondary title. We prefer, however, to call attention at the present time to a far more interesting question which the author discusses.

Beginning with 1846, the year before gold was discovered in California, Mr. Stirling computes, from various authorities, the whole annual supply of gold and silver for all the world, excluding the produce of China and Japan, at . . £12,362,677
Of which might be appropriated for other purposes than coin £4,840,000
And allowing for the wear and tear and loss of coin 1 per cent. on £340,000,000, in circulation, the sum required to replace it is . . . £3,400,000 } £8,240,000
And there was left to be annually coined as money, and added to the general stock £4,122,677

There is reason to believe, from actual returns, that somewhere betwixt £4,000,000 and £5,000,000 was the sum annually coined by all the great commercial nations of the world.

In 1848, an entirely new supply of from £800,000 to £1,000,000 was obtained from California; in 1849, about £4,000,000; in 1850, £14,000,000; in 1851, £17,000,000; and in 1852, about £20,000,000. In 1851, gold fields, richer even than those of California, were discovered in Australia, which have already yielded about £10,000,000, and are said to be capable of supplying £100,000,000 a year. Taking a moderate estimate, the new supply of the precious metals in 1852, £20,000,000 from California and £10,000,000 from Australia, will be £30,000,000 more than in 1846, or two-and-a-half times as much as now; and the supply is at present more likely to be continually enlarged for some years than to decrease. Now as a much smaller increase to the supply had a great effect in raising prices after the discovery of America, the problem which deeply interests the whole society—the problem which Mr. Stirling undertakes partly to solve—is the effect which this very large increase of the precious metals, but particularly of gold, will have over future prices, and over the future fate of society. It is his deliberate conviction that great mercantile and social changes will ensue, and a greater disturbance in the existing relations of property than has been known for three centuries. The actual burden of the National Debt he supposes may be reduced two-thirds, but the great multitude of fundholders and persons of the middle and lower ranks—"tens of thousands of feeble old men, aged mothers, unprotected sisters, widows, orphans, charitable and provident institutions, and those dependent on them, who would have to sustain the weight of which landowners, merchants, and manufacturers are relieved." "The nominal amount of the dividends will remain the same, but the value will be diminished;" "vital interests will be affected, families will be impoverished, and suffering will be felt in every joint and member of the body politic." The Government will have to pay threefold for all it consumes; the pay of all its servants will be raised threefold; there will be great additional taxation; and a long period of commotion may be expected, such as ensued between the accession of the first James and the restoration of Charles II. If landlords and manufacturers cheerfully submit to the exactions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "from all the classes with fixed money incomes we must be prepared for a long cry of suffering and distress." "Our paupers, too, being a class of annuitants, will join in the general cry." "The enhancement of price" is thought "to have had as much to do with the introduction of Poor-laws, in the time of Elizabeth, as the abolition of the monasteries;" and we are taught to expect "a great fall in the real value of wages," and "a great augmentation of poor-rates." "The capitalist" is not, "ultimately, to be in a better situation." Such of the clergy as have incomes varying with the price of corn will not be affected by the change; but all the creditor classes, all the recipients of fixed incomes, will be sufferers. Apprehensions, too, are expressed for the stability of the Government. The possible preventive of all these evils, Mr. Stirling suggests, might be found in recurring to the silver standard, but he does not absolutely recommend it, "because a change of the standard involves questions of justice and equity," and "political economy does not afford all the elements required for a solution" of the practical question of legislation.

These lugubrious predictions obviously rest on the mere numerical proportions between the gold and silver obtained from the mines and the money in use. Mr. Stirling does not take into consideration the great additional stimulus which the discoveries are giving to enterprise, and the great increase of wealth, diffused amongst all compensating fundholders, landowners, and others, and lessening the number of paupers—which must be the consequence. To doubt that such a vast increase as is now taking place in the quantity of gold annually obtained, will have, from the influence of money over all transactions, corresponding effects over the whole of society, would be absurd; but the greatest authorities differ as to what will be the nature and degree of those effects, and they certainly have not yet arisen in any alarming shape so as to warrant recommendations to change the natural standard of value. Two celebrated French writers, M. Léon Faucher, in a pamphlet translated by the Governor of the Bank of England, "On the Influence of the Precious Metals," and M. Michel Chevalier, in a pamphlet translated by D. Forbes Campbell, Esq., "Remarks on the Productions of the Precious Metals," take directly opposite views. M. Faucher thinks the addition "cannot produce a deep or a durable impression on the almost incalculable mass of wealth already existing in the world." M. Chevalier agrees with Mr. Stirling, and affirms that "the supplies of gold now pouring into Europe must at no very [illegible] occasion an immense rise in the price of all commodities." Other great authorities are equally at variance. They differ not only as to the effects of the gold on future prices, but as to the effects on the quantity of disposable capital, on the rate of interest, on increasing enterprise, and as to the effect almost on every branch of society. It is, therefore, quite premature to suggest any kind of legislation with reference to effects which are yet unknown, and are not even correctly conjectured. As a general rule, we may say that as the discovery and the getting of the gold have not sprung from legislation, it should in no degree try to forestall or direct their effects, but watch them, and adapt to them as they arise, as antique and very generally erroneous regulations.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—As considerable misapprehension appears to exist regarding Lord John Russell's position in the present Government, and as it has even been stated in quarters, usually better informed, that failing health would probably before long oblige him to give up the [illegible] he will be back in new fields. Both his friends and political supporters will be glad to learn the true facts of the case, which we can give from authority. The permanent arrangement made on the formation of the present Government, and ever since maintained, [illegible] was that Lord John Russell should lead the House of Commons, and in case of the absence of [illegible], that Lord Clarendon should be the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, but subject to this arrangement, Lord John, at the urgent solicitation of some of his colleagues, agreed to take the seals of the Foreign Office till the meeting of Parliament, at which time he would hand them over to Lord Clarendon. No change has since been made, and Lord John will, accordingly in the course of a month give up his temporary post to his successor *Globe*. [A correspondent observes, on the above announcement, that the Earl of Clarendon and his Under Secretary, Lord Wodehouse, will be both in the Upper House, and that, most likely, some further change will take place, in order that some one connected with the colonies should be in the Commons.]

MR. DISRAELI.—A paragraph, stating that the Right Hon. B. Disraeli has made arrangements to travel for the space of two years, for the ben fit of his health, has been contradicted by the *Times*, which states "that the right hon gentlen an never was in better health, and had never less intention of absenting himself from his parliamentary duties."

THE COURT.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

The investiture of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland and the Most Hon the Marquis of Londonderry as Knights of the Garter, in the room of the late Duke of Hamilton and the Duke of Wellington, has been the most interesting feature in Court circles during the past week. The ceremony took place on Wednesday. The Knights Companions and officers of the order having entered the Chapter-room, her Majesty's Royal veil and pleasure that the vacant stalls in the Royal Chapel of St. George at Windsor should be filled, was signified by the Chancellor The Knights Companions then proceeded to the election, and the suffrages having been collected, Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, buckled on, his Grace's left leg, the Chancellor pronouncing the usual admonition. Garter, in like manner, presented the Ribbon and George, and her Majesty, assisted by Prince Albert, put the robe on his back. The noble Duke's left shoulder, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition. His Grace again kissed Her Majesty's hand, and having received the congratulations of each of the Knights Companions, retired. The Chapter then proceeded to a second election; and the Chancellor having collected the suffrages, presented them to the Queen, who commanded him to declare that the most Honourable Charles William, Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B., had been duly elected a knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. His Lordship was invested by the Sovereign with the Garter, Ribbon, and George, with the like ceremonies. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princesses Alice and Helena, and her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, witnessing the ceremony of the investiture.

In the evening the Queen's dinner-party, in the Waterloo Gallery, included the following:—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Camden, the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl of Clarendon, &c. On Saturday last the Marquis of Breadalbane had an audience of her Majesty, and kissed hands on being appointed Lord Chamberlain.

The Duchess of Sutherland has succeeded the Duchess of Atholl as Mistress of the Robes.

The Viscountess Canning has succeeded the Countess of Charlemont as Lady in Waiting to the Queen

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Edmund Phipps, Groom in Waiting to the Queen, has succeeded Lieut.-Colonel Hon. N. Hood has succeeded Lord Byron and Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Stovin as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg have left Claremont for Portugal, on a visit to the Queen Donna Maria and King Ferdinand

The Duchess of Inverness gave a delightful ball to a distinguished circle of guests, on Tuesday night, at Kensington Palace. The festivities were prolonged until a very late hour.

The Marquis of Londonderry arrived in town on Tuesday evening, from Wynyard, and, on Wednesday, left Holderneese House, for Windsor Castle, to attend his installation as a Knight of the Garter. The noble Marquis remains in town to-day to hear the Speech and the Prince Consort

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone arrived in town, on Saturday, from a visit to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle

We are happy to state that Lady Morgan is recovering from the severe illness by which she has been so long confined.

A matrimonial alliance is about to be solemnised between the Hon. E. Russell, son of the Baroness De Clifford and Miss Elliott, niece of Lady Hislop.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Monday afternoon, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street. The Ministers present were the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Viscount Palmerston, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Newcastle, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon Sidney Herbert, and Sir William Molesworth. The Council sat two hours and a half.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

HIS Excellency the Earl St. Germans has appointed, as one of his chaplains, the Rev. Dr. Tighe Gregory, rector and vicar of Kilmore, on the Manor of Dungan, and the earliest advocate now living of the national education system in Ireland. He was likewise one of the Viceregal Chaplains during the Lieutenancy of the Marquis of Anglesey, Earls Fortescue, Bealborough (deceased), and Clarendon.

THE Senatus Academicus of the University of St Andrews at their last meeting, unanimously conferred the degree of LL D on Thomas Miller, M.A., F.R.S.E., Rector of the Academy of Perth, author of a "Treatise on the Differential Calculus, with its application to Plane Curves, to Curve Surfaces, and to Curves of Double Curvature."

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following have recently been made: The Very Rev. H. I. Tighe, D.D., Dean of Leighlin, has been appointed Dean of Ossory, in succession to Dr. Graves, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. J. C. Blomfield, M.A., has been appointed a Rural Dean of the Diocese of Lincoln; the Hon. and Rev. A. G. Campbell, B.A., Rector of Kingston, Dorset; the Rev. J. C. Adams, B.A., to Hawkchurch, Dorset; the Rev. W. Sheppard, to Kilpeck; the Rev. S. Andrew, M.A., to Hallaton, Leicestershire; the Rev. Alfred Bligh Hill, M.A., to High Roding, Essex; the Rev. C. W. H. Sibley, M.A., to Great Leighs, Essex. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. — Davies, M.A., to St. Mark's Church, Whitechapel; the Rev. William Peterson, M.A., to Trinity Church, Cranbrook; the Rev. John Wilcox, M.A., to Hixon, Staffordshire; the Rev. George Knowling, M.A., to St. Paul's, Stonehouse. *Vicarage:* The Rev. H. S. Pollard, to Ecclington, Lincolnshire. *Curacies:* The Rev. J. B. Anstice, B.A., to Holy Trinity, Dorchester; the Rev. W. D. Tyson, M.A., to Barrow-Twyford, Derbyshire; the Rev. W. Greenslade, M.A., to Stoke Sub Hamdon, Somersetshire; the Rev. J. M. Jessop, B.A., to St. John's, Broughton, Lancashire; the Rev. C. H. Andrews, to St. Pancras, London; the Rev. W. S. Revers, B.A., to Rampton, Cambridgeshire; the Rev. M. Davies, M.A., to Bettiscombe, Dorsetshire; the Rev. C. J. W. Ord, B.A., to Bottesham, near Newmarket; the Rev. John Brooks, B.A., to Walton-le-Dale, Preston.

WANDSWORTH LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—The first *soirée* of the members and friends of this institution was held at the Eagle Assembly Rooms, on Tuesday last; at which the Rev. H. Moseley presided, and made a most excellent and impressive speech upon the advantages of institutions and meetings which were calculated to rail forth the mental powers of the people. The company were also addressed by Dr. Leeson, Mr. A. Coleman (the treasurer), Mr. H. Gore, Mr. D. Nicholson, Mr Blackmore, and Mr. Charles Pearson, who, at the request of the meeting, explained, with the assistance of diagrams and models, his proposed railway improvements and city improvements. A most extensive variety of objects were exhibited, including specimens of arts, manufactures, new inventions and the curious, models in motion, objects of natural history. The rooms were again thrown open for exhibition on Friday.

ELEMENTARY DRAWING FOR FEMALE CLASSES.—The following are the new rules for the management of the metropolitan female schools of art, Gower-street:—Pupils before entering the elementary school must be able to draw copies of the letters I, O, and S, which may be obtained at the school, and they must also have a knowledge of the names of the English geometrical forms, which are contained in a text book of definitions of practical geometry, to be obtained at the female school, and no student will be admitted without examination upon such book. Students desirous of entering the upper school must make drawings from the most advanced examples in the elementary school, and have a knowledge of the elementary laws of colour. A text-book of the laws of colour may be obtained at the female school. Every applicant for admission to the upper school will be examined." The new fees are as follows:—General class, before ten, 2s.; elementary classes, 3s. per month, 7s. for three months, and 10s. for six months; advanced classes, 4s. a month, 5s. for two months, and 12s. for six months. Tickets for the figure and antique classes, four months, 1l. 1s. Terms, 1l. 1s. a quarter." The classes meet in the day-time as usual, but no pupils under 14 are allowed who cannot attend in the day is to be forthwith established.

THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Statistical Society was held on Tuesday evening, the president in the chair. Among those present were:—Lord Stanley of Alderley, Vicepresident of the Board of Trade; Mr. Holt Mackenzie, Mr. W. L. Melville, the Chevalier Hebeler, Consul General for Prussia; Messrs. C. Babbage, F.R.S., C. Jellicoe, F. Goldsmid, W. Spence, F.R.S., F. G. P. Neison, and Dr. Guy. Mr. Pare read an elaborate paper on the subject of the Property and Income-tax, in which he contended that incomes ought to be taxed according to their nature; and that it was not an English love of money, but the English love of justice, which had created dissatisfaction with the existing arrangements. Mr. Babbage restated his well-known views, and urged the necessity for an agreement in certain principles before the question could be argued with the hope of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion.—The question was adjourned to the next meeting.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY JANUARY 20.

Month and Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer Highest Reading	Thermometer Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day	Mean Temperature from Daily Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches
Jan. 14	29.718	48·5	37·7	43·3	+ 6·1	79	W.	0.00
„ 15	29.665	45·3	37·8	41·1	+ 3·9	85	N.W.	0.42
„ 16	29.389	46·2	36·2	40·5	+ 3·3	87	N.W.	0.80
„ 17	29.363	44·3	37·4	39·9	+ 2·7	82	N.W.	0.05
„ 18	29.722	45·3	32·9	37·9	+ 0·6	83	N.W.	0.00
„ 19	29.976	44·1	30·9	40·7	+ 7·2	91	S.W.	0.00
„ 20	29.582	55·2	42·1	49·8	+ 13·1	80	S.W.	0.11

The mean reading of the barometer for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the sea, was 29·40 inches On the 17th the reading descended to 29.05 in the evening

The mean temperature of the week was 42·8°, which is 0·8° above the average of the same days in thirty-eight years The direct on of the wind has been for the most part from the south-west; on the 17th and 18th it was from the north-west; and the reading of the thermometer descended to 30°, a point lower than any since December 1. The mean temperature of every day was above its average. The fall of rain in the week was six-tenths of an inch.

JAMES GLAISHER.

Jas. Sham, Jan. 21, 1853.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During last week, 1596 children were born, according to the numbers reported to the Registrar-General; of these births 755 were boys, and 841 were girls, exceeding the average number for eight years by 164. The expected number of deaths from calculation taken from the preceding ten years, was 1252; the number reported was 1001, showing a reduction of 251 below the expected number, and proving the general condition of the public health to be still good, as it has been for some time past. The classes of diseases in which the greatest differences from the average numbers appear, are those of the lungs and of the organs of respiration. The expected number of deaths from these causes at this period of the year is 384 in the week. In last week, 159 persons only died from these diseases, viz., from laryngitis, 11; from bronchitis, 27; from pleurisy, 4; from pneumonia, 58; from spasm, 7; and the remainder diseases of the lungs, 7. The average number for those diseases are 3, 91, 1, 97, 35, and 14, respectively

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting on Monday next, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, the following papers will be read: 1. The Ascent of the Upper Nile, by Mr. Brun Rollett, of Savoisina; communicated by the Chevalier Negri, Sardinian Consul, at Trieste. 2. Project across Africa by a Moorish caravan from Zanzibar to Angola, with remarks on the same by Mr W. D Cooley. And 3. An Account of two Expeditions made into Central Africa by the Furanys, communicated by Dr. Barth through Dr. Beke.

PROPOSED BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR ISLINGTON.—A poll has been taken in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, on a proposal made in the vestry for adopting the Baths and Wash-houses Acts in the parish. At the close of the poll, last evening, the numbers were—for the motion, 664; against it, 493. As the act requires a majority of two to one, in order to give effect to its provisions, the motion is lost.

PRIZES FOR WORKING MEN.—The rector of Whitechapel, in the name of himself and a committee of influential parishioners, has offered prizes of seven, five, and three guineas respectively, for essays on working men, upon the following subjects:—What are the chief obstacles to the improvement of the labouring classes in their houses, their habits, and their health, and what are the best practical means of removing them? The essays, which are to be as short as possible consistent with clearness, are to be sent in to the rector before the end of March.

NEW WATER ACT AND THE METROPOLIS.—A portion of the new act to make better provision respecting the supply of water to the metropolis (13 and 16 Vic., cap 64) will shortly take effect. By the 19th section, all water companies, on or before the 31st January in each year, are to prepare and transmit an abstract of the year's receipts and expenditure, to the Town Clerk of London and to the vestry clerk of each parish supplied with water, not within the city of London, under a penalty of £20 for each default; and the copy of the account so sent is to be open to inspection of all persons, at all reasonable hours, on payment of one shilling of each inspection Another part of the act will come into force in a few months. Within a year of its passing (the 1st July) a map of the underground works of the companies is to be made and kept at the principal office of each company, and open to inspection to all persons interested in the same within a particular district, who may take copies or extracts from the one

AUSTRALASIAN PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—[illegible] the Australasian Pacific Mail Steam-Packet Company, proposed vessels are now [illegible] and the first of the [illegible] will be despatched hence on the 1st of March next. It is expected that the passage to Port Phillip will be performed in 70 days, and to Sydney in 75 days. The vessels are to be of 1,000 tons burthen, and are to be fitted with engines of 200 horse-power each. Five steamers had originally been proposed to be built for the service of iron, and the contract was entered into with Messrs. Mare and Co., of Blackwall, to construct the first vessel, but it is intended to commence the operations with wood, and to have the remainder constructed of iron by degrees, and to follow in monthly succession. The report was adopted, and some formal business transacted.

LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held in the banking house Mr. Hankey, jun., in the chair, when a report was presented, showing the net profits for the six months including £10,132 1s. 4d. brought forward from the previous account, to be £20,066 2s. 4d., which would enable the directors to declare a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, with a bonus of one per cent, both free of income-tax, and to add £1066 2s. 4d. to the reserve fund, which would thus amount to £146,813 8s. 2d. The report was adopted, and the usual formal business transacted.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY. On Thursday, a meeting was held at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy, in the chair—at which it was resolved to establish a Photographic Society, with a view of improving and extending a knowledge of the art. Sir Charles Eastlake was elected president, and the subscription fixed at £2 2s. a year.

LORD ELDON.—A commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, touching the state of mind of the Earl of Eldon, has been held at Shirley-park, Croydon, Lord-ship's residence, by Mr. Commissioner Winslow and a jury of seventeen gentlemen. From the evidence it appeared that up to June, 1851, Lord Eldon had performed all the duties of his station in the most satisfactory manner; but in that year, it is thought from close study, his health gave way; on the 6th of June, 1851, it became necessary to call in Dr. Sutherland, and from that time Lord Eldon has been incapable of managing his own affairs. The death of Lady Eldon, in November last, rendered the present inquiry imperative, as up to the time of her death she had managed the property of her husband, and had also managed him with great affection and tact. It

THE TURON GOLD DIGGINGS.

COMMISSIONER ISSUING LICENSES TO DIG FOR GOLD, TURON RIVER.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.

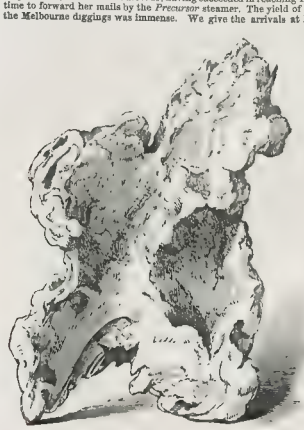
THE Overland Mail has brought remarkably late dates from the Australian colonies: the *Formosa* steamer, which left Sydney Nov. 9, Port Phillip Nov. 16, and Adelaide Nov. 19, having succeeded in reaching India in time to forward her mails by the *Precursor* steamer. The yield of gold at the Melbourne diggings was immense. We give the arrivals at Melbourne during the first days in November in order that the relative productiveness of the Victoria gold fields may be seen

Nov. 6. Bendigo and Forest Creek (V. Co.), 56,247 ounces; Nov. 8. Ovens (Gov.), 2463 ounces. Nov. 10. Ovens (V. Co.), 717 ounces; Nov. 10. Ballarat (Gov.), 18,075 ounces. Nov. 11 Mount Alexander (Gov.), 21,000 ounces; total, 98,502 ounces. The exports of the previous week reached the enormous quantity of 162,501 ounces, of which the *Roxburgh Castle* had already shipped 162,501 ounces. It was expected she would take in 50,000 ounces more so that the *Sandwich Castle* will bring home the largest cargo of gold yet shipped from Victoria

The *Great Britain* steamer reached Port Phillip on the 12th of November. The last part of her passage was performed with great speed: out of the large number of passengers only one died on the passage

While the average yield from the Victoria mines is steadily upheld at £400,000 per week, the produce from those of New South Wales has experienced a considerable augmentation. The yield of gold in the diggings, both of Victoria and New South Wales, is indeed immense. Five new gold fields have been discovered in the two colonies, and the intelligence had been received from New Zealand of extensive gold discoveries in that province. At the first of the newly-discovered localities, we hear that Boro and the country all around Goulburn is highly auriferous. The next new field is Cunawang, where copper and lead mines had already been discovered at an earlier period. The country about Lake George contains gold, and the summer will reveal extensive and rich alluvial diggings in that locality. The Tuena gold field has advanced to the rank of "diggings" in the interval between this and the last mail. The number of the diggers are stated to be daily augmenting, and abundant yields and fresh claims are mentioned. The daily gains of the diggers vary from a quarter of an ounce upwards to half an ounce and one or two ounces. The largest yield which has as yet been obtained at Tuena amounted to 24 ounces, which a party of three cleared in one day. The diggers are as yet few in number, and the yields, as is usual in such cases, are comparatively small. It is expected that a larger mining population will place Tuena on a level with the richest and most renowned gold fields of New South Wales. "The more new comers," says a correspondent of the *Goulburn Herald*, "the better, as then our mines will have a fair chance of being properly tried. There is room for thousands, and all the necessaries of life are at a very low rate; a man may live for 10s. a-week."

The Ovens is another of the new diggings which have sprung up in the interval between this and the last mail. Several thousand miners are at work in that locality. Parties are mentioned, who in three weeks obtained 433 ounces, and others have cleared from £100 to £200 each in a few weeks. Gold has been found in a variety of places round the Ovens; and it is confidently asserted that the whole district is highly auriferous.



THE VICTORIA NUGGET OF GOLD (WEIGHT, 328 OZ.), PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY.

The old fields, that is to say the fields which were quoted in former reports, still maintain their distinguished position. The Turon is yielding largely

THE TURON GOLD FIELDS.

In the next page will be found intelligence of the immense productiveness of the Australian gold fields, and the almost fabulous gains acquired by some of the diggers. We append in this place a short description of the Illustrations which we are this week enabled to publish of scenes and incidents at the gold diggings.

GOLD-BUYER'S HUT, TURON RIVER.

ISSUING LICENSES.—RECEIVING GOLD FOR ESCORT.

Every miner on the Turon is subject to a tax of 30s. per month for the license to search for gold, which license secures to him three yards of river frontage. However far away he is working, he must, on one of the first three days of every month, go to the Commissioner's tent, to take out that license, for which he pays either money or gold. This tax falls particularly heavily on the employer of labourers, who, having paid for the requisite number of licenses, which entitle him to a claim, is again obliged to pay 30s. per month for every man he employs to work that claim. Public meetings were held on the subject, and the Legislative

CORPORAL GEORGE SUTTOR.

Council was petitioned, but without avail. The Commissioner's tent presents an animated scene every Monday, when it is thronged by those who wish to transmit their gold to Sydney or Bathurst by the Government escort, which leaves Sofala every Tuesday morning, and arrives at Sydney the following Thursday. The charge for conveying the gold to Sydney is 8d. per ounce, and the Government is not responsible for loss. As each man delivers his gold, it is weighed by the clerk, who gives a receipt for it. Whoever brings that receipt to the Treasury at Sydney, receives the gold.

ASSISTANT-COMMISSIONER RECEIVING GOLD FOR ESCORT

GOLD-BUYER'S TENT.

Gold is universally bought by all storekeepers on the Turon; and many persons are likewise employed by the Sydney merchants solely for that purpose. Usually the scales and weights are correct, and the buying and selling is carried on equitably on both sides. Constantly exposed to trickery and depredation, the gold-buyer should be a man of

THE TURON GOLD DIGGINGS.

firmness and well versed in "colonial experience." The money and gold is deposited in an iron safe, which is either sunk in the ground or attached by chains to the uprights of the tent or hut.

GEORGE SUTTON.

The most prominent amongst the mounted police at these gold fields is Corporal George Sutton, a very fine specimen of the civilized aboriginal Australian. A good horseman, he does more with his little red waddy in dispersing a crowd than three of his British comrades. He is also very useful in Bush expeditions, and possesses all the native instinct and thorough Bush knowledge in an eminent degree.

SOFALA.

Upon a flat nearly opposite the rich diggings of Golden Point is the town of Sofala; in front the Turon winds gently along, and the huge hill of Wysgden, where a new gold field has been discovered, lies between it and Bathurst. The rise of this township was fairy-like; when the writer of this first passed through Sofala the post-office and a store stood alone upon the flat. After a few weeks' absence down the river he returned: the town was formed—streets and lanes of tents and bark huts, a circus, a theatre of Ethiopian serenaders, a Royal hotel, blacksmiths' forges, stores, stables, and auctions, with here and there an aboriginal native strolling listlessly about, or going back into the Bush to cut bark for his promised tobacco or rum

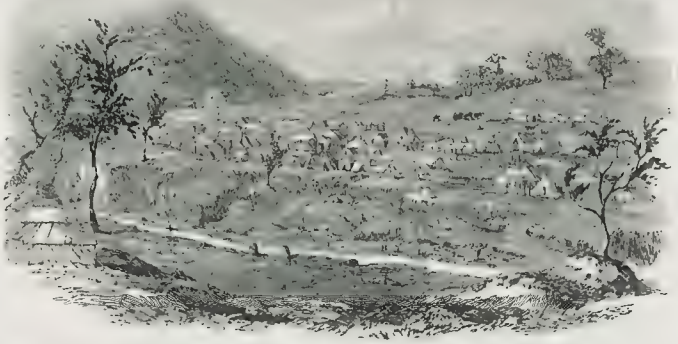
OAKEY CREEK.

The vicinity of the junction of Oakey Creek with the Turon has proved the most prolific spot yet worked on that river. Nearly opposite lies Monday Point, where Messrs. Hume sold their claim of thirty feet frontage for £700. And close again is Ration-hill, for a small extent of surface diggings there Mr. Thomas Campbell paid to two boys the enormous sum of £900. Oakey Creek derives its name from the extreme quantity of the beautiful swamp oaks which fringed its banks with their dark feathery branches. Now, alas! they are sawn down into sleepers, or hewn into pick handles

Can we place any thing of more absorbing interest before our readers than the following extracts from our file of Australian papers, relative to gold fields distant very many miles from each other?

An experienced man writing from Mount Alexander, on the 17th instant, says.

Some of the gold finds around this creek have been numerous and heavy. On Tuesday last, one man picked out a noble solid piece, about nine pounds of pure gold, besides a great quantity of smaller nuggets around it—in all worth £900 or £1000—at one swoop. Another party on coming down to the pipeclay, found between nine and ten pounds of gold, resting on the rock. Many men with their families have evidently come up here now to settle permanently, for to exhaust the gold at the Mount will take many years yet—1880 won't see it out.



SOFALA, TURON RIVER.—GENERAL VIEW.

JUNCTION OF THE OAKEY CREEK WITH THE TURON RIVER.

Another, dating his letter from Eureka, near the first Ballarat gold field, writes:—

During last week a party at Little Bendigo obtained, in a day, two hundred and eight ounces, which every day since has increased as the party gets further into the dip of the rock. This party certainly deserves success, for they sunk the hole where no other party was sinking, and having been some months unfortunate, were determined in the event of that hole proving a failure, to bid farewell to the diggings. A great many instances of equally good luck are daily coming to my knowledge. Everything is now wearing a brighter aspect. It may be safely asserted that Eureka, if not now, will soon become the "El Dorado" of Victoria.

A gentleman at Daisy-hill, at the Pyrenees, thirty or forty miles further west, says:—

On the 10th of September, since my last communication, the Daisy-hill Diggings have advanced in public favour. The surface soil is universally auriferous, and in spots extremely rich, a party having in one afternoon procured forty-two ounces of gold. I believe I am correct in stating the average return from the surface washing at one ounce per day per man. A nugget weighing thirteen ounces was picked up on the surface on Saturday last.

And a letter dated at Reid's Creek, at the Owen's River, quite in another direction, being 180 miles north-east of Melbourne, contains the following passage:

A person on the ground reports that a party of four got seventeen and a half ounces of gold in one day, and that he and his companions were making an average of eight ounces daily between them. The worst success ascertained was two ounces and upwards per man per day. This individual observes that he never saw at either the Mount Alexander or the Turon diggings the gold run so regular, and that where the diggers are now at work there is room for 4000 or 5000 people. The nuggets they have been picking up weigh, in many instances, from a quarter to half an ounce. There are now about one hundred people on the ground. The distance of these diggings from Melbourne is 180 miles on the Sydney road, and fifteen miles from the township of Wangaratta

A pound of gold a day at Wattle-tree Flat is no uncommon thing (says a correspondent of the *Melbourne Herald*).

Silver Wattle-tree Flat has turned out enormously rich; one Adelaide party took out in one fortnight 44 lb. of gold, and began a new hole and got down on the rock to-day, and had 4 oz. to begin with. Another man, named Nicholson, from Adelaide, came up to Golden Point, Upper Forest Creek, in the early part of the year, and collected in a short time 45 oz.; he then returned to Adelaide. He came back again last month, dug a hole in the Silver Wattle Flat, and in a few days took out 29 lb. of gold, and he has gone down to town again

A man at Bendigo found in a deserted hole 52 lb. of gold in one week Never was such a lottery! Between Little Bendigo and Aberdeen's stores on Forest Creek, three plain working men have realised between them during three months about £7000! The poor fellows seem actually puzzled as to what to do with their accumulated hoard of wealth. The same correspondent in the creeks and tributaries of Mount Alexander says

The gold, whether in small or large nuggets, lies under the soil around us most y in "pockets;" hence the strange occurrence frequently, when two contiguous parties dig close to each other, that one may find a very handsome "pocket" of gold, and the next party may not realize a single dwt. Many may dig down to the very rock, then "drive" several feet, and then leave off without finding a spec, while, perhaps, one more foot might exhibit to their wondering gaze a glorious heap or pocket of nuggets One such instance I will give. A digger had tried ten holes to no purpose; in the last he tried he went down 21 feet through a very hard substance without success. Disgusted, as he termed it, with his bad luck he struck work and left the place. By-and-by a set of new comers, by chance, tried his deserted pit, and in 18 inches more further down came upon a heap of gold weighing just 18 lb. On the original owner hearing of their success he was like to lose his senses with vexation; however, fate at last proved propitious, and he is now enjoying his good fortune elsewhere.

Boys and girls can help at surface washing—

Along the banks of Forest Creek itself are thronged crowds of men and boys, and even women and girls, busy with tin dishes and cradles, re-washing the soil brought down by the late heavy rains, most of them making from half an ounce to two and three ounces a day.

The correspondent of the *Melbourne Herald* says, in conclusion:

As an old hand at the diggings, let me strongly recommend all new comers *never to despair*, or feel disappointed at a run of bad luck, on their first operations; for the chances are ten to one that, by due patience and perseverance, they will gain a prize—a true digger's pocket

Wages, though still high at Sydney, have considerably fallen, in consequence of the large number of fresh arrivals in the colony. Wages throughout the gold colonies, indeed, are less exorbitant, and labour of all kinds is more freely offered.

The following extracts from a letter, written by a young man in Australia to his friends in England, will be found to contain a graphic account of the way of life of the gold diggers, and the hardships which await the emigrant to the gold fields

Golden Point, Forest Creek, Victoria, June 1, 1853.

I wrote to you from Adelaide, just before starting on the overland journey to the Mount Alexander diggings. We were just four weeks and three days on the way. The weather, which was terrifically hot, continued so until the last three weeks, when the rainy weather set in suddenly, which caused great numbers to flock back to Melbourne, Adelaide, and other places. Rheumatism is beginning to be very prevalent, owing to the violent exercise taken during the day, and the intense cold of the nights and mornings; and canvas tents are not the most comfortable habitations in such weather. Dysentery, too, is exceedingly common all over the diggings, from the impurity of the water one is obliged to drink; but since the rain has visited us we have nothing to complain of on that score, for nearly all the holes are full of water. There has been but little rain in the country generally, since last August

Since my arrival here I have been ill for a fortnight: it is the only indisposition I have had since I left England. There have been a great

PART OF THE TOWNSHIP OF SOFALA, TURON RIVER

many deaths at the "diggings;" and the Commissioner (Mr. Wright) has just had a cemetery fenced round, about half a mile from head-quarters. When we left Adelaide there was nothing at all doing there; every one was leaving, or had left, for the "diggings," and it was like a deserted city.

Labourers and mechanics, for some months before the "diggings" turned up, were wandering up and down the streets in search of employment, but could get none, although hundreds of them would have worked for their rations only. Almost all the principal merchants and men of the town failed owing to the difficulty of getting in money from the country. E. N. Hawker, for example, is one of the wealthiest men in Adelaide, and has always had numerous flocks and herds, and much land, but was in the way of turning his capital into cash, except at a ruinous loss, and therefore, excepting the land of which he was possessed, became a bankrupt. Mr. Hawker received notice of dismissal. In fact, by all accounts, Adelaide was then much in the same state as it was about the years 1844 and 1845, just before the Burra and other copper-mines were discovered, which set it on its legs again. The Legislative Council lasted but a very short time; four of its members I have met with at the diggings.

All labour is by daylight or very soon after. One of each party stays at home to mind the tent and do the cooking. The rest are off directly it is decided as to whether they may happen to be working—sometimes four or five miles away from it, as well as a great way up the "diggings" is from three to four hundred per cent, dearer than in England. The tea and sugar are frequently damaged, in fact, damaged goods and the worst of everything are sent here for sale. Besides this, although there are, of course, many honest men among the thousands who are here, the whole place is overrun with convicts Vandemonians, and the scum of all parts of the world, and murder and robberies are very frequent occurrences. I saw one man shot in the head, but, rather than lose the hole he had taken a small bag of washing-stuff. This occurred before many persons. Indeed a man's life is thought very little of here.

A most extraordinary sight can perhaps hardly be seen than that on Forest Creek, Forest, and Back Creeks, and on the Government gutta and gullies also at Bendigo. One might walk twenty miles a day, for weeks, and see holes varying from ten to forty feet in depth by eight feet square (those being the limits allowed by the license), and generally about eight inches wide apart, most of them undermined for some distance at the bottom. In some parts of the creek the diggings extend in this manner a quarter of a mile in width and many miles in length. This part of the country was quite uninhabited until the last seven or eight months, except by a very few of the aborigines. It shows one plainly what men will go through for gold, when working for their own gain entirely, instead of for masters. It would have been years before the face of the earth could have been so worked and turned up by the same number of hired men. But all this has been described by a few months. The quantity of gold sent by the escorts to Melbourne and Adelaide is very large, but when you consider the thousands working from daylight till dark, and that out of a hundred successful hands there are more than ten times that number barely living, you will see it is all a lottery. Take the case of one man for instance, who found nothing one day: he got ninety-eight pounds weight of gold from a hole in less than two weeks. Many others, who sank close by him, got hardly anything—some not more than one or two pounds—after a great depth through hard stuff, taking nearly two weeks to get to the rock or bottom where the gold is found.

Our parts think of moving off to the Bendigo next week, to try our luck there. I propose to proceed to Melbourne, which place I have not yet seen, and from thence, by water, to Adelaide. £2 15s. per oz. is now the price given for gold at Melbourne.

We have been favoured with the following interesting extracts from the letter of a gentleman in Van Diemen's Land

HOBART TOWN, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, Sept. 1, 1852.

In this colony there has been, within a few months, an enormous increase in the cost of all the necessaries of life, many of which have advanced at least 200 per cent. To give you some idea of the state of affairs here, the following list shows the difference between the prices of certain articles when we arrived two years ago, and at present:—

		1850.			1852.	
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
Meat per lb.	..	..	0 0 3	..	0 1 0	
Bread per lb.	..	..	0 0 1½	..	0 0 3½	
Butter per lb.	..	..	0 1 2	..	0 3 0	
Coals and wood	..	..	0 15 0	..	1 15 0	
Servant's wages per annum			15	..	25 0 0	
Boots, shoes, washing &c., advance 100 per cent.						
House rent advance 50 per cent.						

Gold is here the all-absorbing talk: people seen really to have no thought for any other subject. The yield at the gold fields is enormous: the quantities brought into Melbourne alone by the escorts now average at least £2,000,000 sterling per month! It is the poor hardworking man, who has been used to labour and enjoy only the coarse of comforts, [illegible] And oh, the tables are turned," and the labourer and mechanic is rapidly becoming the "gentleman of wealth," while the latter is with much reason into indignation and ruin from the total want of labour.

[illegible] myself in not being involved in any farming establishment at these [illegible] Under existing circumstances everything would have been [illegible] fitted to the diggings. Large and valuable properties are thrown out of cultivation; and many hundreds of thousands of sheep will be left unshorn for this season at least. Shopkeepers of every description, and [illegible] are rushing rapid fortunes. [illegible] digger is perfectly reckless of money, and pays no less than a sovereign to ask for anything that the successful digger fancies, for either himself or his wife. Ladies and gentlemen can scarcely get common civility in the shops. Drunkenness and debauchery prevail to a fearful extent, and the streets are now scarce y passable for a respectable female.

The colony of Adelaide, like this, has suffered seriously by the gold discoveries; all the labourers have left. Here we are doing a fair business, though we pay high even for these, for example, the class of servants we paid £12 a year for when we arrived in 1850, are now £25 a year

We find the following advertisement in the *Portland Herald* (South Australia). The writer does not appear to be a member of the Society of Friends but the plain sentiments he displays are not unworthy the most [illegible]

[illegible] Life, that they may have part in the tender mercies of their Gracious Preserver.

A SCHURMAN.

March 31, 1852.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.—Mr. Lindsay, the well-known shipowner, has just announced his intention of starting his monster Australian emigrant ship, the *Caroline Chisholm*, from Southampton. This ship will convey 600 females (each of good character) to Australia, and the young woman [illegible] will be sent out to Australia with the young women

ARRIVAL AT MELBOURNE.—The *Marlborough*, 1600 tons, one of Smith's fleet of teak-built Indiamen, arrived at Melbourne on the 4th of November, after a passage of 78 days from the Lizard. She took out 325 passengers, the whole of whom arrived in perfect health and in high spirits.

JAMAICA.—Private letters from Jamaica give encouraging accounts of the prospects of copper-mining in that island. It is stated that copper will yet make Jamaica more wealthy than ever she was in her palmy sugar days."

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.—The interior of St. George's Hall is at present being thoroughly renovated. It is intended to line the side wall s, as high as the galleries, with a polished rose granite dado (which is now fixed), and above to be enriched with polished marbles in colours. The balustrades will probably be of black marble. The six [illegible] opening into the hall will be in bronze, the panels open work, with plate-glass introduced between the inner and outer doors. [illegible] will be filled in with [illegible] and [illegible] The [illegible] will be [illegible] and [illegible] The [illegible] will be [illegible] The [illegible] will be [illegible] The [illegible] will be

MUSIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

In the place of event, rumour has been very busy this week, as to the revolutions now in progress in some of our principal musical institutions. Thus, it is asserted that it is doubtful whether Costa will resume his post as Conductor of the Philharmonic Society, owing to a misunderstanding with one of the present directors, a distinguished English composer. Then, as regards the new Philharmonic Society, it is given out that there are to be three conductors for six concerts; and among the names were those of Spohr and Lindpaintner—the former having obtained permission of his sovereign to visit once more this country. Lindpaintner, the worthy Kapellmeister of Stuttgardt, is a respectable composer and a steady conductor; but the presence here of a third or first-rate German professor, is not calculated to impart much liveliness to the new Philharmonic schemes, especially when it is known that Benedict, Mellon, Sainton, Hallé, Regondi, Harper, Horsley, Henry Smart, and Macfarren, are all his superiors, and are now in London. In the meanwhile, the question is asked again and again, in the places where musicians and amateurs meet to congregate, how is it, that Berlioz, who, as a composer and conductor, achieved such wondrous triumphs last season; and who, in Weimar, recently created such an immense sensation, in the land of musical congress, by the operatic as well as symphonic productions, has not been re-engaged?—The post on of the two Italian Opera houses is at present enveloped in a cloud of diplomatic mystery. Report says that Bunn will be Lord of the theatre open; but report is very contradictory as to whether it will be the Lyric market establishment or the Covent-garden one. What is certain is, that sum gumption has been, or is, under negotiation; and what is probable is, that Mr. Frederick Gye will ren ain the lessee of one or both Opera houses. A few days must decide, as the prospectuses, angular or plural, ought to be promulgated early next month.—A letter from St. Petersburgh announces that the Russian autocrat not in despair at a serious accident which has happened to Mario. The great tenor was playing *Russel*, in the "Huguenots" to Madori's *Valentina*, when in leaping through a window, from which he was to see the St. Bartholomew massacre, he missed his footing, he fell and sprained his foot dreadfully. Various remedies had been applied, but when the letters left he was still suffering severely, and was, of course, unable to appear on the stage fortunately. Tamberlik is still in the company.—It is rather curious that whilst Verdi's "Luisa Miller" has not been a financial success at the Italian Opera in Paris, the French version is in active preparation at the Imperial Opera. After a sharp war with the managers and the press, the company of Parisian 'Chequers" is again in full operation.—The Emperor of France is distributing the crosses of the Legion of Honour in profusion amongst the musicians, whilst the King of Prussia is not less liberal in the award of orders and distinctions to *artistes*. From the Prussian capital we learn the arrival of Viardot on her way to St. Petersburgh, to appear as *Fides* in the "Prophète." From Vienna has arrived the news of the death of Madame Weiss, who died the forty-seventh night a famous dancers who attracted so much attent on at Her Majesty's Theatre some seasons since.—Carotta Grisi and Certto are engaged at the Italian Opera-house in Vienna; and the long-vexed question of *Saffo* has been settled with Mr. Gye for the Royal Italian Opera.—A letter from Mdlle. Wagner is in town, stating that she will not come to London this season, fearing a renewal of the terrors of the Channel and his music is not a German papist has stated that her place of imprisonment for life, if she had sung a note in London last year, in public or private, would have been the Tower!!—A paragraph has lately appeared in the columns of some of our contemporaries, to the effect that an edition had just been made to the library of the British Museum of a special Music Catalogue, in fifty-seven folio, as of this great labour had been recently published. This is a mistake; the catalogue is the work of T. Oliphant, Esq., the hon. secretary of the Madrigal Society, who left it quite finished two years and a half since, and for whose publication he has since been in the library within six months of that time. Mr. Oliphant worked assiduously for ten years at the British Museum.—The marvellous popularity of Madame Lavenu has been proved by her visits to Cheltenham, Sheffield, and Brighton, within the last fortnight. She sang at concerts in these three towns with marked success. On the 31st she will commence her engagement with Mr. Beale, for a tour in the provinces, the celebrated pianiste, Madame Pleyel, being also secured for a month's series of concerts, Dublin being included in the list. Madame Florentini will also sing, on Monday, at Mr. Allcroft's annual concert at Exeter-hall, for which, as usual, a monster programme has been provided, including all the available artist, native and foreign, now in London.—On Tuesday last the "Harp Union" had another delightful *matinée* at Erard's Rooms, in Great Marlborough-str. t; the programme included Herz and Bochsa's duo, for two harps, in Rossini's "Donna del Lago," played by Mr. T. H. Wright and Mr. H. J. Trust; Oberthür's "Nocturn," for three harps, executed by Messrs. Trust, Wright, and Boleyn Reeves; Dussek's "Duo Concertante," in B flat, performed by Messrs. Wright and B. Reeves; and a duo in Rossini's "Mosè," by Messrs. B Reeves and Wright. There will be another meeting on the 31st ultimo.—We subjoin a letter from an English amateur in Italy, dated Milan, the 6th instant:—"An opera, by Mazzucato, entitled 'Luigi V.,' which was first produced at Parma a few months since, and there met with very brilliant success, and in consequence of which, the composer was created a chevalier by the Grand Duke, has been recently brought out at La Scala, at Milan, on the commencement of the present Carnival. It reserves from the German school more than the Italian, which is likely to make it a greater favourite in England than in Italy, where the gymnastics of admiration for the Verdi style of composition still continues, to the exclusion of nearly all other works of celebrated composers, and thus holds music, as it were, in a state of bondage. In the 'Luigi V.,' Cazzaniga, and Brambella (both it is to be observed, pupils of Mazzucato), sustain the principal female parts, supported by the Chaberti and the tenor Negrini. The primadonna Cazzaniga (sister to Signora Malaspina) is undoubtedly the most interesting and beautiful female singer at present in Italy, and will shortly be heard in London, being engaged for the Royal Italian Opera for the ensuing season. The leader of the instrumental portion of the new opera are of the very highest order; and among the beauties of the vocal parts are a charming duet for the soprano and the contralto, 'Le vidi-ah chi non piana,' in the first act; a very fine quintet and grand chorus in the second act; and two arias for the tenor—one in the second, and another in the third act. Notwithstanding, however, its undoubted merits, and the fureore which it created at Parma, it has been but coldly received at La Scala (although it still annoys its enemies), arising from prejudices entertained by the Milanese against the composer, in consequence of his having married into a family against whom they entertain an inveterate dislike, from the arbitrary conduct of one of its members during the late revolutions. However, nearly all the English singers and the pupils who go to Milan, endeavour to procure Mazzucato for their master, and invariably speak highly, not only of his great professional ability but also of his amiability and modesty."—We regret to announce the death of Harper, the celebrated trumpet player. He attended rehearsal at Jullien's, of the Thursday's concert of the Harmonic Union, was taken ill, removed to Mr. Surman's house in Exeter-hall, and died a few hours after the attack. The cause of death is not known. He was born in 1786, at Worcester.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The steeple-chase calendar, which is beginning to look "like business," contains three fixtures for next week, viz.: Newton on Monday, Londesborough on Thursday, and Oundle on Friday: they do not excite any particular interest. The coursing appointments are numerous, commencing on the fourth Tuesday, viz., the An ebble (Middlesex), Southminster, Spiddal and Southern (Cork). Lee-Bridge takes place on Wednesday, and Haverah-park and Greta-bridge on Thursday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A great number of horses were backed for the Chester Cup, but only three to any amount, viz., Lady Evelyn, Constantine, and Scarcrow, who are thought to be very well in. The following were the averages:—

SPRING STEEPLE-CHASE.	
3 to 1 agst Cardinal gelding	4 to 1 agst The Screw
LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.	
11 to 1 agst Oscar (t)	25 to 1 agst Half-and-Half
100 to 6 — Sir F. Laurie (t)	25 to 1 — Kt. of Gwynne (t)
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP	
25 to 1 agst Sir Peter Pennell (t)	30 to 1 agst Snowden Dun-
25 to 1 — Gingerbeer (t)	30 to 1 — Pudley (t)
CHESTER CUP.	
20 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn	50 to 1 agst The Butcher
40 to 1 — Constantine	100 to 1 — Sheephook (late G)
40 to 1 — Scarcrow	100 to 1 — Bunbow (t)
50 to 1 — Indian Warrior	100 to 1 — Avonmouth (t)
50 to 1 — Sandal	100 to 1 — Thrift (late Sandiacre)
50 to 1 — Four-and-Coal	100 to 1 — Mentague (t)
50 to 1 — Black Doctor	100 to 1 — Bardie (t)
	100 to 1 agst Provocation (t)
DERBY.	
12 to 1 agst West Australian	25 to 1 agst Cleddau (t)
15 to 1 — Pharos (t)	60 to 1 — Orlando (t)

PLYMOUTH GARRISON.—It is understood that Major-General Sir John Holt, K C B (through ill health), has resigned the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Western District, and that he will be succeeded by Sir Harry G. B. Smith, Bart., G.C.B., the Hero of Aliwal and Sobraon.

There are rumours that Exeter is to be made a garrison town, and that a competent force of infantry and artillery will be stationed there forthwith.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MILES.—The present state of the second contest between Horwitz and Williams, we believe to be—Horwitz 4, Williams 2 (draws) 1. Of the games, as far as we have seen of them, we can see nothing favourable for any one player or the other. It is to be hoped that Mr. Horwitz's gallant challenge to the winner, will lead to a series of games more worthy of being recorded.

BRITISH CHESS-CLUB.—We have to thank the Honorary Secretaries of the St. Albans, the Shrewsbury, the Preston, the Birmingham and the Birmingham and Edgbaston Chess Clubs, for the list of a number of their present clubs.

J. T. Taylor, &c.—Your "Ars Combinatoria in Chess," and, when thoroughly grasped in the rudiments, study to "Chess Eccentricities" are correct.

C. J. S., West Brunswick.—We are obliged by the games forwarded, and shall give them due attention.

L. B., Tiverton.—You must examine Problem No. 468 more attentively, and you will find it alike correct and ingenious.

CHESS, Cambridge.—See the notice in "D. W. H.," in our last Number.

——, Wakefield.—Your problems are both inadmissible.

C. P. Sanford is absent from the committing of Three Problems until he has acquired some further knowledge in the powers of the pieces.

E. H. of Newish.—The problem you refer to was probably printed incorrectly, as the solution in three moves is apparent at a glance.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 467, by Ernest, Hensel, J. M. of Sherburn, G. P., Mathew, D. C. L., Iota, H. L., Rev. F. M. S., M. P., F. R. S., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 468 by J. P. W. Ernest, P. A. of Norwich, J. P. of Richmond, H. F. N., H. X., D. D., Pillo-Chess, Alfa, Ardens, Southron, T. E. B. of Woodford, Beverus, E. P. H. of Basildon, W. B. of Leamington, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA, by T. W. P., M. P. Benson, Alethes, Cambridge, Trueblue, Skier, Rob Roy, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 467.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K R 2d (ch)	P to K Kt 6th (best)	3. Kt from K B 6th	Q takes Q (best)
2. Q to K R 6th	P to Q B 4th (best)	4. B to K 8th (ch)	R takes B
		5. R takes R (ch)	R to Q B 3rd
		6. Kt to Q Kt 8th—Mate.	

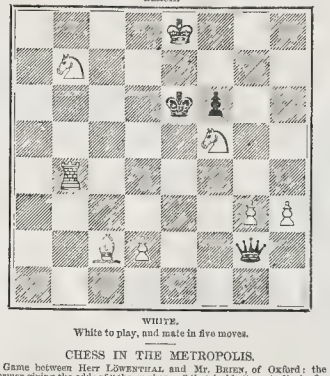
PROBLEM No. 468.

The solution of this beautiful stratagem we shall withhold for a few days

PROBLEM No. 469.

By Mr. MILLARD, of Leeds.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Game between Herr LÖWENTHAL and Mr. BRIEN, of Oxford: the former giving the odds of "the exchange," that is his Queen's Rook, for the adversary's Queen's Knight.

(*Remove White's Q R and Black's Q Kt from the board.*)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	37. R to K B 3rd	P to K 5th
2. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 4th	38. P takes P	R to K sq
3. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 3rd	39. R takes R	P takes R
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	40. Kt takes P	P takes P
5. P to K 5th	P to Q 3rd	41. Kt takes P (ch)	K to Q B 4th (g)
6. Kt to K B 3rd	P takes P	42. K to Q 3rd (h)	R to Q sq (ch)
7. P takes P	P to K B 3rd	43. K to B 3rd	P takes P
8. P to Q 3rd	P takes P	44. P takes P	Kt to K 4th
9. B to K Kt 5th	B to K B 3rd (a)	45. B to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 4th (i)
10. B takes B	Kt takes B	46. Kt to K Kt 8th	R to K sq
11. Kt takes P	Castles	47. B takes P	R to K 8th (ch)
12. B to K 2nd	Q to her 4th	48. K to Kt 4th	R takes Kt P (k)
13. Kt to B 3rd	Q to A 4th		
14. Q to her 2nd	Q takes Q (ch)	49. Kt to K B 3rd	R to K R 8th
15. K takes Q	B to Q 2nd (b)	50. P to Q B 5th	Kt takes K P
16. K Kt to B 5th	B to Q B 3rd	51. Kt takes Kt	R takes Kt (ch)
17. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	52. K to Kt 5th	K to Kt 2nd (l)
18. B to K B 3rd	Q R to Q Kt sq	53. B to Q 8th	K to B 3rd
19. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	54. P to Q B 6th	K to his 2nd
20. K to K sq	K R to Q 3rd	55. K to Q B 5th	R to K B 8th
21. Kt to Q R 4th	Kt to Q 2nd	56. P to Q Kt 4th	R to K B 4th
22. B to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	57. P to Kt 6th	P to K 5th
23. Kt to Q R 4th	Kt to Q 2nd	58. P to Kt 6th	R takes P (ch)
24. R to K 3rd	Q R to K B sq	59. K takes R	P to R 6th
25. R to his 2nd	R to Kt 3rd	60. P to Q Kt 7th	P to R 7th
26. B to K Kt 4th	Q R to K sq	61. P to Q Kt 8th (Queens)	P to R 8th (Qua checkine)
27. B to K B 3rd	P to K R 4th	62. K to B 5th	Q to Q B 8th (ch) (m)
28. P to K R 4th	Q R to K B sq		
29. B to K 4th	P to K 4th	63. K to Kt 4th	Q to Kt 7th (ch)
30. P to K Kt 3rd	K R to K B 3rd	64. K to K 4th	Q to her R 6th (ch)
31. P to K B 3rd	Q R to K B 4th	65. K to Kt 7th	Q to her R 8th (ch)
32. Kt to K 4th	Q R to Q Kt sq		
33. Kt to Q B 3rd (c)	K R to K B 3rd	66. K to R sq	Q to K B 6th
34. B to K Kt 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th	67. Q to Kt 7th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
35. Kt to Q B 3rd (c)	Kt to K B 3rd	68. P to Q B 7th—wins.	
36. Kt to Q R 4th	Kt to K Kt 5th		

(a) It is very doubtful whether B ok could have preserved the doubled Pawn ultimately, but he might have maintained it for some time by playing Kt to K 2nd.

(b) If Q Q Kt 3rd, would certainly have been better.

(c) Black might have got a fine, but not lasting, attack, by advancing the Pawn to K 5th.

(d) We are at some loss to understand why Mr. L. did not take the Q B Pawn with his R instead.

(e) Had White played his Bishop to K R 3rd, as we think he ought to have done, Black would have moved P to Q B 5th, giving up the exchange.

(f) It is now clear, that he had taken the Pawn with his Bishop, Black would have gained a piece by playing R ok to K 4th.

(g) We should have preferred playing the Kt to K B 3rd; for, suppose—

WHITE.	BLACK.
41.	Kt to K B 3rd
42. K to Q 3rd	Kt takes R
43. It takes Kt	P to Q B 4th

with, we think, a winning game.

(h) Had he taken the offered Pawn, Black would have moved his Kt to K 4th.

(i) Kt to Q 4th (clearly) would, perhaps, have been better.

(k) He should rather have moved his Kt to Q 5th.

(l) The position now is one of exceeding interest and difficulty.

(m) That is a beautiful termination, but, after all, merely amused by this move. Mr. Brien should have stocked at K Kt 8th, and he must then have drawn the game.—ED.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
62.	Q to K Kt 8th (ch)	65. K to Q 5th	Q to K B 6th (ch)
63. K to Q 8th	Q to K R 7th (ch)	66. K to Q B 5th	Q to K 6th (ch)
64. K to Q B 5th (best)	Q to K B 7th (ch)		

And White must either give up his Pawn or submit to a drawn game.

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 730.—SCHACHZEITUNG.

White—K at Q Kt 2nd, Rs at K Kt 2nd and K 7th, Bs at K B 6th and K R sq, Kts at Q 7th and Q B 3rd, P at Q B 4th.

Black—K at Q 3rd, Q at Q B 5th, Bs at K R sq, and Q R 8th, B at Q Kt sq, Kt at K B 6th, P at Q Kt 2nd

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART.—The TREASURY have, on the application of the secretary mentioned the delivery unopened at Marlborough house of casts and other fragile examples of ornamental art from the Continent, for the use of the schools under the superintendence of this department

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The following gentlemen have been admitted members of the College:—Messrs. A. S. Wood, London; R. Welch, Taunton; J. G. Paine, Brighton; W. Coulthard, Bornea; S. Tucker, Australia; F. Macdonald, Old Kent-road; S. J. Burrowes, London; and C. Vaudin, Jersey.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LENGTHENING THE "MARLBOROUGH" (120 guns).—This highly useful and saving nautical operation has been performed in Portsmouth Dock-yard, by the master shipwright of that yard, who lengthened the *Windsor Castle* (now the *Duke of Wellington*) in the same way at Pembroke Dock-yard. The *Marlborough* will now be proceeded with as a screw three-decker, and will probably mount 140 guns.

PRESERVED MEATS.—A board of naval officers (Lieut. Pym, Master-Commander Allen, and Surgeon Edward d'Auvergne), have been engaged in inspecting the preserved meat sent into Deptford victualling-yard. This board was appointed for that purpose, as a large quantity of the provisions and preserved meats now in store will be supplied to the expedition about to be sent to the Arctic regions, and it will be gratifying to know that the preserved meats furnished to them will be in good condition and a'l of the very best quality

SHIP LAUNCH.—Her Majesty's screw steam-frigate *Tribune*, of thirty guns and 300-horse power, was launched last week at Sheerness. The following are the principal dimensions. Length between the perpendiculars, 192 feet; length of keel, for tonnage, 163 feet 5½ inches; breadth, extreme, 40 feet; breadth, for tonnage, 42 feet 6 inches; breadth, moulded, 41 feet 10 inches; depth in hold, 12 feet 11 inches; burden in tons, 1570 58-94.

ROYAL MARINES.—Her Majesty, by Order in Council, dated November 27, has been pleased to direct that 1300 men be added to the strength of the corps of Royal Marines. The re-distribution of the corps is as follows:—102 divisional companies; each will rem ain the same of 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 3 drummers, and 89 privates; making a total of 105 in each company. And 10 Artillery companies; each company to consist of 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 8 sergeants, 7 corporals, 4 bombardiers, 3 drummers, and 146 gunners; making a total of 172 in each company. The above augmentation does not add a single officer of non-commissioned officer to the corps, as it is confined exclusively to the addition of 13 privates to each of the 102 companies at Chatham, to each of the 27 companies at Portsmouth, to each of the 25 companies at Plymouth, and to each of the 25 companies at Woolwich; and 17 gunners to each of the 10 artillery companies at Portsmouth.

ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.—An augmentation of this highly useful corps will take place after the close of the financial year in April next, as it could be greatly increased without any additional expense for officers, as it has always been commanded by officers of the Royal Engineers. The Royal Sappers and Miners consists of 22 companies, consisting of 100 men in each, or a total of 2200, equal to the strength of two battalions of the Royal Artillery

SELLING OFF.—The General Commanding-in-Chief has refused to allow the Lieutenant-Colonelcy to go in the 85th Light Infantry. Two applicants in the regiment have also been refused permission to sell out. It seems that Lord Hardinge does not approve of officers selling out after ships have been taken to convey their regiment on foreign service. "Sell or exchange" was the imperative alternative of the Duke. "Sail" is the mandate of Lord Hardinge.—*United Service Gazette.*

RECRUITING.—Labour in the provinces being extremely dull, owing to the continuance of wet weather, scarcely a week has passed since the order for recruiting was issued from the Horse Guards, but above 100 recruits are sent up to London from the country districts. Recruits for the 2nd Light Dragoons (ordered home from India), must be of the same standard (5ft. 7in. to 5ft. 9in.) as those cavalry regiments on home services; whereas for those stationed in India and the Cape, they are taken at 5ft. 6in. The recruiting parties belonging to regiments in Australia find no difficulty in raising men to serve in those colonies. Several recruiting parties have been called in; but those for the Royal Artillery, cavalry regiments, and the Royal Marines are still actively engaged; these corps being more parties as to age, height, and character, their levies do not come in so briskly.

CREWS IN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. JAMES BAINES, of Liverpool, accompanied by Captain J. W. Forbes, of the ship, *Marco Polo*, and Captain Alexander Newland, had an interview with the Right Hon. T. Cardwell, at the Board of Trade, on the subject of shipping crews by the crews in Australia.

WE understand that the Government have lately been making inquiries at the various railways, for the purpose of ascertaining what number of carriages, waggons, and engines could be placed at their disposal, and what facilities could be afforded in the event of any sudden emergency—should the time unhappily arrive.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—At a lecture given at the Russell Institution, on Tuesday by Mr. Peter Lund Simmonds, it was stated that it was not intended to send a steamer out with Captain Trollope as a tender to the *Rattlesnake*, which is very much to be regretted, as it is exceedingly doubtful if the *Rattlesnake*, which is to winter in the Gulf of Boothia, will be able to reach Behring's Straits before the close of the open season.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—A deputation of the trustees, consisting of the Right Hon H. Goulburn, Lord Mahon, the Bishop of London, Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Hallam, the Rev. H. H. Baber, Mr. Panizzi, and Mr. W. R. Hamilton, attended by Sir Henry Ellis, had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the official residence in Downing-street

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN POULTRY SHOW.

In our Journal of last week, we noticed this novel metropolitan Exhibition at the Baker-street Bazaar. We have engraved several objects of more than usual interest for the present number. The success of the Show was very great on Monday, when the charge for admission was 5s., there were some hundreds of visitors; and, on Wednesday, when the admission fee was 1s., there were upwards of 5000 visitors; and similar numbers on Thursday and Friday.

We subjoin a statement of the number of classes and pens exhibited, and it may be observed that each pen contained from two to four animals:—

Fowl.	Classes.	Pens.	Fowl.	Classes.	Pens.
Spanish	.. 8 ..	.. 36	Game	.. 8 ..	.. 48
Dorking	.. 7 ..	.. 70	Hamburg	.. 8 ..	.. 47
Cochin China ..	.. 7 ..	.. 249	Poland	.. 9 ..	.. 37
Malay	.. 5 ..	.. 10	Bantams	.. 3 ..	.. 13

There were also 45 pens of other breeds of fowls, 11 pens of geese, 33 pens of ducks, 10 pens of turkeys, 249 pens of pigeons, and 48 pens of rabbits.

At the sale by auction, by Mr. Strafford, on Thursday and Friday, the competition was very great, especially for the Cochin China classes. Few of the Spanish fowls were sold, owing to their high reserved prices.

The most important sales effected in the Cochin China classes were the following:—

Class 15, Cochin China (pairs only), first prize, pen 81, Mr. John Biddell, Guildford: this pair fetched the extraordinary price of £49 7s. Pen 82, Mr. Cooper, Guildford, second: sold for 10 guineas. In this class Nos. 83 and 84, belonging to Dr Gwynne, although not prized, sold, one pen for £7 10s., and the other for £8 10s; and pen 78, belonging to Mr. Smith, of the Old Jewry, was purchased for Mr. Majoribanks for £19 3s.

In Class 17, Cochin China (white), the first prize, pen 5, belonging to the Rev. Dr. Allen, Englefield-green, hatched only in June and July last, fetched £26 5s.

There were a number of pens sold at the auction by Mr. Strafford at extraordinary prices, which were not allowed to compete for prizes, being exhibited by members of the committee For instance No. 97, a single Cochin China pullet, silver cinnamon, bred from Mr. Gilbert's Queen, the reserve price for which was fixed at £5 5s., was sold for 18 guineas; No. 98, belonging to the same gentleman, "the Queen herself," a splendid buff hen, was sold for 18 guineas; No. 87, a cock and pullet, buff-coloured, from the stock of Mr Fairie, the hen breed by Upcher, sold for £11 5s.; No. 91, cock and pullet, buff, sold for £12; and No. 94, a buff pullet, bred from the same stock as the pair which fetched £40 7s., sold for £6 10s.

The Engraved Specimens are some of the Cochin Chinese and game fowl, and a few pigeons. The prices of the latter birds varied from 1os. to £5 per pair.

The black short-faced tumblers belonging to Mr Eaton were much admired; as were a pair of yellow short-faced tumblers, and a pair of flying beards.

CHINA FOWLS PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN.—By the last steamer from the United States, a cage of very choice domestic fowls, was brought to her Majesty Queen Victoria, a present from George P. Burnham, Esq., of Boston, Mass. The consignment contained nine beautiful birds—two males and seven pullets, bred from stock imported from Shanghai direct from the interior of China. The fowls are seven and eight months old, but are of mammoth proportions, and exquisite plumage—light silver, grey bodies, approaching white, delicately traced and pencilled with black upon the hackle and tail, wings and tail. The parent stock of these extraordinary fowls weigh at maturity upwards of twenty three pounds the pair; whil, their form, notwithstanding this great weight, is unexceptionable. They possess all the rotundity and beauty of the Dorking fowl, and, at the same age, nearly double the weight of the latter. They are denominated Grey Shanghais in contra distinction to the Red or Yellow Shanghaes, and are considered, in America, the finest of all the great Chinese varieties. That they are a distinct race, is evident from the accuracy with which they breed, and the very close and early date to which imported them, the whole of these birds being almost precisely alike, in form plumage, and general characteristics. They are said to be the most prolific of all the Chinese fowls. At the time of their shipment these birds weighed about twenty pounds the pair.

PRIZES FROM THE METROPOLITAN EXHIBITION OF POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

1. BLACK FANTAILS.—MR. C. C ADKINS, EDGBASTON
3. BLUE TURBITS.—MR. A. GROVE, TOOTING

CLASS XII., NO 50 MR. THOMAS H POTTS, CROYDON.
COCHIN-CHINA.—CINNAMON AND BUFF.

2. WHITE FANTAILS MR FSTRANGE, ASTLEY BURGH HALL.
4. AUSTRALIAN PIGEONS Md. C. C. ADKINS, EDGBASTON.

CLASS XXVI., NO. 4.—MR. H. THURNALL, ROYSTON.

CLASS XXV., NO. 2.—MR. W. DEXTER, SECKINGTON.

CLASS XXII., NO. 7.—CAPTAIN W. HORNBY, NEAR PRESCOT.

GAME FOWL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

NEW CHURCH AT KINGSWOOD, SURREY.

THE hamlet of Kingswood—annexed to the vicarage of Ewell, lying five miles from its parish church—has lately been provided with a church of its own, built entirely at the expense of Mr. Thomas Alcock, M.P., the owner of the manor, and adjoining his beautiful castellated residence of Kingswood Warren. The church, which is cruciform in plan, is a substantial building in the Early Decorated style, with a massive and lofty central tower There are no pews, the whole of the seats being open. The architect is Mr. Ferrey, of London. It has been five years building, the men upon it being employed at seasons when work was not to be obtained elsewhere.

The church was recently consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. After the ceremony, a substantial dinner was served in one of Mr. Edgington's large tents, to which all Mr. Alcock's tenantry, labourers, and the inhabitants of the district were invited. About 400 partook of Mr. Alcock's hospitality, exclusive of a large party who dined at the hon. gentleman's residence.

The Bishop of Winchester occupied the chair; and at the conclusion of the dinner his Lordship rose, and thanked Mr. Alcock for the kind way in which he had assembled them together beneath that tent. It was a great privilege to meet not only the clergy and laity of the district, but so many of the poor inhabitants—a class whom it had been Mr. Alcock's greatest pleasure to have around him, and for whose wants, both spiritual and temporal, he was anxious to provide. They had that morning met together in God's house, and he rejoiced they had met together again at that hospitable board without reference to rank or station. There were times when it was pleasing to see neighbours rally round neighbours; and when the object in view was to promote the spiritual welfare of all, what could be more gratifying—what more delightful to contemplate? There was one circumstance in connection with the day's proceedings to him peculiarly gratifying. That was the second church he had been called on to consecrate in that neighbourhood, and both of them were built at the sole expense of the same individual; and in the whole of his experience there was no instance of similar liberality. And the churches erected by their respected host in that neighbourhood, where he could worship with them, were not the only instances of his liberality; for, in another parish with which he had become connected, he had given a sum equal to the amount of the whole property he possessed there, in providing for the spiritual necessities of the inhabitants. His conduct showed that he was anxious to promote the happiness of his neighbours, that he cared not only for their bodies, but also for their souls. He saw beside him an aged relative of Mr Alcock, who had been permitted to lay the last stone of that new building which had been consecrated to the worship of God—a circumstance that must have been so gratifying to his feelings that he might almost adopt the language of Simeon, "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

This address was followed by the company drinking the healths of Mr. Alcock, the Bishop of Winchester, and Col. Alcock, sen., which terminated the interesting proceedings

NEW CHURCH AT KINGSWOOD.

LAUNCH OF THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP THE "VECTIS."

ANOTHER splendid addition to the mercantile steam navy has been constructed by the Messrs. White, of Cowes, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and was launched on the 11th instant. The new vessel is named *Vectis* (Isle of Wight) is of 1000 tons burthen, and is destined for the new line of contract between Marseilles and Malta.

This is the first steam-packet, or vessel of any magnitude, constructed on Messrs. John and Robert White's "Improved diagonal principle;" being an improvement in ship-building, to the exclusion of frame timbers, &c., which, in the words of their circular, they have patented "as a practical method of building large vessels more than as a new scheme."

The requirements and reasonable demands of our great commercial steam-packet companies, and the mercantile marine generally, for an improved method of building wooden ships, so that they might be stronger, more buoyant, and carry a larger cargo in proportion to their tonnage, with equal or even greater speed -induced the Messrs. White to turn their attention to the subject; and having satisfied themselves by models and experiments, they undertook to build ships of any magnitude, with great speed and greater internal capacity, by a combination of planking, without the necessity of ribs or frame timbers. Among the advantages over the old system which Messrs. White's "Patent Improved Diagonal Principle" offers are—

1. The timbers or frame are dispensed with; consequently greater buoyancy and internal capacity are produced; and being able to have finer lines, greater speed must be the result.

2. Greater internal capacity for measurement goods, the sides being no thicker than an iron ship, with ribs and ceiling, and no drainage being required.

3. Greater durability; there being no vacant spaces, as between the timbers on the old method, which contain foul air generated from the bilge water, or collect dirt in the openings; and, above all, they may be made *fire-proof*, by having the "saturated planking" used internally. Added to these advantages, are greater strength in all directions safely in case of accidents; and freedom from rats and other vermin.

The *Vectis* measures 1000 tons, and is destined to have engines of 400-horse power, by Messrs. John Penn and Co. From the sharp construction of this vessel, she looks more like a "river boat" than one destined to be the carrier of our commerce. It may be urged on behalf of the "new principle," that it possesses the confidence of another of our leviathan companies; there being on the adjacent slip, in an advanced state, a steamer of twice her tonnage, namely, 2000 tons, to be called the *Solent*, and intended for one of the Royal West India Mail packets; and, in the course of last week, was laid the keel of another steamer, of 450 tons, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to be constructed on the same principle.

Everything being in readiness for the launch, Mr. Thomas White, in his eightieth year, advanced to the bows of the vessel, and with a dash of the bottle "broad on her bow," proclaimed aloud *Vectis* with "success to the first of the new school." In a moment afterwards the dogshores were knocked away, and the beautiful craft gradually and majestically glided into the water. She was immediately taken charge of by the Pilot and conducted to the Medina Dock, there to be finished. The launch, on Tuesday week, was witnessed by a great concourse of spectators.

LAUNCH OF THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP "VECTIS," AT COWES.

STATUETTE OF THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, K.T.
BY E. W. WYON.

STATUETTE OF THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, K.T

IT will be remembered that during the sojourn of the Nepaulese Ambassador (Jung Bahadoor) in England, in 1850, his Excellency was most hospitably received by our leading nobility; and, with the view of perpetuating his grateful remembrance of such acts of friendship and kindness, Jung Bahadoor, upon his visit to Birmingham, commissioned Mr Collis (successor to Sir E. Thomason) to execute in metal a series of statuettes, of which that of the Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor-General of India, is one. The modeling of these statuettes has been confided to

Mr. Edward W. Wyon from whose model the accompanying Illustration has been drawn. He per[illegible] executed

It will be seen by the [illegible] that the Queen has

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto James Andrew, Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T., the office of Constable of Her Majesty's Castle of Dover; and also the office of Warden and Keeper of Her Majesty's Cinque Ports, and of the several Members within or appertaining to the Ports and their members, and likewise all writs of the same whatsoever.

An Illustration of Sandown Castle, one of the Cinque Port fortresses, will be found in an adjoining page.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEEN'S BENCH, THURSDAY.—ACHILLI *v.* NEWMAN.—This case was tried before Lord Campbell and a special jury at the sittings after Trinity term, when a verdict was given in favour of Dr. Achilli, and a rule *nisi* was afterwards obtained to show cause why there should not be a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against evidence. Sir Frederick Thesiger on [illegible] to show cause, said he did not [illegible] a very long address. He was not sure [illegible] Mr. Serjeant Kelly. At the past [illegible] Lord Campbell said the Court would hear further arguments at ten o'clock [illegible]

In the Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, Constant Derra de Moderatville was associated at Birmingham with the Baroness von Rock) obtained a rule to a new trial against Messrs. Parsons [illegible] Peyton, and Pyland, who were resident at Gas [illegible] Birmingham, to recover from them compensation in damages for having falsely and maliciously, and without reasonable and probable cause, charged him with having, by false pretences, obtained a sum of money from one of the defendants. The cause was tried before Mr. Baron Alderson at the last summer assizes at Warwick and the plaintiff was nonsuited.

A case was brought before the Rolls Court, on Tuesday last, in which Mr. Hudson is said to be [illegible] North Midland Railway Company for the restitution of the value of a large number of shares in the East and West Riding and the Hull and Selby branches, amounting to upwards of £12,000, which, it was alleged, had been taken, appropriated, and disposed of by him, without the authority of the company, and in direct violation of a rule and resolution. The Solicitor-General (with Mr. R. Palmer and Mr. Hindmarch) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Sir Fitzroy Kelly appeared for Mr. Hudson. The case having been finished on Wednesday, the Master of the Rolls has promised to give judgment in the course of two or three days.

CORN TRADE FORGERIES.—The case of the great forgeries in the corn-trade by Robert Ferdinand Pries, was heard again at the Mans on-house, on Tuesday; additional facts were stated on other cases; and the prisoner was remanded till next Tuesday, when he will be brought to be fully committed. It appears that Pries is a native of Rostock, in Mecklenburg. Prior to commencing business as a merchant on his own account, he was in the employment of a wine-merchant in Mark-lane as clerk, where he had the means of forming an extensive connexion.

At Bow-street office, Elijah Eagle, a young man in the employ of Messrs W H Smith and Son, extensive news agents and publishers of the Strand, was charged with embezzling sums of money due to his employers. He was a clerk in their employ, and was in the habit of receiving sums from various railway stations where news papers and books were sent, instead of making proper returns he pocketed the money, but in the end was detected. He was fully committed.

CAPTAIN JOHNSTON has been re-examined at Lambeth office, on the charge of obtaining money, under false pretences of Mrs Stewart. A new charge has also been brought against him of the following nature:—Mr Dawson a tailor and draper, at Bedford said in 1851 the prisoner came to him at Bedford and ordered some clothes against Johnson. He gave a note to a friend order the clothes, also for the habit of borrowing his horses to drive him about. In the beginning of November he ordered the horse of a man living at Bedford, to drive to Northampton with, saying he should be back on the following evening, but from that day until that present he [illegible] and might right on him. He [illegible] Mr Howard who had given evidence at the former examination, stated that he had application to meet [illegible] prisoner's desire to Bedford to accomplices—a Captain Douglas—who assisted him in his swindling practices. There was one tradesman present at whom he had swindled to the tune of nearly £200, and [illegible] the sum [illegible] purchasing from him a valuable horse for which he [illegible] but which was worthless as not to be worth the paper on which [illegible] Mr Wells, an upholsterer, said that the prisoner [illegible] whole of the furniture to furnish his house, and he [illegible] to the prisoner had been [illegible] He [illegible] make [illegible] prisoner for [illegible] of Mr. Stewart, he remanded him for further inquiry in the case of horse-stealing.

THE quarterly meeting of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society was held at the Thatched House Tavern; Admiral Pell in the chair. The statement of accounts showed that [illegible] of the society [illegible] amounted to £[illegible] 5s. 5d, and the [illegible] of £1[illegible] 5d, leaving a balance of £1[illegible] 5d.

On Monday a special half-yearly general meeting of the governors was held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock in the chair, for the purpose of [illegible] the report of the committee for the [illegible] Widows [illegible] The [illegible] shown that the receipts for the year amounted to £[illegible] 6s. 6d., and the disbursements to £54 0s. 8d., and legacies amounting to £309 16s. 10d.) to have been £2,775 [illegible], and, after all the [illegible] expenses and bonus [illegible], there was left a balance in hand [illegible]

On Friday week, Messrs. Hall [illegible] to public competition all [illegible] of 87 acres of freehold land, situate at Mount Bathurst, New South Wales, belonging to Mr. W. C. Wentworth, the member for Sydney. The auctioneer estimated its value from that of the adjoining land, of which [illegible] had been sold; for £ [illegible] but the vendor would not [illegible] [illegible] The highest offered at the sale, which, being much below the anticipations of the owner, the property was withdrawn.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.—The importance of instantaneous telegraphic communications in astronomical observations has not failed to attract the serious attention of scientific men. From a recent number in the [illegible] M. Arago a [illegible] the Academy and Sciences [illegible] of the [illegible] which will [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] their becoming universal. According to M. Arago, an exclusive telegraphic line between the two observatories would be established long ago had it not been for the difficulties encountered by Professor Airy. Those difficulties may be at an end, so that the night not to exist, and might easily be removed.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

On Thursday, after an unusually protracted discussion, the directors of the Bank determined to raise the rate of discount to [illegible] per cent per annum. It is generally expected that the first effect [illegible] will be a determination [illegible] more steadiness to commercial affairs.

During the earlier part of the week the market for the national securities has been very much [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the Bank of England, the increase of the [illegible] amount of loans and [illegible] [illegible] the Bank Parliament [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street. MONDAY, JANUARY 24th, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8, in accordance with the Lord Chamberlain's regulations, ends at 37 CUPID; or, DOROTHY'S FORTUNE, and the Pantomime. Wednesday, Friday, and the Pantomime. Friday: Twelfth Night, and the Pantomime.

THEATRE ROYAL LYCEUM.—On MONDAY, JANUARY 24, will be performed A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK, in which Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. H. Horncastle, Miss Fanny Baker, and Miss [illegible] will appear. To conclude with [illegible] Farce, [illegible] THE GOOD WOMAN IN THE WOOD. To conclude with LITTLE TOM-TOM, the Juvenile Sensation for Private Boxes, Mr. W. ALLCROFT, of 15, New Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. On MONDAY, JANUARY 24th, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. To be followed by Extraordinary Equestrian and Gymnastic Achievements. Concluding with the PANTOMIME, on THURSDAY another GRAND JUVENILE NIGHT, when the Pantomime will be played first, followed by scenes in the Circle terminating, at an early hour with a Laughable Farce. Box-office open daily from Ten to Four. Doors open at Half-past Six. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY next, JAN. 28, will be performed Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Vocalists—Madame Pleasonti, Miss Dolby, Miss Duffy, Miss J. Huddart, Mr. Lockey, Mr. J. A. Novello, and Mr. Weiss. Tickets 5s., 3s., and 10s. 6d. each. Tickets published and subscriptions received at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter-hall.

EXETER-HALL, LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—On MONDAY, JAN. 31st Handel's Oratorio, SOLOMON. Principal English artists, Miss Birch, Mrs. Temple, Miss C. Jeffreys, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Lawler. Conductor, Mr. Surman. Single Tickets, Area, 3s.; Reserved Seats, Area or Gallery, 5s.; Central Reserved, numbered, 10s. 6d. each. Only Office of the Society, No. 6, Exeter-hall.

EXETER-HALL.—Mr. ALLCROFT'S ANNUAL FESTIVAL CONCERTS, MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JANUARY 24. Vocalists—Madame Pleasonti, Farrell, Miss Rowes, Rebecca James, Julia Harland, Emily Cromwell, Alleyne, Agnes Walker, Rudolph, Pierpoint, Mr. Harrison, Lockey, Lawler, and Dudley Messrs. Rene Bennett, Benedict, H. Corri, G. Tedder, H. Hadley, Leffler, and F. Ledbeck. Also, by special desire, the celebrated Tyrolese Singers. Instrumental Soloists—Mr. C. Severn, Mr. Salmon, Mr. Case, Mr. Misselbrook, Mr. Lindsay, and the unrivalled Pianoforte Leader—Mr. Tolbecque. Conductors, F. Mori, Knell, and Schira.—To-morrow, and Dr. removed seats, six stalls, 7s.—may be had of all music-sellers, and of Mr. ALLCROFT, 15, New Bond-street.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC every evening at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s., which can be secured at the Box-office every day from Eleven to Four. Area, 2s., Gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

NOW OPEN.—The WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and DRAWINGS—consisting of 300 Choice Specimens by leading Artists, in neat oak frames, lately, at the AMATEUR GALLERY, No. 121, Pall-mall, opposite the Opera-house Colonnade. Admission, 1s. From Ten till Dusk. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 121, Pall-mall. JOHN BRITTEN, Sec.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. Three Exhibitions daily. WALMER CASTLE and the DUKE'S CHAMBER are visibility unparalleled in preceding the DIORAMA of the LIFE of WELLINGTON, including it, Lying in state, Funeral Procession, and Interior of St. Paul's. Open from 10 till Dusk. Admission, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street.

PANORAMA of the BERNESE ALPS, Taken from the JAILHORN. Includ ng the entire range of those mountains, Monte Rosa, and the Matterhorn, Switzerland, is NOW OPEN at the GREAT PANORAMA, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—The Views of the Valley of Lauterbrunnen, the Grindelwald Glaciers, and new scenes are painted expressly for this Exhibition. Admission 1s. 6d to the three rooms. Season tickets, admitting one person to all the

THE GOLD FIELDS of AUSTRALIA.—The Hon. WOODEHOUSE LAWSON has just finished his researches upon the spot by J. S. Prout, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water-colours, is EXHIBITING DAILY, at 30, REGENT-STREET, next the Polytechnic. Among the principal scenes are:—Plymouth Sound—Melbourne—The Port of Sydney—South Sea Whale Fishery—Diggers at Work—The Road to the Diggings—Mount Alexander—Ovens Gorge—The Blue Mountains—Summer—Still Creek—Upper encampment at still Diggers by Moonlight. The descriptive Lecture, by the Artist, at Three and Eight, by Mr. Prout, who resided many years in the colony. Admission, 1s.; Central Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 6d. At Twelve, Three, and Eight o'clock during the holidays.

LAST TWO WEEKS.—BARTLETT'S Great DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND. Painted upon the spot by the Artist. Open daily, with grand sacred vocal music, conducted by Mr. J. H. Tully. Daily, at Three and Eight o'Clock. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d.—ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. —NEW EXHIBITION. An OPTICAL and MUSICAL ILLUSTRATION of DISSOLVING VIEWS by DORAM. Lecturer, Mr. J. H. Pepper, L.C.P. Bachelier-ès-ès, and Mr. Crispe. Dissolving Views, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under Ten years, Half-price.

ST. MARTIN'S-HALL.—Singing School: Director, Mr. JOHN HULLAH.—The following new ELEMENTARY CLASSES will COMMENCE on MONDAY, JAN. 24th: Children's Class, [illegible] Classes, [illegible] Classes, [illegible] Classes

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

LORD PRIVY SEAL.

George John Douglas Campbell, Duke of Argyll, Earl of Argyll, Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, and holder of a long string of other titles, is the son of the seventh Duke, by his second wife, the daughter of John Glascol, Esq. He was born in 1823. In 1844 he married the eldest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland. He succeeded his father in the Dukedom in the year 1847.

The noble Duke's maiden speech in the House of Peers was delivered on the 25th of May, 1848, on the motion for the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill. He supported the measure in a strain of clear and forcible argument, mainly on the ground that the Jews were abstractedly entitled, as a matter of right, to all the privileges of subjects, and that there was no sufficient ground of argument on the side of the exclusionists. At the same time he repudiated, in eloquent language, the inference of Mr. Macaulay, that religion had nothing to do with the question, or that "Christianity had no more to do with our Legislature than it had to do with cobbling!" He believed that Christianity had nobler and wider fields of action than those defined by the exclusionists, and argued that Christianity was best advanced by not maintaining these distinctions, which only produced division and perverted Christian union. This speech made a decided impression on the House in favour of the young orator. In the course of the same year (1848) the Duke of Argyll spoke frequently, on various topics - on Corrupt Practices at Elections; on the Scottish Law of Entail; on the Scottish Marriages Bill; on the Sugar-duties; on our Interference with the affairs of Sicily; and always with an insight and a closeness of reasoning indicative of a thorough acquaintance with his subject.

At the opening of the session of 1849, the Duke of Argyll opposed the amendment to the Address moved by the present Earl of Derby. The noble Duke eulogised Free-trade in respect of its results, and stated that the Scottish farmers, especially, were friendly to it. On all convenient occasions he has expressed his approval of our present system of commercial legislation; and, as a general rule, gave the support of an enlightened and liberal Conservative to the various measures of the Russell Administration. In March, 1850, the noble Duke brought before the House of Lords the case of a Mr. Ryland, who, he alleged, had been unjustly treated in Canada and during that year and the year 1851, he occasionally spoke on the most important questions before the House—more especially on those affecting Scottish interests.

THE MOST NOBLE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, LORD PRIVY SEAL.

In the affairs of the Church of Scotland the Duke of Argyll had, from his earliest manhood, taken a deep interest. In 1842 he published a letter to Dr. Chalmers on the subject, more especially in reference to the Earl of Aberdeen's abortive attempts to settle the question in 1840, in which he developed his views.

In 1849 he published a work on the Scottish Church, entitled "Presbytery Examined;" an essay, critical and historical, on the Ecclesiastical History of Scotland since the Reformation. This work, which soon reached a second edition, involved its author in some controversy. He was assailed by no fewer than six avowed champions of opposite views to his own, each of whom published his opinions in a separate form. There were also countless anonymous strictures. On the whole, the book was admired for the clearness of its style and the amount of knowledge it displayed.

In the year 1851 the Duke of Argyll addressed to the Bishop of Oxford a letter in reference to the protest of the Bishop and his clergy against the Pope's pretensions to divide England into certain new dioceses. When the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill came before the House of Lords, in July 1851, the Duke delivered a masterly speech on the general question, which attracted very general admiration.

The Duke of Argyll has always taken a deep interest in literature and science. He is known as a sound practical geologist. In the early part of last year he delivered an address to the members of the Athenæum Institute at Glasgow, on "the importance of literature to men of business;" an essay full o a pure and generous sympathy for the classes of the population to whom it was chiefly addressed.

The Duke is hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, and hereditary Sheriff of Argyleshire; also Vice-Lieutenant of that county (appointed 1847). Last year he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews. The Duke is a powerful and eloquent speaker, and likely to make a first-rate Minister.

(*Continued from page 61.*)

The freightage of the ship will be about 1400 tons. The freight-deck, strongly secured from accidents, is roomy and cleanly. It is perfectly clear from stem to stern, in consequence, mainly, of the small space occupied by the machinery of the ship, and affords, beside the freighting space proper, a considerable supply of store-rooms and recesses, always useful for the stowage of precious articles. The coal-hold is below the freight-deck, and is abundantly spacious to contain the entire mass of fuel required for the outward and return voyages of the ship. It is, in fact, contemplated that the vessel will be able to carry her coals for the longest trips out and back, even should the voyage be extended beyond the customary route of the American packet steamers. The advantages are secured, besides, of a saving of room, security from spontaneous combustion, and a greater degree of cleanliness, from the use of the anthracite than by the employment of the British bituminous coals.

The experiments already made with the engines of the new ship promise a very auspicious commencement of her career. The operations of the machinery, so far as the different portions have been tried, are perfectly smooth and accurate, and the revolutions of the wheels of the vessel have taken place with all the regularity and order which was to be expected of them. The prognostics of success are very promising. The public will await the result with eager interest. But one opinion can be expressed in regard to the probabilities of the plan. The necessity of a new motive power is every day more pressing. Advantages must be gained by the application of the leading principles of nature to new uses, and the inventor who shall accomplish this feat will entitle himself to the lasting gratitude of the commercial and travelling world. It is to be hoped, in view of the labour and ingenious resources which have been expended upon a project that seems so feasible as this, that the honour of the new *motor* may be finally awarded to the studies of Captain Ericsson.

THE CALORIC SHIP "ERICSSON."

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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LOUIS NAPOLEON'S MARRIAGE.

THE English press has but too often had occasion, as the only free press in Europe, and as, to some extent, the guardian of the liberties of the old world, to comment, in severe terms, upon the public conduct of the Emperor of the French. It has denounced his policy; condoled with the people over whom he rules, upon the loss of the last vestiges of their dearly-purchased freedom; and expressed its conviction, founded upon an impartial survey of the past, as well as upon a just appreciation of the present, that he would not always be able to govern that brave, generous, and high-spirited nation upon the brute-force principle on which he has hitherto acted. At times the comments of the English press have been of an acerbity calculated to produce irritation in the mind of the Emperor, if not to imperil the good understanding that yet subsists between the two Governments. However greatly such a result ought to be deprecated, it is scarcely possible to desire that the free opinion of this country should have been otherwise expressed. It is so obviously the interest of Great Britain, that her rich, her powerful, her intelligent, and her nearest neighbour should be happy and prosperous, in the full enjoyment of that sober constitutional freedom which is the highest result of civilisation, and the best guarantee of peace, that the leaders of public opinion in this country could not be otherwise than alarmed at the establishment of so stringent a despotism as that of Louis Napoleon. But the hostility expressed has been towards the system, and not towards the man. Up to the day—now nearly fourteen months ago—when he totally destroyed the liberties of France, public opinion in this country went strongly with him, and was as strongly directed against the obstructive, obstinate, and factious Legislative Assembly that prevented every peaceable solution of the immense difficulty which then oppressed the energies, and perplexed the intellect of France. But the case was altered when he turned the victory of December, 1851, to such liberticidal account. It was not because he chose to be declared President for ten years, or because, at a later period, he was proclaimed by acclamation hereditary Emperor of the French, that the English press and the English public looked with unfavourable eyes upon his policy. It was because he strove to eradicate every symptom and remnant of the freedom which so polished a nation deserved to enjoy—and which, sooner or later, it must possess—that all impartial observers in this country considered him to be a short-sighted and violent man, blinded by ambition and passion, obstinately attached to an exploded principle of Bonapartism, and recklessly determined to endanger not only the internal and external peace of his own country, but of the whole civilised world. For these reasons the English press, with but few exceptions, looked upon his acts with alarm and sorrow, mixed at times with indignation; and indulged the hope that, for their own sake, if not for that of others, the French would close the era of revolutions—not in a military despotism, too unnatural to last, but in a safe constitutional system, under Louis Napoleon, or some other person.

Against Louis Napoleon himself—the evident choice of the French people—the only Sovereign or chief possible for France at the present time, there was really no ill-will. On the contrary, we believe that any relaxation of his pitiless system, showing a determination on his part to govern by reason, and not by the sword, and to allow the French the liberty of speech and writing, which is natural in so advanced a state of society as theirs, would have been hailed in this country with loud acclamations. We think the Emperor himself will see, in the expression of opinion which the announcement of his approaching marriage has called forth, a striking proof that the English are predisposed to judge of him favourably, whenever his public policy or his private conduct will permit them to do so. If he be indeed the free choice of the French nation—if he be the Sovereign on whom the mass of the people have set their hearts—whatever strengthens his position, whether it be a marriage or a treaty, becomes a guarantee for the future peace and good government of his country. It is only ill-established and disputed despotisms that are cruel and sanguinary; and, for this reason, if Louis Napoleon be the necessity of France—as everything seems to show—every circumstance that tends to support his cause, and to weaken that of his opponents, must be looked upon as an advantage. In his extraordinary career all the incidents are surprising, theatrical, romantic, and marvellous. His marriage is no exception to the general tenour of his life. Among Roman Catholic Royal houses—and none other would have been suitable alliances for him—his choice was limited. He tried among them wherever there was a prospect of success, and failed egregiously. At last he did what he should have done at first. He chose for himself; made the heart (for even this apparently cold and hard man has a heart) the arbiter of his destiny in marriage, as meaner mortals have been accustomed to do, and wooed and won a lady of private, though of noble station, qualified in every way to adorn the Imperial throne to which he offered to raise her.

There are some passages in the remarkable speech in which he announced his determination to his assembled Senators to marry Mademoiselle de Montijo, at which good taste, as well as good feeling, might take offence. It was not a chivalrous act to sneer either at the Protestantism of the Duchess of Orleans, or at the *status* of the princely house from which she sprang. Neither can it be considered a sign of political wisdom on his part to have depreciated in his speech the Royal and Ducal houses of Germany, with some of whom he strove to form a matrimonial alliance; nor to allude in such pointed terms to the misfortunes that befell Napoleon I. after the repudiation of the Empress Josephine, for an Austrian Princess. As an *ad captandum* argument for the great populace and soldiery, the allusion was perhaps a skilful one, but its effect upon the minds of the Continental Sovereigns cannot but be irritating. In other respects the speech was exceedingly well calculated to serve its purpose, and there can be little doubt that, except among the upper classes of French fashionable society, where the Emperor never had, and probably never will have, many friends or admirers, it will produce a good effect. The peasantry, the soldiery, and the shopkeepers will be satisfied. He could not have pleased the French masses so greatly by any possible Royal alliance that he could have formed. It has, perhaps, struck the Emperor, as it strikes others, that it is a pity he did not take this step in the first instance, and before being goaded into it by the refusal of other ladies with whom he was anxious to form alliances for reasons of State policy; but, taken all in all, his determination and his reasons for it have been received with respectful sympathy, if not with applause. In this country, even more than in France, it has been felt that he has taken a right course. There is a boldness as well as a generosity in the deed, which go to the heart of the multitude; and identify him with the people in the most momentous action of his, as of every other man's life. It is impossible not to feel an interest in such a career and in such a character; and equally impossible not to feel a solicitude for the happiness of the brilliant and estimable lady who is to be raised to so perilous a height, amid so sensitive and peculiar a people as the French. We cordially hope, for the sake of all Europe, with whose history, past and future, this man and his family are so intimately associated, that his personal happiness may be increased by the change in his condition—that the stability of his throne may be secured by it—and that, among its first consequences, may be a relaxation of the intensely military and despotic system which, since the days of the *coup d'état*, has weighed upon the French people. But let him look well to the national exchequer. It is there that the rock of danger is situated. With a free Parliament, and a moderately free press, he may avoid a financial convulsion. Without them, not even his happy marriage will enable him to steer clear of that, and of many other dangers.

MADEMOISELLE DE MONTIJO.—EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

THE EMPEROR'S MARRIAGE.

The civil marriage of the Emperor will take place at the Tuileries, on the evening of this day (Saturday). At eight o'clock this evening the Grand Master of the Ceremonies will proceed, in two of the Imperial equipages, to convey the Imperial *fiancés*, with their illustrious mother, and the Ambassador of the Queen of Spain, to the Palace of the Tuileries, where they will be received by the Prince Napoleon Joseph and the Princess Mathilde. Around the Emperor, in the family *salon*, will stand the Cardinals, the Marshals and Admirals, the Ministers, the Grand Officers of his Household, and the Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty now in Paris. The cortège will proceed to the Salle des Maréchaux, where the ceremony of the civil marriage will be accomplished. At the end of the *salle*, next the garden, two chairs of state will have been placed on an estrade, one on the right for the Emperor, and the other on the left for the future Empress. At the foot of the estrade, on the left, will be placed a table, on which will lie the civil register of the family of the Emperor. On the entrance of his Majesty and of the future Empress, the company will rise and remain standing to the end of the ceremony. The Minister of State will receive the declarations of the Emperor and of her Excellency Mdlle. Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Téba, and will declare them united in marriage. The President of the Council of State will present a pen to the Emperor, and next to the Empress The act will be signed by their Majesties, by her Excellency the Countess de Montijo, by the Minister of Spain, the Princes and Princesses according to their rank, and by the witnesses appointed by his Majesty. After the ceremony the Empress will be conducted back to the Elysée with the ceremonial observed for her coming.

The religious ceremony of the marriage will take place to-morrow (Sunday the 30th) at Notre Dame. The cathedral will be fitted up with great splendour The Emperor will leave the Tuileries at half-past twelve, and will enter by the grand door of the cathedral. Mass will commence at one o'clock. It has been decided that the Empress shall wear a diadem on her entrance to the cathedral. the civil marriage being considered as raising her to that rank. Her carriage will be drawn to Notre Dame by six white horses. M. Auber, lately appointed Director of the Imperial chapel, will superintend the music during the ceremony. He will have M Adam under his orders Mr. Halévy will fill the place occupied by M Paer under the Monarchy.

The Archbishop of Paris (who will perform the ceremony) went to the Elysée on Tuesday to pay a visit to the Countess de Montijo

Immediately after the ceremony the Emperor and his bride will set out for St. Cloud, where they will pass a few days.

The ladies of the household of the new Empress have been nominated. The Princess of Essling is Grand Mistress; the Duchess de Bassano, Lady of Honour. There are six Ladies of the Palace, a Grand Master (Count Tascher de la Pagerie), two Chamberlains, and an Equerry.

The Ministerial papers state that all the despatches received by the Government from the departments are "unanimous" in testifying to the satisfaction experienced by the people at the Emperor's marriage. The peasants and operatives are said to have expressed the warmest enthusiasm at reading the communication from the Emperor to the Senate and *Corps Législatif*.

It is fully expected that the marriage will be accompanied by an extensive, if not a general, amnesty. The exiled generals will, it is said, shortly receive a "pardon"

On Saturday last, at twelve o'clock, the members of the bureaux of the Senate and Legislative Body, and the members of the Council of State, waited on the Emperor at the Tuileries, to receive the communication relative to his marriage, when his Majesty pronounced the following address.

I yield to the wish so often manifested by the country in coming to announce to you my marriage.

The alliance which I contract is not in accordance with the traditions of ancient policy, and therein is its advantage. France, by its successive revolutions, has ever abruptly separated from the rest of Europe. Every wise government ought to try to make it reenter in the pale of the old Monarchies. But this result will be more surely attained by a straightforward and frank policy, by loyalty in conduct, than by Royal alliances, which create a false security, and often substitute family interests for those of the nation Moreover, the example of the past has left in the mind of the people superstitious feelings. It has not been forgotten that, for seventy years, foreign Princesses have not mounted the Throne but to behold their race dispossessed and proscribed by war or by revolution. Our own days alone seemed to bring happiness, and to live more than the others in the memory of the people, and that woman—the modest and good wife of General Bonaparte—was not the issue of Royal blood. It must however be admitted, that, in 1810, the marriage of Napoleon I with Marie Louise was a great event It was a pledge for the future, a real satisfaction to the national pride to the ancient and illustrious branch of the House of Austria, who had been so long at war with us, was seen to solicit the alliance of the elected chief of the empire. Under other circumstances, on the contrary, the *amour propre* of the country had to suffer, when the heir to the Crown solicited, fruitlessly, during several years, a princely alliance, to obtain it only in a secondary rank, and of a different religion

When, in presence of old Europe one is borne on by the force of a new principle to the height of ancient dynasties, it is not by giving an ancient character to one's establishment (*établissement du blason*), and by seeking to introduce oneself at all costs into a family, that one is accepted. It is rather by ever remembering one's origin, by preserving one's own character, and by accepting frankly, in presence of Europe, the position of parvenu—a glorious title, when one obtains it by the free suffrages of a great people. Thus, obliged to depart from precedents followed to the present day, my marriage became a private affair, and there remained only the choice of the person

She who has been the object of my preference is of distinguished birth. French in heart, by education, by the recollection of the blood shed by her father in the cause of the empire, she has, as a Spaniard, the advantage of not having in France a family to whom it might be necessary to give honours and fortune. Endowed with all the qualities of the mind, she will be the ornament of the throne; in the day of danger she would be one of its courageous supporters. A Catholic, she will address to Heaven the same prayers with me for the happiness of France. In fine, by her grace and her goodness she will, I have the firm hope, endeavour to revive, in the same position, the virtues of the Empress Josephine.

I come, then, Messieurs, to announce to France that I have preferred the woman whom I love and whom I respect, to one who is unknown, and whose alliance would have had disadvantages mixed with sacrifices. Without disdaining any one, I yet yield to my inclinations, but after having taken counsel from my reason and my convictions. In fine, by placing at the independents, the qualities of the heart, domestic happiness, above dynastic prejudices and the calculations of ambition, I shall not be less strong because I shall be more free

Soon, proceeding to Notre Dame, I shall present the Empress to the people and to the army; the confidence they have in me assures me of their sympathy; and you, Messieurs, on learning better to appreciate her whom I have chosen, you will show that on this occasion also I have been inspired by Providence

Special messengers have been sent by all the Ambassadors in Paris to their respective Governments, bearing the message of the Emperor respecting his marriage

There is much more confidence upon the Bourse, and the money market has slightly rallied, but the improvement does not seem entitled to the tone of the [illegible] which explicitly avers that the institutions of other countries, and alluding, in language of an insulting character, to the advances made by Austria in bringing about the marriage of Maria Louisa to Napoleon. The term used in describing the action of the Austrian Court is "*briguer*" which means, "to manœuvre in order to obtain a thing"—an offensive expression which cannot fail to be resented at Vienna. It is said that explanations have already been required of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and that an evasive answer has been given. The feeling of resentment which Louis Napoleon still cherishes for the Orleans family is shown in stigmatising the marriage of the late Duke of Orleans as an alliance with a Princess of secondary rank and different religion.

The Senate and Legislative Body are convoked for the 14th of February.

There has been another sale, or rather attempt at sale, of some remaining portions of the Orleans property. Some portions of the property at Eu were put up at 500,000 francs, and there was only one bidding of 50 francs. The lot was therefore knocked down at 500,050 francs A lot in the Morbihan. put up at 120,000 francs, had the same fate. It is reasonable to infer that these lots were purchased by some friend of the family, in order to comply with the terms of the decree. The transfer duty must be paid, but this sacrifice will be more than covered, if, by keeping the property from being sacrificed now, there should at some future period be a better market. The personal property has been greatly sacrificed, with the exception of the pictures of the Duchess of Orleans, which brought enormous prices. The other portions of property in the late sale on the account of that princes were comparatively given away. It is asserted that what was sold for less than 300,000 francs, cost more than a million and a half.

The port of Marseilles was connected a few days ago with the submarine telegraph. The arrangement will, of course, facilitate the transmission of messages on the route to India and Australia, &c.

FAMILY OF THE EMPRESS.

We have been favoured by an obliging Scottish correspondent with the following particulars respecting the family of the Empress Eugenie:

The Duchess of Montijo's grandfather, Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Conheath, Dumfries-shire, was a gentleman of large landed property, in right of his father; her grandmother was Miss Wilson, of Keldon Castle, in Galloway. The Duchess's father (grandfather of the Empress), Mr. William Kirkpatrick, went early in life to Malaga, where he was British Consul for many years, and where he married the only daughter of Baron Grevenne. He had three daughters by the marriage: the eldest, Maria, married Count Montijo, father of the Empress. In conformity with Spanish custom, Miss Kirkpatrick preferred using the title of Countess to that of Duchess; the former being the older title, and therefore, more highly esteemed in Spain. All the sisters were educated in Paris, and were detained there nine years, along with their mother, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, on account of the war with England. They returned to Spain in 1814, when peace was proclaimed, but not before visiting London, where the three Misses Kirkpatrick remained for some time, and where they were much admired I may mention that they were among the first who appeared in London with the high bonnets Harriet, the second sister, married a Count, whose name I forget, and was soon a widow Carlotta, the youngest, married a cousin, Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, whose mother was heiress of Cargore, Dumfries-shire, and whose father was British Consul at Havre, but both died young. The Duchess of Montijo's father died some years ago at Malaga, as also did Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who was poisoned by mistake by some wrong medicine administered to her. The Duchess has one aunt alive in Dumfries, and several cousins who live in Brussels—men of independent fortune

Mdlle. de Montijo's father belonged to one of the most ancient of the noble houses of Spain He was a grandee of the first-class, of a family which, for several centuries past, has contracted alliances with the oldest and most glorious houses in Europe. The Count de Montijo fought bravely under the standard of France, as colonel of Artillery in the Peninsular war. At the battle of Salamanca he lost an eye, and had his leg fractured. When the French army were driven out from the Peninsula, the Count accompanied them in their retreat, and continued to serve in the French army. He was decorated by the Emperor himself for the courage he displayed in the campaign of 1814. When the allies marched upon Paris in 1814, Napoleon confided to the Count the task of tracing out the fortifications of the capital, and placed him at the head of the pupils of the Polytechnic School, with the mission to defend the Buttes de St. Chaumont. In executing these duties, he fired, it is said, the last guns that were discharged before Paris in 1814. The Count died in 1839, when Mdlle. Eugenie was twelve years of age. The true *sangre azul* of the great Alonzo Perez de Guzman, who defended Tarifa in 1292, flows in her veins. The first Count de Téba was created about 1492, by Ferdinand and Isabella, for his gallant conduct before Granada. Her grandfather, Palafox, was the heroic defender of Saragossa, against the French invaders of Spain—a fact which is not so strongly insisted upon by the Government papers as the military exploits of her father. When the Count de Teba was about to marry Miss Kirkpatrick, the daughter of a Consul at Malaga, it was necessary, as he was a grandee of Spain, to obtain the King's consent. The descent of the Kirkpatricks was rather less illustrious than that of the defender of Tarifa, but the Scottish heralds set to work with such diligence that a suitable pedigree was produced, and Ferdinand exclaimed "Let the good man marry the daughter of Pingal."

The issue of this marriage was the lady who now attracts so large a share of the attention of Europe, and who combines, by descent, the pride and energy of the Spanish and Scottish races.

Mdlle. Montijo was born in Grenada, in the year 1827. She possesses considerable personal attractions, but more in the style of English than Spanish beauty. Her complexion is extremely fair—her features are regular, and yet full of expression and her manners extremely winning. In stature she is slightly above the middle height. The attractions of her person, the distinction of her manners, and the vivacity of her character, are well known to those fashionable circles in London in which she has been received during her visits to this country. The *tertulias* of the Countess de Montijo and her mother at Madrid used to comprise all that was most distinguished in rank and eminence in Spanish society. The English, particularly, were made welcome at her house, and few English gentlemen who have visited Madrid can have forgotten these receptions. The family usually quitted Madrid during the hot season, passing the summer at some watering place in the south of France. and the winter in Paris. The education of the young Empress has been superior to that generally received by Spanish ladies who do not travel, and she is said to be what the French call *spirituelle*.

M. Fould, the Minister of State, waited on Mademoiselle de Montijo on Tuesday, for the purpose of delivering over to her the diamonds of the Crown, many of which have been newly mounted for the occasion At th marriage ceremony she is to wear a diadem of diamonds and pearls—the pearls being arranged to represent orange-flowers. The head-dress, which cost 400,000f., is a present from the Emperor. The lace of her wedding-dress is to be of *point d'Alençon*, and will cost 10,000 francs. A duration of 3,000,000f. will be demanded for the Empress. She is said to be extremely charitable, and there are already indications that she will become exceedingly popular

BRIDE-CAKE OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

THE Bride-Cake for the Imperial marriage, of which the above is a representation, has been made by Messrs Farsell, the confectioners, of Cornhill. The cake weighs 320 lb., exclusive of the decorations. The design consists of a group of eight splendid cornucopiæ pouring out beautiful flowers, emblematic of Peace and Plenty, and surmounted by a vase of alabaster, exquisitely carved, with the eagles of France for supporters. The bouquet for the centre of the vase contains the fleur-de-lis entwined with the Spanish jasmine and Irish shamrock, overshadowed by the eagle's feather. The whole of the flowers are of English manufacture. The entire Cake, including the ornaments, was designed and completed within three days. The following are the ingredients of the Cake:—Dorset butter, 24lb.; loaf sugar, 24lb.; currants, 20lb.; raisins, 20lb.; flour, 56lb.; Jordan almonds, 42lb.; eggs, 32s.; lemons, 40.; orange, lemon, and citron-rings, 24lb.; three bottles Eau-de-vie; two bottles Crême de Noyeau.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

As your readers may imagine, but one topic has place for the moment here; and we add with regret, that few events have given place to more spiteful remarks, more curious sentiments, or more calumnious reports, than the marriage of Louis Napoleon with Mdlle. de Montijo—a young lady whose character, conduct, position, education, talents, and personal advantages, might be supposed to excite sympathy instead of malice. The fact is, that the Emperor's selection of a private individual to share his throne, has caused, in the female portion of the society, a degree of jealousy it is really difficult to conceive; and, alas! for the gallantry of Frenchmen of the nineteenth century, they find nothing better to do than to repeat the scandals originating in the *boudoirs* of the fairer part of the creation. Hence, the most extravagant tales are passed from mouth to mouth: histories that have never occurred, anecdotes destitute of the slightest foundation, conversations of which not one word has been uttered, go the round among those who do believe them, and of those who do not, but are glad to find auditors who will

To the credit of the hearts of both the high contracting parties we give the following details, little known, but *strictly true*:—For upwards of two years the attachment to which the seal is about to be given has existed on both sides. So high an opinion did Louis Napoleon entertain of the sense and discretion of the object of his affection, that, on the eve of the *coup d'état*, he revealed to her his plans, entreating her, with her mother, to quit Paris, fearing the possible issue of the struggle. She, in obedience to his wishes, consented; and her parting words were, "Remember, if you fail, my hand and fortune await you at Madrid." Honour to the Emperor, who has chained what was offered to the baffled and ruined adventurer! Mdlle. de Montijo has formally refused the jointure of 5,000,000 fr. placed at her disposal: her letter, signifying this intention is, we are informed by a friend who read it, a model of tact, dignity, and delicacy. Mdlle. de Montijo is, as our readers are already aware, of one of the most ancient families in Spain. She possesses at present a fortune of £4000 a year, which will be increased at the decease of her mother. A large portion of her income has yearly been expended in charity, and in aiding the less fortunate members of her family in Spain, indeed, her generosity and good deeds are unfailing, and cannot but render her popular among the people she is called upon to aid in governing. It is a fact that her political opinions tend wholly to the Liberal side, and that it is her earnest desire that her marriage should be the occasion for the declaration of the long-talked-of amnesty. It is hinted that the turn of feeling evident in the speech of Louis Napoleon, and the unreproved appearance in the press of certain articles which months ago would have called down the severest measures on the heads of the authors and the journals, are principally attributable to her happy influence

After the civil marriage there is to be a spectacle at the Court; and on Sunday the Imperial couple proceed, after the ceremony at Notre Dame, to St. Cloud, there to remain in retirement till the 7th of February, when they return to Paris to attend the ball of the Senate

There is little doubt but that a complete reform will be at once effected in the Court on the score of morality and propriety; a measure highly desirable, and calculated to produce a most favourable impression on all the respectable portion of society.

It appears quite certain that the marriage of the Prince Napoleon Jerome with the daughter of the Prince de Wagram is not to take place. The father, it is said, is not sufficiently assured as to the security of the position to risk his daughter's future on it. Doubtless, this want of faith will, in itself, produce some coldness between the Bonapartes and the Berthiers.

The ball at the Tuileries went off coldly, and produced little or no sensation, so much is the public mind occupied with the great affair of the day. Mdlle. Montijo was not, of course, present, having, on leaving her residence at the Place Vendôme, to take up with her mother, her temporary abode at the Elysée, bidden adieu to her friends for the moment, signifying that she could not accept any invitations, nor would she receive any visits, but those officially necessary, and those of the members of her own family, until the period of her marriage.

At the theatres, the chief attractions of the moment are two versions of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the Ambigu Comique and at the Gaieté. The former is, in itself, a piece full of stirring interest, admirably put together, admirably played, and with a most effective *mise en scène*; but it might pretty nearly as well be called an adaptation from the "Arabian Nights," as from the book of Mrs. Stowe, so little does it follow the thread of the narrative. Some of the principal characters are like *Hamlet*, in the strolling company's version of the play, "left out by particular desire;" others are so wholly transmogrifies as to lose every trace of identity with the originals; and even the title itself bears merely a family likeness to the one whose name it has adopted. That at the Gaieté is much more faithful to the text, and has, for that reason, infinitely more interest, to our taste The character of *Evangeline*, which in the other stirs the fate of the *Hamlet* alluded to, is rendered with singular delicacy and intelligence by Dinah Felix, the sister of Mdlle. Rachel; and Madame de Lacressonnière displayed all the energy of maternal love, all the depth of passion and feeling of *Eliza*, with a force of sentiment and dramatic power beyond all criticism. The scenery is managed with singular skill and effect, more especially that which represents the banks of the Ohio; it has a truth and a reality of locality and atmosphere difficult to conceive as the result of art. Both pieces have been received with immense applause, but we venture to predict a more lasting success for that of the Gaieté. The Opéra Comique announces for next Monday two new works. The first is an opera in one act, entitled "Les Noces de Jeannette;" the second, an adaptation from the well-known burlesque, "Le Sorcier, ou l'Auberge de Pierre." A variety of official and public fêtes are announced for the end of this and the commencement of the ensuing month. The *Bal du Sénat* will, doubtless, be among the most [illegible] at.

ITALY.

A trial has taken place in Genoa similar to that of the Madiai in Tuscany. The name of the accused is Daniel Mazzibuffi, twenty-five years of age, and a surgeon by profession. The trial took place with closed doors, but it is said that he was charged with having, in company with Captain Packenham, of the British navy, preached against the religion of the State, and in favour of Protestantism. He was sentenced to imprisonment for three years. Count Cavour, the Prime Minister, has promised to interfere, and it is probable that ere this Mazzibuffi is liberated

Fewer Englishmen now reside in Tuscany than before the revolution; half the lodgings in the town are unlet The Madiai and Mather affairs have had their influence in keeping away the English. Madiai, indeed, whose death has been prematurely announced, is labouring under an impression that he is being slowly poisoned. His best friends in Florence seem to fear more for his mind than his life at present.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope has had a severe attack of illness. It is doubted whether he will be able to assist at the coronation of Louis Napoleon

GERMANY.

Considerable sensation has been excited in Germany by the prescription of a new work by Professor Gervinus, entitled "Introduction to the History of the Nineteenth Century." The professor is cited before the legal tribunals, and the volume is everywhere seized by the police. Professor Gervinus believes he has discovered the laws by which the development of nations is governed—this law being the inevitable

tendency of civilised nations towards self-government and democracy. That a German professor cannot announce this "discovery" in a book dealing with the abstruse principles of political philosophy, is a sore scandal to modern Germany and its Governments.

The budget for the current financial year has been laid before the Finance Chambers. The receipts (97,559,160 thalers) show an increase of 3,281,860 thalers, as compared with the preceding financial year; but, on the other hand, the expenditure exceeds the extra revenue by 54,698 thalers.

Austria is said to have 100,000 more soldiers now than in 1848.

Louis Napoleon's assertion, that the Austrian Court "sought" the alliance which gave Maria Theresa to Napoleon, has given great offence at Vienna; and a disposition is said to exist in high quarters to seek a closer alliance with England. Events in the East, too, are causing the policy of Russia to be regarded with suspicion; and the Austrians are beginning to think that a Russian alliance may be purchased too dearly The designs of Russia upon Turkey are believed to be advancing towards a crisis; and the danger of the extinction of the Ottoman Empire by the intrigues of the great Autocrat of the North never seemed to be more imminent.

The Russian Catholic church founded some years ago by Dr. Kenge has at length expired.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO

The Turkish troops have forced their way into the Montenegrin districts Cettigne, the residence of the Vladika, is said to be menaced, but this, the capital, only consists of a score of houses, and its capture by the Turks would by no means show the war to be at an end. There are rumours of repulses of the Turks. A British frigate has been off the coast. The captain went on shore and had an interview with the Pasha of Scutari, after which he returned to Corfu Montenegro is to be surrounded by an army of 30,000 Turks, who are to attack it simultaneously

AMERICA.

By the *Asia*, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, with 200,000 dollars in specie on freight, we have advices from New York to the 14th

The United States Senate had been again occupied with the discussion of the claims of Great Britain to the Mosquito coast and the territory of Honduras

A Panama paper states that Captain Collinson, of her Britannic Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, has been seen by some American whalers. This officer went in search of Sir John Franklin and his party, and was supposed to have been lost, as he had not been heard of for nearly two years. There were 100 whalers at Honolulu, of which only one was English.

From Mexico we hear that several leading officers of the Mexican army have pronounced in favour of the revolutionists. The papers are filled with accounts of *pronunciamentos*; and the Government of Arista is said to be doomed

From Jamaica we hear that the news from England relative to the Budget, and the refusal of the Derby Ministry to alter the Sugar-duties, had caused great discouragement

The news from California shows that provisions are very scarce and dear at the mines. Owing to the late rains the yield of gold in many districts will be immense

Miss Catherine Hayes was singing in San Francisco. Her concerts were giving great satisfaction, and she was nightly realising large sums of money. The auction system was adopted for the disposal of tickets. The first choice of a seat at her third concert in San Francisco was bid off at 1100 dols. by Empire Engine Company No 1, and was occupied by the foreman of the company. The second choice was knocked down to California Engine Company for 25 dols. A diamond cross, valued at 1200 dols, which was to be raffled for in San Francisco, it was designed should be given by the winner to Miss Catherine Hayes

Two steamers from California had brought to New York upwards of two million dollars in gold-dust. H.M.S. *Amphitrite* was to leave Acapulco early this month with 500,000 dols. specie for England.

The caloric ship *Ericsson* had had another trial trip at New York, with a large party of scientific gentlemen on board. The trip was in every way satisfactory. She went a distance of eighteen miles, with and against the tide, in two hours and a half, the engines only working at half-speed.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have advices from Cape Town up to the 18th December. The general tenour of the news is still unsatisfactory. None of the powerful chiefs have yet been given up. Governor Cathcart, with 2500 men, had crossed the Orange River into the Sovereignty

Another of those unfortunate "surprises" by the enemy, which have so often during the war proved fatal to small parties of our troops, had lately occurred. About twenty of Montagu's Horse, under Captain Villiers, were passing between Chumie Camp and the Kieskamma Hoek, and, not being strong, they had dismounted and were leading their horses, with their rifles incautiously left slung in the buckets attached to their saddles. Suddenly about 100 rebel Hottentots fell upon them and commenced firing, upon which the whole party fled, leaving five guns and ten horses in the hands of the enemy, besides two which were killed. Captain Villiers was slightly wounded, and one of his men dangerously. A party from Chumie Camp, under Captain Reunie, 73rd Regiment, at once proceeded to the spot, but the foe had vanished with the booty

Reports have been received, which, however, want confirmation, that Moshesh has made a prisoner of the Rev. Mr. Giddy, a Wesleyan missionary, together with a number of the farmers, whom he had invited to a conference, and has sent a message to General Cathcart, requesting him to put the whole of them to death should the troops dare to enter his territory.

In consequence of the accounts received from the Australian colonies of the enormous prices which provisions and goods of all kinds were fetching, a number of sailing and two steam-vessels, usually employed in the coasting trade, had been despatched to Sydney and Melbourne, with large supplies of spirits, wine, flour, provisions of all kinds, boots and shoes, and clothing of every description. A number of passengers had also left for the Australian colonies

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DIGGINGS.

We have been favoured with the subjoined extract from a private letter, dated "Dingley Dell, Mount Alexander, November 1, 1852" The writer says:—

In January, I have been extremely unfortunate since I have taken to digging. After three months' work I am not £10 better off than when I commenced. I have, however, accumulated a considerable quantity of stores, possibly worth about £10 more. The fact is, that—in my opinion, at least the best of these diggings are over. Whether the new ones on the Ovens will turn out well I cannot say. If they do so, I shall most probably go there

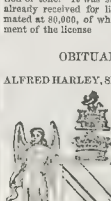
The present social state of the digging is frightful. Robberies of every kind, from bushranging to petty larceny, are of hourly occurrence; while murder has become so common as to excite little or no surprise. Deaths by accident, by the falling in of holes, and by being accidentally shot, are of frequent occurrence; so that a digger's life, though sufficiently exciting and romantic, in all conscience, is not very agreeable. The other evening my blankets and opossum rug, which I had left out to air, were stolen; and my neighbour's tent was opened, and six ounces of gold, a pistol, and pair of boots were taken. On the night of the public meeting, a friend and I, while returning home, were stopped I pulled out a pistol, and the fellows walked on. The same evening we heard a noise, rushed to the scene of action, and with the assistance of some Yankees, captured the fellows, disarmed them, and delivered them over to the police

November 7.—I lately paid a visit to Specimen Hill, with veins of gold in it. A company has been formed, under the superintendence of a friend of mine, to work them, and, I have no doubt, it will turn out very well. The country all about here is getting worked out. The diggers are all off to the Ovens, but I hear very few good accounts of it. Next week I leave my present party, but do not quite know whom I shall join. My notions of making a fortune by gold-digging have lately received a severe check. After three months' labour—which is a pretty fair spell, to live in this half savage kind of life, without any vegetables, beer, milk, butter, eggs, or any other luxuries; nothing but meat, tea, coffee, and bread I have cleared about £25, and I believe I have done quite as well as most people here

The "public meeting" alluded to by the writer was a meeting of the Forest Creek diggers, to consider the lawless state of the diggings. About 4000 persons were present, who adopted unanimously memorials to the Governor, praying for adequate police protection, and to the Legislative Council against the proposed export duty on gold. In the latter memorial, it is asserted, that the average earnings of a digger do not exceed an ounce per man per week, "which (they add) at the present price of gold, is not higher than the remuneration of any other description of unskilled labour." The diggers already pay a license fee of 30s. per month, or £18 per annum. If the proposed export duty of 2s. 6d. per ounce be levied, the memorial states that the gold-digger would be taxed at the rate of £24 10s. per annum, or very nearly one-sixth of his entire earnings, in addition to the ordinary Customs duties on tea, sugar, and articles of consumption The memorials, which were drawn up by the writer of the foregoing letter, are not the less effective from their moderation of tone. It was stated at the meeting that £460,000 had been already received for licenses. The number of gold diggers was estimated at 80,000, of whom more than half were said to evade the payment of the license

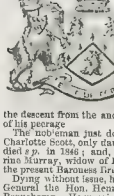
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ALFRED HARLEY, SIXTH EARL OF OXFORD AND MORTIMER.



THE Earldom of Oxford has since the time of Henry II. been one of the most historic of our English titles, but it was when held by the illustrious De Veres that it acquired the halo that encircles its coronet Twenty Earls of that famous name enjoyed the dignity in succession, from the period of the first of the Plantagenets to that of the last of the Stuarts, and during that long course of years, scarce a generation passed without some one of the De Veres appearing honourably on the page of history. Aubrey De Vere, the twentieth and last Earl, died in 1702; and, as he left only daughters, of whom the heiress Diana married Charles Beauclerk, Duke of St Albans—the title then became extinct, and no revival took place until, in 1711, to the celebrated statesman, Robert Harley, who was created in that year Baron Harley of Wigmore, Earl of Oxford, and Earl of Mortimer. His Lordship's only son, Edward, second Earl, a great lover and patron of literature, made the valuable collection so well known at the British Museum as "The Harleian Miscellany." He died without male issue, and was succeeded in the family honours by his first cousin, Edward Harley, Esq., M.P., for Herefordshire, whose great grandson, Alfred, sixth Earl, was the nobleman whose decease we record. With him this historic Earldom again expires. His Lordship was born January 10th, 1809, and succeeded his father, December 28, 1848. He married, February 17th, 1831, Miss Eliza Nugent, reputed daughter of the Marquis of Westmeath, but had no issue. His Lordship's death occurred at his seat, Eywood, near Kington, on the 16th instant. His estates and co-heirs are Lady Langdale, Lady Charlotte Mary Bacon, Lady Anne San Giorgio, and Lady Frances Vernon Harcourt.

JOHN REGINALD PINDAR, THIRD EARL BEAUCHAMP.

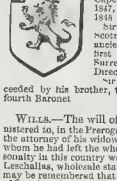


His Lordship died on the 22nd instant, at his town residence in Portman square, aged seventy-one. He was second son of William Lygon, Esq., of Madresfield Court, co. Worcester, M.P. for that county, who was created Baron Beauchamp of Powyke; and thus arose the descent from the ancient family from which Mr. Lygon took the title of his peerage

The nobleman just deceased married, first, March 14th, 1814, Lady Charlotte Scott, only daughter of John, first Earl of Clonmell, which lady died 2 p. m. in 1846; and, secondly, February 11th, 1850, the Hon. Catherine Murray, widow of Henry Murray, Esq., and daughter and co-heir of the present Baroness Sirr

Dying without issue, his Lordship is succeeded by his brother, Lieut.-General the Hon. Henry Beauchamp Lygon, M.P., now fourth Earl Beauchamp. He married, in 1814, Lady Susan Caroline Talbot, daughter of William, second Earl of St. Germans, and by her (who died in 1845) has, with other issue, a son and heir apparent, Henry, Viscount Ebrington, an officer in the 1st Life Guards

LIEUT.-COL. SIR HARRY LEANS DARELL OF COLVILLE, DARELL, BART.



THE death of this gentleman took place at Calcutta, in Sardinia, on the 4th of January. He had been shooting with Captain Payne Gallwey, in the Agiastra mountains, where he was seized with fever on the 31st December, and died after six days' illness. He was born in 1804, and entered the 39th Year. Having adopted the military profession, he served with much distinction in China and at the Cape; became Major of the 7th Dragoon Guards in 1847, and was made Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet in 1848

Sir Harry's family was a branch of the Darells, of Scotney, in Sussex; descended themselves from the ancient Yorkshire house of Darell, of Sessay. The first Baronet, Sir Lionel Darell, of Richmond-hall, Surrey, was Chairman of the Board of East India Directors, and M.P. for Reading.

Sir Harry Darell having died unmarried, is succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Sir William Lionel Darell, now the fourth Baronet

WILLS.—The will of the late Bishop of Meath has been administered to, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by R. S. Palmer, Esq., the attorney of his widow and relict, now residing in Malaga, in Spain, to whom he had left the whole of his property, real and personal; the personalty in this country was sworn under £10,000.—The will of W. L. M. Leschallas, wholesale stationer, of Budge-row, has just been proved. It may be remembered that his death occurred by his own hands, on the 15th of Dec. last, he having an impression that he was in impoverished circumstances, whereas his personal property alone has been valued for probate duty at £140,000. The will bears date Jan. 6, 1852, bequeathing to Mrs. Levy, a legacy of £400; and leaving in trust to his executors £500 to be paid to such public charities, and in such proportions, as to them might seem expedient; and bequeathing to his executors absolutely the residue of his property in the following manner:—Two thirds to his brother, John Leschallas, and one-third to Mr. Charles Hullington, the manager of his business, whom he had appointed joint executors The testator, it appears, had drawn his pen perpendicularly through the entire will, which was written on three sides of foolscap, and had partially obliterated his signature to the attestation clause, but which was still legible, and had written these words beneath it, "cancelled by me, this 15th Dec. 1852, at half-past 7 P.M. M. Leschalles." But, to make this cancellation effective upon the document, it should have been done in the presence of witnesses attesting at the time. The Court, on being applied to, decreed probate of the will as it originally stood, which was accordingly granted on the 26th of January (instant), to the brother of the deceased, as one of the executors, Mr. Hullington having renounced. The late Earl of Falmouth died without making a formal will, but left a short testamentary document, which he executed on the 26th August last, by placing a cross therein instead of his title of honour, being at the time too feeble to write. It contained but two bequests, one being an annuity of £100, the other a legacy of £1000; and, with this exception, his Lordship died intestate, and the property goes to his mother, the Countess of Falmouth, being his nearest relative, and to whom letters of administration, with such documents annexed, were granted, the personalty alone being estimated for duty at £1,000.—The late Sir Robert Graham, Bart., of London and of Peasy and Dursley, in Gloucestershire, left his will dated 1850, as to property in Scotland, appointed his sole executrix. The will of the Reverend Sir Henry Peyton Bunbury, Bart., has been proved by his son Henry Mordaunt Bunbury, Esq., of Lyndon-house, Uppingham, who, with Lord Huntingfield, is named executor. The estate of Lord Wrottesley, deceased, was valued for probate duty at £40,000, which is exclusive of the freeholds, said to produce £8000 per annum. The heir to the estates is his only nephew, Robert John, being the only son of his only sister.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES. EMIGRATION.—Mr. William Howitt has written a letter cautioning emigrants to Australia against taking out Bank of England notes. The letter is dated from Phillip, Sept. 30; and in it he says, "Bank of England notes are utterly refused here, even by the bankers, except at a discount of 20 per cent. Numbers of persons are coming out daily. There are a thousand arriving at this port per diem, and not ten men out of each thousand are aware of this fact. In the ship in which I came (the *Kent*) there were numbers struck with consternation at the news. Some lost from £40 to £100 by their Bank of England notes; almost everyone something, more or less. Whoever brings Bank of England paper will assuredly and inevitably be mulcted of one-fifth of his money. I speak from actual experience."

OXFORD.—In the Convocation held on Thursday last, a grant out of the University chest, to the amount of £500, was given as a contribution to the great educational institution proposed to be founded in memory of the Duke of Wellington, K.G., the late lamented Chancellor of this University.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following have recently been places: *Rectories*: The Rev. S. Andrew, to Hanwell, near Launceston; the Rev. Lord A. Hervey, *M.A.*, to Hemingbrough, near Bury St. Edmunds; the Rev. A. B. Hill, to High Rolling, Essex; the Rev. G. E. Hosken, B.A., to Luxulyan, Cornwall; the Rev. P. S. Bagge, M.A., to Walpole St. Peter's, Norwich; the Rev. H. Jellett, M.A., to Abinagh, Killanardish, diocese of Cloyne. *Vicarages*: the Rev. C. W. H. H. Sidney, to Gooderstone, Norfolk; the Rev. W. H. Jones, M.A., to Mottram in Longdendale, Lancashire; the Rev. H. S. Pollard, M.A., to Edlington, Lincolnshire; the Rev. D. L. Alexander, B.A., to Gauton, Yorkshire.

The Bishop of London has given notice to the authorities of the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, the rectory of which lately became vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Antrobus, B.D., that he has suspended the tithes, &c., with a view to the apportionment of some of them to the augmentation of neighbouring and poorer parishes.

NEW CHURCHES.—From a Parliamentary paper, it appears that there are 580 new churches required in England and Wales. In the diocese of Canterbury 5 are required, in York 17, in London 58, in Durham 26, in Winchester 30, in Bangor 11, in Bath and Wells 2, in Carlisle 6, in Chester 21, in Ely 4, in Exeter 20, in Gloucester and Bristol 23, in Hereford 3, in Lichfield 73, in Lincoln 11, in Llandaff 35, in Manchester 80, in Norwich 6, in Oxford 14, in Peterborough 11, in Ripon 67, in Rochester 7, in Salisbury 5, in St. Asaph 5, in St. David's 19, and in Worcester 21. Several parts of London are pointed out—one part (Stockham), where there are upwards of 7000 people without a church, at which place £600 is required and only £1500 raised.

INAUGURATION OF SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

THE opening of an University in the capital of New South Wales is an event greatly significant of the progress of the social and intellectual growth of the colony. Accordingly, the ceremony, which took place on the 11th of October last, in the Great Hall, College-buildings, Hyde-park, was attended by a very numerous audience. Soon after eleven o'clock the doors at the western entrance were opened, and every part of the hall appropriated to the general company was densely crowded before half-past twelve, when the doors were closed, and the ceremony of registering the names of the matriculated students was gone through. Professor Smith presented each of the young gentlemen to the Registrar, by whom their names were entered in the matriculation-book, the first name upon the list being Fitzwilliam Wentworth The matriculation entries having been made, the procession of those who were to take part in the official proceedings of the day was formed in the apartments of the principal, and entered the hall, the band of her Majesty's 11th Regiment playing the National Anthem

The Vice-Provost, Sir Charles Nicholson, conducted his Excellency the Governor-General to the state-chair placed for him in the centre of the dais, at the north end of the hall; and the scene at this moment was of the most animated character. On either side of his Excellency were seated the Fellows of the Senate. Before them again sat clergymen of all denominations, amongst whom we observed the Rev Messrs. Allwood, Grylls, Walsh, Walker, Turner, Priddle, Stephen, Smith, Dr. Steele, &c. On the left, was a numerous body of military and naval officers of the garrison and port. Near them were the French and other foreign Consuls, their glittering uniforms contrasting with the black gowns of the Solicitor-General and other leading members of the Bar, and of the young Alumni, who occupied the front seats. The Vice-Provost occupied a state chair on the right, a little in advance of his Excellency, and was supported by Professors Wall and Smith. On the extreme right of the reserved space was the Principal's chair; on the left, the Registrar's. A large portion of the area was reserved for the ladies. Over the Governor-General's chair was a shield bearing the Royal arms of England, and on his right and left, two others, with the arms of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Over Dr. Woolley's chair was a shield bearing the arms of his own college, University College, Oxford. Immediately opposite, over the Registrar's chair, was the pure white shield of Sydney University; no arms yet emblazoned thereupon, but bearing the motto, "I will achieve."

Sir Charles Nicholson then rose and delivered an eloquent address, wherein he characterised the University as an institution founded for the promotion of all the higher branches of learning—an institution whose comprehensive design and ample endowment must enlist in its favour the sympathies of every generous mind, and afford a promise that the advantages which it holds forth may continue to be dispensed to the future generations of this colony, to the remotest period. In the year 1850 (continued Sir Charles) the Legislative Council passed an act to incorporate and endow the University of Sydney. The preamble to the bill declared it expedient for the better advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of her Majesty's subjects resident in the colony of New South Wales, without any distinction whatever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education. To carry out those intentions, provision is made for the appointment of a Senate, consisting of fifteen fellows, to whom are confided the granting of degrees, honours, and rewards of merit, and the general regulation and management of the institution. If any further argument were required to illustrate the necessity of such a foundation as our University, it is afforded in the partial, if not complete, failure of every attempt hitherto made for the establishment of collegiate institutions throughout the Australian colonies

The learned Provost then glanced at the cause of this failure, which he referred partly to the limitation to some particular religious communion, whereas the University of Sydney has been placed upon a more comprehensive foundation. The second feature to which Sir Charles adverted to as characteristic of Sydney University is the high privilege accorded to it by the local Legislature, ratified and confirmed by a most marked expression of the Royal will, of granting degrees in the several faculties of arts, law, and medicine. A third auspicious attribute is its comprehensive design and character. Limited to no sect and confined to no class, its sphere of action is calculated to embrace men of every creed and of all ranks. Dispensing mere secular instruction, and leaving the mention of religious truth to the spiritual guardians of each denomination of religionists, the University presents the widest possible area for all who are willing to come within her precincts

Sir Charles then referred to the liberal provision made for the endowment of eighteen scholarships, of the annual value of £90 each, tenable for three years; these being open to the competition of the youth of the whole colony. Sir Charles then explained the steps taken for securing able and accomplished teachers, recommended by a committee of gentlemen in England, consisting of Sir John Herschel, Bart.; Professor Airy, Astronomer Royal; Professor Malden, of University College, London; and Henry Denison, Esq., formerly Fellow of All Souls, Oxford. Simultaneously with these steps were taken for obtaining books and apparatus from England, for the foundation of a library, and for the necessary illustration of the lectures in physical science. The philosophical apparatus, selected by Professor Smith, had already reached the colony; and our first consignment of books, of the value of £600, was daily expected. In conclusion, Sir Charles addressed himself to those for whose especial benefit the University had been established.

Loud applause followed; and, Sir Charles having resumed his seat, the Alumni were introduced by Professor Smith to the Vice-Provost and Senate, and took the prescribed oath.

The Principal, the Rev. John Woolley, D.C.L., then delivered the inauguration address (for which we regret we have not space). The number of matriculated students was twenty-three

BEAR HUNT IN THE PYRENEES.

RUMOURS having for some time reached Bagnères de Luchon, that several bears had been seen on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees, a grand bear hunt was organised on the 5th of November last. Among the persons who took part in this exciting and somewhat dangerous sport were many late deputies in the Chamber of Representatives, several members of the General Councils, and some English gentlemen. The party, who were suitably armed with fusils and hunting swords, and provided with dogs, succeeded in getting upon the track of the bears on the first day; but it was impossible to get within range of them. On the second day the bears were seen. M. Coulard fired at, and killed one, which proved to be a she-bear. The rest took flight. The news was soon conveyed to Luchon, and the next morning one superb animal was carried into the city, surrounded by the hunters, who, according to custom, fired off their guns in token of their success

Mr. Dudley Costello states that the valley of Lavedan, in which Argles is situated, is famous for the breed of Pyrenean dogs,

INAUGURATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

which are to be met with everywhere in the mountains, guarding the flocks and herds. Mr. D. Costello acquired a very fine specimen, only a fortnight old, which he took with him in a basket to London, and six months afterwards the largest kennel could scarcely contain it. These dogs are exceedingly strong, and are esteemed fierce; but their fierceness belongs rather to the wild life they lead, amidst bears and wolves, to which they prove formidable antagonists.

Mr. Paris, in his "Letters from the Pyrenees," says:—

Throughout the wild mountains of the Pyrenees the bear reigns supreme, although of late years it has become scarce, from the exterminating war that is waged against it. Whenever it is known that a bear is in the neighbourhood, the inhabitants assemble and hunt it to the death; and even amongst the most remote and almost inaccessible crags it often [illegible] who undertake regular campaigns against the race, for however strong and savage beast, it can run [illegible] as the guide asserts, and thus not to be encountered with impunity. For many are the narrow escapes and woful tragedies that the [illegible] can narrate, and I confess that the bold adventurer who has ordered [illegible] that a disadvantage where there was no [illegible] Mr. Paris from Luz, I [illegible] to nearly other [illegible] adventure that has [illegible] to [illegible] a Spanish muleteer [illegible] crossing the frontier by the Port de Venasque. Having [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was very pressed with a string of mules into Spain, he was [illegible] by a [illegible] guide and looking quickly round, he beheld a bear within a few yards, gnashing its teeth and preparing for an attack: not a moment was to be lost,—he had barely time to snatch a knife from his pocket and to give a desperate cry to his distant companions, before the savage beast was upon him, and he was folded in its embrace. The pain from this fearful hug was so overpowering that he immediately fainted; but, upon regaining his consciousness, he found the bear laying by his side in the last agonies of death: he had possessed sufficient presence of mind to stab the monster as it rushed to close quarters, and the knife had done its duty. Besides the bear, the wolf and izzard inhabit these mountains. The former is the *Lupus Lycaon*, the black wolf or *lobo* of Spain. It is stronger in the limbs and shoulders than the common species, and is generally found in rocky and elevated ranges. They are exceedingly shy and ferocious and formerly frequented in vast numbers the passes of the Pyrenees where they have been seen bounding from bush to bush by the side of a string of mules, watching an opportunity to select a victim

BEAR-HUNT IN THE PYRENEES.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM CALIFORNIA.

ALTHOUGH public attention has been of late directed to our golden possessions in Australia, it may be interesting to return to California, especially as we are enabled to present our readers with the accompanying Photographs of the Californian Diggings, from a work now preparing for publication by M. Saint-Amant, the distinguished chess-player, who has lately returned from a visit to Oregon and California, undertaken by order of the French Government. As M. Saint-Amant's mission was totally unconnected with any private speculation or personal interest, he judges with impartiality of what he sees; and his disinterestedness entitles his report to special attention.

California having been purchased from Mexico by the United States, the whole territory in which the mines lie, as well as all the other lands which were not private possessions held in virtue of old Mexican title-deeds, are represented by the Congress of the United States, which alone can dispose of them. It has not, up to the present time, conceded any of them, except a few indispensable portions to the state of California for public purposes. American citizens, known as *squatters*, have managed, through the generosity of their Government, to establish themselves on lands, which they may possibly be allowed to hold if really devoted to agricultural pursuits. As for the *placers*, the mineral localities, which were neither worked nor privately held under the Mexican domination, nothing has as yet been legally decided concerning them. They are in the meantime abandoned, without conditions, to the workers. Certain local arrangements and regulations are established, such as the edicts, which, by a payment of three dollars monthly, assimilate the foreign miner to the citizen of the state.

Usages, which may be called a popular code, at present regulate the affairs of the miners, and the division of the placers. It is, in fact, the miner who has constituted himself legislator. His elect, the Sheriff, is in each county, the executive agent; and in case of insufficiency of force, or of other need, immediate recourse is had to meetings, whose resolutions are supreme.

This sort of legislation has the merit of being in perfect harmony with the bold and democratic spirit of American genius, which wills that the land should belong to him who tills it.

The middle class of miners is the most numerous. Mining industry has rapidly progressed, by active and incessant experience, during four years Australia has the good fortune to profit by this progress, without having had to pass through the trials and mistakes which California, its elder sister, had to endure. It is evident that is carried on both more ch-

INDUSTRY BAR.

generally from half a dollar to a dollar a day per man. The same water often serves several times, and soon resumes its clearness when left to itself. For this kind of enterprise a large outlay is necessary, which passes into the hands of day labourers, diggers, and carpenters. The miner gets only the trouble of felling and cutting it. Only well-

SICARD, ON THE YUBA.

When the ground yields well, the expenses are trifling; though, in a country where labour is dear, economy is important. Take for example the placer of Sicard Bar, of which we give a View.

Although the river Yuba is always abundant in water, the miners on its borders, who wash in *longtoms* (lengthened rockers), the sands and quartzes of its steep margin, find it better to buy the water which is brought down from the neighbouring mountain, than to bring up themselves the river water to their diggings. For a long time this society of vigorous Americans have made fifteen or sixteen dollars a day. The greater part are now rich, and the society has been successively renewed. They employ numbers of negroes at four dollars a day (the average revenue of the miner is still valued between five and six dollars). The *claim* was a little below the tavern and store of Sicard, whose name it has retained. This old Provençal sailor lost an eye at the battle of Navarino; and he was one of the first to hasten from New Orleans and Valparaiso to California, where he made a rapid fortune upon the river Yuba. He did not, however, manage to keep it long, having gone into maritime speculations, through the pride of figuring as at once captain and owner of his ship. He was then only too glad to return to his former *El Dorado*, where, failing to enrich himself, he turned to agriculture, and established a farm in the neighbouring valley; where he was always ready, as well as Madame Sicard, to give work to his unfortunate fellow-countrymen.

The word *bar*, which signifies the tongue of land jutting into the abrupt course of the stream, is given to all the placers along the river, as the word *hill* is added to those on the mountains.

The town of Sicard contains about two hundred such houses. But this place must not be confounded with the gold placers. Its land contains indeed a little gold, but it has been well searched, and now supports the miner's houses, public establishments, such as hotels, playhouses, stores, cafés, bakeries, &c., which thus overlook all the placers of the district. The American population is mixed there with a full third of French. All sorts of people, indeed, are to be found now on this stony beach, where formerly nothing grew but the yeldra, a sort of nettle, the venomous sting of which is very dangerous. Above it rises a hill, beyond which one reaches the level of an enchanting country, and the ravines of which, though they have been often turned and returned, still pay, when there is enough and not too much water to work the ores.

This other point higher up on the same river, which has been *claimed* with almost unbroken continuity all along its two banks, up from Longbar to about twenty miles from where the Feathers river falls into the Yuba, is called Industry Bar.

Here are four partners, who, with a cart and mule, go down to the river to wash the produce of the researches they make at the top or on the side of the steep bank. They multiply the holes down to the solid rock, where the best gold beds are generally found. The country round about is mountainous, very woody, and quite picturesque. It is by means of a mixed system of "longtoms" and "rockers" that they do their washings. The "claim" had been already worked twice before falling into the hands of the three Canadians and the Irishman whom we found actively and successfully working there.

We must not quit the banks of the Yuba without carefully examining the preparatory works for laying its channel quite dry in the middle of summer, by drawing off its water, by means of a dam, into a lateral canal. Several companies, each working partner of which has ten feet of the bed of the river from one side to the other, have thus divided between them the channel of the Yuba, down which for ages it has rolled undisturbed its golden waters.

GOLD-WASHING ON THE YUBA.

ng to the nature of the placer and to the means and disposition of the diner. If he have little capital, he joins to his own gains the profits of ne labourer obliged to engage himself to him; and thus the chances are ore rapid. If he is reduced to reliance upon his individual exertions, s cannot make full use of favourable circumstances. There are few so rong-natured as as to be able to work in perpetual isolation. Associa- on supports, encourages, and facilitates the worker considerably; parti- larly in a place where selfishness operates in full force, and where man n neither ask nor expect anything of his fellow. The trials of the iner's life are severe, and his condition is one of the hardest— pecially if he have not the power completely to surmount the membrances of the affections he has left far off behind him. ir certain temperaments, the excitement of complete liberty and dependence recompenses its fatigues, privations, and dangers. The rst of all positions at the mines is to work for hire; the door of bright asions is then closed at once; and yet one who has no experience in work, and has nothing before him, must endure this means of ac- ring practical knowledge. With order and good conduct, he is soon ed from this apprenticeship, unless he be a man of colour, or a iness; but it is almost inevitable to the poor European freshly landed the gold coast, where the easiest and most productive positions are eady claimed.

Water being the principle and the means of the gold-working, the t and most lucrative positions are those which furnish to the miners means of washing their ores. On water everything depends; it is olutely necessary, in order to get at the gold; and art is brought in onstrain nature, either to lead a supply for the dry-diggings, or to rent its flowing continually in too great abundance in its natural annels. In California are daily practically illustrated the words of a brated engineer—"Rivers have been created to supply canals." By ns of pumps the water is raised out of the rivers; by canals it is led a distant mountain streams; and across valleys it is brought by ns of wooden aqueducts upon piles, and of large ditches cut in the ey ground of the hill sides. Frequently these canals cross and in- ect each other in all directions, presenting a formidable aggregation orks. The water is taken at the highest point, and in place of being to take its own course over cascades and down rapid falls, it is ed into an artificial channel down a gentle and well-managed fall, is made, along a course of often many miles, to irrigate the auriferous s, waiting the fecundating fluid at every step in its passage. Each r draws his supply of water either naturally, or by canvas pipes, pays the water company daily, in proportion to the volume drawn, to-do miners can undertake these heavy works; but, once completed, they yield enormous returns.

It should be added that the shareholders were neither in London nor Paris. They were the original workmen, and they continue to repair, keep up, and make good the rent of their canals, and to keep in person the keys of the reservoirs and sluices.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan 30.—Sexagesima Sunday. Martyrdom of King Charles I.
MONDAY, 31.—Hilary Term ends.
TUESDAY, Feb. 1. Pheasant and Partridge Shooting ends.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Purification. Candlemas-day.
THURSDAY, 3.—St. Blaise.
FRIDAY, 4 – Stoppage of United States Bank. 1840.
SATURDAY, 5.—The late Sir Robert Peel born, 1788.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 5.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
2 30	3 0	3 30	4 0	4 30	5 0	5 30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Several parties have applied to us to recommend them where to purchase lenses, cameras, mercury-boxes, &c. As any such recommendation of ours would necessarily have the appearance of partiality, we must decline replying. Any of the London firms, and many in the country, will supply daguerreotype and calotype apparatus, which may be depended on.

E. C., Chesshunt.—Mr. Fox Talbot's traveller's Camera appears far too complicated and cumbrous to answer the purposes for which it is intended. We are not aware that the Photographic Society intend to publish any journal at present; all important information communicated will be immediately published in our pages.

BEDLWYN.—Your coins are only worth the price of old silver.

F. P., Hoyes Hall.—Your medal is a politico-satirical medal of the time of George II: bearing on one side the effigy of John, second Duke of Argyll (died 1741), and on the other that of Sir Robert Walpole.

LEO.—Henry Duc de Bordeaux, known as the Count de Chambord, is the legitimate heir of the Bourbons. His Royal Highness is son and heir of the late Duc de Berri, son of Charles X., King of France.

A SUBSCRIBER FOR SOME YEARS.—The title conferred on General Gink o was the Earldom of Athlone. It became extinct in 1844, when William Gustard-Frederick De Reede de Ginkle, 16th and last Earl of Athlone, died at the Hague. His widow, Wendela-Eleanor, daughter of M. Borcel, survives, and is now Countess Dowager of Athlone. Lady Elizabeth, sister and heiress of George Godart Henry, 5th Earl, is married to the Hon Frederick William Child-Villiers. For details of the services of the famous General, and for his descendants, refer to "Archdale's Irish Peerage."

E. H. Y.—Johanna de Huntingfield, daughter and heir of Sser de Huntingfield, Dominus de Southstoke, married, first, Sir Baldwin Bakepuz, by whom she had a daughter, Ada; and, secondly, Sir William Howard, by whom she had a daughter, Alice, who married John Ham Howard, by whom she had a daughter, Alice, wife of William de Colevyle, Peche, and was mother of Johanna, wife of Sir Edward Hull, by whom she had a daughter, Johanna, married to Sir Richard Bros, of Clayton. See Hart Mss. 1.57.

SHADE OF PITT.—The Earl of Aberdeen will complete his 69th year on the 28th of January. He succeeded his grandfather, as 4th Earl, when a minor

B. H. R.—Arms of HAYWOOD: Arg. three torteaux, in bend, between two cotises gu., all within a bordure of the second. *Crest:* On the stump of a tree, a falcon rising, all ppr.

HERALDICUS may find it a difficult matter to obtain information regarding the family of Alan of Co. Down, who took refuge, after the Battle of the Boyne, in Lisgoe, near Belfast, Ireland. Dublin, or Belleek, Fermanagh. Rocke R.N., Esq., of Sedbury, near Chepstow, Gloucestershire, is the representative of Lachlan Rocke, near Chippenham, who is, we believe, a descendant of the family of the celebrated Alan.

J. B. J.—The crest of Lawrence is, a demi turbot arg., tail upwards."

AN INTERESTED SCRIBBLER.—The family of the Edmunds was seated at Worsborough, county Cork, in the time of King James I. They were by marriage of Dalt [illegible] near Rotherham. Thomas Edmonds, Esq., of Worsborough, was created by the Royal Act of Stafford and Radnor Worsborough, was created by the Royal Act of Stafford and Radnor with devotion to the Royal cause in the great civil War. He adduced male descendant, Francis Offley Edmunds, Esq., of Worsborough, died Esq., leaving his elder sister, Maria Elizabeth, wife of Henry Martin, Esq., his heir. The Arms of the Edmunds are: "Per chev embattled or and sa., three fleurs-de-lis counterchanged. *Crest:* An ancient ship or and sa., three fleurs-de-lis counterchanged. *Crest:* An ancient ship of three masts under sail upon the sea, all ppr. *Motto:* Voilà tunc vella." There were many families of Edmonds, bearing different arms, in Hants, Bucks, Sussex, Cambridgeshire, Devon, and Oxfordshire.

P. F. Y.—The *Arctic Illustrated News* may be had, by order, of any bookseller.

A SUBSCRIBER, Rochester.—The cost of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS from the commencement to the end of 1846, nine volumes, bound, is £9/5/.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Penrith.—A Crown-piece of William IV. can be obtained of Mr. Wellington, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

A NOVICE IN HELIOGRAPHY, Ashburton, Devon.—The best lenses for Photographic portraiture are manufactured by Ross, but they are not less expensive than those of Voigtlander. Indeed, it is not possible to render a first-class lens cheap, as the delicate labour bestowed on it is very great.

A. C.—Possibly the star N Y was Regulus; the constellation Andromeda was [illegible] the three stars in N W were [illegible] the constellation Aquila; and the other stars in N W were [illegible] Information being [illegible] we cannot be more explicit. If more information be required, we will endeavour to procure it.

LLANGOLLEN.—Mr. Parry, Bath-road-terrace, Lowestoft.

LLANGYNOG.—More than twelve counties have been within the last two years.

CAMBRENSIS, Newcastle.—It was the father of John Parry who arranged, or, as some say, composed the Welsh melody "Bendy Jones."

PORTLAND-PLACE.—The first opera of Ferdinand Piery was "La Locanda de Vagabondi," written at the age of sixteen; and his forty seventh and last, "Olinde et Sophronie," was not finished. He died May 3, 1839.

A CONSTANT READER and SUBSCRIBER.—A Memoir of Charles Edward [illegible] can be had of Cox and Wyman, Fetter-lane, price 5s.

IVANHOE AND ITEM.—"Arg. two chev. sa. on a chief of the second a lion passant of the first. *Crest:* A hand [illegible] out of a cloud, holding a sword, blade waved, ppr."

A SUBSCRIBER.—Henry II., previously to his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine, bore for arms, "Gu. two lions passant guardant or;" but, after the marriage, adopted a third lion for Aquitaine.

WHY "Napoleon" is called III., rather than third Sovereign of the Napoleonic name.—Napoleon I was the [illegible] name. Napoleon II. was [illegible] son. Napoleon III. was [illegible] the Republic, and Napoleon III. [illegible] the Empire, and is the 3rd Napoleon only four years after the establishment of Napoleon abdicated the throne of France, [illegible] proceeded to [illegible] and proclaiming his son Emperor [illegible] the title of Napoleon II."

GEORGE HOGARTH.—Dr. Hogarth, the composer, was born at Gamersheim, in the duchy of Deux-ponts, 1783. His father was a physician.

SUSANNA.—Alice Perrers, the [illegible] and consort was Mary of [illegible] Lancaster, by other wives.

JOHN III. of Portugal, the third, had to [illegible] daughter of the Emperor Charles, and the fourth, his niece Anne, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian II.

JAPHET.—The venerable Baron Humboldt is living at Berlin.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS VOLUMES, from the Commencement (May 14th, 1842) to December 31st, 1852 (comprising of TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES), may now be had through all Booksellers and News agents.—From the Office Volumes may be had through all Booksellers and News agents.—From the Office Set, bound in strong paper, for exportation, £14 10s.; bound in cloth, elegantly gilt, £15 15s. Any single Volume can be had separately. Price of Volume I., cloth, £1 1s.; in paper Covers, at 5s. Volume II., 21s.; III., 25s.; IV., 25s.; V., 21s.; or in Paper Covers, at 5s. each. Vol. VI., 21s.; or in Paper Covers, at 5s. each. Vol. VII., 21s.; or in Paper Covers, at 5s. each. Vol. VIII., 21s.; or in Paper Covers, at 5s. each. Vol. IX., 21s.; or in Paper Covers, at 5s. each. Vol. X., 21s.; or in Paper Covers, at 5s. each. Vol. XI., 21s.; or in Paper Covers, at 5s. each. Vol. XII., 21s.; or in Paper Covers, at 5s. each. Vol. XIII., 21s.; or in Paper Covers, at 5s. each. 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THE MADIAI AND THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—A great meeting was held at Exeter hall, on Tuesday, on the subject of the Madiai in Florence; the Lord Mayor in the chair. There were present the Earl of Cavan, Mr T. Chambers, M.P., Rev. Dr. Ranting, Sir H. Verney, the Rev. T. Bunney, Sir W. Verney, Rev. W. Ball (of New York), Dr. Cumming, Mr. J. Candler, &c. The following resolutions were passed:—

1. That it has been the desire and prayer of the Church of Christ in all ages, "That God's way may be known upon earth, his saving health among all nations;" but in the whole history of the world, from the time of the Bible to the present day, there never was a more remarkable example of a wide, the free, the triumphant, of the Bible as it is the preaching of the Gospel as the appointed means to rebuke the sin of which means is to undermine the supremacy of Christ's kingdom, and to deprive men of its highest privileges; that it, therefore, with mingled feelings of regret and indignation, that this meeting has learned that there are at this moment many Christians imprisoned in the dungeons of Tuscany under no other charge than that of reading and discussing the Holy Scriptures, "which are able to make them wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus."

2. That this meeting desires greatly to acknowledge the efforts which have been made by the hearts of Rulers and Lords, and Governments of the living witnesses for the truth of God, and, having now seen the fruitlessness of any appeal to the assembly or the justice of the Tuscan Government, it authorises a memorial to be signed by the chairman, and presented to her most gracious Majesty, praying that, if that Government should continue to disregard the intercessions of the Protestant states of Europe, her Majesty will be pleased to take into her consideration the propriety of discontinuing all diplomatic relations with a Court which could thus show itself indifferent alike to the dictates of humanity and the claims of international friendship and courtesy.

3. That regarding the late proceedings in Tuscany as indicative of the real character of Popery in its dominant condition, and as heralding a fuller degree of all those oppressions of Popery in its dominant condition, and as heralding a fuller degree of all those oppressions of which this meeting has long complained, by which the British people have been deluded for many years past—this meeting renews its protest against all additional encouragement of a system so adverse to the commands of God, and so injurious to the best interests of mankind. Especially it adopts petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the discontinuance of the endowment of Maynooth College, and for the withdrawal of some regulation which shall

[illegible] Kingdom.

The Rev Dr. Steane announced that the King of Prussia had applied to the Duke of Tuscany for clemency, but which had been refused. After thanks to the chairman the proceedings closed.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the society, held on Tuesday night (Dr. Gray, V.P., in the chair), the secretary read a letter from Mr. L. Fraser, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Whidah, addressed to Mr. Cuming. It contained some notice of the existence of a large quadrumanous animal in the interior, called by the natives Tarpar-po-har, which is supposed by them to be a chimpanzee, but which is described by Mr. Fraser to be most probably a Cynocephalus.

CITY RAILWAY TERMINUS.—On Wednesday the first general meeting of the shareholders of the City Railway terminus Company was held at the offices of the company, 65, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The room was crowded. Some details were entered into by Mr Charles Pearson (who announced his resignation of an honorary seat at the Board of Directors, in consequence of the Corporation not being the City Solicitor—demurring to his remaining there), to show that, when joined to the Dock Junction line, the northern suburbs, and the intended Bayswater and Paddington, the proposed line would pay first and second years, 4 per cent; third and fourth years, 5 per cent; and fifth and sixth years, 8 per cent. The directors going out by lot were re-elected; and on the votes of thanks to the chairman (Mr. Acton Ayrton) and Mr. C. Pearson, the meeting adjourned.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—At a meeting of the committee, recently held, the secretary, in his report, stated that—"In the course of the last [illegible] 16,326 indigent sick persons were admitted on the books for relief, at a cost of £2363 4s. 04d.; of these, 1582 were in-patients, and 14,594 were out-patients (many of whom were visited at their own homes, the greater part were restored to health). The cases of accidents and sudden injuries amounted to the very large number of 2428. The hospital has proved eminently useful, and as the scale of operations admits of extension, the governors propose to open four additional wards, and, as a mark of respect to the memory of the Great Duke, they propose to call one ward the 'Wellington Ward'—this definition of a work of mercy to his honour being a more satisfactory mode of recording admiration and gratitude than the erection of structures merely ornamental, or costly statuary, however splendid."

THE LECTURES TO WORKING MEN, which were so popular last year at the Museum of Practical Geology, are to be recommenced on the evening of Monday, the 7th of February. We are glad to learn that the system of lectures has been much extended, and that different courses are adopted. The first course of six lectures will be delivered by Professor Robert Hunt, the subject being "The Practical Applications of Physical Science." These will be followed by a second course of six, "On the Elements of Geology," by Professor Ramsay; and these, again, by six "On the Principles of Natural History," by Professor Edward Forbes. Classes, and these only, will be admitted to these lectures upon payment of a registration fee of sixpence for each course. We are pleased to see the Government employing their officers in the work of communicating truly practical instruction to those to whom it will be valuable, and by whom it will, without doubt, be valued.

SHIPWRIGHTS FOR AUSTRALIA.—The shipwrights in Woolwich and other dock-yards have received notice that after each other is engaging with their families, to Australia, as they have so little hope of their petition to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for an advance of wages, a place has been provided, and that of their present wages paid in private yards, being acceded to, and those who have a little household property are disposing of it to take their immediate departure for the cold fields of the Antipodes.

THE NEW MARKET AT BILINGSGATE.—Gas jets for illuminating the arcades in the new structure have been fitted to the cast iron pillars. They number eighty-four, two being affixed to each shaft. Besides these on the river side of the new dock, one can likewise be seen in the corner of brilliant light over the whole wharfage. The sub-market, for the sale of shell-fish is also brilliantly lighted with twenty-four gas jets. The whole of these lights are in addition to the arrangements provided for the commissioners of lights and paving, and are lighted during the winter months, or when the darkness of the weather may require it, which time the new premises (four o'clock in the morning), at which time the vast area presents a splendid appearance. The fountain in the centre of the [illegible]et has been put in full play, and, besides being ornamental, it is a great benefit in cleansing the surface. The exterior of the [illegible] street front is completed, and the interior is rapidly progressing. It is a very neat structure, consisting of an arcade for the sale of fish on the ground floor, with a suite of offices over. The space between the houses on the west side of the market and the arcades has been covered in with rough plate glass of extraordinary thickness, and on a laminated form. The houses on the west side of Darkhouse-lane have been purchased by Messrs Nicholson and Co., who intend to enlarge their wharf [illegible] on the site. The remaining houses in Darkhouse-lane, and those in the market, being the property of the City, will, when the leases fall in, be pulled down, and their site appropriated to the enlargement of the market.

TO NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have desired the proper authorities of the revenue to issue instructions to their officers to ensure all possible expedition and care being observed in the examination of the several packages of articles and other articles expected to arrive from the Continent, by way of [illegible] consignments, addressed to the New Crystal Palace Company or their agents in London.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—A gentleman well known in City circles, having been on a visit at the country seat of an eminent railway contractor, narrowly escaped destruction from the accidental discharge of a pistol. His attention was called to some novelty in the manufacture, and in pointing out the change, as he was unconscious of its being loaded, he pulled the trigger of one he held in his hand. The pistol went off, lodging the ball in the looking-glass, after having passed through the breast of his host's coat.

OMNIBUS STATISTICS.—There are daily plying through the streets of London 300 omnibuses, each carrying 500 passengers daily, or 3000 a week, which makes for the entire omnibuses 6.000.000 a week, or 300,000,000 passengers a year. Supposing each passenger paid a threepenny fare, the amount expended annually would be £3,000,000. An omnibus conchman driving an omnibus 60 miles a day, passing the same ground over and over again, would in the course of seven years perform a task extraordinary distance of 175,680 miles, or 821,640 miles in twenty-one years, which several coachmen have done without varying their route to any from Chelsea to the Bank. The manual labour employed comprises 1500 conductors—Conchmen at 30s per week; horse keepers, 2000; occasional drivers and hangers-on, 2000; total, 11,000. The value of the metropolitan omnibus establishment is estimated at £962,000, viz., horses worth £600,000; omnibuses, £300,000; harness, £6000; and stabling, £2000. The expenditure figures £787,600 for corn, £222,000 for straw, £100,000 for hay, and £78,000 for horse-shoeing; to which are to be added £140,000 for wear and tear, and £180,000 for harness, exclusive of stabling and its incidentals. The Government duty amounts to £38 5s.

POULTRY MANIA.—The unprecedented sum of £100 has just been paid by Mr. Chisholm, of Hollow-way, Holloway, for a pair of Cochin Chinese, to Mr. Fletcher, of Kensington, for his celebrated Cochin China cock. This fowl obtained the first prize and extra medal at the Birmingham poultry show in 1851; and is a dark mackerel and pullet, bred from him, took the prize at the great metropolitan show, and sold at the auction for £49 7s.

FIRES.—Several fires have occurred during the week, but, fortunately, not attended with any loss of life. The house of Mr. R. Tarlton, [illegible] Richmond-terrace, Commercial-road in the East, has been burnt, and the furniture much damaged.——The premises of Mr. Warren, linendraper, Leicester square, have been destroyed.——The Rose and Crown tavern, Lower Thames-street, has been slightly injured by fire.——Very considerable damage has been done to the premises of Wilson and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside, by a fire, through the escape of gas.——A house in Grange-road, Bermondsey, has also been injured.——An alarming fire has occurred, and much damaged Nos. 36 and 37, Sun street, Bishopsgate, tenanted by Mr. Ward and Mr. Shackell: the former was insured, the latter uninsured.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Ingersoll was the chief guest, last week, at a public dinner given in his honour by the merchants and traders of Birmingham. Mr. Muntz, M.P., presided; and around him were Lord Calthorpe, Mr Spooner, M.P., Mr. William Scholefield, M.P., and Mr Hooper, M.P. The theme of the evening was the brotherly relation between England and America. Received with unbounded applause, Mr. Ingersoll, in returning thanks for his health, viewed generally the position and prospects of both countries, as well as their identity of interest; and he expressed a hope that the cordial relationship now subsisting might long be perpetuated. A generous rivalry and a generous emulation would endure to the permanent prosperity of both countries. Of all the kindness that he had experienced in England, none had inspired him with such depth of feeling as that reception of him by Birmingham men a town so largely interested in American trade, and in the prosperity of the country he represented. All the speakers cordially concurred in the expression of a hope, which Mr. Ingersoll stated met with his full approbation, that England and America should unite to check the encroachments of despotism, and protect the liberties of nations.

THE REFORM MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—A meeting of Reformers is about to take place at Manchester. The cards are being issued, and the invitation is to a "social soiree at the Town-hall, Manchester, on Thursday evening, February 3, at six o'clock, to meet the Free-trade representatives of the boroughs and of the two divisions of the county of Lancaster." The invitations are to all the leading Reformers and Free-traders of the county, and it is probable that a company of [illegible] persons will assemble. The following gentlemen have already accepted invitations:—Thos. Bazley, Esq., M.P., William Brown, Esq., M.P., John Cheetham, Esq., M.P., Thomas Milner Gibson, Esq., M.P., John Bright, Esq., M.P., [illegible], M.P., [illegible], Esq., M.P., James Pilkington, Esq., M.P., W. J. [illegible], Esq., M.P., Joseph Crook, Esq., M.P., James Kershaw, Esq., M.P., J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P.; Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.; George Haddield, Esq., M.P. &c.

AURICULAR CONFESSION.—DEVON MEETING.—In consequence of the refusal of the High Sheriff of Devon to call a meeting upon the subject of auricular confession, as enforced by certain of the clergy of the diocese of Exeter, the requisitionists themselves called a county meeting, which took place at the Royal Subscription Rooms, Exeter, last week. The Earl of Morley and a large number of the landowners and magistracy attached their names to the requisition. The meeting was most numerously attended, the Earl of Devon in the chair. A resolution was adopted, setting forth that some of the clergy encouraged auricular confession of a Romanising character, and that legislative enactments on the subject had been already passed, and a memorial be presented to the Queen, praying for a Royal commission to examine into the matter; the memorial to be signed throughout the county, and to be presented by the Earl of Devon.

VILLAGES ITINERATING LIBRARY, IN YORKSHIRE.—An itinerating village library, on the plan recommended by the central committee of the Lyceum and Mechanics' Institutes, is now in operation, and consists of the following villages, under the name of the Castle Howard United Villages Itinerating Library, namely, Slingsby, Coneysthorpe, Bulmer, Welburn, and Coxwold, and Settington and Thornton, near Pickering, have expressed a wish to join the library. The library has been formed principally through the munificence of the Earl of Carlisle, and the zeal and energy of Mr. J. Fish, the railway missionary.

ENCROACHMENT OF THE SEA.—Experimental faggot groins have been made to the eastward of the sea-wall, at Dover. These are being placed down with a view to the retention of the shingle; and some hopes are entertained of their success, although practical men affirm that the proceedings will be of the slightest utility. The weather has been favourable for carrying on these works; but the late gales swept most the whole of the shingle out of this portion of the bay, which now presents a very miserable appearance.

MONUMENT TO "THE CORN-LAW RHYMER."—A monument in bronze, by Bureau, is about to be erected in Sheffield, to the memory of Ebenezer Elliott, the "Corn law Rhymer." The council of the Anti-Corn-law League have given a subscription of £20 towards the cost of the contemplated memorial. Mr. Bramley-Moore has given a second subscription of £5, and a like contribution has been received from Colonel Thompson.

SOUTHAMPTON EMIGRATION DEPOT.—The building for the reception of the Government emigrants, is in every way suitable for the object in view, viz., the comfort of the emigrant. Attached to the building are a dispensary, cooking offices, baths, washing houses, emigrating rooms, &c. The building is heated by steam, and lighted throughout with gas. The first of the vessels that will leave is the *Cressington Grange*, the *Calliope*, and another soon after. The cabins of these ships are roomy, and fitted up with every regard to convenience. There will be about 400 emigrants taken in each of the ships, and an experienced surgeon will be on board each vessel.

WALMER CASTLE AND THE CINQUE PORTS.—According to ancient usage, the appointment would have been conferred upon the Earl of Derby, the Premier, on the occasion of the office falling vacant, as in the case of the Earl of Liverpool and the late Duke of Wellington. The Marquis of Dalhousie, appointed to this office, has been for some time an arrangement made in 1847, on his taking the appointment of Governor General of India, which, in July next, he will have holden six years, and will be entitled to a pension. We believe that the noble Marquis expects to be two years longer in India.

HARWICH NEW DOCKS AND PIER.—The estimated cost of the construction of the proposed docks, pier, and other works, including the purchase of property, and all contingencies, is £400,000. It is proposed to construct these docks on a large tract of waste or mud lands, which are covered by the water at high tide, and are situate between Harwich and Bay Island.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN MAILS.—On Sunday morning the *Canada*, screw steam stone, sailed from the Mersey, with the usual mails, thirty four passengers, and a large and valuable cargo on board. She attempted to sail on Saturday; but, owing to the tide having ebbed too far, and a N.N.W. gale creating a heavy sea on the bar, the pilot considered it would be dangerous to attempt to cross it, and brought her back to her moorings.

A BOA-CONSTRICTOR AND ITS YOUNG ONES.—There arrived at Liverpool, this week, in the *Arrow*, Captain Wyatt, from Para, a huge serpent of the boa genus, respecting which we have received some particulars. The reptile is 16 feet in length, and was caught on the banks of the "mighty Amazon." Before it came into the possession of Captain Wyatt, it had satisfied its appetite by swallowing a full-grown goat. On the day the vessel left Para, the captain and crew were surprised to find that the serpent had given birth to 36 young ones. The "snakelets" were about 10 feet each in length. In six days after the birth, the mother devoured 29 pigeons, being the first food she had tasted for about three months. Captain Wyatt has disposed of the boa-constrictor and its progeny to Mr. Edmonds, the proprietor of a travelling menagerie, at present exhibiting in Manchester. The mother and three of the young ones have been conveyed to that town, but 33 of the snakelets have yet to be delivered to purchasers. The fate of this snake is not venomous, so that the young ones may easily be handled.

FEARFUL EPIDEMIC AT CROYDON.—The town and neighbourhood of Croydon are in a state of consternation, on account of the breaking out of a fever of a very fatal character. It appears that a board of health has been established at Croydon, and a complete system of drainage has been carried out, and in the necessary works for that purpose a great deal of ground has been disturbed, particularly in the High-street; whether from the miasma created by the disturbance of the old drains, or from any other cause, it would seem that a great many of the tradesmen and other persons residing in the High-street were attacked with a fever of a very serious character, and in very many instances ending fatally; it being a remarkable circumstance that those persons who have apparently the most healthy were the first to succumb to the disease. Dr. Southwood Smith and Dr. Sumner and were sent to report upon the cause and nature of the epidemic. Dr. Sumner, having taken down reports made by those gentlemen upon the subject:—"We have ascertained that a similar disease has prevailed at Oxted, a few miles from Croydon, before any disease of a fatal and was observed at Croydon, and we have to add that, from communication received by the General Board of Health, it appears that for many weeks past a similar epidemic has prevailed in various villages and towns both in England and Wales. We apprehend the cause of the disease is to be found at Croydon, as elsewhere, in the peculiarity of the present season; the combination of excessive moisture and heat appearing to have favoured, as was anticipated, the generation and spread of a low form of fever.

THE PINT BOTTLE QUESTION.—On Tuesday, at the Sunbury Sessions, John Wayte, of the Angel and Crown Hotel, Staines, was summoned before the bench to answer an information laid against him by Mr James Gregg, inspector of weights and measures for the Brentford division, for having sold a certain quantity of beer, as and for one quart and one pint, and in the sale thereof did use certain vessels or measures other than those authorised by law, the quart being deficient 12 ounces 14 drachms, and the pint 6 ounces 7 drachms deficient. The case excited considerable interest, in consequence of the prominent way in which the question had been recently brought before the public. The magistrates retired for a short time to consult, and returned into court, when the chairman said they having carefully considered the arguments that had been used on both sides, the Court was unanimously of opinion that the information had been sustained, and convicted Mr Wayte in the penalty of 40s. and costs. The fine was immediately paid.

FATAL COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.—A fearful collision has taken place in the Channel, which terminated in the loss of the *Herald*, laden with a valuable freight from Madras, and, melancholy to add, the whole of her crew (with the exception of one man) and two passengers, invalided soldiers. It occurred during a heavy gale of wind somewhere between the Lizard and the Eddystone lighthouse. The *Herald* was the property of Messrs. Lidgett, Billiter street, London, was 400 tons register, was commanded by Mr. Verne, and manned by a crew of seventeen hands. The vessel with which the *Herald* came in collision was a schooner, which was supposed to have received the greatest amount of injury. Her weather, however, came on soon after the vessels got clear, and it was discovered that the *Herald* was in a sinking state. Its attempts to launch the boats several had their fires, and, as previously, only two of the crew survived, who were clinging to spars. Of these, but one, named John Gardner, was saved, who was picked up by the Danish barque *Fortress*. It is thought that part of one of the schooner's spars must have entered her side, and, breaking off, filled up the cavity, and the weather setting in more severe, the timber which occupied the hole was washed out, and so allowed the sea to make a clean sweep into her. The statement of those on board the schooner differs from that of the survivor of the *Herald*. They state that the barque ran into them, and that, dismasted as they were, they could have saved the whole of her crew, but that she bore away. They were knocking about for some time, when they were observed by the *Robert John*, pilot-boat, which contrived to take them into Fowey, on the island being lost. The *Herald* had a valuable cargo, but she is understood to have been well insured.

THE NEW BRITISH COLONY OF BAY ISLANDS.

A PROCLAMATION was issued by the British authorities at the Belize, July 17, 1852, announcing that her Most Gracious Majesty had been pleased to constitute and make the islands of Roatan, Bonacca, Utilla, Barbara, Helena, and Morat to be a colony, to be known and designated as the colony of the Bay Islands. The proclamation was signed by her Majesty's superintendent, Augustus Frederic Gore, Colonial Secretary.

This proclamation is regarded by certain parties in the United States as an infraction of the treaty of Washington, of July 1, 1850, which provides that neither party shall occupy, or [illegible], or colonise, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Musquito coast, or any part of Central America. By the 4th instant, in the Senate, Mr. Cass said he would not have voted for that treaty if he had supposed it recognised the British claims to territory in Honduras. It was, however, distinctly stated by Sir H. L. Bulwer, when the ratifications were exchanged, that "her Majesty would understand the engagements of that convention to apply to her Majesty's settlements at Honduras, or to *its dependencies*."

The British title to Central America was recognised by President Polk in appointing a Consul to Belize, in British Honduras, March 80, 1847. The Consul was recalled by President Taylor's Administration on March 1, 1850, to avoid any charge of having recognised English authority in Honduras.

Thus the United States guards itself against the recognition of the new colony of the Bay of Islands, and questions indeed the territorial rights of Great Britain to any portion of Honduras.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following sketch of his recent visit to the Bay Islands, and the proclamation of the British authorities, with the Illustrations engraved upon the next page.

In the south-eastern corner of the Bay of Honduras, nearly opposite to the now fast-decaying city of Truxillo, several small islands are situated, of rare beauty and picturesque appearance. Five are close to the north and eastward, are the Grand Caymans, once a flourishing dependency of Jamaica, but in modern days gradually dwindling away. The soil has become exhausted from constant cultivation; and, although wood and water is still to be found in the inland islands, the people are rapidly migrating, seeking other more productive lands, wherein to form new habitations. Of the places sought by these wanderers, the Bay Islands are the most accessible, offering a genial climate and fertile soil. Divided into several lakes, they run from east to west. The principal of them are called Utilla, Roatan, Barbarets, Bonacca, and Morat; Roatan claims to be the largest of these. It is about fifteen miles long, and about it is in that island. Many of the Caymans people have fixed their new homes. The elevation of the hills is not great, 1,200 feet being the mean element of the highest; but yet the scenery of both Bonacca and Roatan is bold and romantic, enhanced also a little by the lofty range of the mountains on the main, distant some fifty miles; there the towering peak of Congretery pierces the clouds—of old a volcano, but now its fires have been extinct for more than seventy years. At the foot of this range lies Truxillo.

Towards the end of July, 1852, finding myself in that town, I resolved to sail across to the Bay Islands, and judge for myself whether the accounts given by the Spaniards of their fertility and beauty were correct. A few hours' run brought us to the narrow entrance of Conchon harbour; but on rounding the Raye, at its mouth, we were surprised to see the taunt spars and low hull of a man-of-war, from which presently arose a chorus of voices. The sun had not long set, and by the reflected light from the cloud, our eager eyes could descry officers in the waist, and men crowding in the forecastle. On landing, in the morning, we were informed that these islands had lately been recognised by the British Government as a colony, and that H.M. brig *Pearl* had come from the new Governor and his suite to proclaim and set going this infant settlement.

The trade of these islands consists in supplying the New Orleans market with fruit; for which purpose large plantations have been opened of plantains, yams, pine-apples, and bananas. Many schooners are employed in this traffic, they run from the Mississippi to the Belize with cargoes of flour and salt pork; thence in ballast beating out to the Bay, where they quickly load with fruit, and return with a flowing sheet to their go-a head city. The opening of the railway from New Orleans to New York will, no doubt, increase the demand for the produce of the islands.

A general meeting of the inhabitants was called for the morrow, and preparations were being made for erecting a flag-staff, and putting the Court house in order for the coming ceremonies. I was much struck in my perambulations in the village with the numbers of young soldiers running about the houses, which are remarkably clean and comfortable. The people said their plantations were mostly to windward on the sea coast; and, accordingly, I set off to visit some of the nearest in "Cocoa nut Grove." On coming there I was astonished at the quantity of land in cultivation, and the luxuriant growth of plantains and bananas.

A narrow strip of cocoa-nuts runs along the shore opposite the dwellings of the settlers; these trees seem quite self-sown, and are too close together to allow of their yielding a full crop, or, indeed, ever attaining any degree of perfection. Limes, orange trees, guavas, had been planted, and several specimens of the cotton plant gave promise of its successful, if cultivated. There may be 300 people living on this portion of the settlement; most of them have abundance of poultry, and I was glad to see that they keep their pigs unmured in styes, instead of running wild, as in many other of the West India islands.

It was dark when I returned to my schooner, and yet I found all hands busily engaged in loading her with the produce of the land Great exception is necessary, as every hour of delay causes considerable detriment to the fruit, and consequent loss to the shipper; luckily however, the winds which prevail are, for nine months in the year, favourable for making a run to New Orleans.

It was late ere I retired to rest, as the fresh breeze and bright moonlight, not to mention the fragrant smoke of my havannah, beguiled the time insensibly away. On awaking in the morning, the sun had long risen, cloudless in a golden atmosphere of its own, looking as only tropical suns can look.

The *Persian*, a Symonite brig, was already dressed in her gay colours, and the harbour was dotted with small craft full of people, coming in from to windward, to be present at the recognition of their British relationship. About twelve o'clock I proceeded to the Court-house, which stands on a little eminence close to the beach, and commands a tolerable view of the whole bay. At the foot of the ascent a party of boy jackets was formed, vainly endeavouring to look stiff and soldier like, opposite the Court-house door was posted the guard of honour of Royal Marines. Several hundred people were here assembled, and many still were coming in from their plantations.

The islanders had not long to wait, for soon three of the *Persian*'s boats containing the Governor and his suite, touched the shore, and having landed, the party proceeded to the Court-house, where the Royal Commission creating the colony was read, under a Royal salute, and the union-jack hoisted amidst loud and continued cheering. Great satisfaction was expressed by all the men at the constitution of the colony. Many said, that, now property was secure, the place would go ahead; and the heartiest cheers that were given were on the reading of Mr. Wodehouse's commission as the first Lieut Governor.

I understand that it was mainly owing to a report sent home by this gentleman, that the British Government consented to erect the bay

NEW BRITISH COLONY OF BAY ISLANDS.

PROCLAMATION OF THE COLONY OF BAY ISLANDS

Islands into a colony. I was told that the Government is to be carried on by a House of Assembly, who may pass laws, subject to the approval of the Governor. This House is to consist of twelve members, to be elected by a majority of the votes of the adult male inhabitants of the colony. A magistrate is to be the only executive resident authority for the present.

Great liberality has been shown by the British Government in granting this constitution; and, from the short time I had to judge in, it appeared to me that the colonists of the Bay Islands have it in their own power to become a most prosperous and thriving community.

While still busy talking with some of the inhabitants on the subject of their new position, I perceived the dark face and lean form of my skipper hovering about in the crowd, evidently in chase of me. I guessed immediately that the voracious maw of our little schooner had at last been satisfied with the good things of Ruston; and so, surrendering myself to his guidance, soon found myself again at sea, and, with studding-sails alow and aloft, cracking on for the broad mouths of the deep Mississippi.

HARBOUR OF BAY ISLANDS, AND THE SPANISH MAIN.

SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "ST. CUPID; OR, DOROTHY'S FORTUNE," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

The new play, selected by her Majesty for Court approbation previously to its public performance, was on Saturday, in accordance with previous announcement, produced on this stage. The plot—"if plot that may be called which plot is none" is connected with the risings in 1731 in favour of the Pretender; and relates to the peril of a concealed adherent, cousin and would-be lover of one *Dorothy Budd* (Mrs. Charles Kean), the daughter of *Dr. Budd*, a schoolmaster (Mr. Harley). The play opens with a consultation between a gouty *Mr. Under-Secretary Zero* (Mr. James Vining) and his nephew, *Sir Valentine May* (Mr. Walter Lacy), respecting the contents of certain letters brought in from the post-office, to be

AUSTRALIAN GOLD CONVEYED FROM THE EAST INDIA DOCKS TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

officially examined for the detection of possible treason. The shrewd interpretation put upon the simple phrases of mere business or friendly correspondence by the Fouché-like Secretary constitute the wit of the dialogue, which here sparkles with the genuine Jerrold vivacity. Among the intercepted letters is one from *Dorothy Budd* to *Belinda Icebrook*, quaintly beginning, "This greeting, in the name of St. Cupid;" and then proceeding how her fortune had been told by an old gipsy, who, for sixpence and a battered thimble, had predicted that she should be married to a Duke, and live till forscore, with other matters equally pleasant. *Old Zero* finds this singular billet full of treason—translates St. Cupid into St. George, Duke into King, and all into politics. *Valentine* feels interested in the writer, and in the address, "Belinda Lilac, Lansingburgh;" in short, "I determined to visit the lady *incog.* The next scene, accordingly, introduces us to the schoolmaster's villa residence. *Dr. Budd* we find in great perplexity, because his attendant, offering gifts to the fair, has ushered himself. The poor girl has already begun to love the accomplished tutor, and is as anxious for his safety as *Valentine* is for *Bellefleur's*. An interview between them only serves to perplex matters, as they mistake each other's hints and suggestions; and *Valentine*, thus misled, in endeavouring to serve *Bellefleur*, incurs his resentment, to whom he has to give rather an unpleasant lesson in broad-sword exercise. We must now haste to the *denouement*. *Zero*, not less active than his nephew, has planted his spy, *Chester* (Mr. Ryder), at "The Lilacs," who knows *Bellefleur* well; but, ignorant of *Sir Valentine's* person, suspects in the supposed usher a Jacobite also. The Secretary himself shortly after appears on the scene, and at the solution of an attempted treason *Dorothy* and his nephew, in whines the former accuses the latter of having spoofed with her feelings and being a spy. The replies of the young man to her reproaches are interpreted by the uncle into admit acting on his nephew's part to conceal his complicity with the police movements, which he supposes him to be voluntarily assisting. An explanation with his uncle soon satisfies *Sir Valentine* of the state of things, and, through the agency of *Queen Bee*, he proceeds to secure the escape of *Bellefleur*. All this while, *Dorothy* thinks that it is himself who is in danger, and shows such unmistakeable signs of terror and affection that the *denouement*, having accomplished that his uncle's search has been entirely baffled, no longer hesitates to offer her his hand and title. Thus, *Dorothy's* fortune is made, though not a Duchess, she is a lady; and so far the equivocating stars are proved not entirely fatal, and, in the end, may even be proved to be entirely true. There is considerable obscurity and intricacy in the arrangements of the last act, which prevent an intelligible account of its incidents, without the sacrifice of too much space; and enough has been stated to indicate the outline of the story. More need not be given, as the merit of the drama lies not in its narrative, but in its dialogue, which it contains some of the best ever written by Mr Jerrold. Though witty, it is not overlaid with wit. The characters here are well sketched; and, it may be added, singularly well acted. Mr. Wallmaster, by Mr. Harley, was a "realised ideal; and his daughter by Mrs C Kean, one of the most charming and truth-like assumptions within our stage remembrance. Mr. Wright, in the *Spid*, was at once chaste and eccentric. Mr. W. Lacy was admirable in the gentleman of fashion; still better in his disguise: and, as a lover, warmed up to a sense of his situation, with true artistic skill. Mrs. Lacy, also, in an ignorant maid-servant, acted with exquisite *naïveté*.

With such advantages, the play could not be otherwise than successful. Nevertheless, the author has not been just to his reputation. Vain of his own blunt dialogue, he has disregarded the interest of his story, and the structural arrangement of his incidents; the result is, that the work is unequal; and, as a whole, the drama must be regarded by impartial criticism as a well-meant effort rendered abortive by an exclusive attention on the part of the author to one special excellence, in an art which requires even more peremptorily a laborious appreciation of others, which he has utterly neglected.

GREAT DELIVERY OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

IN our Journal of last week we illustrated the recent landing of a cargo of gold from the *Australian*, in the East India Docks. We now engrave the precious freight upon the road from the Docks to the Bank of England.

The boxes of gold were closely packed in strong vans, belonging to the Hon. East India Company, drawn by four stout horses each. Policemen on foot walked by the side of the horses, and mounted policemen rode beside each waggon. The scene shown in our View is part of the Commercial road, with the steeple of Limehouse Church towering above the houses. Near this spot a wheel of one of the waggons broke down, and the cavalcade was therefore brought to a halt, till the accident was repaired. Crowds of people collected, but the admirable arrangements of the police prevented any interruption to the transit of the enormous treasure to the Bank, further than was caused by the unforeseen accident to the waggon.

MUSIC.

THE MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

The 119th anniversary festival of this ancient musical society was celebrated with all due honour on the 20th inst., in Freemasons' Hall; the genial art veteran General Lord Saltoun occupying the presidential chair, with his usual spirit and urbanity. Ladies graced the gallery with their welcome presence, and the gathering of amateurs and professors was numerous, upwards of a hundred voices (including those of nineteen boys) being collected in the choir—after the banquet, the grace, "Non Nobis" being most impressively rendered. The toasts and oratory at this festival are confined within reasonable limits—amongst the inspiriting expressions were the health of the chairman, proposed by Major Oliphant, responded to by the company with musical cheers; and the health of the resident (Sir Cusack Roney) and the officers of the society—the parochial treasurer, Mr. Bauner, the indefatigable secretary, Mr. Oliphant; the zealous conductor, Mr. King; and the tasteful wine stewards, Messrs Bishop and Bingham. Mr. Oliphant made, as usual, a quiet speech—his "descant on a plane song" (to cite his own words) being much relished. Amongst the amateurs and artists present were—Messrs Bishop, Bingham, G. Benson, Rev. Mr. Cox, Fitzheraert, Salomons, Stuart, Bayley, H. Leslie, Evans, Campbell, F. Dawson, Robertson, Wass, Hatton, Grunebaum, Lyon, Ellis, Benham, Potter, Turle, Walsh, Leffler, Hatton, Goss, Forbes, Spencer, Ford, Howe, Coward, Barnby, Gypson, &c. The first part of the programme was of more than usual interest, as it was confined to six madrigals, recently discovered, or supposed to be lost, and which are supposed to have been written about the year 1616. Two of these compositions are ascribed to John Hilton, and another to W. Byrd, but some additional explanation as to the rare set of books from which they have been extracted, would be interesting. The one entitled "Out, alas!" contains some clever points. In the second part there were Palestrina's noble motet, "We have heard" (1650), A. Wilson's "My Lady, what I behold" (1585), Luca Marenzio's "So saith my fair" (1570), M. Cavendish's "Come, gentle swains" (1600), T. Weelkes' "Hark, all ye lovely saints" (1600), Quintana's "As sound of her sweet voice" (1570), and Sanders' "Waits"—the customary finale to these delightful meetings of a society which has been the means of rescuing from obscurity, and of perpetuating, so many fine words of the old masters.

THE HARMONIC UNION.

The second subscription concert at Exeter-hall on the 20th would have been unexceptionable as to selection, if the programme had been confined to Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night." The whole care and attention of the managers ought to have been directed to a perfect rendering of these two works, instead of distracting the ear with a miscellaneous selection, the compilation of which was more an appeal to the taste of the frequenters of commonplace concerts, than an invocation of the highest considerations of art. The directors of the Harmonic Union should be impressed with the fact that there is a musical public ready to pay the principle laid down in their prospectus, but it is quality that must be sought for, and not quantity; excellence of execution in the *ensemble*, and not individual displays of soloists. Thus Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett's Pianoforte Concerto in F is far removed from that of the first and second-class pianists now in the metropolis; but the audience seemed thoroughly disposed to do the honourable to the American artiste, and his performance was cordially greeted; if he had been an Englishman his performance would scarcely have caused a hand. Herr Nabich's trombone exhibition was certainly wonderful in its way; but what has such a sensitive skill on such a blatant instrument to do with the high purpose promulgated by the Harmonic Union. Madame Florentini had been announced for "Frei schutz" scena, which she sings so finely in Italian; but, being hoarse, Mr. Benedict, the conductor, claimed the indulgence of the audience, and she substituted her piquant Spanish song, in which she was enthusiastically encored, after she had sung like a true *artiste*, with Mr Benson, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Weiss did good service in the works of Beethoven and Mendelssohn; and the chorus were getting into order, thanks to the intelligent training of the clever musical director. Mr. Henry Leslie's very fine overture, "The Templar," descriptive of the trial by battle scene, in which Ivanhoe defends the right of Rebecca against Brian de Bois Guilbert, was executed with much vigour and precision, and was loudly applauded. The overture we had occasion to eulogise when it was played by the Amateur Musical Society, and at the concert of the Society of Female Musicians, under Sterndale Bennett's direction.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The magnificent performance of Mendelssohn's glorious oratorio, "Elijah," at Exeter hall, on the 21st inst., under the able direction of Costa, was rendered remarkable by the fact, that the principal vocalists were all English. It is now quite evident there is ample ability enough in this country to sustain both opera and oratorio, if only a fair chance be given to our singers. Of Miss Dolby and Mr. Lockey it is quite unnecessary to write, as their beautiful delivery of the contralto and tenor parts is so well known and appreciated; but the first appearances of Madame Florentini, Miss Deaken, Miss Huddart, and Mr. Weiss, call for especial notice and eulogy. Madame Florentini's interpretation of the soprano part was noticed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS when she sang it at Covent Garden; on this occasion, although she was suffering from severe hoarseness, which caused her to fail in the high notes of the grand air opening the second part, we have no hesitation in recording our opinion that no singer who has yet essayed this most arduous music has approached Madame Florentini in the true conception of the composer's intentions. This may be particularly observed in the scene of the Widow and the Prophet and in the air, "Hear ye Israel," before alluded to. Madame Florentini unites with a style full of the different attributes of the passionate and imploring woman, and of the lofty and devotional angel. Her unrivalled organ tells also exquisitely in the duet quartet, "For he shall give;" in the recitative of the miracle of the rain, in the quartet "Holy, holy," and in the trio, "Lift thine eyes." When Madame Florentini has conquered the nervousness incidental to such an essay, the most trying in the entire range of oratorios, she will be second to none as a singer of the sacred school. What she has to acquire is more distinctness in her enunciation and the decision of style, which time and confidence alone can give. Miss Deaken is a pupil of Mrs. Alfred Shaw, and is very painstaking. Miss Huddart, in some respects, reminds the hearer of the once celebrated Miss Hawes. She was brought up to the stage, and like her aunt, Mrs. Warner, has played both *Lesly Macbeth* and *Lady Teazle*. She has a good deal of stage knack and ought to study assiduously as she has natural capabilities of the most promising order. In the great air of deprecation of the Queen, "Have ye not heard?" the will of the singer and her intentions were good, but she lacked the skill and experience to carry out the conception. Her voice, in the lower range of the contralto register, is rich and powerful; and there is, therefore, a career before her, with such gifts from nature. Mr. Weiss achieved the most decided success he has met with since his entrance into public life. His delivery of the music of the Prophet he wanting in grandeur and inspiration, it is, at all events, free from the coarseness and boisterousness of Formès. Weiss is infinitely more correct in the text; in the airs exacting devotional feeling he was very successful, particularly in the "It is enough, O Lord!" He has a clear bold voice, which, should he feel disposed to quit the Arab life of the English operatic basso, and to confine his exertions to the grandest of all schools, that of oratorio. There would be so many points of excellence to indicate in the choral and orchestral execution, that a general term of praise can only be here awarded. Every year Costa appears to gain greater influence over his finely disciplined forces. "Elijah" was repeated on Tuesday night (Friday) will be announced; and, it is to be hoped, will be heard again and again this season.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

It may be as well announced to some of our musical correspondents that, owing to the early hour to which the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is compelled to go to press, to meet its world-wide circulation, our weekly record of "things musical" can only extend from Thursday to Thursday; and, if some impatient amateurs are disappointed in not finding the proceedings of the week in our Saturday's impression, they must bear in mind that in many interesting and important communications of the march of music on the Continent, we are in advance of our contemporaries.—Under the sanction of the committee of management of the Royal Academy of Music, a directory, register, and almanack has been published by Rudall and Co., which will be found very useful as well as entertaining. An interesting account, albeit brief, is given of the London and provincial musical societies, besides a formidable list of the music published in 1852. The directory supplies a want long felt, it not only includes professors of every class, but also music-sellers and musical instrument-makers.—The sudden death of Harper, at Mr. Surman's house, in Exeter-street, opposite the Hall, was announced in our last week's impression. He was born in Worcester in 1786, and studied in London under Eley. He was in the East India Volunteer band, with Nicholson, the flautist; and it was Mr G. Smart who first discovered Harper's ability, and gave him an engagement at the Drury-lane oratorios. Harper was first trumpet at Her Majesty's Theatre, the Royal Italian Opera, the Ancient and Philharmonic Concerts, the Sacred Harmonic Society, and all the great provincial festivals, for upwards of forty years. His obligato in "See the Brgt Seraphim" has been heard, with all the great singers, native and foreign, in every part of Great Britain. He was most punctual in the performance of his duties, was an active member of the Royal Society of Musicians, and was a zealous supporter of the rights of his professional brethren. He has left two sons. Thomas Harper, who excels even his father as a trumpet-player, and Charles Harper, the first horn performer at the Royal Italian Opera. The band at Exeter-hall, on the 26th, played the "Dead March in Saul" as a tribute of respect.—Next week there will be some attractive concerts that of the famed pianiste, Mdme. Pleyel, at the Hanover-square Rooms; the first of sterndale Bennett's pianoforte performances, and the first of Mr. Ella's Musical Winter Evenings.—Mr. Allcroft presented his annual festival concert at Exeter-hall, which was crowded to excess, on Monday night. The instrumentalists were Mdlle. Conlon (piano), Salmon (violin), Case (concertina), Richardson (flute), and Hardy (horn); the vocalists were Madame Fiorentini, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss J. Harland, Miss E. Armand, the Misses Malcolm Alpine, Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam, Miss R. Isaacs, Miss Alleyne, Miss A. Walker, Mdlle. Marie Doria (the Hungarian mezzo-soprano), Miss Messent, Madame and Signor F. Lablache, Messrs Sims Reeves, Brandt, G. Tedder, Manley, Corri, Lodder, &c. The programme included upwards of forty pieces. Messrs F. Mori and Kuchler were the conductors. The evening concert took place at the Beaumont Institution on Tuesday, at which Mad. Fiorentini, the Misses Dolby and Messent, Messrs. Drayton, A. Davis, and J. Howe, were the vocalists; Mr. H. Wells, flautist; and Mr R. A. Brown, organist and conductor.—A concert was given at the Whittington Club, on Thursday, under the direction of Mr. G. A. Cooper, Herr Anschutz being the conductor. The overture to Weber's "Der Freyschütz" was performed: the vocalists were Mdme. Zimmerman, the Misses Broughaun, Mrs. G. A. Cooper, Herren de Becker and Youghmans, with Herr Leunter, the violoncello.—Mr. Hullah's concert of Handel's "Solomon" will be performed by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under Mr. Surman's direction, at Exeter hall.—Mr. Deudo has commenced his annual series of six quartet concerts at Crosby-hall, assisted by Mr. A. Mellon, Mr. Hill, Mr. Clementi, Mr. W. H. Reed, Mr Lucas, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, and Miss Dolby; a new quartet in C, by G. F. Graham, two violins, two violas, two violoncellos, was executed at the first concert; it made but little impression.—Signor Salabert gave an evening concert, at the Mortimer-street Rooms, last Tuesday.—The Hamburg papers are highly praising the singing of Herr Reichardt, the tenor, who visited London last season.—Mozart's "Don Giovanni" (sustained by Mdlle. Gruvelli, Mdlle. Bertrand, Mdlle. Vera, Signor Bosio, Signor Steudi, and Signor Calzolari), has been played at the Italian Opera in Paris, but with small success.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the brother of Prince Albert has just finished another opera, entitled "Casilda," the poem by Herr Elvholz, which is to be produced at Coburg and Gotha.—The Prince Gustavus of Sweden, who died lately at Stockholm, composed a funeral march, which he dedicated to himself.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY.—The Geographical Society of St. Petersburgh is about to despatch expeditions to make scientific researches in Eastern Siberia and Kamschatka, in the Caspian Sea and the neighborhood, and in different parts of the interior of Europe, Russian and Asiatic provinces of Russia. The expedition to Siberia excites the [illegible] expected that it will make some important [illegible] astronomy, botany, and geology. Twelve learned men are to accompany it for the express purpose of taking astronomical, magnetic, and meteorologic observations.

MEDICAL PRIZE.—At a recent sitting of the Academy of Medicine in Paris, M. Orfila announced that he had made a gift to the Academy of 28,000 francs, to found a prize of 2000 francs every two years, to commence in 1855. This prize is to be awarded alternately for a question of toxicology and for one of medical jurisprudence. The first question the prize is not to exceed the sum is to be 4000 francs the next time; and, if one more than [illegible] 6000 francs the third time. If the sum should remain on hand, it is to be paid over to the funds of the Association des médecins de la Seine, founded by M. Orfila.

DISCOVERY OF A BURIED CITY.—A buried city has been discovered in Egypt, named Abousir, about two hours' journey from Cairo, near the first cataract. An Arab having observed what appeared to be the head of a sphynx above the ground, drew the attention of a French gentleman to the circumstance, who commenced excavating, and laid open a long buried street, which contained thirty-eight granite sarcophagi, each of which weighed about sixty-eight tons, and which formerly held, evidently, the ashes of sacred animals. The French gentleman has got a grant of the spot from the Egyptian Pacha, and has exhumed great quantities of curiosities. The street, when lit up at night, forms a marvellous sight. It is upwards of 1600 yards in length. Many of the curious dog out have to be kept buried in sand to preserve them from perishing.

THE SOULS OF THE CHILDREN.

"WHO bids for the little children
Body and soul and brain?
Who bids for the little children
Young and without a stain?
Will no one bid," said England,
"For their souls so pure and white,
And fit for all good or evil,
The world on their page may write?"

"We bid," said Pest and Famine,
"We bid for life and limb;
Fever and pain and squalor
Their bright young eyes shall dim.
When the children grow too many,
We'll nurse them as our own,
And hide them in secret places
Where none may hear their moan."

"I bid," said Beggary, howling,
"I'll buy them, one and all,
I'll teach them a thousand lessons—
To lie, to skulk, to crawl;
They shall sleep in my lair, like maggots,
They shall plague the broad highway,
Till they grow too old for pity,
And ripe for the law to slay.

"Prison and hulk and gallows
Are many in the land.
Twere folly not to use them,
So proudly as they stand.
Give me the little children,
I'll take them as they're born;
And I'll feed their evil passions
With misery and scorn.

"Give me the little children,
Ye good, ye rich, ye wise,
And let the busy world spin round
While ye shut your idle eyes,
And your judges shall have work,
And your lawyers wag the tongue,
And the gaolers and policemen
Shall be fathers to the young.

"And the Law, for pastime,
Shall struggle day and night;
And the Law shall gain, but I shall win,
And we'll still renew the fight.
And ever and aye we'll wrestle,
Till Law grow sick and sad,
And kill, in its desperation,
The incorrigible bad.

"I, and the Law, and Justice,
Shall thwart each other still;
And hearts shall break to see it,
And innocent blood shall spill:
So leave—do leave the children
To Ignorance and Woe—
And I'll come in and teach them
The way that they must go."

"Oh, shame!" said true Religion,
"Oh, shame, that this should be!
I'll take the little children,
I'll take them all to me.
I'll raise them up with kindness
From the mire in which they're trod,
I'll teach them words of blessing,
I'll lead them up to God."

"You're *not* the true religion,"
Said a Sect with flashing eyes,
"Nor thou," said another scowling
"Thou'rt heresy and lies:"
"You shall not have the children,"
Said a third, with shout and yell;
"You're Antichrist and bigot—
You'd train them up for Hell."

And England, sorely puzzled
To see such battle strong,
Exclaimed with voice of pity
"Oh, friends! you do me wrong!
Oh, cease your bitter wrangling,
For till you all agree,
I fear the little children
Will plague both you and me."

But all refused to listen:—
Quoth they—"We bide our time;"
And the bidders seized the children—
Beggary, Filth, and Crime:
And the prisons teemed with victims,
And the gallows rocked on high;
And the thick abomination
Spread reeking to the sky.

The Daryn-i-noor diamond, said to be a purer gem than the celebrated Koh-i-noor, was recently sold at Calcutta for £5,000.

NEW COINAGE.—It has been suggested that a new coinage, auxiliary to silver, should be formed of what is called "redgold," composed of one part gold and six of copper, which would be nearly [illegible] proportions by weight of each metal. Of this compound crowns and [illegible] crowns could be coined, the latter of which would [illegible] about the size of silver fourpenny pieces. Their specific gravity would be great, and they would resist [illegible]; but any admixture of a larger proportion of [illegible] metals, or the mixture of even zinc, would render the action of the [illegible] ones visible. The employment of gold for silver would also tend to restore the equilibrium between those two metals, at present likely to be disturbed by the gold discoveries.

THE UNITED STATES ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Active preparations are making in the United States to fit out the second exploring expedition for the Arctic regions, in search of Sir John Franklin, by M. Henry Grinnell. Its departure is fixed for April; and consists of the [illegible] Jones, which formed a part of the first expedition. She will be manned by a crew of picked men, commanded by Lieut. Kane, U.S.N. The direction to be taken will be the region of Smith's Sound.

EPITOME OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Right Hon. Benjamin and Mrs. Disraeli have left Grosvenor-gate for Hughendon mansion, whence they are expected to proceed on a short visit ing tour previous to the meeting of Parliament.

Among the passengers arrived at Southampton in the Indian mail-steamer *Pigou*, was a gentleman from Australia, who has made a rapid fortune, amounting to £75,000, by gold-diggings in that country

A law-student in Coburg has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for having circulated a work entitled "Have the People a Right to Effect Revolutions?" The author has contrived to escape from the Duchy.

Mr. David Steers, of the Junior United Service Club, has been appointed Deputy Assistant-Housekeeper of the House of Commons, in the room of Mr. George Woodhouse

The Hon. C. A. Murray, the British Consul-General at Alexandria, has returned from the United States, and is about departing for Egypt, to resume his diplomatic duties

Mr. Bolton, of the Hotwells Spa, Bristol, has laid down between 700 and 800 feet of pants ceramia pipe, for communicating with the new establishment at Zion spring, where his baths are. The tubing is seven eighths of an inch, and conveys, with distinctness, the notes of a small whistle placed at either end; by which means messages are conveyed between the two establishments, one at the foot and the other at the summit of the cliff

In consequence of the disclosure before the committee of the House of Commons, that Mr. Frail was in receipt of a salary of £300 a year from "W B," the Surveyor of Taxes for the Shrewsbury district has surcharged Frail for income-tax, which he has never paid before

The Duke of Parma has suddenly dismissed all the French ladies and gentlemen belonging to his household and to that of the Duchess. Among them are the Marquis de Nicolai, who has been conducted to the frontier by the gendarmes; and the Countess De Foret, of an illustrious family in Provence, who has been shut up in a convent.

The Pope has conferred the dignity of a Knight Grand Cross of the order of Pius IX. upon the young Earl of Shrewsbury, who is now at Rome

The new American caloric-ship *Ericsson* will make her first trip across the Atlantic to London, instead of to Liverpool, as originally intended.

Cardinal Diepenbrock, Prince Bishop of Breslau, lately died at the château of Johannisberg, in Silesia He was in his fifty-fifth year.

Coal is so scarce at Lisbon, that 40s. per ton has been asked for it to supply the *Medina*; but the Portuguese authorities assisted her, and enabled her to make her voyage to England.

The Queen of Spain has named a junta charged with the direction of the geographical survey of Spain. It is composed of five members and a secretary.

At a meeting of the counterpane manufacturers, held at the Swan Hotel, Bolton, it was decided to advance the present list of prices for weaving one penny in the shilling

A soldier who was about to be operated on at the Orleans Military Hospital for a wen on the cheek, expired under the influence of chloroform The Minister of War has ordered an investigation to be instituted, of which the results are to be submitted to the Sanitary Council of the Army

The Government of Saxe-Gotha has ordered an Exhibition of German and Foreign Industry, which is to take place in the month of August next, in the Palace of Friedenstein

The Marylebone Board of Guardians have directed the master of the workhouse to open a pantomime for the use of the elder boys, and supply the more youthful with skipping-ropes, hoops, &c.

Masks have been forbidden by the police authorities of Milan during the approaching Carnival

Two more companies of the Royal Artillery will be shortly added to the two now stationed in Dover, and 240 guns will be mounted

Lady Charles Thynne has been "received into the bosom" of the Roman Catholic Church at Chilton. Her Ladyship is a daughter of the present Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Gold in some quantity has been found at Bangalore. The Madras Presidency has long been known to be rich in the precious metal, but the search for it is now being extensively carried on.

The King of Denmark has given his approval to a project for establishing railroads throughout Jutland.

On Monday, John Williams, the hawker who had his arm so seriously injured by the late dreadful accident on the railway at Oxford, died in the Radcliffe Infirmary. This is the eighth victim to that accident.

The sale of the beautiful articles which belonged to the late Duchesse de Berri has been concluded. The amount of the several days sale was 806,903 francs

The sum of £800 has been subscribed in Leeds towards the erection of a statue to the late Sir Robert Peel and Baines

The increase to the population in Melbourne (Australia), in the month of October last, was 14,669 No less than 3000 were added to the population in one day

The King of Prussia has conferred the Order *pour le mérite* for Arts and Sciences on the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, of London, and Col. Rawlinson, of Bagdad

It is said that Messrs. Glyn have given their clerks an increase in salary, which example has been followed by Messrs. Grote, London Joint-Stock Bank, and London and County Banking Company no doubt, in consequence of so many resignations

A letter from Bagdad states that an English steamer had entered the Tigris, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it will be practicable to establish a regular communication with the Gulf of Persia

The late heavy rains have caused several parts of the cliff at Boulogne to give way. The establishment of the Humane Society has been injured by land slips. The Hotel du Pavillon has suffered considerably, the kitchen and other outhouses having been buried beneath the masses of clay and earth

An American has made a very great improvement in fire-arms. He has invented a rifle which can be simply and safely loaded at the breech, dispensing with the ramrod, and the wadding remains after the discharge to clean the barrel before re-loading

A very influential meeting has been held at New York to take into consideration the case of Madiai, imprisoned at Florence.

The Provost and Fellows of Eton have elected the Rev. Charles Old Goodford to the Head mastership of Eton College, in place of the Rev. Dr Hawtrey, promoted to the Provostship

Viscount Goderich, M.P., has recently delivered a lecture on entomology at Hull

Joseph Lamb, the head clerk in the goods department at the Northampton station, has absconded after robbing the company to the amount of £1,500 or £2000. He had been trusted to London, and is supposed has sailed for Australia

By the demise of the Earl of Scair, and the elevation of North Dairy, Esq., to the Peerage, Captain Dalrymple, M.P., assumes the long dormant courtesy title of Viscount Dalrymple

The *Lord Ashburton*, 1000 tons, laden with salt, was driven ashore at Rosslaas, Dundrum Bay. The vessel is in a very disabled state. The crew, 16 in number, are all saved.

The electric telegraph of Savoy has been opened at Turin, in presence of the President of the Council and other high functionaries. The first despatch was sent to Chambery:—"Let this be the first act of the union of the electric telegraph of Piedmont with Savoy." The answer returned was, "*Vive le Roi!*"

The Liberal party at Halifax intend giving a public dinner to their members of Parliament, Sir C Wood, Bart., and Mr. Frank Crossley, on Thursday next

Owing to great competition, the public can now ride from Ludgate-street, Edgeware-road, to Farringdon-street, for 2d.; a distance of nearly three miles; or to and from Tottenham-court-road to Pradestreet (westward), and to and from the same place to Farringdon-street (eastward), for 1d.!

A very large poultry show took place at Doncaster last week; and some fine pens of pigs were also exhibited

A free library has been opened at Hampstead: it is styled the Library of the North London Anti-Enclosure and Social and Sanatory Improvement Society.

The appointment of naval aide-de-camp to the Queen has been conferred upon Captain the Hon. Frederick William Grey, C.B. (1838), brother of Earl Grey.

The Arctic store-ship *Rattlesnake*, Commander Trollope, fitting at Sheerness for Behring Straits, has been taken out of dock. She will be ready for sea by the 4th February. She wants half a dozen hands to complete her crew.

Baron Lionel de Rothschild has been honoured with an invitation from the Emperor of the French to attend his approaching nuptials, and left London on Thursday for the purpose.

The people of Manchester are about to make another effort to raise a statue to the memory of their late highly-talented townsman, Dr. John Dalton.

Mr. Wilson, of Bishopwearmouth, sent out to Australia, in May last, boots and shoes valued at £250. He has just received a cheque for £925 for the consignment

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. F. H. Of your Problems No. 1 is too easy but No. 2, though not difficult, is neat and ingenious. The solutions you mention should have been repeated How can we possibly recollect [illegible] every problem

RAVEN [illegible] The solution of Problem No. 469 in four moves was sent to us in due time, and received.

C. D. [illegible] privilege of playing a Pawn en passing is permitted only to Pawns

BETHNAL Handsome, but suggest a

J. P. [illegible] agreeable

LIVERPOOL The Situation Chess-men may be got in London of Leaders, in Piccadilly; Lund Hoo-street; and Meeks, Leadenhall-street, or of the manufacturers Messrs Jaques, of Hatton-garden. In the country you may procure them through any bookseller

C. H. B. By playing the P to K B 6, as you suggest, Black might prolong the game; but, in such a case, his defeat is inevitable.

SPECTATOR. It is surely unnecessary to expose we can devote three-fourths of the column at our disposal to answer your "ten queries" We reply to the two chief questions:—1. The odds of the "Exchange," we look upon as less than the Pawn and move; considerably less, indeed, if the second player give his Queen's Kt, instead. 2. Mr. Lowenthal and Mr. Brien played two matches, with the following result:—First Match, L., 4; B., 2 drawn, 3 Second Match, B., 4; L., 3, drawn, 2

LEX Isle of Wight.—You will probably obtain the information desired from a series of articles on the Provincial Chess-clubs and their Notabilities, the first of which we intend to appear in the forthcoming Number of the *Chess Players Chronicle*. We do not know the relative powers of the two amateurs mentioned.

PISCIS.—If we had called upon the hosts of the cricket, sculling, yachting, boating, or rowing societies to furnish us with particulars of their several modes, we should have been inundated with matter to which we could scarcely attend with decency; but although a complete and accurate list of our Chess-clubs, &c., &c., other things, most embodied to furnish the public, such as the names and addresses of the respective secretaries of the various provincial societies, &c., &c., to whom we will devote five minutes to the task of supply ing the name and place of meeting of the Club, for whose success he is mainly responsible. Is the proverbial curiosity of Chess-clubs to be wondered at?

BRISTOL CHESS-CLUB.—We have to acknowledge our obligations to the secretary of the Northumberland Chess-club and the London Chess-club, for the particulars forwarded respecting their Institutions

AN ENGLISH FRENCHMAN powers would be happy to play a Game by Correspondence. Address, James Gordon, Byrrea Colliery, Lydney [illegible]

K. H. of Norwich. You must be good enough to send us a diagram of the position named

A RESIDENT, Edmonton. You are quite wrong. See the true Solution in our present Number

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 468, by Argus, Boltonia, J. P. F., R. G. G. I., Leoglon, Jack of Norwich, Harry, Dimmock, Egbrian, Stalwart, Emerald, Lex, Mercator, L. L. D., Osmiliar, Rugby Boy.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 469, by R. T., E. F. H., One-light Brutus, H. P. N., D. W. H. of Bermondsey, E. H., Stevens, Darevon, R. G. G. I., M. E. R., J. of Norwich, C. L. of Walsall, J. P. H. of Widnes

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA No. 780, by Ricardo, E. F. H., Sergt. Guppy, Old Joe, M. P., Exeter, Deveral, 48, Sankey-street, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 468.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 6th (a)	B or Q takes R	3. Kt to K 4th	What he can
2. Kt to Q 2nd (disch)	Q interposes	4. Mates.	

(a) If White at his first move play Kt to Q 2nd, Black replies with P to Q 4th.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 469.

(In four Moves)

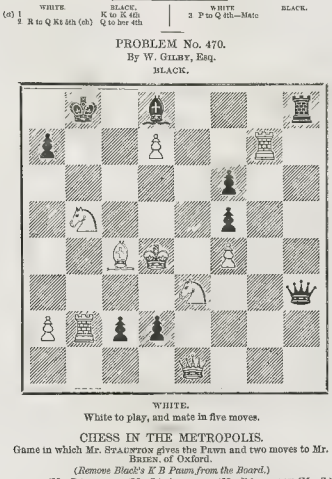
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 8th (ch)	K to Q 4th or (a)	3. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q 3th
2. Kt to Q 8th (ch)	K to Q B 5th	4. Kt to K 6th—Checkmate	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1	K to K 4th	3 P to Q 8th—Mate	
2 R to Q Kt 4th (ch)	Q to her 4th		

PROBLEM No. 470.

By W. GILBY, Esq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Game in which Mr. STAUNTON gives the Pawn and two moves to Mr. BRIEN, of Oxford.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. P takes Kt (b)	B takes B
2 P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	22 Q takes B	Kt to K B 4th
3. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th	23 Kt to K 3rd	Q to Q B 2nd
4. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 2nd	24 Q R to K 4th	Q to her B 3rd (c)
5 P to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd	25. B to K B 4th	B to K 4th
6 B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	26. B takes B	P takes B
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	27. K R to K sq	Q R to Q sq
8. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	28. Q to her B 3rd	Q R to Q 4th
9 Castles	K Kt to K R 3rd	29. K takes P	K takes Q B P
10 to K to K 3d	Castles	30. Q to her Kt 3rd	K to R sq
11 Q to Q B 2nd	B to Q 2nd	31. Q R to K 6th	Q to her B 2nd
12 B to Q 2nd	P takes P	32. Q to her Kt 2nd (ch)	K to Kt sq
13. K P takes P	R to Q B sq		
14. Q R to K sq	P to Q Kt 4th	33. Kt to K R 4th	Kt to K Kt 6th (ch)
15. P to Q Kt 3rd (a)	P takes P	34. K to Kt sq	Q to her B 4th (ch)
16. P takes P	B to K B 4th		
17. Q Kt to K 4th	P to K 3rd	35. K to R 2nd	R takes Kt (d)
18. P takes P	B takes K P	36. P takes R	Q takes P
19. Q Kt to K Kt 5th	B to K B 4th	37 K takes Kt	
20. K to R sq	Kt takes Kt		

And Black makes a drawn game by perpetual check

(a) White would have gained nothing by taking the Q Kt Pawn.
(b) We should have preferred taking the Kt with Kt
(c) Threatening to win the Rook.
(d) The only move to save the game

GAME played between Mr. COCHRANE and MOHKSCHLINDER.

(Petroff's Defence to the K Kt opening.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. B to K 3rd	Kt to K R 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	15. Q to K B 3rd	R to K B sq
3. Kt takes P	P to Q 3rd	16. Q R to Q sq	Q Kt to Q Kt 5th
4. Kt to K B P (a)	K takes Kt	17. P to K 5th	K to Q B 2nd
5. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to his sq	18. Q to K B 2d (d)	P to Q R 3rd (e)
6 Castles	P to Q B 3rd	19. P to Q 8th	Q P takes K P
7. B to Q Kt 3d (b)	Kt to Q R 3rd	20. P to Q 6th (ch)	B takes Q P
8. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 3rd	21. R to Q K P (ch)	R to Q Kt sq
9. P to Q B 4th	B to K 3rd	22. P to Q 5th	R takes K P
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to her 2nd	23. Q R takes B	Q takes R
11. P to K R 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	24. P takes Q	R takes Q
12. P to K B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	25. P to Q 7th	R to Q 7th
13. P to Q R 4th	K to Q sq (c)	26. R to K B 8th (ch)	

And Black resigned.

(a) The merit of the Kt at this point is an invention of Mr. Cochrane's, and he considers it may be one of the sake of the attack We hope he will favour us with an analysis of it by-and-bye.—ED.

(b) A very precaution, to prevent the necessity of exchanging his K Pawn.

(c) The great advantage which the first player derives from the sacrifice of his Kt in the opening is in depriving his adversary of the right to Castle, and thus obliging him to keep his Queen's forces before his own place his King as safely

(d) How did carefully have been safe to throw up the K to Pawn, and attack the adverse Kt

(e) This was just the move White desired to facilitate his attack

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 791.—By C. M. J., of Birmingham.

White: K at his Kt sq, B at K R 7th, Kt at K 8th, Ps at K R 2nd, K B 8th and K 2nd

Black: K at K R 4th, Ps at K R 3rd and K 6th.

White to play and mate in five moves

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE estimates of the late Board of Admiralty are being revised by the new board at Somerset-house. Rear-Admiral Berkeley, C.B., is in the country; and Mr. Secretary Bernal Osborne, M.P., has proceeded to Chomel. Sir James Graham will himself move the navy estimates at the appointed time.

THE *Royal Albert* (120) has had the entire outline of the addition which is to be made at the stern, for the purpose of converting her into a screw steam-ship, put up. The work in her is proceeding rapidly, it being desirable to have her ready for launching as early as possible. Her engines (of 600 horse power), by John Penn and Son, are to be ready by the end of June next.

FIRE IN PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—On Sunday night, a fire was discovered in one of the officer's cabins in this dockyard, which, from the fortunate circumstance of its early detection, and the prompt measures adopted for its suppression, did little injury. The origin of the fire remains a mystery.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The Master-General of the Ordnance has appointed Rear-Admiral Houston Stewart, C.B., to be his secretary.

We are informed that an increase of the army will be proposed soon after the meeting of Parliament, by the noble Secretary for the Home Department, Lord Palmerston.

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.—Colonel Bouverie, having accepted an appointment in the Royal Household, is about to retire from the command of the Royal Horse Guards, and will be succeeded by the Earl of Cardigan.

COL. ARTHUR WELLESLEY TORRENS, late of the 23rd Foot, is appointed First Assistant-Quartermaster-General, in the room of Colonel Richard Airey.

THE MILITIA.—It is the intention of Government to call out the whole of the militia of England, for one lunar month's training, in April or May next. The force is to be out all over the country at the same time, with the object of checking the double, and even triple, enlistments, which it is suspected have taken place.

RECRUITING OF THE FORCES.—The recruiting of the Royal Marine corps on very satisfactorily, and if the recently-voted augmentation will soon be completed. The artillery recruiting also goes on favourably, and many fine young men are already raised on the augmentation. The lowering of the standard lately has much facilitated the raising of recruits

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The question of forming Volunteer Corps under the sanction of Government has been revived, and certain propositions connected therewith have been favourably received at the Horse Guards.

NASMYTH'S ANTI-INVASION FLOATING MORTAR.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*)*

January 24th, 1853.

SIR,—Having seen in a late number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS a letter from Mr. Nasmyth, describing a bomb late-y invented by him, I have since given the subject a good deal of consideration, and have formed the opinion (contrary to that which I was inclined to adopt on first reading Mr. Nasmyth's letter), that though the bomb should act in every particular precisely as the inventor states, it would not be nearly as effective in practice as he seems disposed to think

I will now give the reasons which have induced me to form this opinion Mr. Nasmyth states that his bomb vessel, manned by three or four handy men could be propelled at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour—admitted. That it would not be affected by cold, or even by rolshot—admitted. That the concussion caused by its striking against the enemy's ship would cause the shell to explode—admitted. That the shell, when exploded, would pass through the enemy's ship, causing a breach under water which no ship could survive—admitted. That the shock of the explosion would not be felt on board the bomb-vessel also admitted. And that it could return to harbour to reload the submerged mortar: which I think very doubtful, for would not the more instant of self-preservation cause the enemy to grapple and board it at the moment of collision?

I also think, that if the enemy's ship were under sail, it could, if properly handled, elude the shock, and that if the bomb-vessel attempted to give it and failed, it would pass so close to the enemy, as to be easily grappled and secured, as it would be powerless unless coming end on.

If, however, the enemy's ship should be at anchor, firing on a town or harbour, or preparing to land troops, it could not elude the shock. True; but what is to prevent the captain from manning his boats and boarding the bomb-vessel, before it could come to close quarters?

I should think, also, that some kind of fender might be contrived which would prevent the action of the bomb, or at least render it very uncertain. Suppose, for instance, a strong framework, provided with stout trusses to keep it out from the ship's side, and on this frame a network of thick rope securely extended, and weighted so as to sink in water. Suppose the end of the shell, protruding from the mortar to come against this, it would be most likely to enter one of the meshes of the net, or, if it did come against the rope, it would slip off and enter the mesh before the pressure would be sufficient to cause an explosion, when the bomb-vessel could be grappled and secured.

I think I am justified by these reasons in forming and expressing the opinion that, though Mr. Nasmyth's bomb would be most destructive if applied as he proposes, *the number of cases in which it could be so applied would be in practice found to be very small*, and the attempts, whether successful or otherwise, would be in almost every instance followed by the loss of the bomb-vessel and crew.

My object in writing is not to throw any discredit on Mr Nasmyth's invention, but simply that if it should be tried, the efficacy of the means most likely to be used in repelling it should be also tried, so that if it should be adopted as a means of national defence (for which I think it may, to a certain extent, be useful), we should know its precise value and to what ext nt it could be depended on in actual warfare, which knowledge would obviously be of great practical advantage.

As I should think you would be desirous of promoting this object, I shall not offer any apology for requesting the insertion of this in your next, But remain, sir, your obliged servant, C. L.

LORD DRUMLANRIG AND MAJOR BERESFORD.—Some expressions used by Lord Drumlanrig at the Dumfries-shire election as regards Major Beresford, have led to a correspondence between them, which had nearly brought on a hostile meeting; but by explanations on both sides the affair has been peaceably concluded

LETTERS and newspapers for the Sandwich Islands are in future to be forwarded from San Francisco, to which place they will be sent by the West India mail via Panama, unless otherwise addressed. The postage, 2s. 4d. for letters not exceeding half an ounce, and 2d. for newspapers, must be paid in advance.

COAL AND IRON TRADE.—The coal trade is remarkably brisk, and every atom is swept off the banks that is drawn, and some of the ironworks must eventually stand for want of it. The iron trade also continues in a most satisfactory state; and had it not been for the rise of discount by the Bank of England, it is thought that another advance upon iron would have taken place.

MASONIC BALL AT SALFORD.

THE splendid ball represented upon the ensuing page was held, under distinguished patronage, in the Town-hall, Salford, on Thursday evening (the 6th). The company was very numerous; but Free masons, with ladies, were admitted; and as the brethren were required to appear in full masonic clothing, the hall presented a very brilliant spectacle. The room was also decorated with much taste: each window was hung with red and white draperies, wreathed with roses, banners and shields, bearing the insignia of the Knights Templar, were hung in various parts of the hall, intermingled with flags, masonic emblems, and other decorations. The use of the hall was kindly granted by the Salford Town-hall Committee. By the kind permission of Major Norke, the band of 1st Royal Dragoons was in attendance, and played several popular pieces. Hoghton's full quadrille band was in attendance for the dances. The company sat down to supper to dancing commences, in about half-past nine o'clock, and continued, with brief intermission, till four o'clock in the morning. The refreshments were provided under the care of Mr. Johnson, of the Queen's and Albion Hotels. The proceeds of the ball will be applied in aid of the fund for establishing a female orphan charity for East Lancashire.

BUST OF LORD DENMAN.

THIS noble bust of Lord Denman, the retired Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, has been executed in marble by Mr. Christopher Moore, for the great hall of the Law Institution in Chancery-lane, where it forms a very appropriate tribute to a man who, by his high character throughout a long and active life, has been a distinguished ornament to the bar and bench of this country. His Lordship's features, remarkable for their firmness of character and dignity of expression, are well preserved in this bust, which, however, in its style of treatment has more of the ideal than mere portraiture. A memoir of his Lordship appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 114

BUST OF THE RIGHT HON. DAVID BOYLE, BY PARK.

BUST OF LORD DENMAN, BY MOORE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

BUST OF THE RIGHT HON. DAVID BOYLE, JUSTICE-GENERAL OF SCOTLAND.

THIS very fine bust has been recently executed for the Society of Solicitors before the Supreme Court in Scotland, by Mr. Patrick Park, R.S.A. It is an excellent likeness of the original, and a very favourable site has been secured for it in the Hall of the Society, in Edinburgh.

The Right Hon. David Boyle was born at Irvine, in Ayrshire, on the 26th of July, 1772, and is the only surviving son of the Hon. Patrick Boyle, of Shewalton, and grandson of the second Earl of Glasgow. Mr. Boyle was called to the Scottish Bar in 1793, and in 1807 was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland. He was immediately afterwards elected member of Parliament for Ayrshire, and continued to serve in both capacities until 1811, when he was nominated one of the Lords of Session and a Commissioner of Justiciary. Before the close of that year he was promoted to the office of Lord Justice Clerk, which he held until 1841, when he was appointed Lord Justice-General and President of the Court of Session in Scotland, being the highest judicial office in that part of the United Kingdom. Mr. Boyle had thus officiated as one of the Supreme Judges for the almost unexampled period of forty one years when, in May last, he resigned the high functions which he had uniformly exercised with the entire approval of the Bench, of the Bar, and of the country.

Mr. Boyle, who has attained the venerable age of eighty, and has a numerous family, now resides in dignified retirement on his paternal estate of Shewalton, to which he succeeded on the death of his elder brother. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1829; and, on the occasion of his retiring from the Bench, he was offered a Baronetcy, as a mark of her Majesty's approbation of his long and faithful services; but he thought proper to decline the intended honour. Mr. Boyle was always distinguished for his noble personal appearance, which corresponded well with the dignity of his judicial demeanour. Sir Walter Scott has recorded that, at the coronation of George IV., he "showed to as great advantage in his robes of Privy Councillor as any by whom that splendid dress was worn on that great occasion."

The Faculty of Advocates and the Society of Writers to the Signet have each procured full-length portraits of this eminent Judge, by Sir John Watson Gordon; but the present Bust (by Mr. Park) appears as likely as either of those pictures to preserve the recollection of Mr Boyle's majestic and venerable features; while the accumulation of these memorials attests the respect and affection inspired by his judicial merits, and his amiable private character.

MASONIC BALL IN THE TOWN-HALL, SALFORD.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

CHINESE BOAT-RACE, AT HONG KONG.—THE START.

CHINESE REGATTA AT HONG-KONG.

THE characteristic antipathy of the Chinese to improvement has lately been overcome, by very gentle means; the Celestials having condescended to amend the build of their boats, from witnessing the superior swiftness of the English boats in the Regattas got up of late years at Hong-Kong, and actively promoted by the European residents. The *Overland China Mail*, in giving a report of the Chinese Regatta, says:—

We cannot help congratulating its committee on the great and manifest improvement in the harbour boats, attributable entirely to their exertions. Two years ago, the sampans were dirty, cramped-up, little cockle-shells, whereas now we have fine large roomy boats, fitted up with much taste, and kept very clean. It must be gratifying to the committee, also, to find that an appreciation of their endeavours is fast spreading throughout the community.

The sampan will be recollected among the curiosities of the Great Exhibition; so that the reader, by a glance at the boats employed in the races we have illustrated, will be enabled to judge of the improvement which the Chinese have made upon the old craft.

The Regatta at Hong-Kong was open to all licensed Chinese boats belonging to Hong Kong harbour. The following is a *résumé* of the sport:—

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, 2nd November.—Twenty-five sampans started

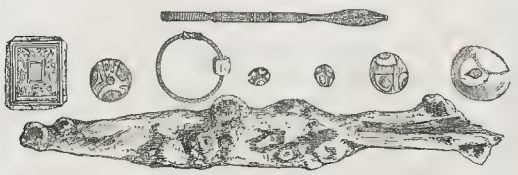
CHINESE BOAT-RACE.—THE WINNING BOAT.

for the prizes in splendid style, forming altogether the most beautiful sight ever witnessed at a regatta in China. Very early, one of the fastest of them, the *Dragon*, being close astern of the others, was driven by the tide across the bows of the *John Laird*, until too late to prevent her fouling, carrying away her sails, and unstepping her mainmast. About a hundred yards farther on, another of the leading boats carried away her topmast. After rounding the turning boat, the *Black Snake* took the lead, and crept far ahead; but, hugging the shore too closely, she got under the lee of the land, and several of the others came up and passed her. At this time, especially, the long line of boats creeping along shore, with their white sails glancing in the sun, formed a most picturesque scene. The *Black Snake*, having extricated herself, again pushed on, and seemed in a fair way of outstripping all her competitors; but she stood too far across the harbour, and was unable again to recover herself. Meanwhile, No. 348 took and kept the lead, rounding the rocks by little more than a yard, and came in first, pretty closely followed by No. 813. Then four tanka-boats made their appearance, each boat being pulled by three women. The lady sculler of one of them for some time vehemently objected to competing with the others, her boat being a new one, whereas theirs had seen some service. However, having overcome her scruples, the four started, the new boat leading; but her crew would appear to have expended their energies at the outset, for the others gradually passed her, and she came in last.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday, 3rd November.—Eighteen boats competed, and the race was exceedingly well contested. The favourites appear to have been the *Black Snake*, the *Dragon*, and the *Flying Fish*; but, either their sailing qualities were over-estimated, or their steersmen mismanaged matters. The skilful manœuvring of the pigmy fleet was exceedingly beautiful, especially when they opened the Ly-ry-li-moon. After rounding the rocks, they were only a few minutes in running down before the wind with studding and top-sails set, indeed every sail that would draw. The winning boat was No. 279. Seven tankas were in attendance, but the lady in the new boat was not among the number. The first boat in was No. 792. Next came the Duck-hunt, a most exciting scene. Two women only were allowed in each tanka-boat, the one in the bow being expected to secure the duck; but this they soon found to be no easy matter, for no sooner had the boat pulled up, and the woman stretched out her arm, than down went the frightened bird, or away it fluttered over the surface of the water. Truly it was a wild-*duck* chase. One, however, was secured by the boat that won the race; but the second duck defied their utmost exertions, and escaped altogether.

THIRD DAY, Thursday, 4th November.—In the third day's races the *Dragon* was the winner of the first prize; but in the second—*for all winning sampans*—there was some dispute in consequence of the two headmost boats intentionally fouling each other; and though in such cases, the laws of all regattas, in China and elsewhere, award the prize to the third boat, the umpire decided that the race should be run over again; but as very light winds prevailed for three days, and the boats could not afford to incur the expense of paying the additional hands, only three made their appearance on Monday at the starting-post, and the prize fell to the lot of the *Dragon*, whose crew were the original offenders. The week's amusements were wound up with a fancy dress ball.

We have to thank the committee of the Chinese Boat-races for this opportunity of illustrating their characteristic sport.



SAXON ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT ROCHESTER.

SAXON ANTIQUITIES

RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT ROCHESTER, IN KENT.

THE labourers in the employ of Mr. Naylar, builder, of Rochester, whilst excavating recently for the foundations of several houses on Star-hill, near the High-street, Rochester, discovered a quantity of antiquities and the remains of about twenty skeletons. The skulls appeared narrow across the head, and unusually long from the forehead. There have also been found five spear-heads of iron; several bronze buckles, some of them very thickly plated with silver; and, besides these, were several brass rings, some six inches in circumference; also some ear-rings, with a skilfully-made split ring amongst them. The ear-rings are formed of gold wire rudely twisted into shape, with a bead on each; one of these rings has a very fine opal attached to it: the wires are extremely brittle. There were also a quantity of beads, striped with various colours. Mr. Naylar has a quantity of these beads, with one of very fine amber. There was also found a square metal belt ornament, richly chased and set with a table-cut coloured glass, with linen in the place of foil at the back of it. Among the other articles was a singularly formed implement of bronze, four or five inches long, beautifully inlaid with silver, the use of which it is very difficult to guess. A small portion of an earthen vessel was found with these remains.

There can be no doubt that these remains belong to one of the cemeteries of Saxon Rochester. It has been long known to antiquaries that Roman and Saxon cemeteries belonging to this city during the Roman and subsequent Pagan Saxon occupation, lay on the other side of the river, at Strood; and these have furnished great quantities of antiquities of a most interesting character, belonging to both those peoples. We

THE LATE DR. PEREIRA.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MAYALL.

(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

are not aware that any traces of a cemetery had previously been found on the eastern side of the city; but it might be expected that there would be one there, and it was probably, like that at Strood, adjoining to a cemetery of the Romans, which here, as in all other cases, was placed outside the city walls, by the side of the high road or street.

The antiquities figured in our Engraving, as well as a number of others which have been since discovered on the same site, require no further remark than that they are entirely Saxon in character, and differ in no respect from the similar antiquities found in abundance in the Saxon cemeteries in Kent, with the exception only of the sceptre-formed implement, of which some unsuccessful explanations have been attempted. When we find articles of this kind, which have not been met with before, and which bear in themselves no distinct evidence of the purpose for which they were made, the cautious antiquary waits for some other discovery which will enable him to explain them. It may be added that these remains belong, in all probability, to the sixth century.

THE LATE DR. PEREIRA, F.R.S.

THIS distinguished physician, to the deep regret of all who knew him, died on the 21st instant, at his residence in Finsbury-square.

Jonathan Pereira, M.D., F.R.S., rose, through his own ability, energy, and perseverance, from a somewhat humble position, to become one of the most eminent physicians of the metropolis. In the early part of his professional career, he was a resident medical officer, or apothecary, attached to one of the public dispensaries in the city of London. In 1825 he was made a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1840 he proceeded to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and, in the same year, was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London; and in 1842 he was elected a fellow of that collegiate body. He was ultimately appointed physician to the London Hospital, which responsible office he held at the time of his death. He was also Examiner in Materia Medica and Pharmacy to the University of London, and Professor of Materia Medica to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and one of the chief supporters of, and contributors to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. His literary productions on various subjects connected with the science and practice of medicine are very numerous and valuable His wide-spread reputation as a medical writer was chiefly based on his "Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics;" a work which had already passed through a second or third edition, and which is one of the highest recognised authorities on the comprehensive subjects of which it so ably treats. Dr. Pereira was also a Fellow of the Royal Society, as well as of many other of the scientific societies of Great Britain, Europe, and America.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

IN the Court of Exchequer, an action was brought on by Cassy against the Rev. F. E. Arden, on a promissory note, at three months' date, for £150. The defendant pleaded in effect—admitting that he made the note in question—that the said note had been obtained from him by one A. Graham by fraud and covin; and that he had never received any consideration whatever for the same. Upon the part of the defendant, stated that he should open this case by offering evidence to support the affirmative pleas which that gentleman had been in this extraordinary matter advised to place upon the record, in answer to what he would in the outset designate one of the most nefarious attempts at a swindle that had ever been brought under the notice of a court of law. Let him at once tell the jury that he was in a position to prove every statement he was about to make, and that that statement would disclose to them, and he hoped to the world at large, the system of deliberate fraud which had for some time carried on by a gang of advertising bill-discounting swindlers; and having done that, he trusted the exposure of that day would act as a wholesome warning to all persons who might be suffering from a temporary pecuniary pressure. Evidence and correspondence were put in, fully justifying the counsel's strong remarks; and Mr. Baron Platt having summed up, the jury at once gave a verdict for the defendant. Application having been made by the Court Lord then commented at some length on the various charges brought against Dr. Achilli. It was admitted that if a new trial were granted some of the charges could not be entered into, and there was no affidavit or suggestion that those charges could be made out on a future occasion. So that if a new trial were granted the defendant must still be brought up to receive the sentence of the Court. The rule must therefore be discharged, and the sentence of the Court pronounced. Sir F. Thesiger applied for costs. Lord Campbell (after consulting with his learned colleagues) said the defendant would be brought up to receive the sentence of the Court on Monday, when they would take the question of costs into consideration.—Rule discharged.

CORN-EXCHANGE FORGERIES.—Robert Ferdinand Price, who was remanded on several charges of uttering forged orders for the delivery of corn, and upon which he had succeeded in obtaining monies to the enormous extent of £50,000, was again placed at the bar before Alderman Carden, at the Mansion-house, for examination. Evidence having been given in the case of obtaining £9000 from Messrs. Montcaux and Prospere, the prisoner was fully committed for trial, and removed to Newgate.

"CAPTAIN" JOHNSTON has been this week again examined at the Lambeth police-court. No further evidence was offered by the Bedford tradesmen; and the magistrate, Mr. Elliott, expressed some surprise that the police-constable Brown was not in a condition, after three week's opportunity to inquire and find out, to say something about the character and antecedents of the prisoner; and, having fully committed the accused on the charge of Mrs. Stewart, remanded him to a future day for further testimony.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE coursing meetings to come off next week include the "Champion" gathering in Wiltshire—Amesbury the rendezvous, to occupy four days, viz., from Tuesday to Friday; the Baron-hill (Anglesea), on Tuesday; Baldock, on Wednesday; and Ireton, on Thursday. The steeple-chase register is blank

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The metallics again found plenty of occupation, but did little to influence the market. Latest averages

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.

10 to 1 agst Oscar (t)	20 to 1 agst Half-and-Half (t)

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

20 to 1 agst Redmond O'Hanlon	25 to 1 agst Lampoon
20 to 1 — Bethlehem	25 to 1 — Hermit
	40 to 1 — Chanrock

CLUMBER CUP.

10 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn	66 to 1 agst Bellewstown
25 to 1 — Scarecrow	66 to 1 — Agnes Wickfield
40 to 1 — Mountain Deer (t)	66 to 1 — Merry Lad
6 to 1 — Indian Warrior	66 to 1 — Contentment
40 to 1 — Tiffin	66 to 1 — Trouble
60 to 1 — Richard Prisoner	100 to 1 — Forth
60 to 1 — Richard Prisoner	100 to 1 — Sister to Wanota
	1000 to 10 — Adine

THE TWO-THOUSAND.—10 to 1 agst West Australian.

THURSDAY. The muster this afternoon was small, and the betting alike dull and unimportant. It closed as follows:—

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.

10 to 1 agst Oscar	15 to 1 agst Miss Mowbray

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

10 to 1 agst Contentment	30 to 1 agst Woolwich Boy
	33 to 1 agst Tavistock

NEW MARKET HANDICAP.—10 to 1 agst Contentment.

CHESTER CUP.

25 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn	1000 to 15 agst Banshee
30 to 1 — Contentment	
40 to 1 — Contentment	

DERBY.

11 to 1 agst West Australian	1000 to 15 agst Contentment

SAILING OF EMIGRANT SHIPS TO AUSTRALIA.—During the last few days no less than forty-three emigrant ships, taking advantage of the north-westerly winds, have taken their departure from Gravesend, Southampton, Plymouth, &c., for Port Phillip, Melbourne, Geelong, Adelaide, &c., with a considerable number of emigrants to the "golden regions," with their families, and valuable cargoes of merchandise.

A PERFECT RAILWAY BREAK.—Mr. Edwin Bates, of Welbeck-street, has discovered "A Perfect Railway Break," which will stop a train going at the rate of 30 miles an hour in a space of six yards with perfect safety, and, singularly enough, offers a reward of £100 to any engineer or railway board that will enable him to prove the value of his discovery.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The late advance in the minimum rate of discount by the directors of the Bank of England having partly checked the outflow of bullion to the Continent, and the Paris Bourse having been less excited than for some weeks past; there has been more activity in the Market for Consols, and prices have steadily advanced; the Three per Cents having risen to 99⅞ ⅞. The quantity of Foreign paper lately discounted at the Bank has been comparatively small; but in London and elsewhere, the supply has increased, notwithstanding the advance above noticed. The private bankers are very full of unemployed cash, and we learn that first class bills have been taken by some of them as low as 2½ per cent. The next return of the assets and liabilities of the Bank of England is fully expected to show more favourable results, as larger additions were made to the stock of gold last week.

The amount of business doing in the Consol market has been a full average one, and amongst the purchases has been a transfer of £30,000 Three per Cents, for the reduction of the National Debt. India Bonds and Exchequer Bills have commanded more attention. On Monday the Three per Cents were done at 99⅞ ⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 100⅛; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103⅛ ⅜; Bank Stock was 326 to 327½; India Bonds marked 67s to 71s.; and Exchequer Bills, 68s. to 69s. prem. There was much steadiness in prices, both on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday the Three per Cents Reduced were 100⅛ ⅜; Three per Cent Consols, 99⅞ ⅞; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103⅛ ⅜; Consols for Account, 99⅞; Bank Stock, 327½; India Stock, 270 to 272; Long Annuities, 6 7-16ths ⅞; India Bonds, £1000, 67s; Ditto, under £1000, 71s.; Exchequer Bills, 69s. to 67s. prem

Very few shipments of bullion have taken place to France, whilst the imports have been tolerably extensive, viz., 650,000 dollars from the Pacific, 200,000 dollars from New York, and £99,000 from Australia.

In the Foreign House very few transactions worthy of notice have been reported, yet we have no material change to notice in prices. Mexican stock has ruled extremely heavy owing to the insurrection. From Equador we learn that the President has promised his early attention to the claims of the bondholders. A meeting of parties interested in Mexican Stock has been held, and at which resolutions were agreed to in reference to that future. On Thursday, Brazilian Five-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds were done at 88; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 65½; Ecuador, 6½; Grenada, Deferred, 11¼ ¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 77; Ditto B Stock, New Account, 97 to 96½; Ditto New, Deferred, 92¼ to ¾; Ditto, for the Account, 92⅝; Spanish Committee's Certificates, 5 to 4⅝, and 5⅛ per cent; Swedish Loan, 1⅞ dis.; Turkish ditto, 8 dis.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 59½; and Dutch Four per Cents, 97½ ⅝. Dealings have taken place in Austrian Five per Cents, at 88 prem.; Chilian Bonds, 105½; and Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents at 98⅜

Miscellaneous Shares have been steady. Australian Agricultural have sold at 22 to 23½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 3 to 3¼ prem.; Van Dieman's Land, 15 to 17; South Australian Land, 46 to 49; North British Australian, 1⅛ to ⅜ prem.; Scottish Australian Investment, 1⅞ to 2⅛ prem. Union Bank of Australia, 75 to 76; Bank of Australia, 79¾ to 80½; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 3⅜ to ¾ prem.; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1⅞ to ⅜ prem.; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1 to ¼ prem.; Port Phillip Nugget Vein, 2¾ to ⅜ prem.; London and Westminster Bank Shares have been 36¾; Oriental, 47 to 46½; Australian Royal Mail, 5; Crystal Palace, 5; General Steam Navigation, 29; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation, 104; Royal Mail Steam, 59 to 61. A dividend at the rate of 26 per cent per annum has been declared by the directors of the Bank of Australia.

Advices from the manufacturing districts continue very favourable. A large number of shipping orders is on hand, and nearly the whole of the artisans are well employed. The cotton trade is in a healthy state, notwithstanding the late rise in the raw material.

Further loans, to the extent of £182,000 have been advertised for Jamaica, Demerara, Trinidad, and St. Lucia, under the guarantee of the British Government.

The settlement of the account has somewhat interfered with the transactions in the Railway Share Market. Prices, however, have kept tolerably steady. The following are the official quotations at the close on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Chester and Birkenhead, 21¾; Bristol and Exeter, 107¾; Caledonian, 68; Eastern Counties, 12¾; Ditto, B and C, 7¾; East Lancashire, 78¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 75; Great Northern, 77; Ditto B Stock, New Account, 97; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 104; Great Western, 89¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 79¾; Leeds Northern, 13¾; London and North Western, 121¾; London and South Western, 91; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34; Midland, 78; ditto Birmingham and Derby, 47; Newmarket Bury Extension, 3; North British, 37; North Staffordshire, 13¾; South-Eastern, 72¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 60; York and North Midland, 56½

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Clydesdale Junction, 53½; East Lincolnshire, 146½; Lynn and Bradford, 107½

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, 1¼ premium; Ditto, No. 2, ¼ premium; Eastern Union, 18¾; Great Northern, 117; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, Carr, Beverley, Market Weighton, and Driffield, 26; Caledonian, 7; Luxembourg, 7; Northern of France, 16½; Paris and Strasbourg, 30¾; Rouen and Havre, 19¾; Sambre and Meuse, 7; Southern of France, 4¼; West Flanders, 4¼; Western of France, 16½

Mining Shares have been somewhat inactive. On Thursday, Australian left off at 6; St. John del Rey, 29¾; Cobre Copper, 42¾; ouveau Monde, 2¾; Port Phillip, 2; United Mexican, 7¾; West Margaret, 1¾; Tuns, 1¾.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The Market for Consols has been steady to-day. In foreign stocks no change has taken place. The Three per Cents—Money and Account—have been done at 99⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 100⅛; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103⅛. The unfunded Debt is certainly diminishing. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have commanded very little attention.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—A full average supply of English wheat—4178 quarters—has been received up to our market this morning, and its general condition has proved very inferior. From up-to-day the receipts of that grain by land carriage were but moderate; yet the stands were fairly supplied with samples. Selected qualities sell slowly, at Monday's quotations; all kinds were very dull, and offered in lower terms—say fully 1s per qr. Upwards of 17,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand, the number of samples was comparatively extensive. All descriptions met a dull inquiry, [illegible] with a finely autumn sample. In floating cargoes next to nothing was done, [illegible] were tolerably firm. With foreign barley we were largely supplied, but the sale of English [illegible] was very limited, at Monday's currency. Malt and other kinds were [illegible] of slowly, at late rates. The show of oats being large, the trade [illegible] dull, at 6d per qr less money. Beans and flour ruled [illegible] no alteration [illegible]

[illegible] 41,3; barley 8310, malt, 5603, oats, 2249, flour, 840. Irish [illegible] 2400, barley, 1000, malt, 1000, oats, 34,700, flour, 1040 sacks

Wheat, 4s to —, Essex and Kent, 43s to 50s; ditto, white, 45s to 50s; Scotch and Suffolk, red, 37s. to 39s; ditto, white, 44s. to 50s; rye, 32s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 25s to 26s.; distilling ditto, 27s to 28s.; malting ditto, 30s to 32s.; London and Norfolk ditto, 32s to 34s.; brown ditto, 30s. to 34s.; Kingston and Ware, 52s. to 54s.; Chevalier, 56s to 58s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 18s. to 23s.; Scotch and Cork, 18s to 20s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 22s.; tick beans, new, 30s. to 34s.; ditto old, 32s. to 36s.; grey peas, 34s. to 38s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white, 34s to 36s.; boilers, 37s to 40s. per quarter. Town made flour, 41s. to 46s.; Suffolk, 35s. to 38s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 37s. per 280 lbs.

Clover seed, 36s to 38s per cwt.; Coriander, 7s to 8s per bushel.

Canary.—Linseed and rapeseed are in good request, at full prices. Cakes move off freely, at late rates. Otherwise, the demand is in a sluggish state.

Linseed, English, sowing, 46s to 48s; Baltic crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; hempseed, 37s. to 41s per quarter, Coriander, 9s. to 12s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s. to 9s.; white, 8s. to 10s.; tares, new, 9s. to 9s. per bushel. English rapeseed now, 43l to 42l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £9 5s to £10 5s.; foreign, £9 15s. to £10 5s. per ton. Rape-cakes, £4 15s to £5 5s. per ton. Canary, 30s to 42s per quarter

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d. per household [illegible] 5½d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 42s. 6d.; barley, 30s 5d.; oats, 18s. 7d.; rye, 32s. 9d. beans, 34s 10d.; peas, 34s 4d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 45s. 6d.; barley, 29s 10d.; oats, 18s. 6d.; rye, 30s. 11d.; beans, 34s. 10d.; peas, —

Duties.—Wheat, —; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Flour.—To show the supplies of the leading kinds of flour into London, the demand is less active, and prices are barely supported. Common second sorts cannot be quoted at 35l to 40l. per lb. Up to Saturday last, there had been 27,280 sacks against 28,840 sacks to that day.

Sugar.—On the whole a full average business has been doing in most raw sugars, at previous quotations. Refined goods were rather more sold from 56s. to 58s. for grocery, and 54s. for [illegible] grocery. Bastards, 37s to 38s; good to fine, 38s. 6d. to 41s; grocery, 34s. to 36s.; [illegible] fine yellow, Mauritius, 36s to 37s. 6d.; fine Bengal, 36s. 6d. to 40s per cwt. Refined goods are in moderate request, at from 48s. 6d. to 49s per cwt. Crushed still. The total [illegible] to the 22nd inst. were 264,347 tons against 303,161 for the last year.

Coffee.—Very few transactions have taken place in any kind this week; prices are, therefore, nearly supported. Common Ceylon is quoted at 45s. per cwt

Tea.—The demand for all kinds is heavy, but we have no sellers on lower terms

Rice.—Most kinds are steady. In the case of 4s. extra duty, prices are firm.

Provisions.—Irish butter continues in good request, and prices have improved 1s. to 2s. per cwt. In the value of hog lards and foreign, no change has taken place. The beef market is active, and the provision trade has upward tendency. Lard is in demand. Irish bladed is quoted at 7s. to 75s. for fine, and 90s. to 95s. for kegs. All other kinds of provisions support previous rates.

Tallow.—The demand is heavy, at drooping prices. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at from 43s. 3d. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow sells at 42s. 6d. per cwt. Rough fat, 2s. 8d. per 8 lbs.

Oils.—Generally speaking, the trade is firm, and prices are well supported. Linseed, 30s 6d per cwt.

Spirits.—The market for rum is active. Proof Leewards is selling at 1s. 11d. to 2s.; East India, is. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.; and Havannah, 1s. 10d per gallon. Brandy is brisk, and again dearer. Sales of cognac have been made at 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d. for Hennessy, and 1s. 9d per gallon. Geneva and corn spirits are quite as dear as last week.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 10s. to £4 15s; clover ditto, £5 15s to £5, and straw, £1 to £1 5s per load. Trade firm

Wool.—English wool continues to improve in value. Foreign and Colonial parcels are steady. The next public sales will commence on the 26th proximo. About 75,000 bales will be offered.

Potatoes.—Selected samples are scarce, and worth 140s to 150s. per ton. Other kinds are lower to purchase

Hops (Friday).—The demand for all new hops is steady, and last week's prices are well supported. In other kinds very few sales have taken place.—Mid-and East Kent pockets, 90s to £5s.; Wealds of Kent ditto, 60s. to £6s.; Sussex ditto, 52s to 80s. per cwt

Coals (Friday).—Hartley, 12s.; Tuesday, 12s.; Harton, 16s. 9d.; Hedley, 16s. 9d.; Horton, 16s. 6d.; Haswell, 16s. 6d.; Lambton, 18s.; Stewart's, 18s. 6d.; Gascoigne, 17s. 6d.; Hartlepool, 18s. 3d.; Tees, 16s. 3d. per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—For the time of year to-day's market was moderately supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. All breeds met a slow sale, but we have no change to notice in the quotations. The extreme figure for the best Scots was 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. The supply of sheep was somewhat in the increase, nevertheless the mutton trade was steady, and late rates were well supported. Old Downs sold readily at 5s. per 8lbs. Although the number of calves was good, the inquiry for them was inactive, and, in some instances, the currencies had an upward tendency. Very superior calves were worth 5s. 10d. to 6s. per 8lbs. Pigs were in fair request, at late figures. Milch cows moved off slowly, at from £14 10s to £19 each, including their small calf

Per 8lbs. to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; second qualities ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto 3s. 10d. to 4s.; prime ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. large hogs 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; suckling calves, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; and capital sow pigs, 18s. to 20s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 3804; calves, 170; sheep, 4200; pigs, 300.

Newgate and Leadenhall Friday).—A full average business was transacted in the markets to-day, at full prices.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 0d.; middling ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; small pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JAN 25

BANKRUPTS.

W. COLK, North Walsham, Norfolk, victualler and spirit-merchant and brewer. J. FLETCHER, Bradford, Yorkshire, draper. H. SIMMONS, Lowestoft, innkeeper. G. COLDWELL, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Stockport, Lancashire, joiner. J. BROOKS, Hulme, Manchester, commission-merchant. C. FLETCHER, Derby, card board and silk manufacturer. R. G. H. DICKS, late of Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon, now of St. George's-terrace, Liverpool-road, Islington, merchant. W. DONALD, Dudley, Worcestershire, draper. J. CLARK, Birmingham, baker and grocer. H. BURNLEY, Birmingham, baker and draper. R. TAYLOR, jun., Uxbridge-moor, Buckinghamshire, miller. J. FASS, Fen Town, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, innkeeper

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J. M'GREGOR and D. NEWLANDS, Glasgow, silk printers. J. TAYLOR, Glasgow, wright and [illegible]

FRIDAY, JAN 28

WAR-OFFICE, Jan 28

16th Foot, Major-General R. Egerton, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Gen. John Earl of Sefir, K.T. 4th Dragoon Guards, Lieut. G. A. Shebbeare to be Captain, vice Hamilton, Corset G. A. Barnard to be Lieutenant, vice Shebbeare. 7th, Lieut. C. Turner to be Captain, vice Barnard, 14th Foot: Lieut. J. E. Matthews to be Lieutenant, vice Cooper, 26th J. H. B. Hay to be Adjutant, vice Hon. Knolly. 30th, Ensign C. H. Lambert to be Lieut., vice Bolton. Lieut. R. Harbord to be Adjutant, vice Hay. 34th, Ensign C. Du Pre A. Wetherall to be Captain, vice Stopford. 36th, Ensign A. M. Fraser to be Lieutenant, vice Cliffe (if arrives) or A. Fair to be Lieutenant, vice Fraser. 38th, Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hutchinson, 49th Ensign C. W. Hoggo to be Lieut., vice Sir H. H. Edwardes, Bart. 68th Capt. C. P. J. St. pleed to be Captain, vice Forman. 82nd, Lieut. A. W. Cameron to be Captain, vice Boyd. 89th Brigade Capt. E. R. Forman to be Captain, vice Wetherall.

STAFF. Brevet-Col. A. W. Torrens to be Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. rnl. vice Brevet-Colonel Airey.

BANKRUPT.

J. CHEW and J. CREW, Little Moorfields, Cripplegate Without, livery stable keepers. W. J. BELL and J. RIDER, Garlick-hill, Cannon-street, City, ale agents. C. BUTTERWORTH, Marton, Lincolnshire, maltster corn factor maltster, and coal merchant. A. CUBEN, Bromley, Middlesex, wholesale clothier. J. BEECH, Bromley, Middlesex, hatter. W. ARLETON, Wolverhampton, ironmonger. J. and B. GREENWOOD, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinners and stuff manufacturers. R. ROGER, Langley place, Commercial-road, and Bethnal-green-road, Middlesex, builder. T. BOMLAL, formerly of Magnolia-road Ritot, Africa, but of Scarle rough-street, Goodman's-fields, then of Bevis Marks, then of Mansell street, Goodman's-fields merchant

BIRTHS

At Acomb, near York, on the 24th instant, the wife of W. Blacker James, Esq., of a son.—At Wilton-crescent, the Countess of Lichfield, on the 19th inst., of a daughter.—At Hastings, the wife of the Rev. Robert Henry Gatty, of a daughter.—On the 11th inst., at Nice, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Hill, of a son.—On the 18th inst., at Walham, Essex, the wife of the Rev. H. Hum. E. P. Gilkingham, of a son.—On the 20th inst., at Clapham, the wife of the Rev. [illegible] of a son.—On the 20th inst., at the Vicarage, Bow, the wife of the Rev. James Wade, of a son

MARRIAGES

At Stuttgardt, Augustus, son of the late Rev. Hastings de Redall, to Matilda, daughter of Capt. Gronow.—On the 19th inst., at Chipping, Lancashire, the Rev. W. M. Rodgewood, curate of St. Mary's, Walsall, Staffs, to Miss Shuttleworth, only daughter of W. Fit [illegible], of Whitby-hall, in Chipping.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Viscount Melville, F. Dundas, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Sir Henry Muir, Bart., M.P., of Hendrield's-park, Herts.—On the 20th inst., at the Church of St. Paul's, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Mr. Whiteley (the brother of the artist), Henry, second son of William Eccles Lees, M.P., Spring Grove, Blackburn, to Henry, eldest daughter of Joseph Whiteley, Esq., Mayfield-house, Halifax

DEATHS

On the 16th instant, at North-street, Elgh Alexander Brown, [illegible] Postmaster-General for the Province of Canada.—On the 17th inst., at Brighton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Jones, K.C.B., Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Foot.—On the 18th inst., at Heritage, the wife of the Rev. Robert Henry Gatty, of a daughter.—On the 19th inst., at St. Paul's, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Mr. Whiteley (the brother of the artist), Henry, second son of William Eccles Lees, M.P., Spring Grove, Blackburn, to Henry, eldest daughter of Joseph Whiteley, Esq., Mayfield-house, Halifax

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On the 16th instant, at North-street, Elgh Alexander Brown, [illegible] Postmaster-General for the Province of Canada.—On the 17th inst., at Brighton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Jones, K.C.B., Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Foot.—On the 18th inst., at Portland square, the Right Hon. Lord Lisle, Baron of Rosslyn, Earl of Loudoun, Viscount Melville, and Governor of Edinburgh Castle, in the 87th year of his age.—On the 19th inst., at Madras, Mathilda Dowell, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.—On the 20th inst., at Bath, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, Captain Lewis Augustus Lucas, late of the Bombay Artillery.—At Cagliari, Sardinia, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Harry Francis Calville Lovell, Bart., aged 39.—On the 20th inst., at Gloucester, Mary Ann Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Morisset, late of the 46th Regiment, and son of the late James Morrisset Esq., of Brunswick-square.—On the 18th inst., at Chatsworth, Dorset, in her 102nd year, Mrs. Elizabeth Crewes, widow of John Clewes, Esq., of Newcombes, Crediton.—On the 20th inst., at Bath, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Reynell, of Newmoor, in the 83rd year of his age.—At the Priory-shed near Leatherhead, Caroline Agnes Cornwall Gardiner, 49th Regiment 1 ngth, Native Infantry, third son of Lieut.-General, the Hon W. H. Gardiner

INAUGURATION OF A MONSTER WINE-TUN, AT DIEPPE.

THE festal ceremony engraved upon page 80 represents a scene not altogether uncommon in wine countries, but rarely so grand as that after the present commemoration. The circumstances were briefly as follow:—A wine-merchant of Dieppe having built for Messrs. Mege, brothers, at Dieppe, an immense Wine-tun, stated that it was intended to be "the largest in the world," it was resolved to celebrate the completion of the work by a *fête*, which accordingly took place on Sunday last in France appear to be announced or finished. The huge Tun was accordingly covered in the premises of Messrs Mege; and here we have the scene of the inauguration, the great Tun full to the very bung-hole, and the ceremonial of the partaking of the festivities. The Tun is festooned with evergreens at the mouth, and one of the party having ascended by a ladder to the side, there performs the ceremony of inauguration. Meanwhile the company or fifty guests partake of a *dejeuner* within the Tun, and at the moment of the illustration, are quaffing bumpers of wine to the success of the great Tun. All the population of Dieppe is turned out to witness this Lucullan scene; some of the company being in the galleried houses, the portion of which, with its arched and balustraded *façade*, and dormer windows, and a spire rising just above the roof, have a picturesque effect. The scene is altogether redolent of the natural gaiety of a wine country

The great Tun, it is stated, will hold about 270 hogsheads. This capacity is, however, small in comparison with the Great Tun of Heidelberg, which holds 600 hogsheads; but this, in its turn, holds less by half than one of Messrs Barclay and Perkins's store porter vats; and a few years since there were at Messrs. Bentley's brewery, at Lambeth, a tun of sweet wine, containing 20,000 gallons; and another of vinegar, containing 56,709 gallons; or about three times the capacity of the new Dieppe Tun. One of the largest of Messrs. Hanbury and Perkins's vats will contain about 3000 barrels, or 108,000 gallons.

IMMENSE FALL OF CLIFF OF DOVER.

ON Thursday (last week) an immense portion of the cliff immediately at the rear of the Paris Hotel and Grant's distillery, at the end of Snargate-street, Dover, fell with tremendous violence, and great debris, consisting of many hundred tons of property, many hundred tons fell from near the base, and gave the warning note. A slip of several tons occurred on Monday night; and during Tuesday the surface at the top gave and cannons that the whole mass had sunk a few inches, which the state of the cracks below confirmed; the crack at the summit had also widened; and on Wednesday morning, the commanding officer of Engineers having reported to the Mayor that the cliff would fall, and might do so in an hour, the suspense and painful anxiety of the residents in the immediate vicinity may be more easily conceived than described. At the same time, the civil authorities resorted to precautionary measures for the protection of life and preservation of property. Policemen were also stationed to check the thoroughfare from Snargate street, and at night the force was increased, especially for the protection of those houses, the occupiers of which, with their families, had left the scene of danger. In the day, the Admiralty yard officials had arranged signals from the top of the cliff, by which a communication of approaching danger could be instantly conveyed to the yard, for sounding the alarm bell. This bell rang twice on Wednesday on the occasion of slight falls. A stormy night succeeded; but at early dawn the cliff was still standing, the cracks had not opened, and had separated from the mass, and appearances foreboded a speedy fall

On the following morning, the most prominent positions for viewing the cliff were crowded with spectators. At a meeting of the Board of Health, Mr. Duke stated that the portion of the cliff, immediately expected to fall included about fifty feet of the land recently purchased by Government; and that, consequently, it rested with the Board of Ordnance to stay the impending danger. The commanding officer of Engineers proposed to fill up the cracks on the surface with cements. After some discussion, it was decided that the Local Board should despatch a letter to the Ordnance; but, before this was done the largest portion of the loosened mass fell on the beach lying at the base.

At two o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, the owners of the property in dangerous proximity to the cliff had a private meeting at the Union Hotel, to consider the removal of the crown of the cliff. In the midst of the deliberation, an alarm was heard, and the persons assembled rushed out just in time to see the immense mass in motion.

An eye-witness, who was aroused by the cry of alarm that followed the first fall, describes the entire projection to have given way

(*Continued on page 80.*)

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—MONDAY, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVER Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, LIFE'S LOTTERY. Friday, LET THE PANTOMIMES ALONE. Saturday, [illegible]

THEATRE ROYAL LYCEUM.—On MONDAY, JANUARY 31, will be performed A PHENOMENON IN A SHOCK FROCK. After which a new and original Fairy Extravaganza, entitled THE GOOD WOMAN IN THE WOOD To conclude with LITTLE TUDDLEKIN. Sole agent for Private Boxes, Mr W ALLCROFT, of 16, New Bond-street.

EXETER-HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, 3rd FEBRUARY, 1853.—Under the auspices of the Hood Memorial Committee, for the BENEFIT of the FUND. Charles Mackay, Esq., LL.D., in the chair. An Exposition of the Genius and Writings of THOMAS HOOD, with Illustrations, will be given by Mr. William Parsons. The chair will be taken at Eight o'Clock. Doors open at Half-past Seven.—Reserved Seats, 2s.; Body of Hall, 1s. For further particulars, see Handbill

EXETER-HALL, LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—On MONDAY next, JAN. 31st, Handel's Oratorio, SOLOMON. Principal English artists, Miss Birch, Mrs Temple, Miss C. Pelham, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Lawler. A limited number of Single Tickets, Area, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Area of Gallery, Central Area, Reserved, 2s.; unreserved, 1s. 6d., may be obtained by early application at the usual Office of the Society, 6, Exeter-hall

MUSICAL WINTER EVENINGS.—Mr. WILLIAM ROSE will RESUME his ANNUAL SERIES of Musical Parties, at his Residence, 7, Percy-place, Pentonville, on MONDAY, the 31st inst., when the following Artists will be present:—Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Miss Messent, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Lawler. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Commence at Eight o'Clock. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, may be obtained of Mr. Rose, 7, Percy-place, Pentonville; of Messrs. Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; and of the principal Music-sellers.

GRAND CONCERT, under the Patronage of the LORD MAYOR and LADY MAYORESS ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, CANNON, HOTEL, EDMONTON, WILLIAMSON, Esq., M.P., ALEXANDER MITCHELL (the third occasion) have the honour of announcing their GRAND ANNUAL SOIRÉE, which will take place at the above Rooms, on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7th, 1853. In addition to other attractions, the services of Miss Dolby, Mr. Henry Jonghmans and Mr. William Massey (the eminent American pianist) have been secured for this occasion. Tickets, 5s. each, may be obtained of Mr. Alexander Mitchell, 3, Bedford-row, Holborn; Mr. Williamson, Mitcham; Mr. Henry Jonghmans, 9, Hyde-park-terrace; and of the Stewards.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC every Evening at Eight o'Clock, Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 2s.; Children under Ten years of age, half-price. Doors open at Half-past Seven. Box-office open from Ten to Five. No Fees. Mr. Albert Smith's Ascent of Mont Blanc, with Illustrations, every Evening at Eight o'Clock, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 2s.; Children under Ten years of age, half-price. Doors open at Half-past Seven. Box-office open from Ten to Five. No Fees.

ADAMS'S ANNUAL BALL. Mr. THOMAS ADAMS has the honour to announce to his Friends and Patrons that his SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL BALL will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, when his celebrated Quadrille Band (attended by the Original Strauss) will be in attendance. Tickets, 12s. 6d.; Ladies' Tickets, 7s. 6d., including refreshments. To be obtained at Mr. THOMAS ADAMS'S Royal Quadrille Office, 4, Panton-street, Haymarket, and at the Rooms. An early application for tickets is particularly requested.

SALLE ROBIN, 232, PICCADILLY. Mr. GEO COOPER will have the honour to announce his ANNUAL SOIRÉE MUSICALE, with Illustrations, After the Wonderful Italian Juggler Dalkos, the extraordinary Boy in the Fiery Series of his remarkable Performances which have created the greatest Sensation in Modern Times, previous to his departure for England. Last Week of M. Leconte, the Prestidigitateur. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets at the Box-office.

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HINDOSTAN.—This Grand Moving DIORAMA is now OPEN DAILY at Three and Eight o'clock, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Eight Views of Hindostan, painted by Messrs. Hughes, and Mr. Knell, from Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd's own and other original drawings. The Music will open half an hour before each exhibition. "Nothing can be more truthful, sublime, and picturesque, than the views of the glorious Himalaya or the pictures of Calcutta." The Atlas

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CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY, 33, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, STRAND.—A Drawing for Fifty Shares in the Society's Estates will take place on SATURDAY, the 5th of February, at Twelve o'clock, at the offices. All persons joining before the 31st of January will participate in the advantages of this Drawing. Prospectuses may be had at the offices, which are open from 10 to Eight on Mondays and Fridays, and from Ten to Five on the other days. C. L. GRUNDISEN, Secretary

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence the SECOND PART of his COURSE, consisting of TEN LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology, and of the application of Mineral Substances to the Arts, Manufactures, and Agriculture, illustrated by an extensive collection of Specimens and Diagrams. The Lectures begin on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26th, at Nine o'clock, and will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday at the same hour. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal

MEDICAL BOTANY.—Dr. COFFIN has resumed his [illegible] and will commence his course of popular LECTURES on MEDICAL BOTANY and the NATURAL HISTORY of DISEASE, at SUNDERLAND-STREET, Deptford, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at Eight o'Clock in the Evening, and continued on each succeeding Monday. The Collection of Herbs now [illegible] systematically classified at the Anatomical Museum of the Hall of Science, Deptford-street, Southwark, open to Visitors on Tuesdays, from Ten o'Clock, also on the 24th, Union-street, Spitalfields, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Evenings, from Seven to Eight o'Clock.

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IMMENSE FALL OF CLIFF, AT DOVER.

(*Continued from page 78.*)

near the base, and burst forward, when the overhanging top shook for a second or two, and the next moment nearly 100,000 tons of chalk were moving towards the warehouses, &c., below, which were crushed like glass, and buried beneath the mass. The fall produced a sound like the roar of cannon, and was accompanied by a dense cloud of chalk dust. Some of the houses in Stroud-street were much shaken.

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INAUGURATION OF A MONSTER WINE TUN, AT DIEPPE.—(SEE PAGE 78.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand aforesaid.—Saturday, January 29, 1853.

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VOL. XXII.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1853. [GRATIS.

THE PRESS AND THE THEATRES.

WE have already drawn attention to the system which has long existed at the theatres of granting free admissions to newspaper orders. The system was originally intended, no doubt, as a recognition of the claims of the dramatic critic to a favourable seat for witnessing the performance; but its abuse, as soon as managers began to complain, led us and other journalists to abandon it altogether. But there are two sides to every question. The practice, and even the abuse of the practice, was never complained of while it was any way serviceable, or thought to be so, to managers or exhibitors. Mr. C. Mathews has informed the newspapers and the public that "press-orders were nightly presented to the amount in money of £25 (being a loss of £150 per week to the theatre); while the paying public was actually turned from the doors, and this *during the only eight or nine weeks of the season when*, unfortunately, now a-days, *anything like a profit* is to be expected."

Now this aspect of the question has been strangely overlooked by such of our contemporaries as have discussed it. It will be observed that it is not the order system of which Mr. C. Mathews complains, but the use of it during the eight or nine prosperous weeks of the season. During all other weeks, when the theatre is not prosperous, newspapers, it would appear, might have continued its use or abuse without remonstrance: and this statement, true of a part, illustrates the principle of the whole. So long as the theatre is prosperous, it will be chary of orders and free admissions; when otherwise, it will be prodigal of its favours;—when they cost nothing, the press is welcome to them; when they are money's-worth, it is requested to forbear.

But, now, let us look on the other side. If, under the system as proposed to be worked by Mr. C. Mathews, the admission of orders is to cost nothing to the theatre, is it to cost everything to the press? To answer this question properly we must ascend to the origin of the dispute between this very sharp manager and the newspapers. A critic in the *Morning Chronicle* having been free in his strictures on the performances at the Lyceum, Mr. C. Mathews thought fit, as he has told the public on his play-bills, to "deprive the paper of its privilege of writing two orders nightly to the theatre." The *Morning Chronicle*, nevertheless, continued to criticise the Lyceum performances, cheerfully paying, probably, for admission, and, on the Christmas extravaganza being produced, condemned the piece as "cold and heavy," and the scenery as "faded and dingy." Apparently indignant at what he considered a false judgment, Mr. C. Mathews rushed into a paper war with his supposed antagonist, whom he named, but wrongly; boasted of having deprived him of his privilege, threatened him with exclusion even if he should offer to pay, and unblushingly announced that the said privilege implied an obligation, on the part of the critic, to be friendly to the donor. This was too flagrant. The privilege which, according to Mr. C. Mathews' desire and view of the matter, should cost the manager nothing, and even be an advantage to him in helping to fill his house when nothing else would, was to cost the journalist everything—his independence of thought, and his liberty of that thought's utterance. If the critic spoke his mind, his paper was immediately "cut off" the free-list. It was thus, as the *Athenæum* tells the public, that on account of "critical recusancy" it has been debarred for years from admission to the Lyceum. The privilege, then, was meant by Mr. C. Mathews, and possibly by others, to be conditional in two points of view—(the candle burning out at both ends) and to be labelled, "Not to be used during prosperous periods," and "to be cancelled when it pleases the management to take offence."

The case in relation to the journals may be considered in so far to have been settled, by a declaration of independence. They have thrown up their privilege, and there is an end of it.

Upon a review of the whole of the case between the Theatres and the Press, we must say that we think it might have been adjusted—as it now, we trust, finally is—without all the hubbub about grievances and money losses which some of the managers who have stood foremost in giving publicity to the matter have obtruded upon the public, with a view—probably an erroneous one—of enlisting their especial sympathy. Although persons engaged in the production of theatrical and other exhibitions are not proverbial for excess of modesty, or of squeamishness in the adoption of the means by which they seek to attract public patronage; we think that a little more delicacy might have been shown than has been, when discussing an arrangement made with a great public interest, as the press undoubtedly is, which has unwittingly been led to accept of "privileges"—we cannot style them favours—at their hands. Before the proprietors of theatres and other exhibitions boast of throwing a stone at a great evil, they should pause, and recollect that the evil, as we have shown, was one of their own creating, one of which they reaped the advantage so long as it suited their purpose, and one which the proprietors of the principal public journals at once spontaneously resigned so soon as they had a hint of its having been made the subject of illiberal comment in the way of pounds, shillings, and pence. Let them be quite sure, also, now that the press has abolished its own "orders," that they have got rid of all the "abuses" which attach to the nightly occupation of the benches of their various establishments

But, first, in respect to pounds, shillings, and pence, Mr. C. Mathews talks very largely of £25,000 of money, or money's worth, which has been represented at his theatre by press orders during five years of management; and Mr. Webster, the respected manager of the Haymarket and Adelphi Theatres, with more scrupulous exactness, gives a return of the number of persons admitted to those two theatres severally in the course of the last three years upon press orders, distinguishing the number from each paper, and adding the money which

NEW BRIDGE OVER THE GRAND CANAL IN VENICE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

those persons would have expended, supposing they had paid for admission: and the sum total is very formidable, some £10,000 or so. But there is one fact which does not appear upon these statements, and which the public ought to be made aware of before they come to decide upon the case between the theatres and the press.

It must not be supposed that these "privileges" have been conceded to the various papers by the theatres *mero motio*, or even simply upon consideration of the publicity given to the performances in the critical notices—or even as Mr. Mathews, with great vulgarity and great show of ignorance, suggests as part of a system of "cajoling" the critics "into saying what they don't think, by a nightly order;" on the contrary, in most cases, a further equivalent of money worth has been conceded by the proprietors of these very papers to the managers of the several theatres, upon a consideration of all the circumstances of the case. This equivalent consists in the insertion of advertisements of the theatres either at a reduced price, or for the advertisement duty alone; and in the case of many weekly papers, altogether gratuitously—an arrangement involving a positive loss or unrepaid expenditure for labour to the newspaper proprietor, and a positive gain to the like amount by the theatre-proprietor. Without going into other examples, in the case of three theatres we know that for a long series of years it has been their privilege to insert their daily advertisements in the morning and evening papers free of charge, excepting only that for the Government duty; their advertisements, if duly paid for, would have cost on an average, 8s. or 10s. a day; from which, deducting the 1s. 6d. duty, there has been a positive present made to the theatre-proprietor of 8s. 6d., or 8s. 6d., as the case may be, in return for the privilege—not daily used—of sending in "two to the boxes:" which twain, when they went in on an empty night, served to dress the house, and when they presented themselves on the occasion of an "attractive bill of fare," very generally had recourse to the pigeon-holing system) to content themselves with the slips or the lobby; to say nothing of the significant jeers of saucy box-keepers. In future, this reciprocity arrangement will probably be done away with; and the newspaper and its many "friends" will have to pay for admission to the theatre when they feel inclined to go, the theatre will pay for its announcements when and in what channels the manager may think desirable.

But will the voluntary cession of the newspaper privileges destroy the whole "abuse," and convert the whole of the visitors of the various theatres into money? We apprehend very far from it. It is a fact patent to all the theatrical world, that orders have at all times been used as a necessary means of filling the house, and making the audience comfortable; and also upon various special grounds—as for ensuring applause to new pieces, and to particular actors, &c. The privilege of issuing these orders does not rest with the manager. The heads of departments, and the principal actors have all their share, which they claim as a right. The tradesmen who supply various articles to the theatre, and all sorts of artificers about it, moreover—all these have occasion sometimes of showing a little civility or friendship, either in the way of zeal or forbearance, which is readily requited by an order for any reasonable number.

Lastly, we have to allude to a matter of positive dealing in which theatre orders have been habitually applied; we mean the rewarding of the various shops, large and small—butchers, bakers, green-grocers, &c. for the trouble of exhibiting the daily bills, by orders at stated periods An amusing instance of the extent to which the system is carried, of requiting men for actual service done to the interests of the theatre, not by money, but by orders (doubtless worth all the money), was afforded in the course of certain proceedings at Bow street, only the week before last; when the rival bill-stickers of certain theatres were had up for a complication of assaults and affrays, appeared, by the evidence of one of the witnesses, that it was the practice of the theatres to purchase exclusive sites for the display of their monster placards, by money payments, the promise of "orders," or otherwise. Of course the rights of admission so obtained for actual service done are marketable, and as such transferable; and if Mr. C. Matthews shudders with horror at the fact of a "guardsman" having once presented a newspaper order at his theatre, we hope he will be forbearing enough to possible personal peculiarities of a deputy bill sticker. In conclusion, we are led to suggest that there is a third party which has a right to be considered in this matter—namely, the public; and that if any change made to pay *us*, a head for the privilege of sitting in the boxes of a theatre—to say nothing of booking-fee, box-opener, cloak-keeper, &c.—they should have a moral certainty that it is the fair market price, and that their next-door neighbour is not a deputy bill sticker, who has purchased his ticket for a shilling or a pot of beer.

There are, in addition to these, many other topics to which attention might profitably be drawn with regard to the management of our theatres.

Serious doubts may be entertained whether the general charges of admission are not too high

Behind the scenes, as well as before it, reform also is needed. That fair play is not given to the dramatic genius of the country—that the poetic spirit of the drama is not cherished—that there is a desire to pander to the lower tastes, both in the subject and form of the dramas produced, is too conspicuous—that there is a want of judgment and capacity in managements—a want of impartiality in the selection of plays—a want of respect to *artistes artistes* applying for employment—a general offensive autocratic air of authority, favouritism, and patronage, —that these and other evils have subsisted for a long period—" grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength" of theatrical interests—cannot for a moment be denied. By this manager, an author is treated as having intended an insult, or committed an assault, if he submits a play to perusal; by another, he is treated with contemptuous neglect, no acknowledgment of his MS. rendered, no attempt to return it made; by another, he is civilly thrust aside, on the plea of pre-occupation; and by all, he is tolerated only, not welcomed—unless he be already a member in some sort of the theatrical close boroughs, whose favour he would propitiate Its courtesy and difficulty, such as genius meets with in no other department of literature, are encountered by the aspiring dramatist; and the difficulty increases in proportion to the merit and rank of his work, and the dignity of his aims Much of this corruption behind the scenes, the increasing competition of theatres will tend, in the course of time, to diminish. But, above all, the establishment of cheap theatres, under enlightened auspices and conditions, is the improvement of the popular taste, the plenary encouragement of dramatic genius, and the creation of poetical susceptibilities in the masses, would do more to correct managerial abuses than any specific whatever that can be adopted or proposed.

NEW BRIDGE OVER THE GRAND CANAL, VENICE.

THIS modernisation of old Venice, by the construction of an iron bridge over the Grand Canal, hitherto only crossed by the Rialto, promises to be a work of considerable interest. The municipal authorities had long entertained the desire to have this additional bridge, midway between the Rialto and the end of the Grand Canal, connecting the Campo San Stefano with the Piazetta delle Belle Arti; in order to facilitate the circulation between St. Mark's and the Sestiere del Dorsoduro; and thus allow the inhabitants of the former to enjoy the beautiful walk of the *Zattere*, whilst inhaling the refreshing air that comes sweeping over the lagunes from the far off mountainous district. Many projects were brought forward, and abandoned, either in consequence of their great expense, or of their inapplicability to the site destined to connect the populous quarters of the city. At length Mr. Neville, the English engineer, succeeded in obtaining the approbation of the city authorities, and a contract was entered into for the construction of the handsome structure which the Illustration shows completed. It will consist of a single span of 167 feet. There will be four girders, coupled, and carrying a platform of about 18 feet in width, for the circulation of foot-passengers, the ascent to the platform by two flights of steps. The balustrades, copings, and lower ornaments are to be of Gothic design, in cast iron. The Bridge itself will be supported in cast-iron abutments of a conical form, having the appearance of fluted pedestals. The ornamental portions of the structure are to be executed by a commission of the members of the Academy of *Belle Arti*.

The system itself is well known in this country as the lightest, most economical, and effective bridge yet employed in railway structure; and, besides the bridges put up by Mr. Neville himself, in 1849, on the Reading and Reigate Railway, many others of very large spans have since been erected; and, among the rest, the Newarkdyke-bridge, of a single span of 260 feet. But neither of these bridges can be compared to that about to be constructed over the Grand Canal in Venice, in point of elegance of form or lightness of execution. The iron-work is to be cast in England, and sent to Venice for construction.

Literature.

THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN SPAIN, LITERARY AND POLITICAL. By DON JOSE AMADOR DE LOS RIOS, Member of the Privy Council of her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, &c. Madrid: 1852. In Spanish, "Estudios Politicos," &c.

The author of the above work is not so well known in the literary worlds of Europe and America as many other Spanish writers; but our impression, from a perusal of his book, is, that he ought to occupy a distinguished position among authors of the first class. Unlike many members belonging to the contemporaneous literature of Southern Europe, he has neither coped nor servilely imitated Byron and Scott, the prevailing error of modern Southern writers; and, in addition to his talents as a *savant*, his style of composition is at once vigorous, fluent, and elegant; and the method and result of his researches extensive, original, and accurate. His writings, replete as they are with the nicer points of erudition, are devoid of every shade of pedantry; and the reader is equally charmed with his depth of learning, and his simple and graceful manner of imparting it

The work to which M. de los Rios has devoted so much attention and industry is of a very important and happily-chosen character, and his description of the advance of the Jews throughout modern Europe displays a brilliant picture of romantic incidents. In the history of the Hebrew race, there is something wild and extraordinary, in their dogged resolution their stern and silent courage—their constant and obstinate resistance. Spain, besides, is the country in which the social progress of the persecuted, yet ever-victorious Hebrew, is marked by the most extraordinary signs.

Immediately upon the settlement of the Jews in the Spanish dominions, a bold antagonism sprang up between the two races; and the causes of the collision between them can be distinctly traced. The chivalrous and peculiar genius—the selfish patriotism of the Israelites—violently opposed the intrusion of the exiled race, which, thus remaining in isolation, retained its inflexible individuality and its hatred to all foreign influence and intervention.

In the year 301, the Council of Illiberis sent forth an edict charging that the possessors of rural domains "should be forbidden to permit the Hebrews to bless the fruits of the earth." The deplorable superstition of the time inducing the belief that such a blessing "would cause the Christian crops to be destroyed and blighted."

In the following years another edict was issued, which ordered that "no Spaniard should live in familiar or private terms with any Jew."

In the centures following, it is well known that a most virulent and ferocious persecution was urged against the Jews; they were treated by the Gothic Kings as beasts of the field, and, as a consequence of this, when the Moors first invaded Spain, the crescent of Mahomet was joy fully greeted by the Jews, as their star of deliverance.

Thus, whilst the Christians, under Pelagius and Pavia, were taking refuge in their mountains and caves, and preparing themselves to recover, foot by foot, the possessions of which they had been deprived, the Jews and Saracens, forgetting their dispute, bound themselves in a bond of brotherhood against their common foe.

From that period, the paths of industry, commerce, and fine arts were open to the Jews; and, as they increased in wealth, they advanced also in refinement. The Jews then became the general purveyors for both Christian and Moor, possessing the monopoly of all trades, such as bankers, casters, carvers, shipowners, merchants, &c. But persecution still continued its barbarous and cruel work, and the Jews were frequently burnt on the charge of necromancy.

At this period (between the ninth and thirteenth centuries), the Jews, skilful, industrious, and saving, became the possessors of abundant wealth; and, as promoters of fine arts among a rude population, enjoyed great consideration. Among the very spirit of refinement which characterised them, and their antipathy to war and bloodshed, were held up to contempt by the ardent and chivalrous Spaniard, and looked upon as sufficient excuse for any anomaly which persecution would entail upon them. We do not find that any King except Alphonso the Wise dared to afford the Jews protection, and even that was precarious. The general opinion entertained of the despised sons of Israel may be judged of by the manner in which they are spoken of by both Lopez de Ayala in his "Rimado de Salacio," and by the author of the "Chronicle of the Cid." The vocabulary of abuse and invective is exhausted by them in denunciations upon this ill fated race. Notwithstanding this—in spite of laws and superstition—these obstinate Jews continued monopolising the callings of physicians; astronomers, merchants, astrologers, and counsellors of Sovereigns, and, at the end of the thirteenth century, had prospered to such an extent, as to be enabled to pay to the Bishops and Chapters of Andalusia, Murcia, and Leon alone, the enormous sum of 25,648,500 dineros

The number of Jews subjected to this taxation was 854,950; according to a document which our author has discovered in the records. Such a taxation was, properly speaking, a war of barbarism against civilisation; and nothing can be more gratifying than to see how moral courage and perseverance, aided by the influence of time and mental cultivation, can triumph over the greatest obstacles in the world.

This irrefragable truth might have received additional proof by the remarkable work of Don Jose de los Rios, had he not divided it into two sections, one devoted to the political progress and advancement, the other to the literary history of the Jews in Spain. This has a tendency to destroy the unity of the work, by presenting it under two distinct heads, and thereby confusing the real connexion between literature and politics.

In the literary section is shown the weighty influence of Rabbinical learning and Hebrew wisdom during the ninth and thirteenth centuries, upon developments of the Spanish language, which may be called the most powerful and concentrated tongue in Europe. Indeed, we should be inclined to regard the Jewish influence as great and as lasting as the Arabian (of not more so) in determining Spanish nationality, and in imposing a certain character upon Spanish literature

Nowhere have the origin and development of the Inquisition and its practices been analysed and exposed with more curious and more striking impartiality. The author modifies and cleans up much that is exaggerated and obscure in the work of Don Llorente, on the same subject, whose statements bear too much the impress of partial judgment and partisanship to be depended on.

When, in accordance with a barbarous policy, too much in harmony with the worst feelings of an uncivilised nation, the Jews were exiled from Spain, the same intellectual and moral powers which had struck down so many obstacles, and broken both the antagonism of national hatred and religious anathema, rose again to be triumphant over banishment, spoliation, and poverty, like the vigorous flower of the cactus amid the sterile rocks, or in the hot and sandy desert. Such is the dramatic chronicle of the sons of Israel.

The literary history of the Spanish Jews, after the second expulsion from Spain, relates to persecution, toil, and endurance under the greatest suffering, and is very analogous to certain events in modern history

Amsterdam became the haven of refuge for exiled Jews, and honourably offered an asylum to wealth, science, and independence. And Holland, in return, derived the greater part of its reputation for learning and enlightenment from the efforts of this persecuted and stricken people.

It was in Amsterdam that Baruch Spinoza, the able pupil of Moses Morteira, wrote in his cheerless garret those theories with which the philosophical world re-echoed. These facts which we have related give some colour to the favourite theme of Disraeli the younger, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Hebrew race is endowed with certain qualities that will ultimately cause it to prevail; nor is this highly gifted, but sometimes paradoxical writer singular in his opinion. Strabo, writing in the age of Augustus, says: "It is not easy to meet a place on earth where the Jews do not prevail when once admitted."

We have space for only a simple remark on the hostility of the Arab and Jewish races against Christianity. The Mahommedan Arabs, considered as such, possess sympathies little in common with Europeans, by whom they are instinctively repulsed. The fundamental elements of their character are incapable of modification; they know no joys but sensual ones, and the burning sun of their natural land is essential to their happiness; the Christian accepts the explation of the cross, and places his chief good in self-denial. Between such extremes no conciliation is possible, and when the Arabs ceased to be paramount, they disappeared altogether from Spain.

The Jews, on the contrary, though equally antagonistic in creed and customs, maintained their ground among the Christians, and repaid, with deadly hate, the oppressions under which they laboured. This hate made them dangerous enemies; but our author shows that, restrained as they were by the bigotry and the fears of their rulers, they yet lent to civilisation the most potent and essential elements.

Don los Rios has opened a somewhat small vein in an extensive mine; and his work must be measured by its real and not by its apparent value, for it marks the point of junction between two rival races and literatures—or rather between two words of antagonism and contradiction—the EAST and the WEST.

MY HOME IN TASMANIA, DURING A RESIDENCE OF NINE YEARS. By MRS CHARLES MEREDITH. Two volumes. John Murray, Albemarle-street

Mrs. Meredith is the wife of a settler in Van Diemen's Land, and her nine years' residence there has many of the features of romance. Her book begins with a clearing in the bush, building a house, laying out gardens, and making a home as much like an English home as the climate, condition of society, and all other circumstances, would permit. For this rough but necessary work—to result in a villa, with gardens and park, and all the elegances of a gentlewoman's country abode in England—Mr. Meredith had their path partly prepared by a senior Mr. Meredith; but in its progress came great floods, and worked great losses, exposed the family to danger, and put it to great expense. High prices stimulated expensive clearing and large outlays, which greatly reduced prices of produce converted into large losses, turned prosperity into adversity, and compelled the settlers to leave the nest they were forming with so much care, and accept a Government appointment in another part of the colony. Hence travels and voyages under great difficulties; hence, too, enlarged knowledge of the colony and its various natural productions; and hence personal adventures and historical references, woven in with personal observations; altogether making a very pleasant book. Mrs Meredith, in truth, is an artist of no ordinary accomplishments. She wields both pen and pencil with much force and much grace, tells her anecdotes in a lively manner, and illustrates her books by graphic sketches. In the latter she has been assisted by the Bishop of Tasmania, whose talents as an artist are considerable She excels, however, in description. She is a good natural historian, and fills in her landscapes with the productions of the islands —its trees, its flowers, its animals, and its men; making the strange, and, in some instances, rugged, features of the country instinct with its true animal and vegetable life. Her pages give us a clear and a brighter picture of Tasmania than we have before met with. She has the advantage of a novel subject, for Tasmania has attracted much less attention and been much less frequently described than New South Wales, and her delineations both convey information and give pleasure by their freshness and beauty Rich pictures of scenery, of rugged mountains and deep "placid pools" in the beds of torrents, when the snows have ceased to melt and the rain to fall, overarched by fine old trees that seemed to have lived to bend down and gaze on themselves in the calm deep water, till they had grown into their position, where "fine black cockatoos, merry craftsmen," plied "their skilful work of grub-hunting;" discoursing, doubtless, on the quality and obstinate resistance of their prizes, are mingled in the book with more homely descriptions of a settler's labours, the giving out stores, making butter and cheese, rearing pet calves, the looking after the operations of servants, the care of children, and all the troubles of a bush life, provided with tolerably large means, and aided by the services of convicts. The principal merit, however, in the book is its lively description of natural objects—the snakes, porcupines, kangaroos, wombats; the trees, shrubs, and flowers; the shells and minerals found on the island. One specimen, which we quote in preference only for its briefness, may entice the reader to peruse the whole book:—

One or two pairs of "Superb Warblers" lived close to the garden fence, and for a long time I tried in vain to discover their nest. We often fed them, and they came to the window for crumbs, but always baffled when I endeavoured to watch them home. At last I felt quite sure I had found the grass tussock containing one nest; but, although this was not above two feet distant, even from my window still, I could discover the entrance, for of course I would not disturb anything, and the little creatures were so artful and cautious, and in such a sad state of fluttering, chirping trepidation when I was near the spot, that they distracted my attention, as they naturally intended to do. At last I accidentally looked directly into the little tube of woven grass and web, that served them as hall and antechamber—several black-and-white spiders, of the long, grinning interval down into the dark little cavity, I espied two or three little gaping mouths, and heard a faint small chirp. The two tiny parents of these tinier babies which could not be very long above, that they were still, for a time right at home. Poor little fluttérers, they need not have feared me. I only confided it more strictly to my husband, and so fearful was he of disturbing them, that I could not induce him to go near enough to examine the nest. In due time we had the pleasure of seeing the whole miniature family launched, and the parents losing the state of importance and flutter, feeding their droll brown little offspring most assiduously.

There are a few political remarks and no work on our troubled colonies is without them from which it appears that the best interests of the colony are sometimes sacrificed, and its resources wasted, to gratify official whims, official caprices, official friendships, and are made for the convenience of favourites, and not completed because they would serve individuals whom the authorities dislike. The treatment of the convicts is defended, and the policy of Van Diemen's Land vindicated from some of the assertions made by the too zealous opponents of the convict system. Mrs. Meredith is less an advocate of that than a defender of the settler and employer of convicts from certain imputations; but it is plain, even from her pages, that the temporary prosperity of forced labour is, in the end, more than compensated by the great disadvantages of the despotic government necessary to give it effect. The employers are debarred from freedom of action as well as their assigned servants; and communications are not made, and harbours are not improved, which private enterprise requires for its success, and which, if unfettered, though unaided, it would speedily accomplish. We are not surprised that the inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land generally, though there are exceptions, protest strongly against the continuance of the convict system. Though there is much in the book relative to the convicts and to the aborigines, without which the nine years' residence would be very incomplete, in the whole it is a pleasant description of natural objects. We can promise Mrs Meredith, we think, even a greater share of popularity for her present than her former work, "Notes and Sketches of New South Wales" This book is the production of an elegant and accomplished woman, and is appropriately dedicated to "our most gracious and beloved Queen."

THE UNIVERSAL LIBRARY OF THE BEST WORKS OF THE BEST AUTHORS OF ALL NATIONS. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

The certainty that the beneficial results of the diffusion of knowedge must ever be proportionate to the excellence of the works provided is a principle that cannot too closely be kept in view by all who aim at placing such works within the acquisition of the reading masses. Unsuspectingly there has been given to the hour granted now than a few years since; the public taste for literature is of a healthier tone than hitherto; and, although the cravings of the printing machine may have led to the ephemeral nature of many works which were hardly worth reviving, the demand for a higher class of books has largely preponderated. The "march of intellect," at its outset, lay in the direct line of cyclopædian utilitarianism, which was rather the taste of the publishers than of their customers; but this has been succeeded by a desire for elegant and reflective literature, which had too long been shut up in the libraries of the wealthy and luxurious. The printing-machine will, however, eventually spread these treasures through the length and breadth of the land, towards which great object the series of economical reproductions promised in the "Universal Library" will powerfully contribute, both in standard excellence and variety. Starting with the Johnsonian maxim, "that the happiness of the every people arises from its authors," the projectors of the Universal Library propose it shall consist of "the best works of the best authors of all nations, in all departments of literature," with the advantages of beautiful printing and illustration, and style of publication suitable for a collection of household classics. fitted for every educated circle in the empire

SIX parts of the Library are before us. Part I. (Poetry) contains the "Lady of the Lake," and "Lay of the Last Minstrel," two of Scott's finest works. Part II. (Biography) is devoted to Walton's "Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson." Part III. (Voyages) contains "Anson's Voyages round the World, written by Benjamin Robins, from materials furnished by Lord Anson, although the name of Mr. Walter, chaplain of the Commodore's ship, the *Centurion*, appears in the title-page. Part IV. (Fiction) comprises Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," and "Ficciola," from the French of Saintaine.

Part V. (Essays) contains Alison's elegant metaphysical treatise, entitled "Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste." Part VI. (Miscellaneous) contains Sterne's "Tristram Shandy."

We should add that the "Universal Library," in addition to the best works of the best English authors, will comprise a selection from French, Spanish and Portuguese, Italian, Swedish, German, and American writers. The Library is handsomely printed in large octavo, yet is issued at the rate of the cheapest periodicals; and hereafter, when it is collected into volumes, it will be treasured as a valuable accession to the intellectual delights of a well-regulated home.

A TOUR OF ENQUIRY THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY. By EDMUND SPENCER, Esq. 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett, London.

France and Italy are now as familiar to the reading and travelling portion of the British public as Margate is to our cockneys, or Boulogne to our pecuniary refugees. It is difficult to make interesting a new "Tour of Enquiry" over any well known ground, for a host of impressions have gleaned all local traditions left unappropriated by the compiler of handbooks; and "special correspondents" have already chronicled every incident connected with the struggle for liberty in the one country, and the social reaction in the other. Mr. Spencer, however, does not hesitate to undertake the arduous task, although ungifted, as it appears to us, with the qualifications requisite to render his work either instructive or amusing. We can neither compliment him on the astuteness of his discernment, nor on the brilliancy of his imagination; for he has discovered nothing new, and invented nothing interesting; his book is merely a collection of historical extracts (suited to his purpose), interlarded with somewhat superficial remarks upon social, and religious impostures long detected. A thorough hatred of Popery seems to be his ruling passion; and, for its gratification, he appears prepared to sacrifice his veracity as a narrator of events, and his principles as a consistent politician.

Mr. Spencer's is one of a class of books which we cannot encourage—books which serve no other purpose than to disquiet the public mind, and excite distrust among our allies for whose continued intercession it is essential. We feel no dread of Popish encroachments on our liberties: for it is absurd to suppose that a power which is only maintained in Rome itself by French bayonets can hope to triumph or make any progress in Protestant England.

It would be waste of time to follow Mr Spencer in his travels through the beaten track which he has pursued. The navigation of the Rhone is pretty nearly as well known to us as that of the Thames; and every subject which he writes on, from the Faubourgs of Paris to the Campagna of Rome, will be found much more interestingly treated in the most common-place handbooks.

BASIL. A STORY OF MODERN LIFE. By W. WILKIE COLLINS

Three vols. Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street, London.

"Basil" is the autobiography of a young man of rank, who, falling in love with Margaret Vane, a linen-draper's daughter, proposes for her at their first interview, and marries her within a week, under the stipulation that he should separate from his bride at the church door, and not claim her as his own until the expiration of a twelvemonth. On the very last evening of the year, and when anticipating the happiness which awaited him on the morrow, a mere accident leads Basil to discover the infidelity of his wife. He assails her paramour (Mannion, first clerk in her father's establishment), and leaves him for dead, after having inflicted such personal injuries as render him an object of horror on his recovery. The guilty woman escapes the consequences of her conduct by being thrown into insensibility, and long confined to his bed in delirious fever. Old Sherwin endeavours to palliate his daughter's conduct by denouncing the baseness of Mannion for his attempt to entrap her, and asserting the innocence of any actual criminality. Finding his letter unanswered, he calls to demand an interview with Basil. The visits of such a person, coupled with his extraordinary behaviour, and the ravings of the invalid, induce his attendant to demand an explanation. All is avowed by the unfortunate son, who is denounced as a disgrace to his family, and driven forth as an outcast. Mannion, meantime, has been taken to an hospital, from whence he writes to Basil, when convalescent, avowing himself to be no longer the timid and dependent clerk of the respectable linen-draper, by his (Basil's) father, with whom he had long lived on terms of the strictest intimacy; detailing all the steps he had taken to deceive and disgrace him; and intimating a vow that the punishment of his life should be devoted to the unceasing persecution of his own rival and the son of his father's murderer. Margaret flies to her seducer, takes fever at the hospital, and dies. Mannion dogs Basil's footsteps, and secretly spreads reports against him, as he abandons every place in which he seeks concealment. At length, while pursuing his victim, the wretch falls over a cliff, and is drowned. We subsequently find the hero of the story enjoying comparative peace of mind, and living tranquilly, with his sister Clara, in a happy retirement.

Were the reviewer's duty confined exclusively to a criticism on the literary merits of the book submitted to his judgment, our task as regards this work would be of unusual pleasure; for it is a powerful and easy of accomplishment; for in "Basil" we cannot fail to recognise a rare combination of pure style, and well-constructed plot of incidents, described with an appalling power, which yet do not outrage belief by their extravagance; and of characters drawn so like to nature, that their very truthfulness startles, while it amuses us.

But, while according our tribute of admiration to the merits of "Basil," as a literary production, we cannot express our approval of the channel through which Mr. Collins conveys his moral, or the agency which he employs to elucidate it. In some medical cases the cure is said to be worse than the disease; and, applying the maxim to morality, we may be permitted to question the efficacy of good advice, when administered through the medium of highly-wrought scenes of criminality, but too well calculated to shock the modest mind. All the characters in Basil (save one) are conceptions calculated to degrade, not to elevate, the minds of its readers. Basil's father is a cold-hearted man of the world, in whose narrow mind family pride swallows up all the kindlier feelings—one who cannot command our respect when in adversity, much less our sympathy when in distress. His brother Ralph is a thoughtless, good-natured *roué*, who talks over his more youthful indiscretions with unbecoming levity, and alludes to an existing connection rather as a proof of prudence, which should be imitated, than as the admission of an error which should be avoided, while the hero himself is nothing better than a silly sensualist, who sacrifices every other consideration to the gratification of mere animal instincts

These strictures will, we trust, be received in the spirit in which they are offered. Not for an instant doubting the purity of Mr. Collins's intentions, we hope to find his next subject more worthy of his pen, for we should be happy to hail the productions of so powerful a writer, not merely as brilliant ornaments to literature, but as solid and efficient props to morality.

THE WHITE ROSE OF THE HURON By GEORGIANA C. MUNRO.

3 vols Saunders and Otley, Conduit-street, London

"The White Rose of the Huron" is a story replete with incidents of the most exciting description, in which the interest is unflaggingly supported, until the final *denouement*. At the commencement the style is somewhat lumbering and confused, but this defect disappears as the tale advances. The descriptions of Canadian Lake Scenery, are truly charming, and there is a power and freshness in the author's style, which render her delineations of character natural and effective. Miss Munro aims throughout her book to exhibit the misfortunes which surely follow the indulgence of vindictive feelings, and the virtue which as certainly attend on patient resignation, and the strict fulfilment of our duties, and this meritorious task she hopefully accomplished, without the utterance of a sentiment which we should wish suppressed or of a word which we should desire to see expunged.

CASTLE AVON. By the Author of "Emilia Wyndham." In three volumes. Colburn and Co, Great Marlborough-street, London.

"Castle Avon" is a book which will in no wise detract from the literary triumphs of its author. The object of the work is moral, the story is interesting, and the characters are drawn with that delicacy and force which render the productions of the writer of "Emilia Wyndham" so pre-eminent amidst the mass of tawdry publications which form the light literature of the day. Although the plot has got nothing to boast of on the score of originality, the wild and lawless life of the gipsies is so graphically and so pleasingly put before us, that we read the description of their camps and the delineation of their fierce passions with as much avidity as if they had now been presented to us for the first time. Lady Aylmer is one of those sweet and natural characters, in which maternal affection crushes all selfish thoughts, and love becomes enduring. The Dean and his titled wife are, we fear, but too true types of the everpaid dignitaries of the Church, and of their fine lady helpmates. The consequences which the first false step entails are vividly depicted in the mental sufferings, and ultimate ruin, of Mr. Gorhambury. And Philip's fate affords a striking illustration of how the most happy prospects may be marred by instability of purpose and want of determination to do right; while rigid adherence to the same high principle is justly rewarded by the elevation and happiness of the charming Hernana. Were it necessary to select passages from a work which abounds in highly-wrought scenes, and in those striking incidents so necessary to sustain the interest in fiction, we should call the attention of our readers to Hester's struggles between love and guilt, before and after the murder of the Gipsy Queen, and to the interview in the summer-house, when Mrs. Gorhambury disolves the baseness of her son to Hernana, and they part in ever

A DAY OF PLEASURE: a Simple Story for Young Children. By Mrs. HARRIET MYRTLE. Addey and Co.

This is a pleasant nursery tale, picturing a day in the life of a child, and that its birth-day. It has eight periods and incidents: morning, trials of temper, change to mend, the visit, home again, a happy evening, peaceful prayer, and night. The style is lively and attractive; and the descriptive portion painted in natural colours, while the incidents are life like: the children ask clever questions, and the larger growth, in reply, illustrate by what is passing before them; and the small quarto has eight clever scenes, by Hablot K. Browne

THE ADVENTURES OF A BEAR, AND A GREAT BEAR TOO. By ALFRED ELWES. Addey and Co

The bear is altogether a very droll fellow, and has afforded infinite mirth to bipeds. His assumption of human actions make him really a comical creature; but, seriously speaking, if the bear imitates his lords, they sometimes imitate him; a "bear of a man" is common parlance for a rude fellow. However, the little quarto shows us the bear in merrier moods. First, we have Mr. and Mrs. Brum "at home;" a family brawl ensues, and young Bruin turns out upon his travels, is coldly received by Wylde Boare, Esq., and has his first rencontre with a pack of terriers, and retreats up a tree in the forest. He strays to Caneville, there makes the friendship of the very learned pig, Herr Schwein, and becomes an adept in street tricks, in one of which, balancing a stick upon his forehead, and spinning on it a pewter platter, he makes a wonderful impression upon the gaping dogs of Caneville, and even the birds twitter admiration; and he becomes a very great Bear, styling himself Count Von Bruin; but is outwitted in an affair with the Hon. Miss Greyhound, by the cunning of Fox; he joins a fast club, and soon falls from his property, by losing the sport at "three throws a penny." His next reverses are "selling the natives," and "cheap harmony," becomes blind, and subsists on the scanty charity of Caneville; and, ere he dies, repents his former life, and warns many a gay dog of the faults which had been his own ruin. The story is told with great humour, and a true perception of the ridiculous, the effect of which is much heightened by the illustrations of the nine plates of Bruin's career. "The last head," Bruin "totally blind," is a piece of true pathos. These illustrations are from the pencil of Harrison Weir, and their individuality is admirable.

LIFE OF FIELD-MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. By J. H. STOCQUELER, Esq. Vol. II. London: Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

Mr Stocqueler has earned the right, as an elegant and effective lecturer upon the great Soldier's career, to appear before the world with a complete and full length portrait of the illustrious hero, whose exploits he has so deeply studied and can so gracefully narrate The work before us is the second and concluding volume of the best popular Biography of the Duke which has yet appeared. It possesses all the merits which made Mr. Stocqueler's *viva voce* explanations so attractive at the Gallery of Illustration. The style, easy and colloquial, leads the reader rapidly through the record of events which Mr. Stocqueler's pen has known how to invest with dramatic interest. One especial merit of the present biography is that we never lose sight of the Duke Political events and contemporary personages are briefly processed, whenever the recapitulation is necessary to enable the reader to comprehend the Duke's course of action, and to throw a light upon his character. But the author is never led away by subsidiary lights to pursue investigations of collateral importance. He extricates himself by a rare tact from everything and everybody, and the great subject of his memoir. The Great Captain is ever the chief and central figure upon the canvas.

The work before us takes up the Duke's biography at the flight of Napoleon from Elba, and the commencement of those gigantic preparations for war which filled Europe with dread. Often as the story of the glorious field of Waterloo has been told, it will ever possess a material attraction for Englishmen, arising not less from the abundance of materials and incidents than from the immortal valour which shed additional lustre upon the name of Englishmen

The morning of the 18th June broke gloriously upon the allied camp. A knowledge of the Prussian defeat at Ligny, the British retreat from Quatre Bras to Waterloo, and some suspicions regarding the constancy and steadiness of the foreign contingents, were well calculated to cause a feeling of depression in the British camp A more miserable and miserable night never heralded so great and terrible a contest When the storm continued, and the night of the 17th set in, orders were given to the troops to pile arms, but no man was on any account to quit his position. The only provision they had was the remnant of the salt provisions served out on the 16th. Having partaken of their meagre fare, the only question was how to pass the night. To lie down upon the wet ground was not to be thought of, and to stand up all night was a bad preparation for a heavy's day's fighting. The soldiers endeavoured to light fires, but the rain soon put them out. The only plan they could adopt was to gather armfuls of the standing corn, and to roll it together to make a sort of mat, on which they placed their knapsack upon this they sat, each man holding his blanket over his head to keep off the rain. The precaution was almost useless: for every man was thoroughly drenched. The salt provisions, the exertion, and the heat of the weather together caused an intolerable thirst throughout the battle. 'At night-fall on the 18th all the cry of the wounded was for "water," and many of the survivors were almost maddened by thirst.

With the morning came the whole self-reliance and invincible determination to which Soult and Foy bore such impressive testimony. "You are going to see a great battle, my Lord," said Lord Hill, on the morning of Waterloo, to an English Peer who had come from Brussels with the advantage of his race, to witness the deadly struggle, *en amateur*. The first and second in command of the British force never had any misgivings "Was there any part of the day in which your Grace despaired?" asked Sir Walter Scott. "Never!" was the reply. The same question was put by Haydon, the painter, to Lord Hill. "Desponded?" replied Lord Hill, "Never! There never was the least panic; we had gained rather than lost ground by the evening No, there was not a moment when I had the slightest doubt of the result." Such confidence was diffused by the veteran soldiers among the ranks. One of the Duke's aides-de-camp, on passing some English soldiers who were awaiting an attack from French cavalry, said to them, to reserve their fire until the enemy were upon them. "Never mind us, sir," cried an old soldier in the ranks, "we know our duty. How cruelly their patience and endurance were tried, and how nobly the exposed position of the British ground —shall it not be a favourite theme with the poet and historian until the end of time? "When will we get at them?" cried the Irish regiments, as they surveyed the havoc made in their ranks The loss of individual regiments, under circumstances so maddening, was prodigious. One had 400 men mowed down in square, without drawing a trigger; it lost almost all its officers, and a subaltern commanded it for half the day." Another, when nearly annihilated, sent to request support: none could be given, and the commanding officer was told "he must stand or fall where he was." Knowing the tremendous sacrifice of life that was going on, Napoleon calculated on wearying the British into defeat. "Ever and again the masses of the enemy came dashing against the British squares, and were rolled back as from stone walls; but not without making fearful breaches in the living masonry, which were instantly and steadily filled up. "The enemy had gained the orchard of Hougoumont; but the chateau was held by the British Guards, and our right was still unturned. The French had gained La Haye Sainte; but Napoleon's tremendous charge upon our centre failed notwithstanding Hour after hour did the British infantry stand 'rooted to the ground,' heedless of the storm of grape,' the charges of cavalry, and the shock of infantry Well might Foy warn the Emperor, '*Que l'infanterie Anglaise en duel est la diable*' No wonder that more than 600 officers were killed or wounded at Waterloo, or that the Duke's army had 15,000 men placed *hors de combat* at nightfal."

Mr Stocqueler gives an interesting sketch of the proceedings of the Allies upon their occupation of Paris, and triumphantly vindicates the judgment, prudence, and magnanimity displayed by the Duke in the command of the Allied armies

The remaining portion of the volume is taken up by the eminent civic services and political career of the Duke. A Tory of the Castlereagh school, at the end of the war, the Duke, as Prime Minister, lived to feel and to recognise the growing force of the democratic element in the British Constitution, and its absorption of much of the power and privilege which, in his youth, were regarded as the prescriptive possessions of the Crown and the aristocracy. A life spent in the camp, and devoted to military affairs, was not the best school of statesmanship for the future Minister of a free commercial country. But his rare sagacity and his practical spirit, and, still more, his intimate political connection and private friendship with the greatest statesman of his time, enabled him to vanquish most of his early prejudices, and to view calmly, and without misgiving, the increasing influence of the people in the government of the country. Yet there was one of his early antipathies which he never sought to surmount. He disliked the press, and never displayed the smallest personal civility to any of its members. While Sir Robert Peel, on the very day when he resigned office, took up his pen, in the most generous spirit, to thank an independent journalist for his able, valuable, and discriminating support, the Duke of Wellington never seemed to relax in the steady dislike which he bore to journalism and to public writers. Mr. Stocqueler offers the best apology for the Duke's contempt of the fourth estate that can be found:—

The Duke never held the newspaper press in much respect. The information which it conveyed to the public during the Peninsular war, although of the deepest interest to the British community, was offensive to him, because the same information reached the enemy whom it was of importance to keep in ignorance of the operations of the English camp and the disposition of the troops. Moreover, the press libelled him without mercy, giving publication to the grossest falsehoods, and assigning the worst motives to those acts which proved to be the result of the most consummate judgment, the most profound forethought, and the purest patriotism. But he took no steps to procure the punishment of the libellers. He despised, or affected to despise, them. He found a safety-valve for his wrath in calling them "rascally," "licentious," and so forth; and upon one occasion he wrote to Sir Henry Wellesley, "What can be done with such libels and such people, except to despise them and continuing one's road without noticing them?"

The Duke's error was in failing to perceive that the character of the press improved *pari passu* with the character of our public men. If the opposition press libelled the Duke they did but repeat the philippics of opposition leaders in Parliament. Public men did not hesitate to get up in the House of Commons and affirm that the Duke's earlier battles were fought for a peerage. The commander whom posterity will reverence for his incessant care for the lives of his men, was held up to denunciation in the British Parliament for making the blood of his troops subservient to the purposes of a selfish and guilty ambition: for at that time unscrupulous jobbing, and gross Parliamentary corruption, had eaten out the heart of faith from the body corporate. If the press were unjust, Ministers were self-seeking and arbitrary As the Government became more amenable to public opinion, the journalists became more just, candid, moderate, and impartial. But to the last the Duke regarded the newspapers with the old Peninsular feeling of hatred and contempt. No public man in England can afford to despise the press, and what the Duke may have gained in dignity he lost in public influence from this circumstance. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that the unfriendly feelings which the Duke was at no pains to conceal towards the "fourth estate," shortened his lease of power, and rendered him unable to maintain the position of Prime Minister. But the Duke was implacable He would not accept the services of a class of adherents among whom he could establish no principle of order, discipline, subordination, or responsibility. Of his dislike more particularly to see military affairs made the subject of newspaper discussion, a striking instance occurred in the case of the disputed sword of Ciudad Rodrigo, The story is still more interesting on other accounts, and we need make no apology for laying it before our readers in the words of the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the communication.—

It will be recollected that, at Ciudad Rodrigo, Lieutenant W. Mackie led the Forlorn Hope, at the "great breach," and Lieutenant John Gurwood that at the "little breach." After the capture of the fortress, Lord Wellington presented the French Commandant's sword to Lieutenant Gurwood, and chose him as his esquire when knighted by Marshal Beresford as Knight of the Bath. For the victor at Ciudad Rodrigo had been, while in India, only *named* for that eminent military order. Some sixteen years since, the writer of the present notice was on terms of intimacy and confidence with Colonel Gurwood, and also knew personally Major Mackie; and while the latter spoke of the former as "a lucky fellow, who was taken by the right hand by the right sort," Colonel Gurwood always remarked that "a braver fellow never breathed than Major Mackie; but that he had not been fairly used by the Horse-Guards people." Considerable much surprise was excited, on the appearance of Maxwell's "Life of Wellington," to find himself severely handled on the matter of the Forlorn Hope and the sword. On my speaking to him, and naming these notices on the same subject, he was much moved, and remarked that they would drive him mad about it. On my remarking to him, "Why do you not lay the matter before the Duke, and get him to interfere, at the point to which you have replied, "When the work first appeared, I waited on the Duke, and pointed out the obnoxious passage, and begged his Grace's permission to reply to the falsehood: but received a positive refusal, in terms anything but courteous:—'Don't make a fool of yourself. You won the sword; I gave it to you; and you've got it: keep it, and let them write and be ——. Have nothing to do with those writing fellows, for if once you begin controversy, you'll always have your fingers in an inkstand. Curse them! Take no notice of them.' This (said the Colonel) closed my lips, and tied up my hands." I then adverted to Napier's history, in which Gurwood is censured for going "too far to the left." On this, the Colonel said, 'It's very well for Colonel Napier to find fault, but really I had good reasons for what I did. Had I led the 'forlorn hope' to the spot pointed out in the directions, not a soul would have escaped. I therefore took my men to another spot, and getting into a wet ditch with ice in it, and crawling on our hands and knees, we got out of the range of the shot, and so reached the breach. At the foot, we assembled; and I was about the fourth up the crumbling walls. When near the top, I found a French officer (with one foot on the wall and one on a gun turned round longwise) loudly shouting 'Vive la France Vive l'Empereur!' and, thinking he would be better out of the way, I threw my sword well down for a strong up cut at him. At that moment a musket was fired so close to me that I thought my head was blown off; as it was, I was blown down in the opening. I was stunned for two or three minutes, when one of my men asked me if I was wounded, and bound a cotton handkerchief tightly round my head. I stood by myself, and found I was much hurt But the discharge left its mark (and, pushing up the hair on the left side of his forehead, there remained the marks of many small blue grains of gunpowder). After we had passed through the gateway, and some little way into the town, we came to a large stone building, outside of which a French soldier was inquiring if there was any English officer who could speak French? I replied, I could; and he then led me (some of our men following) down a long stone passage to a large room, in which the governor of the town (General Barrié) and some of his staff were. On entering the hall-door of the room, a musket would have levelled me to the ground, but it was stopped by one of my companions. When order was obtained, the General said, as the town was won, he at once surrendered; and I asked him to give up his sword, as a proof of his intentions. He gave it up immediately, and I asked him to take my arm, which he did, and we left the building, followed by some of our soldiers On gaining the street, the first officer I encountered was General Picton, whom I addressed, and asked where I could find his Excellency the Commander-in Chief? He said, 'I am General Picton, can't I do?' I said, 'No, General, I must see his Excellency.' He then directed me to where he had seen him a few minutes previous, near the ramparts. We went forward to the walls, and there I found Lord Wellington with his staff. I introduced the French commander, and gave the sword into his Lordship's hands. He merely remarked, 'Very well, that'll do. Who are you—what name?' I replied 'Lieutenant John Gurwood, 2nd battalion of the 52nd;' and he then said, 'O! I shan't forget—you can go to your regiment.' And I then joined my battalion. A few days after the town was taken, a review took place on the glacis; and, after some short time, my name was called; and on arriving where Lord Wellington stood, his Excellency presented me with the sword, and said it fairly belonged to me, as I had led one of the first forlorn hopes he had directed in that war, and taken the commandant myself. Afterwards I met a little notice, in French and English papers, on the hilt, to this effect—This, the sword of General Barrié, commandant of Ciudad Rodrigo, was presented, on the glacis of that fortress, by General Earl of Wellington, K.C.B., to Lieutenant John Gurwood, January, 1812. And now you know all I can tell you of the history of the storming, and my claim to the sword of General Barrié."

Mr. Stocqueler has made a liberal use of these contemporary tributes to the Duke's fame by which the press of England has so nobly avenged itself for the neglect and dislike of our greatest hero. If it could be permitted to him to revisit the scene of his earthly career, the Duke of Wellington would perhaps admit that the injustice of the journalism of 1809 and 1810 has been amply atoned by the glowing, eloquent, and generous eulogies which the public writers of 1852 have pronounced over the bier of the immortal dead.

THE TOWN OF WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

WHEN the Dukedom was conferred upon the late Duke of Wellington, and the choice of the locality was left to himself, he selected "Wellington, in Somerset," partly because he was Lord of the Manor of Wellington, and partly because of its contiguity to "Wesley," the village which originally gave the family its name.

Of the town of Wellington we gave a distant view in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for November 20, 1852. We now engrave a view of the interior.

Wellington is an exceedingly neat and cleanly market town, well paved, and lighted by gas. It has a fine old church, which contains the remains of, as well as a very fine monument to, Queen Elizabeth's famous Lord Chief Justice Popham, who was also born in the town. Here also is a chapel of ease, built by the late vicar, the Rev. W. P. Thomas. The building which forms a prominent feature in the Illustration is a very commodious markethouse, built a few years since by the inhabitants on property leased to them by the late Duke of Wellington. Besides the necessary provision for a tolerably large market, the building has a spacious reading and lecture-room. The town derives considerable importance from the large serge manufactures in its immediate neighbourhood, which employ a great number of poor; and the serges are sent to all parts of the world, especially to China

On an elevated ridge of the Blackdown hills, about two miles from the town, stands the monument "To Arthur, Marquis of Wellesley." It was built in 1817, has been since injured very considerably by lightning and neglect; but it is about to be restored and ornamented by public subscription. This monument can be seen from some parts of the Bristol Channel; and, from the town itself, is a very striking object, owing to its great elevation, as well as to the height and romantic grandeur of the hill on which it stands.

On a beautiful and sequestered spot in the vicinity of the town, opposite to that side on which the monument is placed, stood, until within a few years, a magnificent demesne, known by the name of Chipley house. In more troublous times, it gave shelter to John Locke; and there is much reason to believe that in his retirement there, that great man wrote his celebrated work. On the death of its late owner this mansion became the property of E. A. Sanford, Esq., late M.P. for the western division of the county; and by him, owing (it is believed to the irremediable ravages which time had made upon it, was razed to the ground.

On the 13th inst., a meeting was held at Taunton, to raise funds for the repair of the Wellington Monument on Blackdown-hill. A Correspondent of the *Somerset County Herald* of Saturday last, recommends the following plan for the restoration of the obelisk, the mode to be followed, and the materials to be used:—"It appears from Mr. Giles's report (says this Correspondent), that the walls are built of rubble-work, faced with a coarse-grained sandy freestone; that the former is sound the latter decayed, and falling into pieces. I would recommend, under these circumstances, to let the rubble remain, and strip off the ashlar (or facing) from top to bottom, and replace it by new work. I know nothing better, or a more endurable material, than the kind of stone made use of in the building of Trinity Church, in Taunton, which comes, I believe, under the description of a magnesia limestone; and, if I am right in this respect, is of similar quality to that used in the new Houses of Parliament. Stones, at certain intervals, should be bonded into the rubble-work, and the whole held together by copper clamps. But if this material should be considered too expensive, iron must be substituted in its stead, though very inferior. The work should be set in Roman cement, and care taken to wet the rubble with water, as the facing is carried up. The pedestal I would face with granite from the Dartmoor quarries." The writer adds, let the monument be roofed with a stone arch; a statue would be out of place here; perhaps a large copper ball might surmount the summit. A granite slab should bear an inscription, cut in letters about three inches deep; say a few words, as "TO ARTHUR, FIRST DUKE OF WELLINGTON, AND HIS VICTORIES, 1852."

RAILWAY AROUND PARIS.

BY a law of June, 1842, M. Baude, engineer, was instructed to consider the question of the junction of the various railways from the French metropolis, by a railway which should encircle Paris. This scheme at that time encountered considerable opposition from the private interests affected, and from the interference which such a measure threatened to many branches of industry in Paris. The high price of land throughout the line taken by the proposed railway was also a serious obstacle in the way of this great and useful undertaking. When the revolution of February, 1848, occurred, it was necessary to minister to the necessities of many unemployed workmen, and the scheme of a railway around Paris was again revived. The deprecated value of land at this juncture favoured the project, and the Provisional Government, after a favourable opinion had been pronounced by the Conseil des Ponts et Chaussées, ordered the immediate execution of the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture, around Paris.

Two engineers (Messrs Brame and Thoyot) were appointed to advise with M. Baude; and, at a later period, the Council-General of the Seine, and the Central Commission of Railways, devoted several of their sittings to an examination of the different modes of executing the project. At length a decree of the 11th December, 1851, under the Ministry of M. Magne, finally ordered the execution of the railway.

The design of this railway is to join together the various lines of railway in Paris. Passengers also will be conveyed upon it, but its principal object is to enable merchandise to be removed from any one of the railways having their termini in Paris to any other, without the necessity for changing carriages. The quantity of merchandise which will be trans-

RAILWAY AROUND PARIS.

MILIGRAYA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND GARDEN, IN CEYLON.

mitted along the first portion of the railway opened a few days since is estimated at from 400,000 tons to 500,000 tons a year.

At present we believe the traffic takes place in the waggons of the different companies using the line. But the railway will have its own carriages, which will be at the service of the various companies. The cost of the line has been from 9,000,000f. to 10,000,000f. The Railway Companies of Rouen, du Nord, Strasburg, Lyons, and Orleans give to the State each 1,050,000f. The State executes the works by its engineers, and is bound to deliver up the railway in a finished state in two years. The Government contributes from 4,000,000f. to 5,000,000f. towards the construction of the line. The companies each name two directors to form a syndicate, to which the administration of the line is entrusted. The directors and *chefs d'exploitation* form a working and traffic committee, so that the staff of the Chemin de Ceinture, as this railway is called, only consists of an executive manager and a general secretary.

The railway is fifteen kilometres in length (between nine and ten miles). It starts from the Paris and Rouen Railway, at the Batignolles, passes behind Montmartre (*See Sketch*), then under the Northern and Strasburg Railway, crosses the Canal de St. Denis, passes by tunnels under Belleville and Charonne, each tunnel being from 1000 to 1100 metres (the metre is rather more than 39 inches) in length; it then passes over the line of the Lyons Railway, and gains the Seine, which it crosses by a stone bridge; and finally forms a junction at Ivry with the Orleans line. The Chemin de Ceinture is connected by branches of its own with the stations of each of these companies. It is within the fortifications of Paris, at a short distance from the strategetic road, and forms a slope and cutting almost along its whole extent, making, as it were, a second line of fortification.

The railway is carried through the Communes of Batignolles, Montmartre, La Chapelle, La Villette, Belleville, Charonne, Bercy, Ivry, and the united numerous and varied branches of industry. A service of omnibuses is in contemplation on this route, to unite all these suburbs with each other.

The Western Railway Company demands a junction with the other railways by the continuation of the Chemin de Ceinture, and the Government proposes to accede to the request, so as to enclose Paris without any break in the circle.

Another part of the Chemin de Ceinture is at present in course of construction by the separate company of St. Germain, which is making a railway through Asnieul and the Bois de Boulogne. It is estimated that 4,000,000 passengers, pleasure-seekers, &c., will be brought upon the line by the attractions of the villages through which it passes, and the embellishments projected and in course of execution in the Bois de Boulogne.

In one year the first part of the line has been given up by the contractors for the purposes of traffic; eight bridges have been constructed, two of them under the Northern and Strasburg Railways, and this without interrupting or an instant the traffic upon these lines. The bridges are of iron. The line, begun after the *coup d'état*, was in progress before the Empire.

We are indebted for these details to the politeness of M. Brame, engineer of the railway, whose obliging attention we have much pleasure in acknowledging.

OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH IN CEYLON.

THESE picturesque scenes represent the ceremony of opening a Church lately erected in Ceylon, where a building seems to have been taken of the luxuriant vegetation of the country to give a highly festal character to the out-door ceremony.

The Church, which is of Gothic design, has been erected under the direction and through the influence of the Rev. Mr. Thrustan at Miligraya, about three and a half miles from the Fort of Colombo on the Galle-road. There was a large assemblage of respectably dressed natives, and a very considerable number of European ladies and gentlemen, to whom the proceedings must have been not a little interesting. Mr. Thrustan read the evening service alternately in English and Singhalese, and the Bishop addressed the English portion of the congregation direct, and the natives through an interpreter. A well-merited tribute was borne

OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH AT MILIGRAYA, NEAR COLOMBO, IN CEYLON.

to Mr. Thrustan's quiet perseverance, the results of which in a few years had been the establishment of a mission including 400 registered families; twenty-five schools with 500 children; and five places of worship, three of these equal in outward appearance and stability to that in which they were then met. These were erected chiefly by the contributions of natives, assisted by the large-hearted benevolence of friends in England. Reference was made to two industrial schools, in the garden connected with one of which a large number of the most useful fruits and vegetables are successfully cultivated including fine-looking arrow-root; and the boys have been very successful in drying plantains. The church, apart from the sacred purpose to which it is dedicated, is an ornament to the neighbourhood in which it is situated. The walls were painted to represent a quiet grey stone, and even the Tate which filled the pointed windows were in perfect accordance with the Gothic style of the building, the substance of which they are formed (cocoa-nut leaf midrib, if we mistake not) being neatly arranged into lozenge forms. Covered with green paint, it has all the effect of iron wire. The approach to the church was ornamented in the native style with festoons of young cocoa-nut leaves, a triumphal arch of the same material standing immediately in front of the building. The Bishop's address was earnest, with no mixture of objectionable matter. He solemnly impressed on his Christian hearers the propriety of finding incentives to Christian zeal and Christian faith in the example of the Buddhists and demon-worshippers. Altogether, the scene was pleasant and interesting. At the conclusion of the service a collection was made.

Fine Arts.

OBSEQUIES of the LATE ILLUSTRIOUS FIELD-MARSHAL the DUKE of WELLINGTON, K.G., &c. Drawn on Stone by Andrew Maclure. Published by Maclure, Macdonald, and Macgregor.

This is a highly-interesting record of an ever-memorable solemnity. It comprises, besides a well-executed portrait of the departed hero, six artistic and well-executed views of the principal features in his obsequies—viz., the Lying in State; the Departure of the Funeral Procession from the Horse-Guards; the Procession passing Apsley-house; again at Trafalgar-square; its arrival at St. Paul's, and, lastly, the Funeral Ceremony within that sacred edifice. The various points of view are well chosen, and the subjects general y treated with equal judgment and taste, and throughout with remarkable spirit. The prints are of a large folio size, and are adapted either for the portfolio or for framing.

COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE of MURAL DECORATION, as PRACTISED in OUR OWN COUNTRY and on the CONTINENT of EUROPE, &c. (with Illustrations). By THOMAS PURDIE, Esq.

Mural decoration has come in for its full share of the attention of late years beginning to be manifested in regard to the decorative arts generally; and, taken in connexion with design in furniture, it is one of the most interesting departments in which a judicious and suggestive taste may be employed. The little *brochure* before us is in substance a paper read nearly a twelvemonth ago, before the Architectural Institute of Scotland, held at Aberdeen; and it is accompanied by eight lithographic prints, in large folio, of designs for mural decoration, which the author considers worthy of admiration and study. Some of these are copies of wall decorations, displayed by French artists at the Great Exhibition 1851; others are copied from distinguished *salons* in Paris; and two are original compositions.

The author considers the taste of the French in these matters to be pre-eminent, and attributes their superiority to the patronage bestowed upon the Fine Arts in the earlier time after their revival; a patronage which, as he observes, has bequeathed to posterity a distinct style known as *Renaissance*—modified by peculiarities under Francis I., Louis XIV., and Louis XV., respectively. We fully concur in the important influence of patronage and fashion in fostering art; but we cannot allow it to be supposed that, of the Western nations, the French were alone, or even foremost, in encouraging art and artists at the period in question. In Spain handicraft and art had long had a home, before even the time of the revival; of Flanders, the same may be said; and in England art met with liberal encouragement under Henry VII. and VIII.; and more recently from James I and Charles I. And though the domestic troubles which began in the reign of the latter, and the popular prejudices against art, overthrew and destroyed much that had been accomplished, scattering the contents of Royal and other collections over the face of Europe, and obliterating the traditions of a refined accomplishment, it must be forgotten that, after a long period of trouble, England again came forward with eagerness, and with success, to repair the havoc of the past, and to revive the national taste for art. In France it happened that the period of national trouble was longer delayed by more than a century; and the *Renaissance* style, as we have seen, went on flourishing there to the end of the reign of Louis XV., and even received some slight modification in the early part of the reign of Louis XVI., which are called after him; but still, throughout all these two centuries, *Renaissance* was the style—at best an inferior application of high art, and partaking of all the features of its decline—and to this very day, all that survives of art after three-quarters of a century of social anarchy, is *Renaissance*—merely, as it is called—being no other than abject copyism of the *Renaissance* of the days of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. This is a fact which, at any rate, does not say much for the creative powers of our French neighbours, and might warn us against too unreservedly resigning ourselves to an imitation of their practice, much less a copying of their models

Returning, however, to the subject more particularly before us, we must observe that, although mural decoration or wall-painting, in fitting localities, is a great aid to architectural resource; it must, if done justice to, be looked upon as a department of Fine Art, and not of what is commonly known as "Decorative Art;" and that, being necessarily costly, it can only be properly applied to buildings of a stately character. Generally, also, even in the palaces and mansions of the great, picture subjects are out of place except in halls, vestibules, passage-rooms, or in summer houses, &c., being quite irreconcilable with the uses, as well as with the furniture and other various contents of ordinary dwelling apartments. Of the absurdity of which the cavities of cornices are too frequently displayed in attempts at wall painting, when injudiciously resorted to, we will say nothing; neither will we criticise the fanciful subject which Mr. Purdie has chosen to exemplify his theories as insisted upon the principle that wall-painting in domestic architecture is in nine cases out of ten misplaced; and that there is nothing to beat the cleanly and cheerful effect of well-chosen paper-hanging. "What should guide in the choice of paper-hangings involves a variety of considerations, the purpose to which the room is destined, its dimensions, whether well or ill-lighted, &c., points much too numerous to enter upon at present. In general, however, we would remark that the pattern should not be too striking, and, above all, not too natural; that the dimensions of its details will better be too small than too large; that the colours should not be too numerous, nor too widely contrasted: in a word, that it should neither emulate the more striking effects, nor "o'erstep the modesty of nature."

In conclusion, although we do not agree in all matters of opinion with Mr. Purdie, we can consistently recommend his little *brochure* as one entitled to the consideration of all who are interested in this subject.

THE NAPOLEON CIRCUS, PARIS. This new Winter Theatre (engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for December the 25th) stands near the Chaussee de Menil-Montant and the street des Filles du Calvaire. The plan of the Circus is a polygon of 20 sides, 138 feet in diameter. At the angles are Corinthian columns, which carry a very rich entablature, adorned with sculptured figures. There are also nine other large reliefs by Duret and Brun, Guillaume and Lequesne, Husse and Pautot, and M. Prad'er was engaged on one of these works when he unhappily met his death. The building is terminated by a polygonal lantern, surmounted by a figure of Victory, bronze-gilt, holding in one hand, branches of laurel and an Imperial banner; and in the other, crowns and a torch. A brilliant flame of gas from the latter serves to announce that the performances have commenced. The interior roof is sumptuously decorated; and the capitals of the colonnade are gilt. The great feature however is a series of paintings, illustrating the history of equestrian exercises and of games of agility and strength, which have been ably executed by Giese and Barrias. Amongst the subjects are the Areopagus re-crified to award the prizes, horse-racing amongst the Greeks, Ben an Claret racing, and other sports and games of the 14th century, a triumph after a tourney, the Carousel, and Louis XIV., the high school of our own time. Above crowning Strength and Address, in the presence of spectators of all times and all countries, &c. The seats, we are told, will accommodate 5000 spectators. The architect of this new Circus, is M. Hittorff, who also designed the Circus in the Champs Elysées.

LITERATURE.

(Continued from page 83.)

GERMAN LITERATURE.

THE most prominent peculiarity in German literature is the rapidity of its growth. Rather more than a hundred years ago such a thing as German literature had scarcely begun to exist; and, as to receiving any acknowledgment beyond the limits of the Fatherland, that was out of the question. The German courts spoke French, the German *literati* wrote Latin. There as, indeed, a third language spoken by a portion of the populace, into which Martin Luther had translated the Bible, and which we called by the name of High Dutch. This, for all we knew to the contrary, answered its purpose very well as a medium through which the members of a barbarian race might interchange their ideas respecting the common necessaries of life; but no one dreamed that it had any literary worth.

The hundred years have slipped away, and we find that during their progress the productiveness of the German *literati* in their own vernacular has been something apparently miraculous. A century ago there was scarcely any German literature at all; and immediately upon the blank comes a series of German poets treading on each other's heels; German critics emulating each other's views; German philosophers building up intellectual edifices to be succeeded by other German philosophers, who knock the edifices down, and raise new buildings in their stead. Nay, not only have these German infants shot rapidly up into maturity themselves, but they have forced the rest of civilized Europe to accompany them in their growth. How many German views have found their way among authors, who have probably never reflected on the origin of the doctrines which they have promulgated. A new influence has been at work, and, as is the case with all influences of general importance, many who have been subject to it have had no notion of its existence. The words (now in common use) "æsthetic," "objective," "subjective," and so on—which, though well sneered at by the old school, cannot be sneered down are all signs of many coins bearing the effigy of a new sovereign in the reign of thought.

The rapidity of growth in German literature is a fact as incontestible as it is striking. It is also incontestible that the German language once established thanks to its great authors—as the language of an educated people, will maintain a prominent place in the speech of civilized Europe for a period which it would be presumptuous, if not impossible, to measure. But will the young plant of yesterday continue to shoot forth its flowers and its fruit with the same fecundity as that whereinto is now receiving a permanent check, when Hegel's career was terminated by the cholera twenty years ago? These are questions which we are rather inclined to answer from a negative point of view; but as we do not set up for prophets, we prefer leaving them unanswered altogether, as mere *stimuli* to reflection.

In the meanwhile, it may not be uninstructive to consider the admitted fact, the rapidity of growth, and the circumstances which attended it. Such consideration may afford a hint towards the solution of the question of duration.

When we trace the progress of our own poetry, we trace a progress from barbarism to refinement; we witness the spectacle of a rude language first hammered roughly into shape, then gradually rendered more manageable, and finally endowed with every capability to express the utmost refinements of thought and sentiment. We see Chaucer toiling with his numbers; we see the luxuriant poetic spirit of the Elizabethan age, fertile in matter, but not completely victorious over form; we see the vanquishers of metrical crudities in the line of versifiers who follow each other in order from Waller to Pope; and when we come down to modern times, we are astonished to find (as, for instance, in Shelley) the new uses to which poetry can be put. And it should be borne in mind that these phases of literature had their antetypes in the phases of English culture. The thought of Elizabethan days, perhaps, was not the thought of the age of Anne; and neither of these was the thought of that great transitive epoch which had its historical representative in the first French revolution. One phase of thought and one form of expression gradually follows another; and for upwards of four centuries the chain may be followed without any serious interruption.

The Germans, too, have their old national literature. They have the Minnesingers and the Epic poets—the Wolframs, Gottfrieds, Hartmanns, and so on, of the Suabian period; they have, moreover, the less ideal, and more practical moralities of those comfortable burghers, who, about the time of the Reformation, instructed their fellow-craftsmen with their homely lays. But these ancient worthies stand in no immediate connection with the modern occupants of the Teutonic Parnassus. The "Thirty Years' War" swept away some half-dozen links in the pedigree that might have connected Heinrich von Ofterdingen with Ferdinand Freiligrath; and, if we have to search for the origin of a patriarch of German literature, now so called, we should look over France, England, ancient Greece—anywhere, in fact, rather than in Germany itself. At a certain stage of progress the gallant minstrels of the middle ages did indeed begin to exert an influence; but then they came in as mere foreigners, with the Spaniards, Arabs, Persians, and other outlandish associates Goethe had never heard of "Reynard the Fox" till Herder informed him of its existence.

Hence the modern German literature stands in a certain isolated position, *quoad* its antecedents; and it is this very circumstance which, in a great measure, causes its growth to appear so rapid. But if we look closely at the matter, we shall find that that gradual development of thought which was required in the progress of other literatures, was not necessary here. The great founders of German literature were men well cultivated in foreign schools, and they found in their possession a flexible language in which nothing of national importance, save the Bible, had as yet been written. Their first task, therefore, was merely that of clothing the intellectual stock which they had derived from the French, the Dutch, or the English, in the words which were current in the church and the market-place. The beginnings of the present literature of Germany show little more than a reproduction, in the vernacular, of the courtly style of Louis XIV. The alexandrine of Racine was the acknowledged metre for German tragedy, and the despots in the realm of the *belles lettres* held up the French as the only models worthy of imitation.

The patronage accorded by Frederick the Great to the philosophers of France of course tended, on the one hand, to extend the veneration for French literature; but, on the other hand, it gave a powerful impulse to the self-liberation of the Germans from literary trammels. The men patronised by Frederick and other reforming Princes were agents in a moral revolution: and in France itself a dislike of received forms had begun to be manifest. Rousseau had asserted the supremacy of nature over convention in the so ial relations of mankind, and Diderot had insisted on an approach to nature in works of literary art, thus striking a heavy blow at a system originally based on courtly etiquette. The importance of these two names can scarcely be over-estimated in a history of German literature, of which, though French writers, they may in some sense be considered patriarchs. That free spirit of dramatic criticism which Lessing introduced may be clearly traced to the influence of Diderot; and as for Rousseau, we can scarcely say what does not belong to him In that revolt against artificial society which is visible in the whole German literature during the latter half of last century, Jean Jacques is the evident as the great, good, wise man to whom all poetic eyes are directed. Schiller, surveying the unhappiness of the Genevese innovator, is reminded of the death of Socrates. Jean Paul Richter, when from his school-house or his little hexastore he would keep up a mockery of heavy satire against the butterfly gallants of the petty German courts, is consoled by thinking that, after all, there have been such men as Rousseau in the world, and who cannot see the Rousseau influence in the "Sorrows of Werter"? Having started as imitators of the "Grand Monarque" school of literature, the next step of the Germans, which we had anticipated while speaking of the influence of Rousseau, was to get rid of their schoolmasters. Thus Klopstock, with a notion of Milton and a veneration for the Greeks, betook himself to the sacred, winning a large party among the grave religious world, and shocking those who had looked upon poetry and rhyme as synonymous, by writing in those modern hexameters, which have ever since maintained a place among the permanent forms of German poetry. Lessing, whose spirit was essentially polemic, set about demolishing the idols which his countrymen had previously worshipped, and devoted a world of acuteness to the dissection of the Classical French models, and a world of energy to the elevation of Shakspeare. English amateurs of German literature are too apt to be completely absorbed in Goethe and Schiller, or perhaps in some of the wonder writers. Let them never overlook Lessing. In him may be discovered the germ of every one of those peculiarities, except superstition, which we now regard as characteristic of the German mind. That freedom in religious matters, to which we now give the names of rationalism, neology, and so forth; that unwillingness to submit to historical authority, is at once to be found in the theological works of Lessing. That veneration for Shakspeare, in which the Germans boast they far outshine the poet's own countrymen, is a faith mainly propagated by the critical writings of Lessing. That universality of appreciation, which would accept the good of every nation (except, perhaps the French, as manifested in the "Classical" school of poetry) and the true in every form, is to be sought in Lessing passim. The very defect which is common to the whole German nation is personified in Lessing. His mind was so large and consequently his energies were so discursive, that he never produced much in any one department of literature And so it is with the Germans generally. They have talked more about the drama and its rules within some sixty years, than all the rest of mankind from the days of Thespis to those of MM. Dumanoir and Dennery, and yet they have brought forth nothing like a Shakspeare, a Molière, or a Sophocles.

The universality of appreciation to which we have alluded above, is one of the most important of all German peculiarities, and the one which has probably had the most wholesome influence on the other Europeans who have, directly or indirectly, slaked their intellectual thirst at the Teutome spring. While the "Classical" French standard prevailed, there was one law of taste by which the productions of every age and climate were to be criticised Either they fitted this Procrustes' bed, or they were voted barbarous without scruple. This law was professedly derived from the Greeks, but even the Greeks themselves were not safe under its application; and when Lessing fought his battle against Voltaire, he had to take up the cudgels for the ancient Athenians against the modern French. The adoption of a general, and perhaps shifting, standard was more elaborately inculcated by Herder, who laid down the great fact that the really beautiful might be felt and expressed by all peoples, and illustrated his doctrine by translating the voices or songs of all nations. Here was a tendency created; here was established a generosity of criticism which the Germans have never dropped. The Virgilian epigram of the Greek, the *rima assonante* of the Spaniard, the *ghazel* of the Persian, the *terza rima* of the Italian, all produce pleasant music in the Teutome ear. And in his matter the German is just as much disposed to be universal as in his form. With his keen sense for the beauty of the thing signified, he is ever ready to adopt all the symbols beneath which it may be arrayed, and feels no hesitation in recognising the Vedas, the Koran, or the Arabian Nights Entertainments of Spain, provided something esthetically good is to be gained by the concession. "Be many sided," said Goethe, at a late period of his life, when he had already gone through his phases of "Titanism," and Classicism (not French)—and goodness knows what besides. The exhortation was superfluous, he brought in his bill when the act was already passed

The universality which to this day prevails as such a conspicuous feature of the German literary mind, had always been accompanied by a corresponding defect. According to saying, the German is at more at home anywhere rather than in Germany He can make himself a Greek or a Hindoo at the shortest bidding, but he cannot get up a nationality for himself at home. The very man who will sing choruses in honour of the "Fatherland," at the table of a democratic banquet, will tell you that there is no centre to which national feeling will direct itself as a focus. When Klopstock threw off the French trammels, he was not to be original, he must be national. Then he was national, and he plunged into the period when the old Teutons of the woods resisted the aggressive spirit of the Romans. Hermann, the Arminius of Tacitus, was the type of German glory; but when was Hermann to the great body of the people? What could the name of Caractacus be as a rallying point for the modern English? Hermann and the bards were unanimously voted "bores," and a rush was made for a hero of the time who could command more sympathies. Frederick the Great was a good figure to put in the vacant niche, and was elevated accordingly. Goethe's youth occurred in the period of Frederick-worship. Frederick-songs were the order of the day, and he who composed them could get a little cheap celebrity. "Minna von Barnhelm," one of the most popular domestic dramas ever produced, was written by its author, Lessing, *apropos* of a particular crisis in the fortunes of the Prussian army; and Bürger's "Lenore," which appeals to us by reason of its virtuous handling of the supernatural, had an additional value in the popular eye by its connection with the squabbles of the "King" and the "Empress." But Frederick, though a Protestant favourite, was no representative of all Germany—was by no means to hang a general nationality. A few years slip away, and the Frederick literature has vanished, together with the spirit that dictated it.

The only time in which the German nationality woke up in good earnest was the time of the Revolutionary wars. Then, if there was not a common idol, there was, at least, a common object of hatred—the French invader; and we question whether any nation could produce a finer collection than that of Tyrtean strains, which warmed the German heart, and exercised the German lungs, at the beginning of the present century. Even at this day, when the occasion which gave rise to their war-breathing lyrics has long ceased, a song of Körner or Arndt sung at one of the German tables, in the most martial forms at the merriest part of the conviviality, will produce as strong an emotion as though the French were still committing depredations on the borders of the Rhine

The same epoch gave rise to another kind of poetry, less patriotic, but far more important from a literary point of view—the poetry of the Romantic school. This school, which was remarkably fortunate in the galaxy of talent which composed it (for, setting aside the august Goethe and Schiller, we do not know where to look for another assemblage of names as those of the two Schlegels, Novalis, Tieck, and their associates), laboured anew to recover a nationality in the past, and they were the more prompted so to do, as, in upholding the institutions of the middle ages, they could rely on the hatred of the people against innovating ideas, now represented by the invading French. Thus, in the brief course of German literature it was the fate of the French to be hit on two opposite sides. At first they were on the side of despotism, as the vassals of Louis XIV., and the great object of the Germans was to get rid of their rule. Then they appeared as the ministers of revolution; and the literary German, still their foes, called up a whole army of mediæval emperors, popes, minnesingers, and knights to oppose them; adding, by way of light troops, a few of those gnomes, witches, and fairies, who had hitherto been slighted by the learned world, and merely existed in the cheap books sold at fairs for the amusement of the humbler orders.

Brilliant as was the apparition of the Romantic school, it could not last long. After the termination of the war, the people became disgusted with their princes, and a poetry which inculcated the old faith and the old loyalty of the middle ages could no longer find favour. But of all the schools of German literature, none other ever made so definite an impression on the rest of Europe as this. Among the other relics of antiquity which the Romantic poets and novelists called into literary existence was that superstition, which, in spite of all religious scepticism, remains a striking characteristic of the German populace. Ask any one of the ordinary public, what is his idea of a German tale, and his answer will at once be, a story with a ghost or a demon in it. If the same person says, with an air of conscious superiority, that such and such a book is *too German* for his fancy, he means that the dose of

daviddom has been a little too strong. Hoffmann, rather an off shoot of the Romantic school than one of its members, was a master in the region of fantastic terror, and brought to perfection an art known to the Germans alone—the art of striking a chord in the bosom of a reader that shall make him feel a shudder of mediæval superstition, even while the actualities of the nineteenth century are most visibly before his eyes. The French, consummate artists in the production of strange human situations, are generally obliged to seek refuge in physical horror when they would awaken an emotion beyond the sphere of possible social combinations. To them Hoffmann, who could twine a serpent round a modern door-post, and trace supernatural potency in the wrinkles of a modern apple-woman, was a perfect wonder, and he has maintained to this day an ascendancy in Paris. You do not often find his name in German literary works: but a French essayist will refer to him, as though he were one of the accepted *magnates* of European literature, and it is not two years since he was made the hero of a fantastic drama at the Odéon.

Though now at least thirty years have elapsed since the Romantic chiefs were in the plenitude of their power, their school is the last, so far as *belles lettres* are concerned, which has exercised an influence on the literature without. Their acquirements in numerous languages enabled them to give a more practical expression than even Herder himself to that spirit of universality which may be traced to Lessing; for it is worth remarking that, although their political tendency was precisely contrary to that of the founders of German literature, they worked in the same way, in opposing the more recent conventions to which poetry had been subject. While the old "storm and pressure" men, as they were called, blundered about with some rude notions of a Republic in their heads, and the Romantic zealots would set up some ancient Emperor or Pope, both would equally oppose such a hero of modern civilisation as Louis XIV. The return to the state of nature, and the return to the old believing spirit of the middle ages, are not so different as at first sight they appear.

Goethe—who had co-operated with Schiller in building a whole literature for his countrymen, in furnishing them with a regular dramatic *répertoire*, a regular stock of poetry and fiction, and abundance of matter for reflection (these two great men carrying into operation the work on which Lessing and other predecessors had meditated)—Goethe survived for some time the Romantic school, for which he had no great sympathy, for he was essentially an anti romanticist: and the war-songsters, whose ranks he never joined, for he was essentially unmartial: but he did not give, in his latter days, any new popular impulse, though he contributed to the spirit of Universalism. No person, in fact, so completely personifies the German universality as Goethe himself, in his busy and active life; but, at the same time, the great bis "Faust," which has been imitated in a long series of reflective dramatic poems, we cannot say that he has, to a remarkable degree, directly influenced the European mind beyond the confines of Germany; and we would say the same of Schiller. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not mean that these giants of intellect have not influenced the especial students of German literature in France and England, for these adopt as it were a new country —but we mean that they have not exercised that unseen authority over the non-students, which is the only real authority that applies to nations, and which we find represented by that love for the supernatural which often makes its appearance in the world of letters, and which received much nutriment from the Romantic poets and their kindred. Generally, it should be borne in mind that the Classical literature of Germany was based upon eclecticism—that it presupposed the existence of other literatures as a condition of its own; and that when we minutely examine its growth, we have rather to inquire to what influence it was subjected, than what influence it exercised. This will account for the rapidity of the growth to which we first called attention, and also for our doubts as to the public duration.

Shortly before Goethe's death the French revolution of 1830 took place, and the German Republicans, who had gradually increased in number since the bad faith of their princes extinguished the fervour of loyalty that alone and brilliantly during the war, found their literary representatives in a school of poets, novelists, and essayists, celebrated as "Young Germany." Unfortunately, "Young Germany" was even less national than any "Old Germany" that had preceded it. Its tone was the reflex of the tone that of the Parisian *feuilletonists*; and its democracy was the democracy not of the masses, but of the lounger in *salons*. In the art of giving striking descriptions of character, and shooting forth prose epigrams, the writers of this school proved no low models of the *maisires*; and Heine, by his combination of French irreverence with the style and tone of the old German popular ballad, has earned for himself a little separate niche from which he may command admiration, if not always respect.

The last school on record is the so-called "Young Austria," which, differing widely from the light-hearted "Young Germany," represented the rude nationality of the various races which were unwillingly under the rule of the Austrian empire. The language was German, but the sentiment was Magyar or Sclavonic; and, though there is a ferocity in the tone of the poems, which borders on the repulsive, they cannot be denied the merit of a vigour and an earnestness rarely to be found in German literature since the youthful period of Schiller. But the stern events of the year 1848 gave such a strong expression to the feelings represented by "Young Austria," that it seems all literary utterances since then have found no vocal form for their office. However this may be, "Young Germany" and "Young Austria" have been the reverse of conspicuous for the last five years; and, in the department of German *belles lettres*, we are still waiting to see what will come next.

ILLUSTRATED EDUCATIONAL WORKS. 1. PRACTICAL GEOMETRY. 2. MECHANICS AND MECHANISM. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for November 16, 1850, we took occasion to point attention to the improved character of the educational works of the present day, compared with those of the previous generation, selecting our examples from the commencement of the present series of Illustrated Educational Works. These examples included the rudimentary works of spelling, reading, and elocution, wherein "the precept upon precept" is sought to be pleasantly strengthened by illustrations, which the revived art of wood engraving has enabled the publishers of the present day to embellish their works with profusion, which the better understanding of the business of education has taught them to regulate with judgment. These attractions and qualifications are pre-eminently shown in the three volumes before us, which are so many advances or *gradus ad scientiam*. Thus, the "Illustrated Practical Geometry," by R. Scott Burn, M.E., M.S.A., in a series of useful geometrical problems, available in the various departments of practical science, aims at the formation of artistic drawing, the result of which knowledge for which can only be obtained by the aid of practical geometry, or a knowledge of the constituent parts of the forms themselves, assisted by a practical adaptation of the mechanical principles which govern the laws of vision; or, in other words, the structure and combinations of the lines which form all objects, and the laws which govern their transmission to the visual organs. The work opens with a chapter of definitions and constructions, with some fifty illustrations. Then follows a series of problems, requiring only the drawing board square, ruler, compasses, pen, and pencil, and fully explaining the various methods of performing useful geometrical constructions, with some 100 illustrations. Next is shown the application of geometry to architectural drawing, in the varieties of mouldings and arches; trefoil, quatrefoil, and cinquefoil ornaments, balusters, vases and other familiar forms, with eighty engravings. The text and illustrations are alike lucid and direct. The second work named above, "Mechanics and Mechanism," also by Mr. Burn, is essentially popular, and practical in plan; giving results and arrangements only, refraining from an exposition of those strictly theoretical rules and mathematical formularies, which often confuse rather than enlighten the pupil; the study of mechanical arrangements, purely practical, and separated from the purely theoretical, being the principle here adopted. Thus, the chapters on the Centre of Gravity, Simple Machines, Mechanical Powers, Parts of Machines, Construction and Arrangement of Essential Parts of Machines, Movements in Machinery, and Processes and Machines as in the Manufacture of Machinery. The illustrations are upwards of two hundred in number, and are occasionally pictorial and novel: thus, the inclined plane and pulley is shown as employed at the excavations of the Southampton and Sunderland Docks; two different modes by the revolution of one wheel or shaft are shown in the patent cask-cleansing machine, &c. In the last chapter is described the machine shop, with its operations by manual labour and mechanical contrivances, from the simple "bit" to the mighty steam-hammer of Nasmyth, which is so nicely controlled as to bring the huge hammer down with its full power, or so gently as merely to drive in a nail. Both the above works are distinguished by excellent arrangement, extraordinary precision, and novel illustration; and will powerfully aid the business of teaching, as well as render the process of learning more attractive than hitherto; the nearest semblance to a "royal road" attainable.

1. THE FIRST SIX BOOKS OF THE ELEMENTS OF EUCLID. With numerous exercises. 2. FIRST LESSONS IN ARITHMETIC. By HUGO REID. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

The first of these works presents the foundation of plane geometry, and is a companion volume to Mr. Burn's works on practical geometry; one embracing the theory, the other the application. Simson's text of "Euclid" has been adopted; and on each book are given several exercises. Additional distinctness is given to the reference letters by their being in bold Egyptian type. The "First Lessons in Arithmetic" will at once serve as a scientific course well suited for beginners, and a text-book to the teacher, and is well adapted for a pupil at home, and specially for those whose early education in this important branch of knowledge has been neglected. The leading elementary operations of mental arithmetic are explained, and a great number of examples supplied. The transition from the simple to the more complex rules is carefully managed; and the practical questions are judiciously chosen, and the work is not encumbered with superfluous matter, such as too often disfigured the earlier treatises on arithmetic.

SHORT SHORT-HAND. By LAMING WARREN TEAR. Whittaker and Co.

This, a new formation of the author's previous work, "One Step Further in Stenography," is an ingenious method for lessening considerably the process of reporting, &c., by using paper previously ruled with several perpendicular and horizontal faint lines, which, in their intersections, form numerous positions, so that each character of the alphabet not only stands for itself or arbitrary signification, but expresses some different combination of a sentence, or part of a sentence, according to the position in which it is written. Hence the alphabet may be said to be multiplied by the number of positions. Advantage is also taken of these latter to express, by the symbol of the personal pronouns alone, the entire moods and tenses of the auxiliary verbs, negatively or affirmatively, so frequently occurring in discourses, whereby the reporter is enabled to take down many words of a sentence by a single character. Although, from this multiplicity of significations which each character or abbreviation expresses, greater pains and practice are required in the study of this system, yet, when once mastered, the ease and facility with which a speaker can be followed, and the notes deciphered, amply compensate for the additional time and trouble bestowed on its acquisition. The alphabet used by Mr. Tear is the same as that in Gurney's system, with one or two trifling alterations.

Popular Science.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

THE increased interest excited by the first exhibition of photographic pictures has led to the continuance of it for a much longer period than was originally intended, and, we learn, that it is contemplated to have another and more complete display of the progress of the art in May or June. The photographs exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Arts possessed various degrees of excellence, and as illustrations of the different modes of manipulation adopted by the respective exhibitors, they were of great interest, and, in many respects, instructive. It is our desire to put our readers in possession of such information as appears important respecting the methods by which these works were produced. Sir John Herschel having communicated to the Athenæum some particulars of a process adopted by Mr. Stewart, resident at Pau, in the Pyrenees, by which he has succeeded in obtaining some very effective landscapes on paper, the productions of Mr. Stewart, in the Exhibition, have been particularly examined. His process, in all its important features, is as follows:—

MR. STEWART'S PROCESS.—The solutions employed are five parts of iodide of potassium to 100 parts of pure water, and fifteen parts of nitrate of silver to twenty of glacial acetic acid to 100 parts of distilled water. The gallic acid and the solution of hyposulphite of soda in no respect differ from those ordinarily employed. Good paper being selected, it is first iodised in the following manner. In a tray containing the solution of iodide of potassium are plunged, one by one, as many sheets as may be desired thirty, fifty, or more. This is done in two or three minutes. They are then rolled up into a loose bundle, placed in a glass vessel deep enough to hold them, and the solution being poured over them, it is placed under the receiver of an air-pump, and the air exhausted. By this operation the air is drawn from the pores of the paper, and the saline solution penetrates thoroughly. Where an air-pump cannot be obtained, we may employ a cap of India-rubber, having an elastic tube attached, and a common exhausting syringe. After the paper is thus soaked *in vacuo*, it is returned to its dish, and the sheets, picked off separately, hung up to dry. The advantages obtained are the perfect equality of absorption by the paper over every part, and the absence of all films of air, which frequently interfere with the results in the ordinary washing and soaking process, and the quickness with which a considerable quantity of paper may be thoroughly iodised. Mr. Stewart divides his process into a wet and a dry one, the former, of course, being the most rapid. The iodised sheet is *floated* on the silver solution for about ten minutes. A plate of glass, which fits the camera, is cleaned, and upon it is placed a sheet of wet bibulous paper. This being done, a layer of water is floated over it, and this sheet drawn from the bath, gently upon this layer of fluid, the sensitive side upwards. The glass plate then being turned up, the water is allowed to drain off from one of its corners, when all has drained off, and the paper is still wet, it is placed in the camera obscura. Mr. Stewart informs us that even in the warm and dry atmosphere in which he operates, the paper will remain damp and sensitive for a couple of hours.

The preparation of paper for the *dry* process differs from this only in soaking each sheet of the iodised paper in the argentiferous solution for five minutes, and then soaking it in distilled water for about twenty minutes to remove all excess of nitrate of silver, and drying it. The gradation of the different positives consists in the aerial perspective and the grudation of tints preserved, as also in the development of the deep shadows. It does not appear to us that this fine effect at all depends upon the preparation of the paper, but on the prolonged exposure allowed in the camera obscura. "In exposing for landscape," says Mr. Stewart, "throw aside all consideration for the bright lights, and *limit the time entirely to the dark and feebly-lighted parts of the view.*" If this plan was generally adopted, we should find far less of that unnatural contrast between the high lights and the deep shadows which now deform even our best photographs

Mr. Peter Fry, who is also an exhibitor of some views in the Pyrenees, states that another mode of obtaining positives is by the agency of sea water, offering many advantages to the traveller. Papers are prepared with very weak solutions, so that they are covered with a pure iodide of silver, to which the slightest addition of nitrate of silver will give sensibility. Papers might be iodised in England previously to a three months' travel. A small quantity of a very strong solution of nitrate of silv r, and the same of gallic acid are the only exciting agents required. In the morning as many pieces of paper are thought to be necessary for the day are rendered sensitive. A few drops of the strong solution of the silver salt are added to some pure water, and they are washed with this on one surface, and placed in their frames. The pictures are obtained, and they are developed on the traveller's return at night very little trouble. Thus a very small addition to the ordinary luggage is required, and at any place all the operations can be very easily performed. Sir William Newton has adopted the practice of copying the *negatives* on a paper similar to that on which they were obtained. His positive paper is prepared with from seven to ten grains of nitrate of silver to one ounce of distilled water—the iodide of potassium being in equivalent proportions. It is excited by the acido-nitrate solution, and exposed to light for from five seconds to half a minute, and developed by gallic acid. By this the process of copying is exceedingly facilitate i, and in almost any state of weather it can be carried on, and even by good artificial light successfully pursued.

Blanquart Everard and Gustave Le Gray have for some time adopted a process not very dissimilar to that of Sir William Newton in its general manipulation. Their positive pictures are of a very uniform tint, and of a fine black or dark violet colour, which adds much to their beauty. This colour is produced by the following method, according to M. Le Gray. The paper for the positives is prepared with muriate of ammonia and nitrate of silver. When a blue-black is desired in the darkest parts, the whites of the picture are allowed to assume a clear violet tint before it is removed from the sunlight. For a pure black a still more decided violet colour should be obtained; and for an olive black the whites should even pass into a sepia tone. The pictures are first washed in ordinary water to remove all the free nitrate of silver or to convert it into a chloride. It is then placed in a bath, prepared in the following manner:—Chloride of gold, 1 grain; distilled water, 1000 grains; hydrochloric acid, 25 grains. This solution clears all the white parts, and the sepia or olive tints pass to black. When the blacks are perfectly clear, and all the details of the negative develope, the picture is well, and quickly washed in several waters, to remove all traces of acid. This is very important, since any adhering acid occasions the decomposition of the hyposulphite of soda, and by precipitating sulphur destroys the picture. A little ammonia, added to the water, effectually neutralises the acid. It is then placed in the bath of hyposulphate of soda, composed of one part of that salt to six of water, and completed in the usual manner. When properly prepared, these photographs have all the air of fine mezzotinto engravings.

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1 Pair Sugar Tongs	2	0	15	0	2	0	15	0
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1 Mustard Spoon	1	0	6	0	1	0	6	0
1 Gravy do.	2	0	15	0	2	0	15	0

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 606.—VOL. XXII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1853. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

CELEBRATION OF THE EMPEROR'S MARRIAGE.

OUR journal this week fully describes and illustrates the ceremonies by which the marriage announced last week between "Napoleon III., Emperor of the French by the grace of God and the national will, and her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Têba," was on Saturday and Sunday completed. The civil contract, conferring on him all the rights of a husband, and on her all the rights of a wife and an Empress, was solemnly entered into on Saturday evening, at the Tuileries, in presence of all the great Officers of State, Cardinals, Marshals, and Admirals of France, and of all the Foreign Ambassadors; the religious ceremony, to consecrate and bless the civil contract, was performed at the Cathedral of Notre Dame on Sunday, in the presence of almost innumerable dignitaries and deputations from constituted bodies, and as large a concourse of people as could be conveniently collected in the great temple. All that civil wisdom has invented to give solemnity to an act, and all that religion has planned to sanction and hallow it, were united to give importance and sanctity to the marriage of the Emperor.

This was no ordinary proceeding, and it is less as a marriage than as a great political event that it deserves notice. It is an epoch in the life of the Emperor, and will probably mark an epoch in the destiny of France and of Europe. It separates, as was clearly announced by the Emperor in his speech to the Senate, published last week, the present policy of France from its ancient policy, even from the policy of Napoleon I.; and it separates the present Emperor from the narrow circle in which the Continental Sovereigns have enclosed themselves. It cuts off all hopes of family alliances between them and him, and throws him back, more completely than before, on the French people, for support. If that be displeasing to the members of the fashionable circles of Paris, who, perhaps, led Louis Napoleon astray to a hankering after the sanction of the Sovereigns of Europe, it will not be so to the multitude. It unites him more closely with them, and holds out to them, by the prospect of a succession to the throne, a chance that his power, if it be wisely used, may become firmly established, and France be saved from future revolutions. It seems of a nature to preserve and consolidate the profound peace in the midst of which it is celebrated, and its first result, a happy augury for its future effects, is the release—pardoning, it is called—of more than 3000 of those persons whom the Emperor thought it necessary for the success of his policy to incarcerate or to banish in December, 1851. So different from men's anticipations have been, in latter times, the results of measures of high policy, that confidence in any political predictions indicates only forgetfulness of the most recent history. Still hope is in us so predominant—the act is at once so solemn, and so usual a preliminary to settling quietly in life—the engagement virtually taken in the face of the whole world is in its nature so conservative, and so totally the reverse of destructive, that we hail it as the dawn of brighter prospects for France and Europe.

In our estimate of its probable consequences, we cannot forget that, under female influence—to which the marriage avowedly submits Imperial power in France—our own country has been wisely governed, and has increased rapidly in prosperity and morality. Of the antecedents of the lady so suddenly elevated to a throne, we know too little to form a correct opinion of the direction her influence is likely to take; but we know, as the rule, that females are much more compassionate and kindly than men—more impressionable, more affected by the sight of happiness or misery, more under the influence of sympathy and public opinion, and more likely, therefore, to promote gentleness, forbearance, and peace. France has long been conspicuous for deference to females. Her women played a very important, if not always a creditable, part in her first revolutions; and if she may now shudder at the ferocity of her *poissardes*, she may glory in the gentleness and devotedness of a Marie Antoinette; in the energy, if not always wise, of a Madame Roland; and in the heroism, if misdirected, of a Charlotte Corday. The mildness of Josephine tempered and guided to kindness the energy of Bonaparte; and the Queen of Louis Philippe threw a spiritual and religious grace over his mean and sordid rule. Both general principles, therefore, and the peculiarities of the French, strengthen our hope that political benefits for the world will result from the marriage.

Whatever may be the case hereafter, public policy has too generally been distinct from morality; and rules for private life have rarely been thought sufficient for the conduct of States. The acts of Louis Napoleon for gaining and securing power, or, as he probably believed, for giving a strong and necessary Government to France, capable of protecting the property of individuals and of defending the integrity of the nation, must be judged, not by the strict rules of private morality, but by the usual and only test of public policy—Success. His present position is a decided proof that he is a sagacious and skilful man. M. de la Guéronnière says—"He is capable of everything great, and incapable of every thing not grounded on good sense. Audacity with him is the result of deep calculation, nothing more. He is a man of strong sense, because he acts on reflection. Greatness is mingled in his nature with all the force of sound good sense. This duplicate character may be traced not only in all the actions of Louis Napoleon, but also in his writings. In every sentence that falls from his pen may be recognised a mind under the guidance of good sense." These observations are confirmed by his acts, and we may anticipate, therefore, that he will employ as much sagacity and patience to preserve power as he used to attain it. On this principle, we may conclude, if the preservation of peace, the extension of liberty, and the promotion of prosperity be the means of securing his throne, as we cannot doubt they are, that he will now as resolutely adopt them as he adopted very different and very objectionable means to restore the Empire.

He is no longer a young man. He has arrived at that time of life when female influence is, for its moral and soothing effects, peculiarly desired. His passion for empire is gratified—his belief in his fate, which has hitherto governed him in so marvellous a manner, is fully realised—he has acted reasonably and in oppo-

"SEA ELEPHANTS" (ELEPHANT SEALS), FROM THE ISLE OF DESOLATION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

sition to the example of Napoleon in choo-ing his Empress; and if her influence should be, as we hope it will be, beneficent, we may anticipate a still further contrast to his pretecessor. The Empress cannot share the feelings and the prejudices of the Old Guard; and by her influence she may help both countries, for their mutual interest, to bury old animosities in oblivion. From such considerations, let us hope fervently that the marriage is the inauguration of a new political era in France.

Though the future be dark—though the national finances be in a state that is not wholesome—though dangers without number must encompass the path of any man who rules over a people that have made so many Revolutions as the French, and who do not understand the liberty for which they so ardently hunger and thirst—yet much is possible to genius, to courage, to honesty, and to administrative skill. The greatest impediment to good government is a sense of instability. The marriage of Louis Napoleon tends to remove it. Let him wisely take advantage of the great movement he has made. Let him put order into the national finances, let him gradually unloose his grasp over the free expression of opinion, let him decentralise by degrees the enormous Governmental agency of the capital; let him encourage trade and commerce, art, science, and literature; and let him form a strict alliance with Great Britain, so that the two nations may always trade, and never fight, with each other; and it is possible, and greatly to be desired, that the dynasty of the Bonapartes may produce, in the fulness of time, as many Sovereigns as the dynasty of Capet and Bourbon.

"SEA ELEPHANTS." OR ELEPHANT SEALS.

The pair of animals portrayed upon the preceding page were brought by the *Australian* steam-ship, and are believed to be the first specimens which have been received in this country. These were captured on the Island of Desolation, south of the Cape of Good Hope; when caught, they were between four and five weeks old; the are now about thirteen weeks. They weigh nearly three hundred weight each; but the Elephant Seal, when full grown, sometimes weighs five tons, and upwards; hence its name, as well as from the short proboscis with which the full-grown male is provided: "compared with any ordinary seal three or four feet long," says Mr. Lizars, "this enormous animal appears like an elephant when compared to a sheep." When a flock repose on the shore, some of them keep watch, and, if alarmed, down they go to the sea. Their gait is very singular; their motion being a kind of crawling, during which their body trembles, like a great lump of jelly. At the end of the third year they are stated to attain a length of from eighteen to twenty-five feet, and upwards, when they increase principally in fatness

Weddell, in his "Voyage towards the South Pole," says:—"It is curious to remark that the Sea Elephant, when lying on the shore, and threatened with death, will often make no effort to escape into the water, but lie still and shed tears, only raising its head to look at the assailant; and though very timid, will wait with composure the stroke of the lance which takes its life. In close contact, every human effort would be of little avail for the destruction of this animal, unwieldy as it is, were it to rush forward and exert the power of its jaws; for this is so enormous, that in the agonies of death, stones are ground to powder in its teeth."

The Elephant Seals are, however, a harmless race, never attacking man unless in defence of themselves and their young. One of Anson's sailors lost his life by exasperating a bull in whose presence he skinned a dead young one. But their disposition is affectionate and gentle; and a young one petted by an English seaman, became so attached to his master from kind treatment for a few months, that it would come to his call, allow him to mount upon its back, and put his hands into its mouth. The specimens just brought by the *Australian*, during the passage, recognised such persons as were kind to them; they did not eat throughout the voyage.

West India, Pacific, and Mexican Mails.—The Royal mail steam-ship *La Plata*, Capt. C. H. Weller, has arrived at Southampton, with the usual West Indian, Mexican, and Pacific mails, in charge of Lieut. O'Reilly, R.N., Admiralty agent. *La Plata* also brings mails from the west coast of South America, received at Panama by the *Rose*, which vessel had on freight 75,500 dols. for transmission to the Bank of England. *La Plata* brings forty-five passengers, and on freight and specie to the total value of 1,000,000 dols., of which 792,000 dols is in silver, and 208,000 dols. in gold. She has experienced fine weather on the voyage from St. Thomas in fourteen and-a-half days. No cases of yellow fever have occurred. The ship was instantly admitted to pratique. At St. Thomas' the yellow fever had almost ceased. The following items among the company's officers are reported:—Mr. Henry Edey, purser; Mr. Henry Channell, purser of the *Thames*: Mr. Pringle, late purser of the *Parana*; Messrs Woolley and Allen, engineers. Messrs. Irvine and Baker, engineers of the *Bee*; Mr. Hammond was left at Carthagena, but had passed the worst stage. Out of thirteen of the *Parana*'s crew left in hospital, six had died.

The Royal Mail Company's steam-ship *Parana*, Captain F. Woolley, with the West India mails, in charge of Lieut. Barrow, left Southampton on Wednesday. She had a full cargo, and specie to the amount of £50,000. £20,000 of which was in five-pound pieces, and a number of eighty passengers. The General Screw Steam-shipping Company's steam-ship *Queen of the South*, having undergone a thorough refit, made a trial trip on Tuesday, at the measured mile at Stokes Bay, which proved highly satisfactory.

Second Trip of the Caloric Ship "Ericsson."—The distance from Governor's Island to her turning-point and back was about eighteen miles, which was accomplished in two hours and a half. The greatest number of revolutions made on the trip was 101, and the greatest speed attained was at the rate of nine miles an hour. The trip was not made to show her speed, but to convince the public that the parties interested in her have succeeded in their promise of proving the capability of a vessel being propelled by caloric.—*New York Herald*

Herrings from Norway.—A novel and extensive importation of herrings of an extraordinary large size has just [illegible] were consigned to a fishmonger in London. Some of them measure two inches from the tail to the tail, many feet in length, are made in the broadest part, and many of them are from eight to nine inches in girth, and weigh from ten to fourteen ounces. They are principally softened, and are cured in a similar manner to the Yarmouth bloaters, but with rather more salt.

Remuneration to Bankers' Clerks.—A Correspondent, who signs himself "A Banker's Clerk," entreats us to call attention to the trifling rate of remuneration given in the majority of banking houses to the class of *employés*. He says—"The banker's clerk is miserably underpaid. After perhaps working like a slave for twenty years, and devoting his ability and energy to the interests of one employer, he may find himself in the receipt of a salary of £150 a year. If he should be fortunate enough to obtain £80 or £90 additional, he is indebted for this aid to the generosity of the public, in the shape of Christmas perquisites. If the poor clerk, on the strength of having a family to provide for, presumes to ask for an increase of salary, he is told there are plenty of young men who will do the work at less money." Our correspondent declares that this parsimonious payment of their clerks is unworthy of the monied princes of Lombard-street, who spend their thousands per annum, and who make a great figure by their donations to charities, "but who, themselves basking in the sunshine of prosperity, thus meanly take advantage of the necessities of others." And he declares that the public ought not to be surprised when they hear of cases of embezzlement by those who are expected to appear as gentlemen, but who are placed incessantly in the way of temptation, with such slender means of keeping up the position and appearance which they are expected to maintain. We publish our correspondent's complaint, and assure him of our sympathy, without being able altogether to endorse the severity of his strictures. It may be that all the banking establishments of the metropolis could afford out of their profits to raise their clerks' salaries to the level of the exceptional [illegible] numerative payment cited by our correspondent. But when employers [illegible] higher rate of remuneration than the market value of the services they receive in effect bestow a gift upon the employed. Banking and other commercial establishments cannot well be expected to do, and which, if they did, would exercise an unfavourable tendency in diminishing the self-reliance of the class receiving the gratuitous bounty. We would rather look forward with hopeful anticipation to a period, not, perhaps, far distant, when the wants of our colonies will fully absorb the more clever and energetic portion of our young men, and when bankers' clerks and other sedentary wielders of the pen will command higher salaries, the natural and legitimate operation of a limitation of the supply of this kind of labour. Our correspondent tells us that "after ten years of slavery and unrequited toil he is *en route* for the diggings." We admire his enterprise, and wish him every success. Should fortune attend him and his friends in Australia, they will probably hear in less than five years that their example and their prosperity have contributed to bring about a vast change in the remuneration of those whom they have left behind.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Feb 3

The French newspapers give a most brilliant account of the ceremonies of Saturday and Sunday; and, according to them, the splendour of the preparations was equalled by the enthusiasm of the people. We, however, as true chroniclers, influenced by neither fear nor favour, beg leave to give a faithful and impartial statement on this subject, from our own impressions and from those of persons who made it a point to study the tone of public feeling on the occasion.

Great magnificence was displayed in all the arrangements. The decorations of Notre Dame and all the ceremony were marked with the utmost splendour that the pomp of Roman Catholic worship could devise. The cortège was extremely imposing, and the equipages struck us as inferior to our own Royal State carriages in but one respect—the horses; for, though some of them were very handsome, they were the ordinary bays employed in the every-day service of the Imperial household, and wanted the classic dignity suited to the style of the carriages and the occasion; the colour also contrasted ill with the crimson and gold of the harness. Gold and silver, and jewels, and costly stuffs were not wanting to make up the sum total of the affair; and the grace, graciousness, and beauty of the bride could not fail to waken some few sparks of chivalrous admiration and enthusiasm, as, pale from deep emotion, she passed, bowing, with a mixture of timidity and dignity, to the assembled multitudes; yet all failed signally to waken any demonstration of heartfelt welcome or applause.

A trifling circumstance is observed, which, to the superstitious, was certainly an event of evil augury. The entrance of the temporary porch erected to shelter the personages of the procession while entering the carriages was, by some miscalculation, not made sufficiently high for the purpose, and as that which was to pass the Imperial couple drove up, it caught the crown fixed on the top, and broke it.

At the civil contract the emotion of the bride was, we were informed by a person who was close by her, so great as to require the exercise of the utmost self-control. Her dress and demeanour were marked by extreme simplicity; not a single jewel appearing on the pink silk gown, which, with a small clematis wreath, formed her toilet on the last day of her position as a private individual. After the ceremony, Madame de Montijo returned to her former residence at the Place Vendôme, where, we believe, it is her intention to remain, declining to resign her privacy and independence in consequence of the change in her daughter's situation

Every night of this week has been marked by *fêtes* at the different Ministries, all more or less magnificent, and all in *grande toilette*, and many in Court dress. One of the "signs of the times" is visible in this particular by the display in all the hosiers' windows, of every possible contrivance of art to supply the deficiencies of nature in the development of "calves;" certainly the present generation seems to be woefully poor in this respect, if we are to judge by all the excitement and all the ingenuity called forth to meet the exigencies of the occasion. The ball of the Senate is to be the crown of all these official splendours, from the magnificence it is to display; and, more than all, from its being the first appearance of the Empress.

As we predicted, the success of "l'Oncle Tom" at the Gaîté becomes every day more decided. At the Théâtre Lyrique appears a ballet which is really a *tour de force*, the whole being composed, and the principal parts of both music and dancing executed by St. Léon. "Le Lutin de la Vallée," which is the name of this singular production, is no less remarkable for its merit than for the circumstances of its composition. The legend may be related in half a dozen lines—which is, to our thinking, in itself an advantage: it being difficult to unwind the mazes of a complicated plot by *pirouettes, entrechats, pas de zephyr*. A certain *Count Ulric*, whose filial devotion is, as our readers will agree, of a most remarkable extent, has lost a miniature of his mother, and such is his desire to recover it, that he declares his readiness to bestow his hand on the finder. *Katti*, a dumb orphan, brought up from charity by *Dame Brygitta*, is the fortunate discoverer of the lost treasure, whereupon the worthy dame, wishing to win her daughter to obtain the promised recompense, steals the portrait from *Katti* during a most ill-timed fit of somnolence. This mischief our friend the *Lutin*, a spirit of the most virtuous and praiseworthy description, repairs, by restoring the picture by the same means to the wife of the owner. So much for the legend: far more may be said for the dancing of St. Léon and—if, for that of Madame Guy Stephan, and for one of the most extraordinary performances by the former, on the violin, which, commencing by a simple and popular air, introduces therein all the sounds of the farmyard with a fidelity really inconceivable while with such means. There is a moonlight dance, in which the *Lutin*, bounding amid the spray of a cascade, traces, with a wand, the most graceful figures, and produces a number of magic circles round his *protégée*, which has an effect of poetry and mystery, and of vapoury lightness, beyond all description. Nor is Madame Guy Stephan behind in sustaining her *rôle*. To extreme elasticity and remarkable finish and correctness, she unites the purity and [illegible] requisite for such a part; and, in order to display the versatility of her talent, she performed a madrilena, which called down thunders of applause.

The first volume of a book (which is to be concluded in three) entitled "La Jeunesse de Madame de Longueville," is exciting considerable interest in the literary world. It is the work of M. Victor Cousin, an historian of established reputation, which cannot fail to be increased by the present production. M. Cousin, however, writes rather too much on *amant*, captivated by the personal charms of the object of his admiration, and hardly enough on *historien*, judging impartially of facts. The question on which he expends volumes of energy and argument, is that of the result of the small-pox on the beauty of his departed *inamorata*. He vehemently denies that the malady in any way affected her charms, and triumphantly cites various passages from contemporary correspondents in support of his opinion—none of which, we regret to say, seem to us in any way conclusive of the fact. The book is, however, one of remarkable merit and interest, take it all in all, and those who have read the first volume will gladly hail the appearance of the succeeding ones.

A report, the truth of which we have little reason to doubt, announces an approaching change of Ministry, in which M. Morny is to take a conspicuous place.

The Emperor and Empress returned to Paris on Wednesday from Saint Cloud. They were received with respect by the crowd, but without the slightest display of enthusiasm. Without attaching too much importance to this absence of enthusiasm, the fact is deserving of notice On his arrival the Emperor went to the Tuileries, to preside at the Council of Ministers. It is now believed that the Ministerial modifications consequent upon the opposition expressed by the Cabinet to the Emperor's marriage, will involve the resignation of all the present Ministers except two—M. Fould, the Minister of State; and M. Ducos, Minister of Marine. M. de Morny takes the Interior; M. Walewski, Foreign Affairs; General Canrobert, or General Randon, War. M. Bineau succeeds the Count d'Argout as Governor of the Bank of France; and the son of the Count d'Argout is to be appointed a Receiver-General. M. Magne, who at first began spoken of as likely to be the new Minister of Finance, M. Carlier, former Prefect of Police, will probably take office with M. de Morny.

The Bourse has been much agitated since the Emperor's marriage. On Tuesday, the Three per Cents fell to 73f. 10c. on *liquidation*, but rose to 75f 80c., on an announcement of the change of Ministers. On Wednesday, the Bourse was more firm than for some days past, and the price of public securities rose slightly

Addresses of felicitation on the Emperor's marriage continue to be received from the principal towns of France. The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains addresses from Amiens, Clermont, Bar-le-Duc, Dijon, Nantes, Strasburg, Metz, Montbrison, Bordeaux, Melun, St. Etienne, Arras, and Nanterre.

Nothing has yet appeared in any of the Ministerial journals to confirm the rumour of an intention to grant an indemnity to the Orleans family. A declaration has been made in a public *salon* by one of the persons in the confidence of the family, that neither the ex-Queen nor her children would accept anything from the hands of the Emperor in the way of favour

The Baron Brenier is going to Constantinople to fulfil an extraordinary mission during the *congé* of the Marquis de Lavalette. No doubt need be entertained that the mission has reference to the war in Montenegro, and that the Baron Brenier will be instructed carefully to watch the intrigues of Russian and Austrian agents at Constantinople. It is thought that the French envoy will be directed to counsel the Sultan to respect the independence of Montenegro.

The Emperor has ordered the *pomes* of diamonds offered by the Ville de Paris to be bought on his own account, and the price (500,000 f.) charged on the civil list. The bouquet presented by the Emperor to the Empress on her marriage, and which contained a portrait of his Majesty, painted by M. Paul de Pommayrac, cost 30,000 f. A magnificent present of lace has been forwarded to the Empress from the manufacturers of Alençon. The Emperor and Empress went on Tuesday to visit the manufactory of Sèvres. His Majesty left 1000f. for the widow of a recently deceased artist on the establishment.

A great improvement in certain branches of trade connected with the fashionable world of Paris is observable. The etiquette introduced for official balls, by which gentlemen are only admitted in embroidered coats, has compelled the ladies to be more expensive than heretofore in their toilette; and, consequently, an enormous consumption is being made of sumptuous and expensive dresses. Some shopkeepers who enjoy the exclusive privilege of supplying the fashionable world cannot supply the orders they receive from all quarters for diamond ornaments and jewellery, buttons and embroidery.

M. Sobrier, who recently received his pardon from the Emperor, has just quitted the citadel of Doullens, where he had been confined.

The approaching carnival in Paris has called forth some very stringent regulations from the Prefect of Police. No person will this year be allowed to carry any insignia tending to ridicule any character exercising public functions, or to wear any ecclesiastical costume, or any other religious dress legalised by the state; and no masks of any kind whatsoever will be allowed in the streets between the hours of six at night and ten in the morning.

A letter, purporting to proceed from General Changarnier, is going the round of certain Legitimist circles in Paris. In this letter the General expresses a decided opinion that war is inevitable, in consequence of the armaments going forward throughout Europe. He adds, that the friends of the Bourbons ought to lose no time in concerting measures for the restoration of Henry V. But that, in his opinion, the French people are not suited to a Constitutional Government, and that they must be governed by an absolute Monarch.

A pamphlet has made its appearance in Paris within the last few days, equal, in violence of tone, to any of the English nation, to any of the numerous *brochures* that filled the booksellers' shops during the momentous period of 1840. It is the work of an ardent Legitimist, a provincial advocate, named Frenerick Bailot. It is entitled "Lettres Françaises," and consists of a series of letters addressed "To Napoleon III., Emperor of the French." "Yes!" this fiery partisan of the elder branch cries—

I repeat it, we are proud of our affection for the House of Bourbon, because it is detested by the English. In no clause, we must, in truth, confess, is the evil disappointment to the English more palpable. It is not India or any other foreign point we must invade; people would not permit us: we could not do it. It is to the very heart of Great Britain we must advance—it is the English spirit we must destroy in its own home. Then indeed the decline of England will be a truth. To say and to do any other thing is to talk nonsense. The time for declarations is past; the word must no longer be other than action, and action the most grave and the most decisive.

I do not hesitate to say, and all France will say it with me, the treaties of 1815 have been in Europe and the peace which followed them thrice shameful. The treaties of 1815 have been imposed by force, by hatred, by jealousy, by brutality, by vengeance! The treaties of 1815 were not accepted by the elder Bourbons, who submitted to them as the victim submits to the will of the brigand who despoils him: They form a page of ruin: there is not sufficient blood in the veins of 10,000,000 of men to wash out that disgrace. The question to be settled is not, even Napoleonism, but nationality and completely French; and it is, therefore, that I maintain it against all comers. I would say to Henry V. himself, if we filled the throne of his fathers, and if he submitted to those treaties (the stain of which, thank God! his race has as much as possible washed out), "You are not worthy to remain a Frenchmen."

If I have told the truth, must not the bronze announce in our [illegible] communes that a crusade without truce and without pity be opened against England? Must not the Legitimist and the Orleanist, the Frenchman is found to hear it and ought not the cry of "*aux armes*" be repeated until millions of men, with the torch and the sword in hand, shall have liberated under its own ruins that people (the English) condemned by the universe!

When your victorious flag waves over the tower of London, you will summon the Powers to a general congress. The Christian alliance shall be formed which may indeed be called holy. France will resume her limits, and all the maritime post one to which she is entitled. Her colonies will be restored to her, and the Rhine will no longer be under her sway. Poland will have her limits with her independence. Russia will be supreme in the East. Constantinople will once more be Christian. Austria will have her part in Europe; and the Germanic confederation be independent. Prussia will absorb the associated States. Italy will be free from a foreign yoke. Spain and Portugal will form one; and the Methuen treaty, like so many others, will be pulverised *sub eo pilon*. The seas will be free for all the same access, the same rights, the same tariffs, the same advantages. There will be no preponderance. No superiority of one will or be the result of its greater intelligence and activity; it will be man and not, as Proudhon means, but according to the sentiment of his interests related to his dignity; and the fraternity of peoples will be henceforth a truth.

The postscript to the work is the reason of the entire pamphlet It is as follows:—

Prince, I re-open this letter to recal the most ardent of my thoughts. Distrust the English within quite as much, and perhaps more, than the English without

We have not in France anything which resembles England—let us incessantly repeat it. The English are Protestants, the French are Catholic; they are aristocrats, we are partisans of equality—they are the fathers of privilege and of monopoly—in all, we are the initiators and propagators of communal rights. The English are for all restrictions, the French are for all liberties—in England the land forms a privileged domain, in France it may belong to all. England is the country of castes, in France they are forever abolished; the English only dream of trouble and anarchy to entice themselves with the spoils of the vanquished—the French only dream of the civilisation, the emancipation, and the rapprochement of nations. The English only communicate freedom; the French carry life throughout all the countries where they penetrate. We are not, and we cannot be English in any manner. To be English is this day in France to be more than ever a traitor.

Louis Philippe was English to the very nails—that is evident. His Government, his Ministers, were English that is also understood. All those who were enriched under Louis Philippe, all to them we owe the right of search, the Pritchard indemnity, the continual degradation, and the policy of humiliation—*la politique de chercher bas*. In an illustrious writer, if one of the leaders of modern politics, has said, "The Revolution is Orleanism," it is because Orleanism is French, because Orleanism was sold to the foreigner—sold to the [illegible] because it costs nothing to Frenchmen: and we have had time to see it during eighteen years), provided it traffics basely with the interests, the honour, and the dignity of France. Anathema, then, on the English *within!* Death to the English *without!* All from real France, and by France! France will never have any other cry. From the north to the south, from the east to the west, the sentiment is the same. All Frenchmen are united in this thought of honour and dignity. And it is with truth that the poet has said—

Et la Vendée aiguisera ses glaive
Sur la pierre de Waterloo.

ITALY.

Dr. Mazzinghi, who was recently condemned to three years' imprisonment, and fine, for having distributed, in conjunction with Captain Pakenham, an authorised translation of St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians, and of the Decalogue, has received a free pardon from the King. The case was speedily taken up by the Liberal party in the Parliament of Turin, and the Minister of Justice, Count Rossi, and Cabinet, immediately recognised the necessity of rescuing Dr. Mazzinghi from a sentence which, whether it be justified or not by the civil code of the kingdom, is entirely inconsistent with the principles of the constitution.

The Piedmontese newspapers have affirmed a bill for the suppression of the Slave trade. The new Civil Marriage Bill, preparing by the Ministry, is said to be a transcript of the French law, which was in force in Piedmont from 1800 to 1814. It will be submitted to the chambers in next session. Nice is first affected by the annexation of the Sardinian King and Cabinet, as compared with that of the Grand Duke of Tuscany in the similar case of the Madiai, must strike every observer. The Piedmontese are exhibiting a noble example to Italy, in emancipating themselves from the yoke of the ultra-montane priestly party, and in combatting the short-sighted and mischievous policy of Absolutism.

A Secret Consistory of Cardinals has been held in Rome, at which it was determined, by a small majority, to cede the enclay of Benevento to the King of Naples for 3,000,000 piastres. It is added, that the opinion of the Cardinals was taken as to the propriety of the Pope consenting to proceed to Paris to crown the Emperor Napoleon. Of 21 Cardinals present, 18 are said to have given a decided negative to the proposition. The Council of State has at last prepared a rather confused decree for the withdrawal from circulation of the paper-

money. It has not as yet been approved of by the Pope, and does not meet with any great favour.

SPAIN.

The marriage of the Emperor of the French with a noble and beautiful Spaniard has been the subject of every conversation at Madrid, and appears to give universal satisfaction. All the journals contain articles in praise of the Empress, and proclaim her elevation to the throne of France as the triumph of virtue and beauty. The Spanish Government have announced to their Ambassador at Paris that they saw with pleasure the matrimonial choice made by the Emperor of the French. Queen Isabella intends to present the French Empress with an Imperial crown, set in diamonds and precious stones. The Duchess of Alba, on her side, is to send her sister a team of eight splendid Andalusian horses. Twenty or thirty Senators were to be created to neutralise the influence of the Opposition in that body

The Minister of Finance has opened a negotiation with the capitalists to obtain an advance of 59,000,000 reals mortgaged on the property of the Church. The Government is to pay interest at the rate of 7¼ per cent. The house of O'Shea, acting in the name of Messrs. Baring Brothers, of London, has undertaken to advance the greatest part of the sum. The Government has also procured resources to enable it to provide for the public wants until the close of March.

GERMANY.

The First Chamber of Prussia are engaged in discussing the construction of the Future First Chamber, or House of Peers. The Government proposes that "the future House of Peers shall be composed of members nominated to this dignity by the King, either for life or with remainder to their heirs male." The great object of the landed aristocracy in connection with this question is to obtain for certain noble families a right of absolute election, or, at least, of presentation to the King for selection, with the hopes of retaining, for the benefit of the squireocracy, a remnant of the old representation by means of the States of the realm.

A new Prussian railway loan of £5,000,000 sterling is announced.

The sale of M. Gervinus's "History of the 19th Century" has been prohibited in the Electorate of Hesse. It is said that the learned advocate for placing better institutions in the place of worn-out monarchies, and better men on the thrones of "no longer respected" Monarchs, is occupied in revising his last historical production.

The Austrian *Lloyd* states that the arrangement of the difference between Austria and the United States has been confirmed by despatches from Washington brought by a special courier. The best disposition is said to prevail in the States towards the Austrian Government

As we stated last week, the word *briguer*, employed by the French Emperor in his address on his marriage, has given much dissatisfaction in the higher circles at Vienna. In our Supplement will be found a quotation from Mr. O'Meara's work on St. Helena, which will enable our readers to judge whether Louis Napoleon was not justified in using the phrase. But the Austrians assert that nothing but stern necessity induced the late Emperor Francis to consent to a union between an Austrian Archduchess and the victor of Wagram. The pride of the Emperor was deeply wounded when it was necessary to give his consent; and he passed the greater part of the night walking to and fro in his room in great agitation, every now and then exclaiming to his attendants, "Is it then my duty to make such a sacrifice for my people!

The war department at Vienna is preparing for further military action. On the 24th ult., two corvet batteries were sent from Vienna to the frontier, and two days after the regiment Constantine was ordered to Cattaro, with all its equipments and field batteries.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

The accounts from the seat of war come to us through doubtful sources, but, so far as they go, they are favourable to the Montenegrins. A Trieste paper says that Osman Pasha of Scutari, (who entered Montenegro by Zablijak), retired into the open country, and took up a position at the foot of a hill. The Montenegrins, taking advantage of a stormy night, stole into the Turkish camp, where disorder and confusion soon reigned. The Turks at last took to their heels. A number of trophies fell into the hands of the victors. They carried off 17 flags, 80 horse-loads of powder, 60 horses, many weapons, silver mounted yataghans, &c., and 317 Turks' heads. It is the custom of both parties to cut off the heads of their prisoners. In Tzermnitska 2000 Montenegrins have repulsed a force of 1200 Turks. Reis Pasha is said to have been driven from his position near Ostroga by Prince Daniel (the Vladika) We prepared our readers to expect that the war between the Turks and Montenegrins would be marked by the most horrible atrocities and cruelties on both sides We now hear that in Podgoritza, where Omer Pasha is said to command in person, a Greek priest has been beheaded; in the Naha Tzermnitska nine Christian children have been killed

Count Leiningen has been despatched from Austria on a special mission to Constantinople to induce the Porte to recognise the state of semi-independence in which the Montenegrins have lived for so many years, to stop the effusion of blood, and to protest against the persecution of the *rayahs* on the frontiers of Europern Turkey, which Austria announces herself determined to prevent. At the same time a considerable force has been collected on the Dalmatian frontier, fully equipped to take the field under the command of Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, whose influence over the Southern Slavonian provinces has already in former years produced results of such vital consequence to the Imperial Monarchy. An entirely new and important element is thus introduced into what is commonly termed "the Eastern question." If the choice of the Ban of Croatia be confirmed as the commander of the Imperial forces on the frontier, his name is known throughout those provinces as the living impersonation of that warlike Slavonian race which has been crushed for centuries by the Turkish Pashas. From Servia to the Dalmatian coast it is scarcely possible to doubt that a decided indication of support from the Austrian Government would be followed by a very general movement amongst the Christian population

The Ministry of the Sultan, having rejected the loan, have now dissolved the Bank of Constantinople, the affairs of which are to be wound up.

AMERICA.

Advices from New York state that the President has written a letter to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, entreating him to liberate the Madiais, and offering them an asylum in the United States.

On the 17th, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Marshall asked leave to offer a resolution to place at the discretion of the President of the United States ten millions of dollars, to meet any extraordinary emergencies in our foreign relations which may arise during recess. The House, by a large majority, refused to suspend its rules, and the resolution fell to the ground.

From Canada we hear that the announcement by Sir John Pakington in the House of Commons, that the control of the clergy reserves would be retained in England, aroused much indignation among the Reformers; while the Conservatives gave vent to rejoicings. A little later, the news of the overthrow of the Derby Administration arrived, and the feelings of these two parties underwent a change. It is considered in Canada that the Earl of Aberdeen's Government will have to repeal the Imperial Clergy Reserve Act of 1840. The Reformers of Canada will earnestly press for the secularisation of the clergy reserves, while the Conservatives will leave no stone unturned to prevent such a consummation.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

The intelligence from Mexico is of a very serious character. Nearly the whole country is in arms against the Government of General Arista, including the city of Vera Cruz and the fortress of San Juan de Ulhua, as well as the whole coast.

The last accounts from the city of Mexico are of the 2nd of January, and they represent the Government as on its last legs. The belligerent forces near Guadalaxara had met, and Generals Monon and Vasguez, first and second in command of the Government troops, are reported to have been killed, and the greater part of their force to have dispersed.

The Chambers had authorised Government at the eleventh hour to make a loan of two million dollars, to be guaranteed by that part of the Custom-house revenue still free, but there was not the slightest hope of its realisation. In fact, at Vera Cruz, they were hourly expecting the news of a rising in the city of Mexico. Business was entirely at a stand at Vera Cruz.

It was generally supposed that Arista's Government could not stand. Vera Cruz seconded the revolutionary movement of Tampico on the 28th December, and the towns of Jalapa, Oroaza, and Cordova joined so soon as the news was received at the respective places The principal feature of the revolution is for the reduction of the tariff and the removal of prohibitions. A commander, representing the civil and military authorities of Vera Cruz, on his way to Carthagena, came up to invite Santa Anna to return. Business throughout the country was very dull, and all classes were anxious for a change of Government, hoping thereby to see business in a more flourishing state. The roads were infested with robbers, scarcely a diligence passing without being attacked.

JAMAICA.

We have advices from Kingston to the 10th inst. The refusal of the Derby Government to enact those measures of relief which the colonists had reason to believe individual members of that Government considered necessary, had spread an entire gloom over the whole country, and sunk the public heart in dismay. It was generally supposed that the House of Assembly, which was to meet on the 23rd ult., would refuse to grant supplies, in consequence of the news from England. Commercial interests, of course, suffered in the general depression The state of trade was very dull, and many merchants were about retiring from the island Several persons had already left for Australia, *vià* New York and many more were getting ready for the next opportunity. The weather had been very much against the planters, and the want of labour was severely felt. A poor crop of sugar was expected.

THE BURMESE WAR.

We inserted last week, in the greater portion of our impression, a telegraphic message, containing the intelligence that our forces had sustained some reverses. The details since published confirm the unfavourable impression conveyed by the first accounts, and leave little doubt that the temporary advantage gained over our troops was mainly owing to the inefficiency of Gen. Godwin's arrangements.

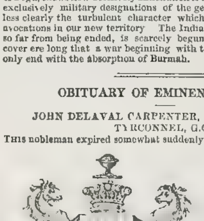
Pegu, it will be remembered, was abandoned immediately after its first capture, the General having apparently been of opinion that the Burmese would not dare to re-occupy it. The necessity for a second capture of the place does not seem to have put an end to this excess of confidence. The convoy sent down the Irawaddy, through the heart of the enemy's country, with ammunition to Pegu, consisted, in the first instance, of only twenty Sepoys. When close to the town, they were attacked from behind a wooded bank of the river by 1500 Burmese, and were all killed or routed, whilst their ammunition fell into the hands of the enemy. Encouraged by this success, the Burmese at once invested Pegu in force, and harassed it night and day. Major Hill, the commander of the garrison, found means, however, to send tidings to Rangoon of his critical position. Six boats, manned with 150 Marines, and a small steamer with 200 Fusiliers, were despatched by the General against a force which now mustered 6000 men flushed with success. The boats were soon attacked by 2000 Burmese, and though the Marines are said to have fought brilliantly—one of them killing eleven of the assailants with his own hand—they were overpowered by numbers, and were forced to retire before the steamer could arrive at the scene of action. At last, awake to the exigencies of the case, General Godwin attacked the enemy with something like a third of their number. Four hundred men were despatched by land, while 1600 proceeded by river under his own command, and drove the Burmese from Pegu, just in time to save the place from being taken and the garrison from being massacred.

The list of persons selected to administer the civil affairs of the province of Pegu, shows how decisively annexation is determined upon. The almost exclusively military designations of the gentlemen named, indicate not less clearly the turbulent character which is expected to mark their avocations in our new territory The Indian press affirms that the war, so far from being ended, is scarcely begun; and it will probably discover ere long that a war beginning with the annexation of Pegu can only end with the absorption of Burmah.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

JOHN DELAVAL CARPENTER, FOURTH EARL OF TYRCONNEL, G.C H

THIS nobleman expired somewhat suddenly on the 26th ult., at his seat, Kiplin, near Catterick, in Yorkshire He was second son of the Hon. Charles Carpenter, a naval officer of rank, younger son of George, first Earl of Tyrconnel; and succeeded to the title at the decease of his brother George, third Earl, who, impelled by the love of military enterprise, entered the Russian army as a volunteer, and died at Wilna, on the 20th of December, 1812, from excessive fatigue in pursuit of the French forces under Napoleon

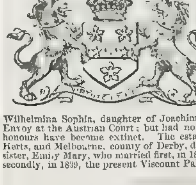


The Peer whose decease we record was born Dec. 16, 1790; and married, Oct. 1, 1817, Sarah, only child of Robert Crowe, Esq., of Kiplin, by whom he had an only child, Elizabeth Anne, born on the 19th of February, 1847, nearly thirty years after her parents' marriage. This infant died on the day of its birth

The founder of the peerage honours of the Carpenter family, which have now become extinct, was the well-known military commander, Lieutenant-General George Carpenter, who forced the rebels, under Lord Derwentwater, to surrender at Preston, in the year 1715, and was created, four years after, a Baron of Ireland. His grandson George, 3rd Lord, was advanced to the Viscounty of Carlingford and Earldom of Tyrconnel in 1761; which latter title had been previously held by Richard Talbot the famous Earl and Duke of Tyrconnel, the devoted adherent of King James II., and the husband of "La belle Jennyns," the sister of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. The only daughter and heiress of George Carpenter, 2nd Earl of Tyrconnel, married Henry, 2nd Marquis of Waterford, and conveyed to the Beresfords a very considerable estate

FREDERICK JAMES LAMB, 3RD VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, G.C B.

THE death of his Lordship occurred on the 29th ult., at Brockett-hall, after a short illness, arising from gout in the stomach. For many years, as Sir Frederick Lamb and Baron Beauvale his Lordship held the important diplomatic position of British Ambassador at Vienna. He was born 17th April, 17[illegible], and succeeded to his family honours at the decease of his brother, William Lord Melbourne, the late Prime Minister He married, February [illegible], 1841, the Countess Alexandrina Julia Theresa Wilhelmina Sophia, daughter of Joachim Count of Maltzan, Prussian Envoy at the Austrian Court; but had no issue. Consequently, all his honours have become extinct. The estates, including Brockett-hall, Herts, and Melbourne, county of Derby, devolve on the Viscount's only sister, Emily Mary, who married first, in 1805, the 5th Earl Cowper; and secondly, in 1839, the present Viscount Palmerston.



A Cabinet Council was held on Thursday, at the Foreign-office, at two o'clock. The Ministers present were—the Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Palmerston, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Marquis Lansdowne, the Duke of Argyll, Lord J. Russell, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir James Graham, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and Sir Wm. Molesworth.

THE Earl Granville, Lord President of the Council, gave a grand dinner on Tuesday to the Cabinet Ministers and the great officers of state of the Queen's household, for the purpose of settling the Roll of Sheriffs for the present year. The company present were—the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Sir William Molesworth, and the Marquis of Breadalbane. The Hon. William Bathurst, Clerk of the Council, also dined with the noble Earl. The banquet was given at his Lordship's residence in Bruton-street.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Major T. A. Larcom, R.E., has been appointed Under-Secretary for Ireland. Major Larcom resigns the situation of Deputy-chairman of the Board of Works. Major Larcom's appointment, made without reference to political connection or interest, is one that will give satisfaction to the moderate men of all parties in Ireland.——Mr. Charles Bennett is appointed Sheriff of Stirlingshire, in the room of Mr Handyside, appointed Solicitor General for Scotland.

NEW MACHINE FOR QUARTZ-CRUSHING.—On Thursday, an experiment was made at Messrs. Glovers, Ordnance engineers, Drury lane, with a machine just invented by Captain Shrapnel, for crushing quartz, and extracting the auriferous and other ores The machine consists of an iron chamber, with safety-valves on the upper portion. A gun or mortar is charged with powder or gun-cotton, and then filled with lumps of quartz; and the gun being placed at an opening in the chamber, and discharged into the same, has the effect of reducing the quartz to powder, which is swept up and placed in a hopper; whilst a current of air from bellows blows off the dust, and the pure metal descends into a trough. The experiment was perfectly satisfactory to a large party of scientific gentlemen by whom it was witnessed.

THE WEATHER AND MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS IN THE YEAR 1852.

JANUARY.—The reading of the barometer for this month, at the level of the sea, was 29.764 in., being 0.174 below its average [illegible] of the air was [illegible] the daily range of temperature was 11·4 deg., being [illegible] too great; rain fell to the depth of 3.6 in. The average for this month is 1.8 in.—The average number of deaths in the metropolitan districts daily was [illegible], or 4798 in the month, the expected number based upon the calculation of the previous ten years, corrected for increase of population, was [illegible], so that the state of public health was good.

FEBRUARY.—The mean reading of the barometer was 30.044 in., being a little above its average; the temperature of the air was 40.8 deg., exceeding its average by 2·6 deg.; the degree of humidity [illegible] average value; the daily range of temperature [illegible] exceeding its average by 1.8 deg. Rain [illegible] an inch only. The average number [illegible] the month, being 555 less than the average [illegible] of population.

MARCH.—The reading of the barometer was 30.154 in., being [illegible] a ½ of an inch above its average value. The temperature of the [illegible] 41.5 deg., being near its average The degree of humidity [illegible], which was a little below its average. The daily range of temperature was 18·6, being 5 deg. too great. The fall of rain during the month [illegible] 0.2 in., being 1.4 in. below its average.—The number of deaths daily was 172, or 5335 in the month, exceeding the average by 228. This great increase of deaths was attributable to the decrease of temperature, and great difference of temperature during the day. An increase of more than 100 deaths took place in the first week of March, when the temperature was 36 deg. only.

APRIL.—The reading of the barometer was 30.122 in., exceeding its average by nearly a ¼ of an inch. The temperature of the air was 45·9 deg., being about its average value. The degree of humidity was 7[illegible]. The daily range of temperature was 24 deg., being 7·4 deg. greater than its average value. Rain fell to the depth of 5-10ths of an inch.—The number of deaths daily was 156, or 4691 in the month. The corrected average number was 4392, showing an excess of deaths of 299, and which took place within the first three weeks of this month. After this time an increase of temperature took place, and an improvement was shortly afterwards observable in the public health The meteorological [illegible] of this month, as well as of the preceding, were greatly increased pressure, a relatively low temperature compared with those of the preceding months, a great range of temperature, and much less rain than usual.

MAY.—The reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 29.963 in., the same as its average value. The temperature of the air was 51.5 deg., exceeding its average by 1 deg. The degree of humidity was 77. The daily range of the temperature was 18·6 deg., its average being about the same. The fall of rain during the month was [illegible] in., being that of the average nearly.—The number of deaths daily was 137, or 4254 in the month; the average of ten years, corrected for increase of population, was 4347, differing from the actual number by 93 only. It will be seen that all the meteorological conditions of this month were about their due values.

JUNE.—The reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 29.737 in., being below its average by about ⅕ in. The temperature of the air was 56·1 deg., being 2 deg. too low. The degree of humidity was the same as its average, 77. The daily range of temperature was 17·1 deg., being 3·1 deg. too small. Rain fell to the depth of 4.6 in., being more than double its average amount.—The number of deaths daily was 135, or 4060 in the month, and the corrected average number was [illegible]. The improvement indicated in the public health last month was continued throughout this month, there being 167 deaths less than the calculated number.

JULY.—The reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 30.034 in., being rather above its average value The temperature of the air was 66·6 deg., exceeding its average by ½ deg. The degree of humidity was 73, being 6 below its average. The daily range of temperature was 24·9 deg., exceeding its average value by 6½ deg. Rain fell to the depth of [illegible] in., being about the same as its average.—The number of deaths daily was 136, or 4147 during the month; while the average, corrected for increase of population, was 4796. The temperature varied considerably in the month, and so did the deaths at different periods. In the week ending the 3rd of July (whose mean temperature was 1 deg. in defect), the number of deaths was 987; in that ending the 10th (whose mean temperature was 9 deg. in excess), the number was 1080.

AUGUST.—The reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 29.826 in., being 0.148 in. below its average The temperature of the air was 62.1 deg., being 0·6 deg. above its average The degree of humidity was 73, its average being 82. The daily range of temperature was the same as its average, 17·9 deg. Rain fell to the depth of 4½ inches.—The average number of deaths daily was 150, or 4668 during the month, while the average, corrected, was 4748. The temperature, at the beginning of this month, was high, and 1124 persons died in the first week: many of these deaths were attributable to bad sewerage—a fruitful source of mortality in hot weather. The improvement took place towards the end of the month.

SEPTEMBER.—The reading of the barometer for the month at the levels of the sea was 29.916 in.; exceeding its average by one-tenth of an inch. The temperature of the air was 56.8 deg.; exceeding its average by half a degree. The degree of humidity was 77. The daily range of temperature was 17·4 deg.; the same as its average amount. The fall of rain during the month amounted to 3·9 in.—The average number of deaths daily was 146, or 4359 in the month, the expected number being 5023: so that the public health was good.

OCTOBER.—The reading of the barometer for the month at the level of the sea was 29.864 in.; which was slightly above the average. The temperature of the air was 47·9 deg.; being 1.4 deg. below the average. The degree of humidity was 80; its average being 86. The daily range of temperature was 14.6 deg.; exceeding its average by 1·3 deg. Rain fell to the depth of 3.8 in.—The average number of deaths daily was 153, or [illegible] in the month; the corrected average being 4617. This excess of deaths took place for the most part in the second week, the temperature of which was 2 deg. below its average, that of the preceding week having been [illegible] deg. below its average

NOVEMBER.—The reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 29.642 in., being ¼ of an inch below its average; the temperature of the air was 48.9 deg., being 6½ deg. too great; the degree of humidity was 83, being 6 too small; the daily range of temperature was 10.4 deg., being 0.3 deg. too small. The fall of rain during the month was 6 in., which was 3.7 in. above the average.—The number of deaths daily was 138, or 4129 in the month, the expected number being 4912. The mortality during the first two weeks of this month was above its average, but in the third week it was much less and the public health became very good.

DECEMBER.—The reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 29·758 in., being 0.282 in. below the average, the temperature of the air was 47·6 deg., exceeding its average value by 8.8 deg.; the degree of humidity was 79, being 10 below its average; the daily range of temperature was 9.[illegible] deg., exceeding its average by 0·8 deg. Rain fell to the depth of 2.2 in.—The number of deaths daily was 148, or 4597 during the month, while the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 5711: therefore the number of deaths was 1184 less than the average, indicating a highly favourable state of the public health. The temperatures of the months of November and December were very high, the pressure was low, the degree of humidity was low, and the fall of rain was in excess.

The number of deaths in the year were 54,022, being about 4000 less than the calculated number.

The mean temperature of the year was 50·8 deg. being 2·2 deg. above the average.

The mean reading of the barometer for the year was 29.905 in., being 0.046 in. below its average.

Rain fell to the depth of 34.4 inches.

STANDING ORDERS.—RAILWAYS, &C.—The standing orders of the House of Commons were complied with in the case of the following undertakings: Worcester and Hereford Railway, South Eastern Railway; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston and Eastern Junction Railway; Severn Valley Railway, South Devon and Tavistock Railway, Swansea Vale Railway and branches. The other bills that passed muster were the Sheffield Waterworks, Lowestoft Water, Gas, and Markets, Preston Waterworks, Ormskirk Gas Light Company, Evesham-bridge, and Blackpool Improvement.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday the thirty-second annual meeting of this society was held at the offices, in King William street, Mr. Wyld in the chair. The report stated that the number of patients admitted on board the *Dreadnought* during the year was 2316, and those supplied with medical assistance and stores, as out-patients, amounted to 1554, making a total of 3870. A sum of £136 was received by means of subscription-boxes The society had received three legacies during the year, of £450. The number of men received into the hospital was 67,903. There were under cure or convalescent, 159. Of the 2316 admitted in the present year, there were discharged cured 1653; convalescent 181, relieved 88, not cured 16, deaths 75. The patients of different nations received were in the following proportion:—Englishmen, 39,743; Scotchmen, 8199; Irishmen, 6035; French, 249; Germans, 913; Russians, 871; Prussians, 1846; Dutchmen, 233; Danes, 907; Swedes and Norwegians, 2299; Italians, 639; Portuguese, 520; Spaniards, 319; East Indians, 1142; West Indians, 1167; British Americans, 918; United States, 1322; South Americans, 149; Africans, 391; Turks, 16; Greeks, 64; New Zealanders, 35; New South Wales, 36; South Sea Islanders, 226; Chinese, 42; born at sea, 137: total, 67,903. In what service employed:—Her Majesty's navy, 3215; Hon. East India Company's service, 1798; merchant vessels of different nations, 62,890: total, 67,903. The receipts for year amounted to £8145 14s. 11d.; and the expenditure to £7716 11s. 4d.; leaving a balance of £419 3s. 7d. The report was adopted, and the officers of the ensuing year appointed.

THE CHATEAU OF CHANTILLY.

CHANTILLY.

The princely estate of Chantilly, which in 1830 descended to the Duke d'Aumale, fourth son of Louis Philippe, has recently been sold in execution of the decree of January 22, by which the property of the Orleans family became confiscated for state purposes by the Government of Louis Napoleon. The sale was effected on the 30th of December last; and the purchasers were Mr. E. Majoribanks and Sir E. Antrobus, bankers, in London. The purchase, which, in addition to Chantilly, properly so called, comprises the forest of Hez, near Clermont, amounts to 11,072,812 f. 55 c; out of which, 3,072,812 f. 55 c. were paid in cash, and the remaining eight millions are to be paid by instalments at different periods. The Duke d'Aumale leaves in the hands of the purchasers a sufficient sum to produce an annual revenue of 170,000 f. for the benefit of the old servants of the house of Condé. The Prince has kept for himself the altar and the ornaments of the chapel of the château, the statue of the Duke of Bourbon, and the monument of the Great Condé. It has been also agreed that M. Soccard should retain space enough in the stables for the accommodation of the Arabian horse, Baba Ali, which served as the Duke's charger in his campaigns in Africa, and particularly at the capture of the Smala, and which is too old to bear the removal to England. The total extent of the demesne of Chantilly is 10,297 hectares, 3 ares, 70 centiares (about 25,500 acres), of which 200 hectares are occupied by the gardens and parks of Chantilly, Sylvie, and Aviliy; 50 hectares by the pelouse, 1000 by the park of Apremont, 1000 in arable land, and 8000 in forests. The forest of Hez and its dependencies contain 17,153 hectares, 48 ares.

Chantilly existed as a village, with its château, as early as the year 900. It belonged to the families of Orgemont and Montmorency; but owes its prosperity chiefly to the illustrious family of Condé, to which it belonged from the time of Louis XIII. The old château was taken down, and a new one erected, by the Duke of Bourbon, in 1718. This stately edifice was destroyed in the Revolution, when the Menagerie and Museum, which had been collected by Buffon, were sent to Paris. Some of the buildings were spared, as the smaller château, the palace of Enghien, the kennels and stables, which latter are built in palatial style. Here were lodged

CHATEAU DE LA REINE BLANCHE, IN THE FOREST OF CHANTILLY

180 horses; and on the first floor is a suit of 80 Royal apartments. On the Restoration, in 1814, the remaining buildings were restored to the house of Condé, and many improvements were made by the Duke of Bourbon, who made it his principal hunting seat. On his melancholy death, in 1830, Chantilly descended to the Duke d'Aumale, fourth son of Louis Philippe. The *petit* château, built by the Montmorencys is situated in the midst of a lake, is handsome, and contains a chapel, a Chinese cabinet, and a suite of vast and superb apartments. The grounds are laid out in the English and French styles in gardens, lawns, parterres, islands, grottoes, and charming walks. Of the noble terrace, the lower illustration presents a specimen The smaller Engraving, a pretty little Gothic building in the midst of the forest of Chantilly, on the dam of the margin of the Etangs de Comelle. It has four towers at the angles, and is said to have been built by Queen Blanche of Castile, mother of St. Louis. Its sculptured ornaments of snakes, frogs, lizards, and snails, intermixed with the foliage of water-plants, are appropriate to the aquatic site. The style is Gothic of the fifteenth century: it was carefully restored in 1838.

The grounds of the stables are extensive, the south front opens to a lawn of about two miles in extent; on the north are shrubberies; on the west pleasure-grounds and a grove of elms; and on the east the *orangerie* and other buildings

Such is Chantilly, in which residence Charles IX., Henri IV. Louis XIV., Louis XV., Joseph II., Christian VII., the Grand Duke of Russia (subs. Paul I.), Gustavus III., and the Duke of Brunswick had enjoyed the hospitality of the Montmorencys and Princes of Condé

It was to Chantilly that the Great Condé retired when the gout had incapacitated him for the fatigues of warfare; and where Molière, Racine, Boileau, Santeuil, La Rochefoucauld, Bourdaloue, Abbé de Polignac, La Bruyère came to amuse his leisure hours. Here, in the state rooms and gallery, are the battles of the Great Condé, painted by Van der Meulen. Lord Mahon, in his "Life of Condé," has touchingly described its vast natural forest, its limpid streams, its green Arbele poplars, which have taken root in the ruins of the grand château, and now quite overshadow them; its green turf drives, and hedges of hawthorn.

The forest of Chantilly, which joins the park, contains 7600 acres in the midst of it is the *Table Ronde*, from which twelve roads branch in different directions, and this is the ordinary rendezvous of sporting parties. Several racing studs are kept up at Chantilly, on account of the facilities for training.

TERRACE IN THE GARDENS AT CHANTILLY.

FUNCHAL, MADEIRA, FROM THE EAST CLIFF.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

IMPENDING FAMINE IN MADEIRA.

THE failure of the vine crops, and the famine with which the inhabitants of the island of Madeira are threatened, have awakened the sympathy of English merchants and others commercially connected with the island, who have organised a subscription for the relief of the prevailing distress. The faithful administration of the funds collected has been entrusted to a committee, appointed by the Governor of the island, three out of the five members of which are our own countrymen. The committee will, so far as the funds enable them, direct their efforts to the accomplishment of three objects. They will, in the first place, seek to relieve those who, ere long, will be in a state of starvation; secondly, they are endeavouring to use the present opportunity for permanently improving the wretched condition of the peasantry; and, lastly, they are trying to encourage emigration to our own West India colonies, where labour is much required. For the accomplishment of these ends the benevolent contributions of the numerous class in this country who have resorted to Madeira for the sake of their health, are sought; nor can it be denied that an island, which is the last refuge of those suffering from the disease most prevalent and most fatal to England, has peculiar claims upon our sympathy and assistance. Handsome contributions in aid of the relief fund have already been made, not only from this country, but also from Hamburg and Russia.

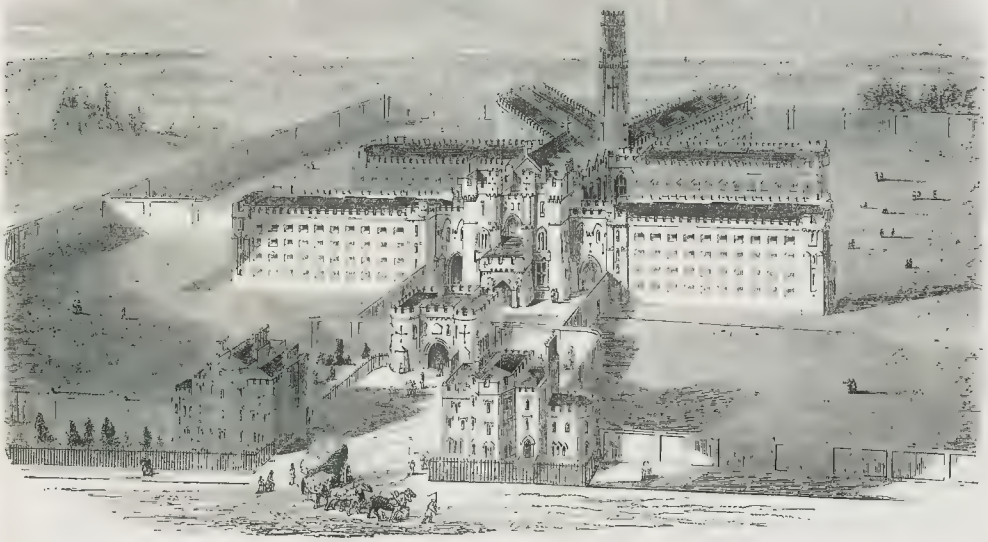
Funchal (of which we give an Engraving), the capital and the only town of the island, contains upwards of 2000 houses and more than 20,000 inhabitants. It has only an open roadstead, with a rocky and very uneven anchorage. Funchal is frequently visited by ships bound to South America, the Cape of Good Hope, or the East Indies, as a place of refreshment, and from it all the produce of the island is exported. The town is defended by four forts, and has eight churches and several convents. In the midst of the town is an open square planted with exotic trees, among which are Dracæna Draco, Jasminum azoricum, and Datura arborea. The exports are considerable, amounting to £500,000, of which about £400,000 in value come to England. The principal article of export is wine, so that disease in the vines such as has just occurred, strikes at the means of subsistence of all classes of the people.

The population of the island is estimated at 80,000. The climate is, as every one knows, so mild and healthy, that many persons from England, who are suffering from, or in danger of consumption, pass the winter months in Madeira. The inhabitants, who are descendants of the Portuguese, with a considerable admixture of African blood, are industrious and enterprising. The island is one mass of basaltic rock, about the size of Huntingdonshire. In the months of December and January the thermometer rarely sinks below sixty degrees, the mean temperature of that season being sixty-three degrees. It is no wonder, then, that the island should be so favourite a resort of our countrymen and countrywomen, whose sufferings are diminished, or whose lives are prolonged by such mild and balmy breezes, and by so equable a temperature as is enjoyed by this favoured island of the Atlantic.

THE NEW CITY PRISON, HOLLOWAY.

THIS new prison, which was opened in October last, was, on Saturday week, visited by the Prisons Committee of the Common Council, together with several members of the Gaol Committee of the Court of Aldermen; and who, accompanied by Mr. Wright, the Governor *pro tem.*, inspected the several apartments. Both committees were highly gratified with the order and discipline, and more especially with the various employments in which the prisoners of both sexes are usefully engaged. The following is from the first Report made by Mr. Wright:—

Since the opening of the prison on the 6th of October, 1852, 371 male



THE NEW CITY PRISON, AT HOLLOWAY.

and 63 female prisoners have been received, and 132 male and 50 female prisoners discharged; giving a daily average of above 200: and up to the present time, with a few exceptions among the females, their general conduct has been very satisfactory. With respect to employment—The carpenters have fitted up several work rooms, made and completed the furniture of thirty cells, beside a variety of useful work in other departments of the prison; 7 tailors have made up 68 suits of new clothing, and repaired upwards of 100 suits of worn clothing; 1 bookbinder has repaired a great many old books for the chapel and library, besides much other useful work for the several offices; 2 smiths' forges have been engaged in sharpening and repairing 110 hammocks, making 52 fire-irons, and 12 pillows; 3 prisoners are employed in the kitchen to assist the cook; in the engineer's department, attending to fires in the boiler-room, assisting in the smith's shop and forge, and to the general ventilation; 3 painters, on various parts of the prison; 3 shoemakers have made up 42 pairs of new shoes, and repaired 80 pairs of old shoes. The majority of the prisoners, with the exception of the sick and those excused by age and infirmity, have been constantly kept at the pump, and the general cleaning throughout the prison. The average pump-labour has been seven hours per day. The juveniles are usually employed in the requisite cleaning during the morning; after the chapel, at school and exercise; lessons and roller exercise in the afternoon. In the female department the following articles have been made up, namely:—shirts, 115; caps, 24; petticoats, 33; aprons, 109; sheets, 55; towels, 220. Thus, with the making and repairing of the whole of the prison clothing, the requisite cleaning of the prison, the attendance on the sick, has fully occupied the time of these prisoners. Every prisoner has daily exercise in the grounds whenever the weather will admit. The average number of prisoners in the infirmary has been about nine: these have been generally old chronic diseases and weakly women. One death occurred shortly after the opening of the prison, in the case of Thomas Taylor, who died of disease of heart.

It may be interesting to explain the plan of the building within which these results have been obtained.

The new prison is situated in the north side of the Camden road, Holloway, and erected on land belonging to the Corporation of London, to the extent of 10½ acres within the boundary wall. It is in the pentagonal form of architecture, and contains 406 separate cells. The main front is about 240 feet in length, and is faced with Kentish rag and Bath stone. The prison is constructed on the radiating principle, having four wings diverging from one centre, with two other wings in front of the former; one of these wings is for juvenile offenders, with school rooms attached; the other for females, with work-rooms and laundry: the other four radiating wings constitute the male adult prison. These have large work-rooms attached, and an apparatus for lifting water. The wings are twelve cells in length, and about 100 feet, each of three stories high. The corridors are 15 feet wide, and are open up to the arched ceiling, with galleries leading to the upper cells. The cells are 13 feet by 7 feet, fitted up with water-closets, warm and cold water laid on, and each cell is thus are warmed by means of hot-water pipes laid under the corridor floor, the air passing over them and through the flues, provided in the thickness of the wall and entering the cell over the door. The whole of the cells, galleries, staircases, and roofs of the several wings are built fire-proof, and the roofs are covered with asphalte. Each cell and the whole of the building is thoroughly warmed and ventilated: the ventilation being effected by means of the large tower, which forms a conspicuous object in the built ing, and is 146 feet in height. In the centre of the building is the chapel, beneath which are the guard room, the various office, magistrates' rooms, visiting rooms, &c.

The arrangements for taking the prisoners from the various cells to the chapel have been well considered. The females and juveniles enter by separate doors near the altar, while the male prisoners enter by four different passages at the opposite end. There are also numerous reception rooms, bath rooms. The supply of water is from a well 39 feet deep; and is to contain 14,000 gallons are placed over the front towers, at a great elevation, whence the water is conveyed to the cells and other parts. The building is considerably set back from the public road; and in the front of it are two handsome dwelling houses in the Elizabethan style, as residences for the governor and chaplain, on either side of the avenue leading up to the prison, with gardens attached to them. In the centre of the avenue, in the same style as the remainder of the building, is the principal entrance, or porter's lodge.

The Commissioners of Sewers have constructed a new sewer, for the purpose of securing good drainage for the prison. The building has been erected from the design and under the able superintendence of Mr. Bunning, the City architect. Mr. Jay was the contractor employed. The expense has been under £100,600. The discipline of the prison is on the separate system, but the middle course—for the most part carrying the various system in separate cells; and a sufficient number of exceptions for classified association.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have been made since our last:—The Rev. T. H. Birkett, to Gravesend (St. James's) Rectory, Kent.—The Rev. —— Derry; the Rev. J. Smith, to Alton, Middlesex; the Rev. I. Wilson, to Thorley, Herts, the Rev. W. W. James, M.A., to Bilton, Warwickshire.—*Incumbency*: The Rev. T. Mills, LL.B., to Bulford, Wilts.

The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to be Honorary Canons of St. Paul's Cathedral for the present month:—The Rev. Thomas Robinson, D.D. (archdeacon of Middlesex), the Rev. W. Sinclair, M.A., and the Rev. H. Melvill, B.D.—Sunday, Feb. 20, the Rev. H. Melvill, B.D.; Sunday, Feb. 27, the Rev. J. Smith, B.D.

LAMBETH.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has been appointed for the purpose of celebrating the re-opening of the parochial church of St. Mary, Lambeth, and also of raising funds to liquidate the balance (£2250) due for the expenses of the restoration. On Sunday morning the first sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Sydney, when was opened a new stained glass window, a memorial to the late Archbishop Howley. In the afternoon, the Rev. C. B. Dalton (the rector), and in the evening, the Rev. R. W. Jelf, respectively preached. The day's collection amounted to about £50. The Memorial Window is a tribute of respect to the memory of the departed Primate, by whom and his friends about £500, has been raised by subscription among the parishioners of the late Archbishop and the clergy of the province of Canterbury. It has been executed by M. and J. Osmond, of Beulah-road, Norwood, a beautiful specimen of glass staining. The entire window (the eastern) is filled, and divided into fifteen principal compartments representing as many parts connected with the life of Christ. Beneath appears the following inscription:—

I honour De
et in memoriâ HUGH HOWLEY
XXV annos Archiepiscopi
Cantuarensis
Mortalis Occasum, A.D. MDCCCLII

Sermons also in aid of the church funds were preached on Monday and Thursday by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Bishop of Moray and Ross.

TESTIMONIALS.—The congregation of St. James's, Hatcham, Surrey, recently presented to the Rev. Augustus K. B. Granville, M.A., a handsomely-carved bird and foliage silver dinner fork, with a silver spoon, as a slight testimonial of their esteem and regard for his conduct for the good of the district. The manufacturers of the plate have been entrusted by Mr. Granville to execute the heads of the fork and bowl of the spoon, from models furnished by himself. A Gothic-shaped and beautiful service. The venerable gentleman, who is upwards of four score years of age, officiated at the Episcopal Jews' Chapel for a period of nearly thirty years.

THE SWINDLERS OF AUSTRALIA.—Some surprise was, on Wednesday week, felt in the cheque department of the Bank of England at the presentment for payment of an old patched-up cancelled cheque, which had been issued by a customer in the year 1834, and purported to be for £6.6s.6d. The piece of dirty paper had been passed to the cashier, and presented an appearance likely to excite the suspicion of that functionary. It was ordered at the counter to be scrutinized, and the cheque had been to the Old Jewry, accompanied by the clerk, who had served for several years, and there had sold the cheque, as he could not recognise them as the party labouring in the gold field; that they had accordingly gone to work, and in seven weeks acquired a certain quantity of gold dust; and that at Melbourne the two applicants, being anxious to get home to their families, sold their share of the valuable article to one of the gold dealers, named Stevenson, for the cheque in question, amounting to £317 7s. 9d., which they were desirous would be paid to them at the Bank of England the moment they should arrive in the country. In answer to questions put to them by one of the officers in attendance at the Bank, the seamen said that they had sold the cheque on the day before to Mr. Stevenson, who had paid them in dollars with a readiness which prevented them from suspecting his intention to rob them; and that they had left their register tickets, and could produce, by admission of the captain that there had been no desertion or irregularity of any kind upon their part. Upon being asked whether they intended to return to Australia, they said they had already paid for their passage back, and they declared that they would follow the advice of the Bank, and look out for Mr. Stevenson, and compel him to make restitution.

THE LOST FOUND.—Much rejoicing took place on the Tyne during the past week on the return of some more of the crews of vessels blown from on Christmas-day.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, February 6.—Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday.
MONDAY, 7.—Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded, 1587.
TUESDAY, 8.—Shrove Tuesday. Half Quarter day.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Ash Wednesday. Lent begins.
THURSDAY, 10.—Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.
FRIDAY, 11.—Alexander Pope born, 1723. Sir Robert Peel died, 1761.
SATURDAY, 12.—Lady Jane Grey and her husband beheaded, 1554.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 12

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
0 15 0 30	1 20 1 45	2 19 2 35	2 55 3 15	3 35 3 55	4 10 4 30	4 45 5 5

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NAUTICUS.—The ball at Greenwich is dropped every day precisely at one o'clock.

JOHN THOMAS, Glasgow.—A gold coin of James I. of Scotland, called a St Andrew; the reverse legend is, "IACOBVS · DEI · GRA · SCO · VIROR · REX."

NORTH SHIELDS.—1. A Roman Consular denarius of the Titia family. 2. A copper coin of Probus, A.D. 276 to 282. 3. A modern Roman jetton in brass. All valueless as coins.

LIVERPOOL.—The Birmingham organ is considered the most powerful; but the York instrument has special qualities to recommend it.

CIVIS suggests, that as blue was the favourite colour of the Duke of Wellington, "it would be rather a striking way to show our respect for him, to be clothed in that colour in the forthcoming season. This attired (he adds), Englishmen will become living epistles of their respect for the Great Duke in their rambles on the Continent, not to speak of the effect produced on the minds of foreigners visiting this country." An entire population clad in blue would, doubtless, be an extraordinary spectacle! Has Civis been operating in indigo? or has he received an excessive consignment of blue goods, which he is exercising his ingenuity to "work off?"

EXETER.—A gentleman who saw the Duke's funeral tells our correspondent that there was no such body of men in the procession as figured in the programme under the title of "one soldier from every regiment in her Majesty's service." He is wrong. Their place in the procession was just after the Chelsea pensioners, and they were admitted into St. Paul's as the representatives of the entire army, to view the solemn ceremony of interment.

With every wish to give AN OLD SUBSCRIBER news of the sailing of emigrant ships, we fear that this class of news would encroach too much upon the space at our disposal. He must remember that the size of our sheet is limited by the absurd news-agent-stamp law.

GAMMA. The best and most recent manual on photography is the "Manual of Photography," by Professor Robert Hunt.

A CONSTANT READER.—The Royal Pedigree of the Duke of Wellington, which we published some weeks since, is strictly authentic and critically accurate. Our correspondent is in error, and confounds two persons. Lady Eleanor de Bohun, wife of Thomas of Woodstock, was elder daughter and co-heir of Humphrey de Bohun, last Earl of Hereford who was nephew of the Lady Eleanor de Bohun, who married James Butler, Earl of Ormonde.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER. Arms of Fenn.—"Arg. in a fesse az. three escallops of the first, within a bordure engr. of the second. *Crest*: A demi-lion issuant gu. charged as the arms."

AN HERALDIC AMATEUR. The *Bendlet* is a diminutive of the *Bend*, of which it is half the size in breadth. The *Bend* is formed by two lines drawn diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base, and comprises the third part of the shield. It represents a shoulder-belt, or scarf.

LONDONIENSIS. The son of parents who were illegitimate, must, to entitle himself to arms, procure a grant from the Heralds' College, unless his father had already obtained one.

AN INQUIRER, Edinburgh.—It is an invariable rule for a married man to impale the arms of his wife; or, in case she is an heiress, to bear them on an escutcheon of pretence. Unless the lady is an heiress, the matrimonial arms do not descend to the children of the Quintin Dicksons, Dicksons are "Or a chev. gu. a chief vair. *Crest*: Out of a ducal coronet gu. a pea rise ppr. on the top of a fusil colm. between two horns, or." There is a pedigree of the St. Quintins in Burke's Extinct Baronetage.

W. W. wishes to know the address of the party who makes inquiry about the EARL OF MAR.

C. The *post-mortem* inquisitions, commencing with the third year of the reign of Henry III., and terminating 20 Charles I., are preserved in the Tower, the Chapter-house, and the Rolls Chapel. The Registrar's books in the Registrar-General's Office.

D. A. Oswestry. The assumption of the Papal coronet would be altogether incorrect, and quite inconsistent with the law of Heraldry.

INVESTIGATOR.—The great Lord Nelson was 12th in direct descent from King EDWARD I.; Wellington, 16th from the same Monarch. The Duke's Royal pedigree we gave some weeks since. Nelson thus derived his Dukedom of Bronte. Earl of Norfolk, eldest son of King Edward I. by his second Queen, Margaret of France, was father of a daughter and heiress, Margaret Plantagenet, Duchess of Norfolk, who married John, Lord Segrave, and had a daughter, Lady Elizabeth Segrave, wife of John, 4th Lord Mowbray, and grandmother of the Lady Margaret Mowbray, who wedded Sir Robert Howard. The son of this illustrious alliance was John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk, whose granddaughter, Lady Elizabeth Howard, married Thomas Boleyne, Earl of Wiltshire, K.G., and had two daughters, Queen Anne Boleyn and Mary Boleyn, who was wife of William Carey, Esq., and grandmother of John Cary, Lord Hunsdon, whose daughter, the Hon. Blanche Cary, married Sir Thomas Wodehouse, Bart., of Kimberley. Their third daughter, Anne Wodehouse, became the wife of Robert Suckling, Esq., of Wootton; and their grandson, Robert Suckling, married Dorothy, only child of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, M.A., was mother of the immortal seaman, Horatio Lord Nelson, who was thus seventeenth in a direct descent from king Edward I.

EXPLANATOR.—The question as to whether the Duke of Wellington was ever wounded could have been easily answered, by a reference to "Napier's Peninsular War." It is there stated that the Duke was hit at Salamanca without being wounded, and at Orthes received a wound in the thick of the thigh.

W. G.—ANNUITY, to be legally recoverable, must be that of a person who has attained majority.

G. P. R. P.—Lord Frederick, &c. a fret arg. on a chief or, three crescents sa. *Crest*: A demi-talbot, ppr. supporting the device of the shield.

C. H. H.—The portraits of Sir [illegible], library, as in Manchester Exhibition.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1852.

THE Parliament met on Thursday, after the adjournment. The new Ministry will have to frame their measures under auspicious circumstances. Commerce is daily extending, the revenue is increasing, the people are prosperous and contented, and peace prevails. The national defences and the finances of the country are the two objects which will, probably, most immediately engage the attention of the Legislature. For the continuance or the abolition of the Income-tax it must provide; and with that subject, there is no doubt, the minds of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his assistants at the Treasury are occupied. That the tax will be renewed there is no doubt; but we can hardly believe it will be renewed without modifications. What these modifications are likely to be we cannot conjecture, from the imperfect acquaintance we have of the opinions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the information he is avowedly seeking, and the great abilities of the right honourable gentleman lead us to expect a comprehensive and equitable measure. The opportunities which he may have of reducing taxation will depend on the extent of the new armaments to be prepared for the national defence, and on the other increased expenses of the Government. Something more will probably be done for education, and something more for the public health, and for various administrative improvements. But supposing the Income-tax to be continued, and to yield, however modified, a sum about equal to its present amount, all these sources of increased expenditure will not equal the surplus revenue; and the public will expect the reduction or the removal of some of the most obnoxious of the old taxes. Of those which should first be modified, or repealed, we shall not now say a word, having frequently expressed our opinion on this subject; but we must notice that the time is extremely favourable for the Ministers to bring our financial system into something like order. The people, being prosperous, make no urgent claims on them; and, only requiring them to be just and economical, leave them at liberty, calmly, and with all the wisdom they possess, to adapt their measures to the circumstances of the times. Not only is there now a surplus revenue, but the rapid increase of the national wealth assures them that the revenue will continue to increase, and will enable them to carry out the system of Free-trade, and deal boldly with several of the least productive and most onerous of the taxes on industry. They will be sure, too, with common discretion, to command the support of a very considerable majority in Parliament. Assured of this support—strong in new resources and parliamentary ability—neither tempted by popular clamour nor driven by any danger from abroad from the course which they think the best—they will commence their career under auspices as favourable as any Ministry within the century.

THE quarterly return of the Registrar-General states, that the "number of emigrants who sailed during the last year from the ports of the United Kingdom, at which there are emigration agents, amounted to 350,647; or certainly not less," he adds, "taking the year through, and other ports into account, than 1000 a day."

This is calculated to excite astonishment and, in some persons, alarm; but it is well known that the total number of emigrants includes thirty-one thousand Germans, who preferred coming hither and proceeding from Liverpool to the United States to going thither direct from Hamburgh, Bremen, and the ports of Holland. The total does not, therefore, inform us of the exact number of natives who emigrate. If that were, as for ought we know it may be, fully equal to the total, there is another part of the Registrar-General's return calculated to dispel all alarm at the large amount. He informs us that in the quarter of 1852 there were 52,066 births registered, which was 2911 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1851—itself a prolific period. At the same time he informs us that the number of marriages in the summer quarter of 1852, of which only the returns are yet complete, was 1136 more than in the corresponding quarters of the three years 1850-52, in each of which it was large in comparison to the number of marriages in previous quarters. From such a fact, combined with the facts that employment is abundant and increasing, and that provisions are plentiful, and not likely, with Free-trade, to rise much in price, whatever may be our seasons, we may infer, in future quarters a still greater number of births than in the quarter just expired. Nothing, according to the Registrar-General, indicates more clearly than the number of marriages in different years, the condition of the people, and the view they take of their prospects in life. The great number of marriages in 1852—quite in accordance with what is well known of their condition—is an unerring testimony to their conviction that they are prosperous, and hope to continue so. We may reasonably expect, therefore, that the national increase of population in the present year will be greater than in the last year. But the Registrar-General, after comparing the number of births with the number of deaths, comes to the conclusion that "at present it is probable, taking all circumstances into account, that the emigration from England is not equal to the natural increase of population." At once, therefore, all the gloomy views of human which some persons have expressed, and the attractions of the gold-fields and of new countries should depopulate old England, is both for the present and for the future at an end. The national increase is now more than equal to the drain, and there is every prospect of its becoming greater. It is consolatory to know that with the great emigration of 1852 there has been great prosperity; and equally consolatory to be justified in inferring that the continued emigration in 1853 will be accompanied by a like prosperity. At present there is every probability that such will be the case.

THE COURT.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—The hospitalities of the Court have been enjoyed during the past week by a very numerous and distinguished circle of guests. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours, with the youthful princes of their family, arrived at the Castle on Saturday last, and remained on a visit to her Majesty until Tuesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Earl of Carlisle, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, the Lord in Waiting (the Earl of Malmesbury), and the Hon. Mrs. Harris have been among her Majesty's guests during the week.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess de Nemours, and the Household, and the Prince Consort, with the Duke de Nemours, enjoyed the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves.

On Tuesday the Prince Consort was accompanied on his shooting excursion by the Duchess de Nemours, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Mr. Hugh Seymour, Mr. Challoner, and Captain Tottenham. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours left the Castle for Claremont in the afternoon.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and Her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, have dined with her Majesty and the Prince Consort almost daily during the week.

The Duchess of Norfolk has succeeded the Viscountess Canning as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Earl Somers has arrived as Lord in Waiting, in place of Earl Elphinstone; and the Captain the Hon. M. West has relieved Colonel the Hon. R. Lood as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Alfred Paget has succeeded Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon Lieutenant-Colonel F. Seymour, as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and the Prince.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council at Windsor Castle on Monday, and the Court will return to town on the following day.

The Duke of Rutland's baronial residence, Belvoir Castle, has been the scene of high festivity during the week just closed, in honour of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary. Extensive representations have formed part of the entertainments, in which Lord John Manners, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, and Mr. Augustus Stafford, particularly distinguished themselves.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess of St. Germans left town on Wednesday, for Dublin. The noble Earl and her Ladyship passed Wednesday night at Hibbert's Royal Hotel, at Holyhead, and crossed to Kingston on Thursday morning, in a special steamer.

The Marquis of Ailesbury is still an invalid at his Lordship's residence, Tottenham-park, Wilts.

Lord Wodehouse has arrived in town, with Lady Wodehouse and his youthful family, from Kimberley-park, Norfolk.

Lord Brougham leaves his château in the south of France, early in the ensuing week, for Paris, *en route* to London, to attend his Parliamentary duties.

We understand that Mr. Augustus Lane Fox, of the Grenadier Guards, son of Lady Caroline and the late Mr. W. L. Fox, is about to form a matrimonial alliance with the Hon. Alice Catherine, daughter of Lord Stanley, of Alderley, and sister of the Countess of Airlie.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—The Lord Chancellor and Lady Cranworth, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Right Hon. Sidney and Mrs. Herbert, and Sir William and Lady Molesworth, had the honour of invitation from her Majesty for Friday, to the Castle.

DUBLIN.—On Thursday the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of St. Germans, made his public entry at three o'clock. The day was fine, and his Excellency rode on horseback to the Castle. His reception was extremely cordial. The Lord Mayor and Corporation preceded the procession. The Countess and the Ladies Eliot were in a close carriage, and were most warmly greeted.

PLYMOUTH. Major-General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, G.C.B., has this day (Thursday) taken the command of the Western Districts, vice Sir John Rolt, K.C.B., who retires from ill health.

LIEUT.-GEN. BROTHERTON, MR. COBDEN, AND THE PEACE CHALLENGE.—At the late Peace Conference at Manchester, Mr. Cobden offered to take a bet of 1s. per week (to be given to the Manchester Infirmary) to £1,000, against the event of an invasion of England. Hereupon Lieut.-General Brotherton writes to Mr Cobden a letter, concluding thus:—"Being one of those who differ from you totally in opinion upon this subject, I accept your proposal, and am prepared to perform my part of the engagement when I receive your reply." Mr. Cobden, in answer, states, that his challenge was offered to a gentleman individually, not publicly; but that he has "very great satisfaction and pride in transferring to a General in her Majesty's service the insurance against the risk of an invasion which I had intended for the relief of the terrors of a respectable conductor of an influential provincial newspaper." One trifling alteration in the terms is suggested; "I will, upon the condition that you subscribe a shilling a week to the Manchester Infirmary, enter into a legal engagement to pay you the above sum of money (£10,000) when French invasion is *attempted*." Mr. Cobden then gives the name of his solicitor for a bond, &c., and instructs the treasurer of the Infirmary to receive 5*s*. per annum during the General's life "or until the French attempt an invasion of these islands." And here, for the present, ends this singular voyage and its singular correspondence.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship *Madrid*, arrived here on Thursday, having left Gibraltar on the 25th ult. H. M. S. *Sanspareil* and *Inflexible* were in the Tagus. The *Madrid* brings 100 tons of specie, and 104 passengers.

HOLMFIRTH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting of this institute was held on Wednesday; and, after the statement of the secretary as to the injury sustained by the bursting of Bilberry reservoir last year, and the gradual recovery from that accident, Mr. Cobden addressed the meeting at great length, dwelling principally on the absurdity of anticipating war or invasion, and also promising to use his best endeavours to obtain cheaply for them the printed Parliamentary papers.

COIN-TRADE FORGERIES.—Robert Ferdinand Price, aged 31, whose extensive forgeries have recently created so much notoriety, was tried to-day at the Central Criminal Court, and found guilty. Sentence, Transportation for life.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The Emperor has at length taken an important step in the direction of Free-trade. A committee of inquiry has been appointed, by Imperial decree, to take into consideration the agricultural and commercial relations of the country, with the view of modifying the Customs-duties, and relieving the fiscal burdens upon land and trade. M. Billault, the President of the Committee, is looked upon as disposed to free trade, as are three other members selected to be on the committee, namely, the Duc de Mouchy, M. de Morny, and Count d'Argout; and, as the commercial classes are favourable to restriction, the Bourse has been much agitated by the speculations which the decree has excited. The name of the new body is the Commission Supérieure d'Agriculture, and Manufacture.

Among the wedding presents made by the Emperor to the Empress was the sum of 250,000 f., inclosed in a casket of gold, and presented by the Empress to the Municipality of Paris, for the benefit of poor girls about to be married. The Empress was particularly anxious that the whole amount should be given to charitable objects, which was readily acceded to by the Emperor.

The several Maternal Societies receiving grants from the State are henceforth to be placed under the immediate patronage of the Empress Eugenie.

The Salle states that the coronation of the Emperor and Empress will probably take place earlier than May next, the period originally fixed.

The *Moniteur* contains addresses of felicitation to the Emperor on his marriage, from Angers, Lyons, and several other places.

The Four-and-a-Half per Cents left off on Thursday at 102f. 60c., and the Three per Cents, at 78f. 65c.—the former 40c. and the latter 1f lower than on Wednesday.

PORTUGAL.—The Peninsular steamer *Madrid* has brought letters from Lisbon of the 29th. The police had discovered an infernal machine, *à la Fieschi*, in an untenanted house in Rua Morte, in Lisbon. It is alleged that, besides the machine, which was composed of about a dozen gun or pistol barrels, there were found several *bonnets rouges*, or republican red caps, and some placards with the words "Death to the tyrant" in large letters. The effect which this pretended discovery has had upon the Lisbon public has been to excite ridicule and laughter, and the opinion gained ground that it was nothing but a clumsy *ruse* of the Government to obtain public sympathy. The suspect for the arbitrary exercise of power of the interest of the public debt continued to engage a good deal of attention; but it was generally believed that the present English Ministry would not seriously interfere in the matter.

AMERICA. By the steam-ship *Pacific*, we have advices from New York to the 22nd ult. General Cass, on the 18th ult., in a long speech, in the Senate, advocated the acquisition of Cuba, by purchase or by action. Mr. Mason, Chairman of Committee, followed, and advocated exactly opposite views. The discussion was then adjourned over to the 25th.

Mexico we learn that the revolution was extending to all the provinces, and all had revolted but three. It was believed that Santa Anna would come to power. General Arista's message had been published, but it contains nothing but glowing despondences for Mexico.

From Havannah we learn that a large cargo of 800 slaves had been landed at Cadanes, whilst the British ships *Vestal* and *Gypsey* were taking a cargo of slaves from Havannah. Governor Canedo, and Pareja, Queen Christina's agent, are largely interested in the activity of the Slave trade. Canedo, though appealed to by the British Consul, refused to give explanation or redress in Boylen's case.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3

Month and Day.	Corrected Readings of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest in the Day.	Thermometer. Lowest in the Day.	Mean Temperature Average.	Departure from Mean Temperature.	Degree of Humidity	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Jan.						87	N	0·07
"						86	N	0·00
"						84	N	0·00
"						91	N.E.	0·00
"						100	Calm.	0·00
Feb.							Calm.	0·00
"						96	S.E.	0·02

The mean reading of the barometer for the week at the level of feet above the sea was inches. The temperature during the five days has been low, on the first both nearly 9 degrees below the average, and fell to the depth of 0·2 inch (two-tenths of an inch). Dense fog was prevalent on Feb. 1 and

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week, 1713 children were born; of these 902 were boys, and 810 were girls. The average number of births in the corresponding week of eight years was 1440. The number of deaths was 1011, showing a small increase upon the number of the three previous weeks. The estimated number of deaths was 1172; therefore, the number returned is less than the estimated amount by 161. There has been an increase of deaths from 174 to 198 in diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs; but the number is still below the estimated amount by 48. Epidemic diseases are somewhat below their averages generally. There were 12 deaths from measles, the average is 27·45 from scarlatina, 29; 40 from hooping-cough, its average is 7. There were 4 deaths only from small pox, its average is 26. The deaths attributed to violence were 18; to fractures, 1; to hanging, 3; to burns and scalds, 5; and to poison, 1.

HOOD MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.—On Thursday evening a meeting was held at Exeter-hall for the benefit of the fund projected for the purpose of raising a monument to the memory of Mr Thomas Hood, in Kensal-green, when an exposition of his genius and writings was given by Mr. William Parsons. Dr. Mackay was announced to preside on the occasion, but was prevented by sudden and serious illness from attending; the chair, accordingly, was taken by Mr. Frances Bennoch, who expressed his regret that Dr. Mackay, himself a living poet of the people, was not present to advocate the claim of the great poet of the poor, and to manifest his regard for the genius of the departed bard. Mr. Parsons then commenced his task, stating that his object was to show Mr. Hood in a higher character than that of a humorist; who, however well he might have assumed the character of Momus, had filled others, better. His punctilious integrity continually kept him out of their proper places, and as improperly estimated by popular opinion. When Hood first courted the influence of this fickle goddess, she was in the zenith of her power. Hood unfortunately fell in with her immediate humour, but deserves, nevertheless, to be ranked amongst the truest of our poets. At first the public countenance, his Muse always gladly responded to better spirit, and aimed frequently at the empyrean of thought and feeling. But, alas, he was arrested by death at the moment when his genius was rising to purer themes. Under the ephemeral tide of humour, a profound spirit was concealed. A poet is a man who reads nature more closely and clearly than other men, until her forms become to him a passion. Such was Hood. His poems ranged to three periods—"Eugene Aram's Dream" and "The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies" occupying the first, the second, including his occasional and more popular vagaries; and the third, his social poems, intended for the reform of manners. Mr. Parsons then proceeded to read passages from his poems suggested by recollections of his early life; and added, that, in 1822, Mr. Hood became sub-editor of the *London Magazine*, and formed the acquaintance of such men as Charles Lamb, Wordsworth, and Coleridge. From them his inspirations in the "Plea of the Midsummer Fairies" were stimulated. This poem sparkles throughout with a pleasant quaintness. Mr. Parsons justly complained that, by the bad advice of injudicious friends, Mr. Hood diverted his attention from arguments like this to those of the Comic Annuals—writing not what he fondly hoped would live, but what would sell. Hence the lecturer expressed but little sympathy for Hood's humorous poems; however, he appreciated that in the midst of ill health he was the greatest humourist of all. He was not a man of mere puns and quibbles. Hood made both indeed, but they made not him. Such verses, like the "Miss Kilmansegge," were humour and pathos. In his "Song of the Shirt," by the power of sympathy, Hood placed himself in the situation of the sempstress; as also, in the "Bridge of Sighs," in that of the victim of sexual oppression. While he lived he worked—to the last moment animated by enthusiasm and devoted to the social reform of his age. In the course of his highly eloquent discourse Mr Parsons recited several passages from Hood's more serious poems; not omitting, however, many stanzas of such lighter pieces as "Old Ben Battle" and "Lady Bird," the humour of which greatly impressed the audience. The lecture was numerously and respectably attended.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN. On Thursday last, Mr. J. Phillips, F.R.S., delivered in the theatre of the above-named institution, his first lecture upon the general principles of geology. He examined into the nature of the earth's crust, and the movements to which it has been subjected by the changes of pressure. He also illustrated the contortions and upheavings of the different strata—some left horizontal, some sloping, and others completely vertical, by the physical action of earthquakes.

PESTALOZZIAN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.—A *soirée* was given on Wednesday evening, by the pupils of the Pestalozzian School, Jewin-crescent, Aldersgate street, for the purpose of presenting to the Rev. Mr. Barker, the principal of the school, a testimonial of their affectionate regard and their appreciation of the completeness of the system of instruction under which they had received their education.

ST. MARYLEBONE BANK FOR SAVINGS.—The twenty-third annual general meeting of this institution, was held on Thursday—the Rev. John. Hume Spry, D.D., in the chair. It appeared from the several reports read to the meeting, that the progress of the bank during the past year had been of a satisfactory description; as in less than 2084 new deposits having been made in the last year, 22,774 deposit accounts remained open on the 20th November last, of which 1,284 had balances exceeding £1 less than £2 18*s*. 7*d*. each. The sum in the hands of the Government, on the 20th November, was £364,526 12*s*.

COLONIAL PENNY POSTAGE.—On February 8th, an extraordinary meeting will be held at the Society of Arts, when a paper will be read, and a discussion invited, upon the propositions of the Postage Association. A local committee, consisting of merchants of the City of London, is now in course of formation, to assist the council of the association in their labours.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor on Tuesday entertained the aldermen, their ladies, and a numerous party at dinner, at the Mansion-house. In the evening the Lady Mayoress received a large assembly, and dancing was kept up with great spirit to a late hour. The fog, however, which was exceedingly dense at the west end of the town, prevented many of the intended guests from being present.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—Mr. Keate, the senior surgeon, has, on account of ill health, resigned the office he has so long filled. Mr. Johnson has also resigned the office of senior assistant surgeon, and is a candidate for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Keate. Mr. Pollock is a candidate for the assistant-surgeoncy.

ENLARGEMENT OF BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.—Two new and extensive wings have just been completed, at the rear of this immense establishment in Lambeth, overlooking Brook street, Lower Kennington-road one at the southern and the other at the northern end of the building—and will accommodate near five hundred more inmates.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, DALSTON.—The annual general meeting was held on Monday at the London Tavern; his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen (in the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Cambridge) presided. The Rev. Adolphus Walbaum, secretary and chaplain, read the report, of the committee, which set forth that during the past year 796 inmates had been admitted into the establishment, and the out-patients for the same period numbered—at the hospital, 4083; at the City Dispensary, 1932; the Western Dispensary, 518; making a total of 6500; and the number since its opening, in 1845, to be in-patients, 4313; and out-patients, 20,935. The financial position of the charity showed the income of the past year to have been £2,482 9*s*. 10*d*., and the expenditure £2,201 9*s*. 10*d*. The expenditure exceeded the receipts by £281.

ROYAL ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF CLUB FOOT, &c.—A meeting of the supporters of the Royal Orthopedic Hospital, for the cure of deformities, took place on Thursday. From the report of the secretary, it appears that, during the year 1852, about 600 patients, suffering under different kinds of bodily deformities, were received, partly as in-door and partly as out-door recipients; making the total number of patients since the commencement, in 1838, nearly 4,000. The income of the charity during the same year, with the assistance of £500 legacy, had exceeded that of the previous twelve months, although the total was far from adequate to the yearly and increasing claims on the institution. A building fund was stated to be in progress, to increase the number of beds; several hundred names being on the books awaiting their turn of admission; and some routine business having been passed, the meeting separated.

SAILORS' SAVINGS BANKS.—The large sum of £43,000 has been paid into the saving-bank connected with the sailors' home, in Well-street, in the last year. This is one among the many proofs of the great benefit that these establishments have conferred upon seamen. In consequence of the benefits of the system, the Government resolved to establish savings banks at the shipping offices throughout the country.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY.—On Thursday, the annual meeting of this charity was held at the London Tavern, C. Rowcroft, Esq., in the chair—when a report was read, which stated that, during the past year, there had been 2073 deliveries, and very few casualties. The deductions of expenses had reduced the financial position of the charity, but an earnest appeal for increased assistance was made, as the charity was shortly lose £180 per annum by the expiry of the Long Annuities. The report was adopted, and some formal business transacted.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—On Thursday, the quarterly court of the governors of this hospital was held; Sir Robert Harry Inglis in the chair. The Marquis of Salisbury and the Rev Dean Morell having been elected vice-presidents, in the room of the late Earl Fitzwilliam and the late Lord Cottenham, a statement was read, from which it appeared that the ordinary income of the past year was £6531 6*s*., and the expenditure £6245 1*s*. 7*d*. The money bequeathed in legacies during the year amounted to £4350. The number of patients were about 19,000, of whom 5,800 were in-patients.

THE ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—A general meeting of this society was held at the London Tavern, on Monday, when it appeared that during the year the receipts had amounted to £2140 17*s*. 10*d*., and the expenditure for the same period had been £2102 7*s*. 6*d*., thus leaving a balance of £61 10*s*. 6*d*. in the hands of the treasurer. The officers having been re-elected for the ensuing year, the election of four annuitants was proceeded with.

BLINDHEIM DISPENSARY.—The seventeenth anniversary ball on behalf of this useful charity was held at Willis's-rooms, and was very fully and fashionably attended. This charity is one of the very few in London open freely to all persons, without distinction of class, creed, country, or parish, and that 1,500 individuals received medical and surgical advice and medicine there during the past year.

M.P.'S FOR LONDON UNIVERSITY.—A numerous meeting was held in the theatre of University College, Gower-street, on Monday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the claim of that institution to be represented in the Legislature, and to petition Parliament thereon. Mr C. Liston (son of the late eminent surgeon) in the chair. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, and resolutions in favour of the project were proposed and carried.

NATIONAL CLUB.—The noblemen and members of Parliament belonging to the National Club intend to have a parliamentary dinner on the re-assembling of Parliament. The Earl of Ciancarty will preside on the occasion, and Mr Perceval the late candidate for the University of Oxford, will be of the party. The majority of the dinner list has already been filled up with the names of leading members of the club.

KING'S COLLEGE.—The following twelve gentlemen, formerly students of this college, appear in the list of wranglers at the Cambridge examination for 1853, viz.:—Wilsone, Gibsone, Elsey, Gardiner, Taylor, Ware, Morgan, Drey, Heppel, Walker, Fortey, Green. There are nine in the list of senior optimæ: Homan, De Quetteville, Wells, Reece, Hopkins, Paul, O'Brien, Bradley, Hubbard. There are also two amongst the junior optimæ—Ayerst and Biddle.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.—The annual grand ball given by the officers of this corps took place at the Court house of the Artillery Ground, on Tuesday evening. The assemblage was more than usually great; the tickets having been extended to some 500 guests. A quadrille band, together with that of the corps, lent their effective aid, and the dancing was kept up until nearly five in the morning. Lieut.-Colonel Lord Frederick William Pawlett, and several officers, represented the Coldstream Guards quartered in the Tower, and several officers of various regiments were present. Colonel Thompson and the officers of the Royal London Militia, Sir James Duke, M.P., and many other civic dignitaries and their families were likewise sharers in the gaieties of the evening. Captain Jay presided, in the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy, whose ministerial duties prevented his attendance. The supper was an extremely handsome one, and a frank joyous hospitality marked the whole proceedings.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—The attention of Lord John Russell has not, it would seem, been directed in vain to the revival of the African slave-trade at Cuba. The Admiralty understand, have, on his Lordship's instructions as Foreign Secretary, issued orders for the despatch of some swift steamers to the coasts of that island, to see whether it be not possible to check in the commencement the renewal of the infamous traffic in human cargo, and, at all events, to show the Court of Madrid, the sense which England entertains of the scandalous manner in which the Spanish colonial authorities disregard the dictates of humanity and the obligations of treaties.—*Daily News.*

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—A meeting, termed in the circulars convening it "a Representative Meeting of the United Working Classes," was held at St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre, the use of Exeter-hall having been refused. The Rev. Mr. Harry Mayhew took the chair; and was accompanied by the usual body of persons who have favoured this movement. Several resolutions were proposed and carried. The Rev. Mr. Bailey, secretary of the Lord's day Observance society, rose to address the meeting; and, after some remarks from the chairman, was allowed to say a few words in the midst of much uproar. Thanks were given to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned till Wednesday next.

BATTERSEA PARK.—Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works have issued orders for the resumption of the works for the formation of Battersea-park, which has been discontinued for some time past; and on Tuesday a great sale of old building materials cleared off the ground took place at the Albert Tavern. Great progress has been made in the embankment on both sides of the river, and the works at the Suspension-bridge are considerably advanced.

NEW APPOINTMENTS AT THE MINT.—It is understood that the Treasury has determined to increase the number of *employés* at the Mint, with the view of qualifying the newly-appointed clerks, &c., for employment in a new Mint establishment which the Government contemplates forming in Australia. The proposal is to remove certain clerks from the various offices to the Mint, in order that they may be qualified for the new duties. Selections have already been made from the Census and Registrar General's Office, whose term of service will expire with the close of the current year.

EMIGRATION.—On Wednesday a meeting of the compositors of London, attended by upwards of 1000 members of the trade, was held in the Normanton-hall, Holborn, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing an Emigration Aid Society—namely, for the purpose of advancing small loans to those connected with the business who might wish to emigrate to the colonies or other lands. Mr Lawson occupied the chair. Mr. Whitwell, read a very able report, which was unanimously adopted. A vote of thanks to the committee who drew up the report and framed the rules, and to the chairman, having been passed, the meeting separated.

LONDON AND COUNTY JOINT-STOCK BANK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders in this bank was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday; John Sadlier, Esq., presiding. The report stated, that in June last it was decided to increase the paid-up capital of the company from £300,000 to £400,000, by the issue of new 250 shares amongst the proprietary, at a premium of £3 10*s*. per share. The whole of the shares had been taken up, and the firm having netted £17,500, the directors had been enabled to write off the dead weight of £5,000, arising from preliminary expenses, and the establishment of branches. The improvement in the prospects of the bank had enabled the directors to declare a dividend of two and a half per cent on the amount of their salary. The net profits of the last half year (after reserving an amount sufficient to meet all doubtful debts) was £14,230 7*s*. 5*d*. Out of this sum, and the balance of £7246 14*s* 7*d*., from the last account, the directors recommended the payment of a dividend of 3 per cent, and a bonus of 1 per cent, making 8 per cent for the year; which left £4472 1*s*. 6*d*. to be carried to the guarantee fund, which would be thus increased to £44,223 7*s*. The directors had great gratification in stating that their chairman had munificently laid the foundation of a provident fund for the relief in sickness, or superannuation, of their officers; and the directors, after mature consideration, had determined to combine with it a guarantee fund, which they believed in a few years would give efficient aid to the extended and benevolent views of the chairman. The report having been adopted, and the dividend declared, a special vote of thanks was given to the chairman and directors; it being stated that Mr Sadlier had endowed the Provident Fund with no less a sum than £4500, from his own private funds. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and votes of thanks given to Mr. Lizard and the other officers of the bank for their valuable services, and again to the chairman for his conduct in presiding over the meeting.

THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting of the general committee of the Society for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck was held, at the Adelphi; Captain Stevenson (brother to the chair) in the chair. Rewards were ordered to be granted, for gallant acts—the silver medal of the institution to Mr. Arthur Brooks [illegible] Sims, of the Dangerous Coast Guard station; the thanks of the [illegible] vellum, to Mr. Thomas Foster, of Rye; and £5 10*s*. to [illegible]ardies, for their services on the occasion of the wreck of the German barque, *Louise Emelie*, near the above place, during the late hurricane. Also, through four persons having been rescued—forty-five others having unhappily perished. The thanks of the committee, on vellum, were also presented to Mr Hugh Williams, branch pilot, on the coast of Carnarvon, and a reward of £4 10*s*. to his boat's [illegible] for rescuing thirteen persons from the barque *Juno*, of Russia, on [illegible]th December, when she went to pieces, in Aberdovey. The silver medal of the society was voted to Mr William Bridle, who was [illegible]aved from a boat which had upset in putting off to the assistance of the crew and passengers of the emigrant barque *Heroine*, wrecked off Lyme Regis, during the heavy gale on the 27th December.—It will be remembered that four of his crew perished on the occasion. The thanks of the committee on vellum, were presented to Mr. W. Stevenson, master of the schooner, *Sherwell*, for his humane services to the crew of the *John White*, on Whitby Bar, on the 26th December. The silver medal of the institution was voted to John Craddock, coast guardman at Scarnbaven, in appreciation of his gallant conduct on the occasion of the wreck of the schooner *Christiana*, on the 28th November. A reward of £3 was granted to [illegible]'s crew, for saving nine persons from the brig *Du Krems*, which was wrecked in Carnarvon Bay, on the 26th December; and £1 10*s*. to two coast-guardmen of Carnick Hill station, county Dublin, for attempting to rescue with their gun the crew of the wreck *Adams*, on the 6th ult. The shipwrecked men were subsequently saved by Dennett's rockets. The thanks of the committee, on vellum, were presented to Lieutenant Kennedy, R.N., chief officer of Dunleary coast guard station; and a reward of £3 to his boat's crew, in consideration of their courageous and persevering services in rescuing the crew of the schooner *Suspense*, wrecked near the above place, on the 16th ult. It was stated, that very favourable accounts continued to be received of the new life-boats on Mr. Peake's design; that at North Sunderland had saved the lives of some thirty persons on a recent occasion; and it appeared that the institution had several of these boats now lying for various points on the coast. It was added that the past year had been most disastrous for shipwrecks, and that hundreds of poor fellows had met with a watery grave.

EMIGRATION.—The local government of New South Wales have made a grant of £10,000 to be remitted in aid of Mrs Chisholm's Family Colonization Loan Society. It may be applied either for the purpose of making fresh advances, or to constitute a guarantee fund, according to the discretion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the London committee of the society.

NEANTF. OBEER SEYOLO. NOMICEE.

KAFFIR PRISONERS AT CAPE TOWN.

KAFFIR PRISONERS AT THE CAPE.

This interesting group of captives was sketched in the prison at Cape Town; whither they were brought by Her Majesty's steamer *Styx*, on the 2nd of December, from the frontier. The prisoners are four in number, namely—the Kaffir chieftain, Seyolo; Nomicée, one of his wives; Obeek, his counsellor; and his wife, Neánte. Seyolo gave himself up to our army in compliance with a proclamation, issued by General Cathcart; and Obeek and the women volunteered to share captivity with their chief. They were sketched in the prison by an obliging Correspondent (Mr. J. Glen Wilson), the day after their arrival. Seyolo is a tall fine looking young fellow, above six feet high, and has a very intelligent countenance. Obeek is much older, and has also pleasing features. Both were dressed in sailors' shirts and trousers, and wore Marines' caps, with the name of the *Styx* in front. The women are rather pretty, especially Neánte, who is quite a girl, being only sixteen. Nomicée wore an armlet of gold on her left arm, and a heavy gold ring on her great toe. The other woman wore similar ornaments, in silver. They all sat quietly smoking and chatting while our Correspondent sketched them; and they were greatly amused with the portraits when shown to them: they, however, intimated to the sketcher that he had made Seyolo's nose too broad, but seemed satisfied when the mistake was corrected. Their deportment was easy and unconstrained, and they seemed to place considerable confidence in their European captors, although they were firm in refusing to give any information calculated to injure the cause of their country.

An officer from the *Styx* came in while our Correspondent was with the prisoners: the moment they saw him they started up, and shook hands with him, evidently delighted to see him; for he, and indeed all the officers of the steamer, had been kind to the captives on the passage.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.—THE "ANTELOPE" AND THE "MARCO POLO."—SCREW *v.* SAIL

Considerable disappointment has been experienced by the result hitherto of the experiments in steam navigation to the Antipodes. On both sides of the world a similar feeling has been expressed; and the extraordinarily rapid voyage out and home of the sailing vessel *Marco Polo*, has created among many nautical authorities a strong conviction that the latter class of craft may bid defiance to steam rivalry, at least of the kind hitherto attempted. The precise point involved in this question of rivalry is about to be tested in a race round the world, between the famous sailer we have just named and the scarcely less famous screw steamer, which forms the subject of our Illustration. The *Antelope* now competes for the belt with the great victor of the sailing ring, the *Marco Polo*, under circumstances that will render the test (at least, presumptively) determinative of the principle at stake. The *Antelope* is the property of the firm of Millers and Thompson, of Liverpool, with whom, like the Gresmes, Wigrams, Lindsays, and other great metropolitan houses, the character of their ships is the predominant consideration; so that it is quite superfluous to say that whatever capital could furnish, or skill suggest, has been applied with no less liberality than discrimination in rendering her perfect in every respect. Why she has been selected for this purpose by these gentlemen, in connection with their well-known "golden line" of sailing vessels between Liverpool and Australia, seems to be her possession of every quality of excellence as a sea boat, as demonstrated by her first voyage to Rio Janeiro, under sail, in twenty-seven days—the quickest on record at the time. On her return from California, whither she proceeded from Rio, it was resolved to lengthen her, so as to enhance her capacity for accommodation to the extent required for her new destination. For this purpose she was placed in the hands of Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, who may be supposed to have had a special ambition to excel himself on this occasion, from the fact of a small steamer of his construction having been just sold in Australia at the enormous profit of some £13,000, after defraying every expense of conveyance to Sydney. Indeed, we believe, some calculation of the kind enters into the motive for the despatch of the *Antelope*, probably because of the apprehended difficulty of obtaining hands to navigate her home; and that, if duly reimbursed for their lavish, though judicious, expenditure, Messrs. Millers and Thompson will dispose of her for the purpose of plying between Melbourne, Adelaide, and other ports. Be this as it may, however, it may reasonably be presumed that, all other considerations apart, Mr. Laird having so fine and well-proved a hull to work upon, has put forth his utmost ingenuity in the *Antelope* to secure victory for the screw, which, in this instance, has three blades; and one consequence of the unusual space left for its working will be to obviate the disagreeable vibratory motion which generally accompanies the action of this instrument; so that in her progress through the water the *Antelope* will communicate to the passenger only such sensation as if she were in reality the clipper she looks.

In reference to the pictorial and other adornments of the *Antelope*, they are of a comparatively subdued character; and, though exceedingly elegant wherever elegance is permissible, there is a total absence of meretricious glitter, a disciplined taste pervading everything, and substantiality and comfort superseding ostentatious frippery. Had Mrs Chisholm herself presided over the distribution of the dormitory arrangements, she could not have secured more perfect classification and ventilation. The captain, H. C. Keen, has frequently navigated the southern seas; and his first officer, Mr. A. French, is thoroughly familiar with screw steamers. The printed dietary table is not only on the most abundant scale in items therein enumerated, but it is expressly stated that these are altogether exclusive of a liberal allowance of live stock, for which admirable accommodation is made; and their replenishment is secured by the vessel calling at Queenstown (Cork), Madeira, and the Verds (as already stated), the Cape of Good Hope, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and finally, Sydney. Besides the fire-annihilator machines, the *Antelope* is fitted with an adjustment of the hydraulic pump, that admits of being brought into instant play on any part of the vessel, above or below deck; while, in the lighting arrangements for night, the precedent of the new Admiralty boats is followed, in the employment of the reflectors of patent glass silver, which yield the maximum of radiance to the minimum of flame.

Divided into six compartments, by seven water-tight bulk-heads, propelled by Forrester's engines of the very last make (of 250-horse power to a burden of 1200 tons, and length of keel 214 feet, with a depth of hold 18 feet), it must be admitted that the *Antelope*, being, moreover, well armed to guard her bullion-safe, is apparently deficient in nothing whatever that should render her a thoroughly well-matched screw antagonist against the renowned sailor *Marco Polo*.

"THE ANTELOPE" AUSTRALIAN SCREW STEAM-SHIP.

MELFI, AFTER THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NAPLES, January 13

Leaving the city of Naples, and threading the Apennines towards the Adriatic, about eighty miles from Vesuvius, you come upon a mountain of singular form and imposing appearance, it is *Monte Vulture*. This mountain has long attracted the attention of physical philosophers* as an exhausted volcano, whose labours are traceable for many miles around its base. If Mount Vulture has long ceased to vomit fire and smoke, it has possessed for centuries the power of convulsing the earth. In 1348, 1456, and 1694 it was the centre of earthquakes; and, lastly, on the 14th of August, 1851, Vulture gave a terrible proof of its subterranean vitality, in generating one of the most fatal earthquakes of modern times

About twenty minutes past two P.M. on the memorable 14th of August, 1851, for many miles round Vulture, the earth upheaved, and was then subject to an undulating movement. In five seconds the towns of Melfi, Barile, Rassello, and Rionero were masses of ruins; whilst many other small villages remain more or less devastated. Probably, not less than 3000 persons were crushed to death in that insignificant period of time. The official returns state that Melfi lost 700 souls; Barile, 320; Rassello, 70; Rionero, 50; to which must be added the victims of other adjacent villages not reported. To this actual loss of life must be added an equal number of wounded, altogether horrible to contemplate

The phenomena which preceded the disaster, were an unusually sultry sky, a death-like stillness, and the drying up of springs. Those who witnessed the falling of buildings from the hills, state that immediately before the shock they felt a hot gust of wind, whilst others declare that a vapour was seen to rise, as if from the earth, near Melfi, where the earthquake was most severely felt. Others again testify to the howling of animals.

A traveller, living at Melfi at the time, gave me the following account of what he witnessed on the fatal day. "After dinner, I threw myself on the bed to take my usual siesta, and fell asleep. I woke ere long, alarmed by most terrible noises—I thought it was thundering. Then followed a cloud of dust, and I could see nothing for about three minutes. When the dust had cleared away, I discovered that the front of the house had fallen into the street. I rose from the bed stunned and stupified. I sought the staircase, which, fortunately, was not injured, so I descended over fallen masonry into the *rico*. I could scarcely get along, the streets were so much blocked up with rubbish; and every instant a loud crash warned me of the danger I was in. I saw more than one building gradually topple over. A feeling seemed to possess me that I should get out of the town, although to move about the street was imminently dangerous. The same idea appeared to possess every one I saw; we were all scrambling out of the place, some screaming and some dumb with fright. I found hundreds of people outside Melfi; some exclaiming—'Holy Virgin, help us! The Earthquake! the Earthquake!'

"After a few minutes most of the crowd appeared to recover their reason, and then came the terrible thought—who are the victims? Again we all rushed into the town, each person making for their own house or that of a friend. The absorbing feeling of self-preservation had given way to the more generous sentiments of humanity. What an awful scene now presented itself! A mother, with bleeding hands, tearing away the rubbish of a roofless house to find her child! A father calling for aid to remove a mass of brickwork, under which he knew his family was buried. 'Help! help! they may yet live!' was often heard in the crowd. Their relatives meeting, they embrace, and hurry off to assist at some excavation. Every passion was called forth—self-preservation, fear, hope, joy, strangely mingled: it was, so to speak, an earthquake of human hearts that followed the physical disaster."

Such is no exaggerated account of this awful event. Not a house in the whole town of Melfi was left habitable. Seventeen churches had crumbled to the earth; probably not less than 3000 people were without homes, having lost everything they possessed, as well as their dearest relatives and friends. The Government sent assistance from Naples, but many persons perished under the ruins for want of aid. Some wretched men visited the town for plunder. The wounded were too many to receive proper attention. A few became idiots, and several have not yet recovered from nervous affections caused by alarm; and the medical world is much interested by some singular cases still under treatment.

A few days after the disaster, Signor Palizzi, the well-known land scape painter, visited the ruins of Melfi, and from his sketches the accompanying Illustrations have been copied.† The general view of the town of Melfi shows the great mass of shattered buildings, with the Norman built castle in the distance. The interior of the church called the Carmine, represents the picturesque ruins of one of the most important Christian temples of the city. When Signor Palizzi sketched the building, the priests had already returned to the roofless church, put up a bell, and were calling the people to mass. The third drawing gives an idea of the general appearance of the houses, showing the furniture and pictures of a particular dwelling, the front wall of which had fallen into the street.

His Sicilian Majesty visited Melfi some time since, and offered relief to the sufferers; and subsequently a subscription was got up for the same purpose. Unfortunately, the disaster was too extensive to be relieved.

REMAINS OF HOUSE, AT MELFI.

REMAINS OF THE CHURCH OF CARMINE.

REMAINS OF THE TOWN OF MELFI.—GENERAL VIEW.

* Daubney's "Examen in Assulia" (Oxford); Abich's "Middle Italy" (Brunswick); Fonseca's "Observations on Vulture" (Naples.)

† Signor Palizzi's picture of the "Ruins of Melfi" is now in the possession of his Sicilian Majesty.

paired by such aid, unless an appeal had been made beyond the kingdom of Naples. The town of Melfi, however, is very gradually being rebuilt.

What took place at Melfi occurred to the adjacent towns and villages; some of which are now nearly deserted. Barile, in particular, is little more than a heap of ruins. In Naples the shock was distinctly felt, but it did no damage.

It should be observed that after the fatal 14th of August, 1851, the whole district of Vulture was visited with slight shocks of earthquake for many months after! And it is worthy of remark that since that period many intestine phenomena have occurred throughout Europe, as well as the late eruption of Mount Etna, which is worth reflection. The Scientific Society of Naples has published a report, entitled "Monte Vulture ed il Tremuto del 14 Augusto, 1851," highly interesting to physical philosophers.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SECOND AMERICAN EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Dr Kane has been appointed to the command of the new Grinnell Arctic Expedition, which is soon to sail, in search of Sir John Franklin. In consequence of this publication Dr. Kane stands especially pre eminent; that quiet reliance in faith. He firmly believes that Sir John Franklin is still living, and that he can be rescued from his could ament by human means.

Unsuccessful as the previous expedition have been, there are yet strong grounds for continued efforts. The discoveries which have been thus far made have rendered it absolutely certain that Sir John Franklin wintered in 1845-6 on Beechey's Island, at the mouth of Wellington Channel. It is doubtful whether he proceeded in the spring westward, or eastward up the channel. His instructions expressly enjoined the former course, if possible; but the extensive search already made proves no indication that such was the course actually pursued. The opinion entertained by the officers of the English and American expeditions is, that Sir John Franklin prosecuted his search in the open sea, northward of the Wellington and Victoria Channels, and is shut up in the almost boundless region of water, ice, and land that extends between Victoria Channel and the high and extensive lands north of West Georgia. That there is a great Polar basin, with a higher temperature than that of the Arctic Ocean, abounding with animal life, was plainly set forth by Captain Penny, as his deliberate conviction, two years ago. This opinion is substantiated by Captain Englefield, who lately returned from a short cruise in the Arctic Ocean; and the latter is of opinion that Baffin's Bay is misnamed, and that it is, in fact, an arm of communication between the Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans.

The probabilities of the safety of Sir John Franklin's expedition are rather strengthened by the last expedition sent out. It were improbable at the outset that the two ships should have simultaneously perished, it is still more improbable that they could have been so utterly lost as not to leave some remnant of the wreck behind. No such remnant has been discovered. The disappearance of the *Erebus* and *Terror* cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, either by storm or starvation. The liberality of Henry Grinnell and George Peabody in fitting out this second American expedition reflects honour upon the American name, and we trust the enterprise may be successful.

COAST DEFENCES.

Dover.—When all the companies have joined, there will be about 500 of the Royal Artillery in this garrison. Besides the batteries, breast-works, defences, &c., will be shortly placed in that state as of old, when Dover was one of the first ports and strongest garrisons in England. A company of the Royal Sappers and Miners is also expected there, their services being now important in the construction of fortifications and military works of every kind.

Folkestone.—The surveyors of the Ordnance have been making surveys during the week around the battery, down the face, and along the foot of the cliff.

Rye.—An ordnance survey is being made of the gun-garden of Rye, with a view, we understand, of erecting a battery there.

Pevensey.—The battery at the west end of the dockyard is undergoing alterations. The 24-pounder guns have been mounted, and the embrasures are being adapted for 32-pounders, with 8 inch and 10-inch guns at the ends. When completed the battery will be most formidable, and with the additional works will rank as one of the strongest on this coast.

Portsmouth.—Magazines are ordered to be constructed on the Gosport lines, as also on the Hilsea lines, and a strong guard is being formed on the latter, on one of the old sites. Some earth-works will be speedily thrown up at Gomer-pond, Browndown, preparatory to the erection of a permanent fort.

The Martello towers on the Sussex coast are to receive an armament forthwith.

West of England.—There is not a single soldier between Exeter and Plymouth. There is only a 32-pounder gun at Exmouth for the use of the Coast Guard, the only one mounted between Bristol and Plymouth, a distance of 130 miles.

The Navy.—The Sea-Service Squadron.—All the ships at Spithead, namely, *Prince Regent*, 90, Captain Hutton, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Corry; *Leander*, 50, Captain Lyons; *Devonshire*, 80, screw; *Arrogant*, 46; *Immortalité*, screw, Captain Luring; *Pembroke*, 50-gun-ship, Commander Hunt; *Rifleman*, 6; and *Medea*, 6, steam-sloop, Commander Hallen—may be said to be fully manned and ready for any service. Most of the squadron at Devonport are also fully manned and ready for immediate service. The three-decker *Queen*, 116, screw, Captain Stanley, and the 60-gun frigate *Arrogant* ship now that has merely an advanced complement. She has 400 men, instead of 960.

At Portsmouth, the *Duke of Wellington*, 130, screw line-of-battle-ship, Captain H. B. Martin, C.B., has stepped her mast and is en-masts. This noble ship we may expect, by the end of March, to be ready for active service. Her complement will be 1000 men.

The ill-fated *Dauntless*, 23, screw-frigate, Captain Halsted, is at Barbadoes. The numbers that have fallen victims to the yellow fever are 15 officers and 73 men, more than one fourth of the entire ship's company.

Devonport.—The shipwrights of this dockyard number between 800 and 900. Of these about 250 assembled, on Tuesday, in the Temperance hall, and resolved to memorialise the Admiralty to have their wages increased to the rate now paid at the private yards. Failing success here, the men propose to lay their memorial before Parliament. The meeting was well-conducted and orderly.

The Army.—The following changes have taken place during the past month:—The 1st batt. of the 1st Foot, from Portsmouth to Newport; the 19th, from Winchester to Portsmouth; the 38th, from Gosport to Portsmouth; the 88th, from the Isle of Wight to Gosport; the 48th, from Newport to Winchester; the 81st, from Dublin to Kilkenny; the 1st Battalion of the 71st, from Kilkenny to Cork; the 89th, from Templemore to Buttevant; and the 95th of the 85th from Portsmouth to the Isle of Wight. The 81st Regiment of Foot, moved from Fermoy; the service companies embarked at Cork for Corfu on the 22nd of January. The 85th Foot embarked at Portsmouth on January 26, for service in the Mauritius. Intelligence has been received of the safe arrival of the 40th Regiment of Foot, in the *Vulcan* steam-frigate, at New South Wales, and of the embarkation of the 3rd Light Dragoons at Kurrachee, in the *Hydaspes*, on their return to England, after fifteen years' service in India.

It is intended to make two addit onal companies to each regiment of infantry of the Queen's troops in the East Indies.

Royal College of Physicians.—The President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians have made the following arrangements for their annual lectures: The Gulstonian Lectures, by Dr Jenner, in February; the Croonian Lectures, by Dr. Mayo, in February and March; the Lumleian Lectures, by Dr. Alderson, in May. The lectures on Materia Medica, by Dr. John [illegible]. The lectures on [illegible]. The Harveian Oration, by [illegible]. A new [illegible] gave an interesting account of [illegible] to an engine [illegible] covered, being the practical result of over ten years' labour, study, and experiment on this subject. A model engine has also been placed in the theatre for stationary or locomotive purposes, upon land or water, which can be constructed and applied in connection with the new motive power, at one-half the present cost, and half the weight of any engine of the same power of equal service on any other known plan, thereby causing a great advantage by light machinery, a point of great importance in vessels upon the water. The propeller or new mode of applying the force of steam or engines to the water in vessels on the ocean or rivers, has also been perfected in the past six months, which will act through the bottom of the vessel, where the water is denser, and the whole power of the engine will be expended in driving the vessel rapidly forward. The gain by these important and valuable improvements, in lightness of machinery, directness and efficiency of the power, and small expense for fuel necessary, together with the advantage of greatly diminished resistance in moving rapidly through the water, obtainable by the new model, when combined in one vessel, especially in so large a vessel as the projected iron ocean steamer *Leviathan*, 700 feet long, will render her an unapproachable economical, regular, safe, profitable, and rapid, as to distance all competition."

MUSIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The second performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," by the Sacred Harmonic Society, took place at Exeter-hall, under Costa's direction, on the 26th ult. Madame Fiorentini having been attacked with influenza, was unable to sing the principal soprano part, which was, therefore, undertaken by Miss Birch; and Mrs Dolby, Miss Deakin, Miss Huddart; Messrs. Lockey, N. Novello, and Weiss, were the other chief singers. The anxiously-expected production of Mozart's "Requiem," in fixed for Ash Wednesday, February 9th, and Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," will be given in the same programme; Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Williams, Lockey, and Lawler, are the leading vocalists engaged for this attractive evening. The London Sacred Harmonic Society performed Handel's "Solomon," last Monday night, under Mr. Surman's guidance; Miss Birch, Mrs. Temple, Miss C. Felton, Lockey, and Lawler being the solo artistes. As a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Harper, the orchestra was preceded by the Dead March in "Saul," which token of regard had been paid also by the Harmonic Union.—Madame Pleyel, the enchantress of the pianoforte, the unrivalled executant of the day, was heard at the Hanover-square Rooms, at an evening concert, last Monday, by an immense audience, including the great artistic celebrities of every nation now in town. Madame Pleyel is a greater force, whether in the "seven Models (why seven?) of Beethoven and Mendelssohn, or in the fanciful and eccentric effusions of Liszt and Thalberg. Associated with Sainton in the sonata in F of Beethoven, and with the same able violinist, Mr Clementi, a clever violinist, and Platti, the incomparable violoncellist, in Mendelssohn's first pianoforte quartet in B minor, Madame Pleyel was an exponent as original in her reading as she was daring in her execution. Thinking for herself, following out the dictates of her own genius, disdaining the trammels of conventional interpretation, and trusting to her own impulsive sentiment and fancy, she afforded fresh notions of the texts of the two master minds: she suggested novel points of interest, she excited even to an admiration of the extravagance of intellectual as well as physical power, which enabled her thus to strike out a new path. The pace at which she took the scherzo and finale, in the quartet, distanced all modern players, and therefore disturbed their nervous system; but, those who knew and recollected Mendelssohn, must be conscious that he would have indeed been delighted with a player whose ardent style so closely resembled his own. Of Sainton's solo-like playing it is needless to add, that the enthusiasm at Madame Pleyel's matchless display was unbounded. The vocalists were Miss Fitzwilliam, Miss Allegre, Madame Doria, and Mr. Weiss. Madame Fiorentini's cold prevented her appearance, and Madame Doria kindly walked from her seat in the body of the room to the orchestra, to sing the cavatina, "Modi," from Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia." She has a fine voice, but her style, at present, lacks refinement.—The debut of Miss Fitzwilliam, who devotes herself for the future to the concert room, was a marked success. Her delivery of Kücken's air, "Oh, that we two were maying," delicious, and she won an encore for Mr. F. Mori's pretty ballad, "Twas on a Sunday morning." It is quite a treat to listen to Miss K. Fitzwilliam's exquisite enunciation of the poetry of her songs. Mr. F. Mori was the able accompanyist at this *soirée*.—On Tuesday night, the accomplished pianist and gifted composer, Sterndale Bennett, met his friends at the first of his annual series of interesting pianoforte performances at the Hanover-square Rooms. He was assisted by Sainton and Piatti and the selection of concerted pieces worthy of the high reputation of Mr W. S. Bennett. Mrs. Endersohn was the vocalist on this occasion. This is the season of chamber music. On Saturday Mr. Ella commences his Musical Winter Evenings. Mr. Hausdorffer, violinist, is already in the field at Crosby-hall, with his quartet party.—Mr. Lucas, the violoncellist, has announced his nights.—Herr Pauer, the pianist, will open shortly a new campaign.—Mr. Lucas, the pianist, renews his digital doings, and Mr. C. Salaman is organising his pianoforte *soirees*; so that the Broadwoods, the Erards, the Collards, will be in requisition until the season begins to warble out its dainty melodies, as soon as the wintry days disappear.—Beethoven's Mass in C and Mendelssohn's "Lobresang" (Hymn of Praise) were performed at Mr. Salaman's Amateur on Wednesday evening.—The Sacred Harmonic Society, on Thursday, gave at the Albion hall, London Wall, Haydn's "Seasons," conducted by Mr. Shrubsole: with Mr. Beardmore, organist; and Mrs. John Rowe, Miss A. Cox, Miss Champion, Messrs. Gidsby and Taylor, as vocalists.—Mr. Costa's name appears as conductor in the announcements for the forthcoming Philharmonic concerts.—For the New Philharmonic Concerts, the names of Spohr, Lindpaintner, and Dr. Wylde, are published. Spohr is also engaged at the Royal Italian Opera, to produce his opera "Jessonda," in the ensuing season, which is not likely to begin before Easter Tuesday (March 29th), owing to the principal singers not being able to arrive in London before the Epiphany. Mr. Lumley has secured the services of his singing in "La regia Boreale," having for a colleague the celebrated Madame Rosa Csillag. Madame Stoltz had quitted Rio Janeiro, owing to the revolution which had occurred in that city, which Madame Castellan was about to leave, for London, to sing at the Royal Italian Opera.—Madame Clara Novello has been the star of the Italian Opera this week.—The following extract from a letter from St. Petersburg will interest our readers:—"Balfe's concert cannot take place until the 22nd of February (O.S.), as the Court mourning is only over on the 21st, and it was d be useless to give the concert sooner, as none of the Imperial family or the nobility could attend it. Balfe has engaged for his last concert of the season Mdlle. Helène, that the Emperor has given him an order to conduct an entertainment at the Hermitage, and his Imperial Majesty particularly wishes that some of his music should be given. Mdlle. Lablache is to be the prima donna; the rest of the artists are to be Lablache, Mario, Reconi, &c. On the 7th Balfe has the direction of a concert at the Grand Duke Constantine's, the Emperor's second son, where Mario will sing the air of the 'Bohemian Girl.' Then you'll remember me,' to words which he himself has rendered into Italian; also the duetto from 'Bevelaathe' ('Lisl, dearest Lisl'), with Mdlle. Lablache, to which he also has put words: and the duet of the 'Puits d'Amour,' by Mdlle. Lablache and Mr. Balfe. Another concert on the 11th, at the Grand Duchess Helène's, at which he is sole conductor. Pieces of music of his own composition, illustrated by *tableaux vivans*, and selections from 'Mose in Egitto,' sung by all the Italians. You will see by this how well he is going on. The Grand Duke has sent him a superb pair of sapphire and diamond for the concert of last Sunday."

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Monday the season of French plays commenced, and introduced to us Mdlle. Emma Fleury, a young, pretty, and pleasing actress, with a charming *minois* of the genuine Parisian order, and a clever performer, in conjunction with an old favourite, M. Ravel. Three pieces were acted; "Faute de s'entendre," "Un Monsieur qui suit les Femmes," and "A York." The second piece is the English public, in a version entitled "Kensington Gardens;" but we had yet to learn the very superior style of M. Ravel's acting in the part of *Hector Duchemin*, from whom it received a variety and interplay that could be imparted to its different phases by the most mobile of stage artistes. The first piece was a slight affair, the love of a lady for a bashful and awkward clerk being a theme decisively interpreted by Mdlle Fleury. The last product on is a farce by MM. Octave Feuillet and Paul Bocage. It turns on a mistake of the father for the daughter in one *Hector Dubreuil*, who solicits her hand in marriage from her father, and is made the victim of a fatal error. Having been just instrumental in saving a dog from drowning, his temper is construed into impudence, and his part as are in the greatest consternation. The state of embarrassment in which M. Ravel finds himself is expressed with wonderful *entraînement*, and the rest of the performance acted well up to the situation. The audience were convulsed with laughter; and thus the season may be said to have been successfully inaugurated.

Royal Windsor Theatricals.—On Friday week (the 28th), the pieces of "Paul Pry" and the "Lucky Friday," were performed, as [illegible] in the Rubens's Room; Mr Wright and Mr Wigan supporting the respective heroes of the occasion. The evening following (Saturday) Charles Kean had the honour of appearing before her Majesty in the characters of Mr. Smith and his *Locke*. With this sub-ject to-night, the entertainment at Windsor Castle is understood to end. A costly revival of this drama is in preparation at the Princess's Theatre, and intended for immediate production.

METEOR.—A Correspondent writes from Stewkley, near Leighton Buzzard, February 2. "I last evening had the gratification of seeing a beautiful and magnificent meteor. It appeared about eight o'clock, about midway between the Hyades and Orion, or perhaps a little nearer to the latter constellation, and sailed majestically across Orion's sword, which was wholly lost in its brightness, and finally became extinct a little to the east of Sirius, and somewhat nearer the horizon. Its apparent diameter was two or three times as large as that of Sirius, and its brightness added very sensibly to the light of the evening. It preserved a globular form, and a bright white colour, until it had traversed about half its course; when it became somewhat elongated in form, and its sides were beautifully tinted by an admixture of purple and green. It left no trace behind."

VARIETIES.

Promotion.—Stack, formerly of Walshe's regiment, was among among the officers of the Irish Brigade who went on half pay at its dissolution. He had remained on half-pay so long that he became the oldest Colonel of the army. He obtained his promotion to the rank of Major-General after a somewhat curious interview with the Duke of York. Having solicited the honour of an audience of his Royal Highness, he received an intimation that the Duke would receive him at the House Guards next day. He was punctual in his attendance; and being introduced to the Commander-in-Chief, was honoured with the customary question, "Well Colonel, what can I do for you?" "I perceive, sir, replied Stack, "that there is a brevet coming out, in which I hope to be included. I am the senior Colonel in h s Majesty's service." "True, Colonel Stack; but give me leave to ask you of what religion are you?" "I am of the religion of a Major-General." The Duke bowed, and Stack was gazetted.—*Reminiscences of an Emigrant Milesian.*

Shark Catching.—We were puzzled at one time to make out the use of a curiously-formed piece of wood, about four feet long, and in shape very like a whale-boat, but solid: from a hole in the centre descended a strong cord of twisted rattan, forming a running noose, like a lamprum's knot. The mystery was solved on seeing a shark caught and hauled out of the cabin windows, I observed a shark swimming leisurely along some twenty fathoms below the surface. The natives from their canoes observed the monster about the same time. In a few minutes several of these oddly-shaped buoys were dropped into the water. Some of our people fancy they saw them sprinkle a powder in a sort of magic circle round the buoys, I did not observe them use any bait: what charm they used, if any, we did not ascertain; but certain it is that the shark shortly after rose, and was fool enough to shove his head into the fatal noose, when he was so completely tangled in his own element as ever rogue was from the gallows-tree. The buoyancy of the float prevented his diving with it. Having flourished his tail about for twenty minutes, he was drawn up by his head on a level with the water, and there laboured with the heavy ends of their paddles until he seemed satisfied that further resistance was useless; they then tumbled him bodily into the canoe, and hurried on shore amidst the yelling of the whole flotilla; where, no doubt, he underwent the further process of dissection.—*Keppel's Visit to the Indian Archipelago.*

Earthquakes.—Hitherto, there has been no means of telling the unfortunate approach of an earthquake; but M. Rath-Menton, a gentleman connected with the French diplomatic corps in the Argentine Republic, has recently communicated, by letter, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a simple means of learning the approach of an earthquake: the "earthquake-indicator" is nothing more than a magnet, to which is suspended, by magnetic attraction, a little fragment of iron. When an earthquake is about to take place, the magnet loses its power, and the iron falls. The accuracy of the sign has been thoroughly tested by Colonel Espinosa, during a long residence at Ariquipa, a region where earthquakes are of frequent occurrence.

The Water-Buffalo.—The water-buffalo is an animal much in use at Singapore for purposes of draught. It is a dull, heavy-looking animal—slow at work, and I think disgusting in appearance; but reconciled for sagacity and attachment to its native keepers. It has, however, a particular antipathy to a European, and will immediately detect him in a crowd. Its dislike, too, and its courage in attacking the tiger, is well known all over India. Not long ago, as a Malayan boy, who was employed by his parents in herding some water-buffaloes, was driving his charge home by the borders of the jungle, a tiger made a sudden spring, and seizing the lad by the thigh, was dragging him off, when two old bull buffaloes, hearing the shriek of distress from the well-known voice of their little attendant, turned round and charged with their usual rapidity. The tiger, thus circumstanced, was obliged to drop his prey to defend himself. While one buffalo fought and successfully drove the tiger away, the other kept guard over the wounded boy, and after the evening, when the anxious father, alarmed, came out with attendants to seek his child, he found that the whole herd, with the exception of the two old buffaloes, had dispersed in consternation to their village; while these were still there—one standing over the bleeding body of their little friend, while the other kept watch on the edge of the jungle for the return of the tiger.—*Keppel's Visit.*

Graphology.—The leading character in the hand of our great modern commander (Wellington) is firmness and business-like simplicity. There is not an ornamental or unnecessary line in his whole correspondence. His letters offer a singular contrast to the curt stereotyped style of his despatches, as we have given a specimen of them; they interest largely and with the greatest minuteness into details which a man so occupied would have been supposed entirely to overlook. Here to the discussion of others. The spirit which gave a guard of honour is to be drawn up is stated to a yard; and even the disposition of a mangle or a plate-chest is not beneath the attention of the great. In the dressing Address, the unanimous consideration for others, and the extensive and never-inked and entire of his character—rapid, impetuous, unscrupulous: the intense intellectual power contrasting with the passions of the jaded hand, is spurred beyond its natural paces, and urged into a swift, aggressive scramble, beyond all conventional or recognised observances. Lord Byron's paragraphs of the same character, and the Kaughton's hand in a remarkable degree betrays, more than any else I am acquainted with, an unconquerable restlessness of impulse and heedless dash.—*Dr Blenkinsop's Memoirs.*

The Budget.—In a recent work on political economy, M. Chevalier says that the word "budget," in its present signification, has passed into France from England; the latter country having first borrowed it from the old French word *bougette*, a leather purse (*bougette* is, in fact, an old Norman), a leather purse. It was the custom in England to put into a leather bag the estimates of receipts and expenditure presented to Parliament. In France the word was first used in an official manner in the *arrêté* of the Consuls 4th Thermidor, year X, and 17th Germinal, year XI.—*Notes and Queries*

Late Hours.—Conversation at breakfast about late hours. The porter of the late Lord Jersey came to some one and complained he could not stay with the dressers, because "my lady was the very latest woman in London." "Well, but what then?" All women of fashion are late; you can sleep afterwards." "Yes, that's not all, for early Lord late; you can sleep afterwards." "Yes, that's not all, for early Lord late; you can sleep afterwards." "Yes, that's not all, for early Lord

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Patriote* is being fitted up at Cherbourg as an Imperial yacht; to take the name of the *Reine Hortense*, and to be commanded by Captain Excelmans, son of the late Marshal Excelmans.

The equestrian statue of the Queen, to be erected in Glasgow, is approaching completion, and the west end of St. Vincent-place has been selected as its site.

Before the selection of the site for the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, the land in the neighbourhood was valued at £40 per acre; the price has now been raised to £500 per acre.

The area of Babylon was 225 square miles, that of Nineveh 216 square miles, while that of London and its environs is about 114 square miles.

A letter from Warsaw announces the death of Count Francis Potocki, one of the most influential men in Poland.

The direct electric wires to connect Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, with Continental Europe, via France and Belgium, was commenced laying down in Tuesday, by the Submarine and European Telegraph Company.

Nine petitions for the sale of estates have been placed in the Encumbered Court, including one for the estates of the late Earl of Blessington in the counties of Tyrone and Dublin.

In a case before the Justice of Peace Court, held in Banff, out of six persons concerned, only one individual, a woman, could sign her name.

It is not generally known that the bride of the Emperor Napoleon III. received her education in England. When a girl, Mdlle. Montijo, with her sister the present Duchess of Alba, were pupils at a highly respectable establishment at Bristol.

A former named Nicholas Dill, at Ballyvolane, Cork, has recently died at the age of 102 years. His brother, Jeremiah Dill, aged 105, still lives on the same farm. Their father lived to be 80, and their mother to 112 years of age.

While Mr. Hay, of Letham-grange House, Edinburgh, was writing in his library, two panes of the window were simultaneously broken, and the glass scattered about the room. On examination, Mr Hay discovered that a blackbird, pursued by a sparrow-hawk, had dashed through the window, and taken shelter between two spaniels, which were lying before the fire. Both birds were secured.

Mrs. Chisholm has delivered a lecture on female emigration at the Sussex Hall, Piccadilly-street, to a great number of members of the Jewish persuasion, for whom the lecture was especially intended.

Mr. Charles M'Kenzie, late of Laggan, Glencairn, who left some time ago, without the knowledge of his engagements, has recently remitted from Australia funds sufficient to cover all his liabilities.

By the deaths of Viscount Melbourne, the Earl of Tyrconnel, and the Earl of Oxford, three peerages have become extinct within the last fortnight.

The Prussian Minister of Commerce is about to introduce a bill into the Senate for taxing all railway companies not under the control of the Government, to the extent of about 15,000 thalers per annum.

George Stone, the Bristol poet, has been robbed of his hard-earned savings, amounting to £35. He had refused to put the money in the bank, being fearful it would break.

Captain Henry O'Brien, D.A., has arrived from Malta, and has entered upon his duties as private secretary to Sir James Graham at the Admiralty.

Edward Mann, an engine-driver on the Great Northern Railway, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for intoxication and neglect of duty, and thereby letting a train run into a lime pit.

So great has been the loss of shipping property on the east coast of Scotland during the past three months, that some of the Marine Insurance Clubs have lost a quarter of their capital.

A writer to the newspapers complains of our retaining the French names for English-built ships—such as *Impératrice* for Imperious, *Mangeticune* for Magician, &c.—and wishes the French name to be retained only in captured ships.

The Committee of the Privy Council sat on Tuesday, and there is a very general rumour that the Government intend to issue a Commission to inquire into the state of education in the country.

The Government of Saxe-Gotha has ordered an Exhibition of German and Foreign Industry, which is to take place in August next, in the Palace of Freidenstein.

Twenty persons—two merchants, and the others mechanics and artists—have been arrested at Milan for being connected with Socialist clubs.

The members of all the literary and scientific societies in Liverpool have had meetings at the Royal Institution, for the purpose of making a suitable demonstration on the 8th of March, in commemoration of the centenary of Roscoe's birthday.

The Minister of Commerce of Prussia proposes for the consideration of the Zollverein Congress, that the rate of postage throughout the kingdom be at one groz.

The Earl of Zetland (whose Countess is a teetotaller) has engaged a teetotal lecturer to labour amongst the men employed in his iron and stone works at Marske, near Redcar. The Earl has built a schoolroom and library and reading-room for their use.

The King of Denmark has given his approval to a project for establishing railroads throughout Jutland.

Mr. Bransby Cooper will deliver the oration this year in celebration of John Hunter, before the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons.

There was a very high tide in the Thames on Monday, which did much damage below Bridge. Many of the wharfs and watersde premises were overflowed, and the cellars and basement floors of lowlying houses were inundated to some depth.

The emigration from Liverpool in 1852 surpassed that of any previous year, having amounted to 325,000 souls. No less than 58,...3 emigrants sailed for Australia alone, the great majority of whom were English or Scotch.

Lord Londesborough and W. Wells, Esq., M.P., killed on his Lordship's estate at Willoughby, near Scarborough, in one day, 134 pheasants, 351 hares, 9 rabbits, 2 partridges, and 1 snipe. Total, 497 head.

Lord Aberdeen has conferred the Green Ribund of the Thistle, vacant by the death of the Earl of Stair, upon the Earl of Eglinton.

Mr. Charles Palgrave has been appointed Consul at Dublin, and Mr George Moss Vice-Consul at St. Helena for his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

Two sharp shocks of earth, like have taken place at Ardara and Under-York, in Yorkshire, by which houses were slightly injured, and some thick walls cracked. An earthquake in Sweden, and at this season, is considered extraordinary.

Henry Norris, valet to Lord Ravensworth, who has been twice examined relative to the late robbery at Ravensworth Castle, has been discharged, the magistrates thinking the evidence not strong enough for a conviction.

The Archbishop of Paris has ordered that a collection shall be made in all the churches of the diocese, for the maintenance of the orphans whose parents have been carried off by cholera.

Mrs. Sloane, whose case has excited so much public interest, and whose husband (who was imprisoned with her) died some time back, has been discharged from Newgate. She was in a bad state of health, and looked very weakly.

A most valuable coal-field has been discovered near Douai, in France. Four new veins of the very finest quality of coals have just been commenced, and from one of them alone ... produce has been 1100 hectolitres a day.

The directors of the Royal West India Mail Steam-packet Company have determined upon erecting, in the shape of the Southampton Cemetery, a monument to the memory of the unfortunate passengers and crew who lost their lives in the *Amazon* steam-ship.

Salmon-fishing commenced last week in the rivers and estuaries north of the Tweed, and with every prospect of success.

The King of Prussia has sent to the Emperor of Austria, as a souvenir of His visit to Berlin, a magnificent dinner-service.

The Queen of Greece intends taking a journey to Germany this year, and will visit Vienna.

The South Hants Militia met for the first time on Tuesday, at Southampton, for the purpose of drill. They numbered about 500, and appeared to be a stout healthy class of men.

On Wednesday evening, a very numerous assemblage congregated in Exeter hall to hear Father Gavazzi deliver his farewell lecture previous to his departure for America.

Letters from Odessa state that the exports for the past year were large—quarters, against 17,000 quarters of wheat in 1851.

Arrangements are in progress for an amalgamation between the Royal Australian Mail Company and the General Screw Steam Shipping Company.

The committee of the proposed Roman Catholic University in Dublin have purchased, for the sum of £3500, the splendid house in Stephen's-green, the residence of the Whitley family.

The remains of the late Earl Beauchamp were consigned to their last resting place, in the vaults of Marylebone Church, on Saturday last.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

BRITISH CHESS CLUBS.—The Secretary of the Plymouth Chess-club is thanked for the particulars sent.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—Your Problem to be ... has been made be given if [illegible] ... Bolton, Secretary of the B...

SCOTTISH CHESS CLUBS.—The ... of the Scottish Chess Club ... Britain appears in the February number of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*. The readers of these columns ... to the Club Meeting, Dec. 31, ... was ... and in January a number ... be sent when [illegible] ... Secretary, and will ... be transmitted to Edinburgh.

M. P., Perth (Scotland).—You are right, as affirmed, in the solution, in connection with the Literary Institution, is about to be established at Rheims.

PLAYER.—It shall appear shortly, assure ... Have hope.

SLEEK.—We believe Deer Lowenthal is engaged to make some professional Chess visits to the West Riding ... some time next fall; but as to figures, will be at Leeds.

DELTA, Tunbridge.—The same Solution was sent us by many Correspondents, but we thought it best to give ... name.

R. G., Epsom.—If Black played as was suggested, he would be mated next move.

J. S., Bishopsgate.—You would do wisely to retain your Problems by you for some weeks, and, after having ... right and rejection, carefully before sending them to a public journal.

T. A., Norwich.—We ... not remember to have seen the Solution you speak of, and cannot therefore say whether it was ... correct or not, but in the one you now send it decidedly wrong.

F. T. M.—Always welcome, and always deserving welcome.

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 469, by A. E. Hallé, L. S. D., Stella, P. Q., Beraa, and ... ...

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 470, by Deerom, J. P., D. W. H., M. P., S. N., R. D. V., Rev. H. B., Ernest, W. G., Flatt, Lotty, Maugre, are correct. All others are wrong.

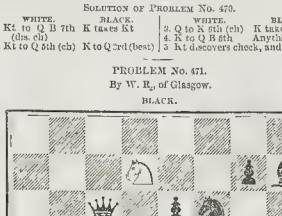
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 470.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to B 7th (ch)	K takes Kt	3. Q to K 8th (ch)	K takes Q
(dis. ch)		4. R to Q B 8th	Anything
2. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to Q 3rd (best)	5. Kt discovers check, and Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 471.

By W. R., of Glasgow.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Instructive *partie* in the contest between Messrs. Löwenthal and Brien, Mr. L. giving the odds of the exchange—*e.g.*, his Queen's Rook for one of the adversary's Knights.

(Remove Black's Q R and White's Q Kt from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	21. Q to our 6th	Q takes Q
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 3rd	22. Q B P (a) Q (b)	Q R takes Kt
3. P to K B 4th	P to K B 3rd	23. P takes Kt	K R to Q B sq
4. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 2nd	24. B to K 2nd	Q Kt to Q 2nd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K B 4th	25. K to Q sq	Q R takes Q B P
6. P to K 5th	P to Q B 3rd	26. R to Q B 3rd	B to K R sq
7. P to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	27. B to Q 6th	Q R to Q Kt 2nd
8. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 4th		(c)
9. P to Q R 3rd	Q B P takes P	28. R to Q R 4th	P to K R 3rd (d)
10. Q P takes P	Kt to Q 4th	29. P to K R 4th	K to B 2nd
11. Q to her Kt 3rd	P takes P	30. K to K sq	P to Q R 4th
12. Q P takes P	Q Kt to Q Kt sq	31. P takes P	B takes B
13. P to Q 2nd	Q to K 2nd	32. P takes B (e)	R takes P
14. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 2nd	33. Kt to Q 3rd	K R to Q 4th
15. Q to her 3rd	Castles	34. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
16. Castles	Q R to Q R sq	35. R to Q Kt 5th	P to K Kt 4th (f)
17. Q Kt to Q R 3rd	B to Q R 3rd	36. R to K 8th	P takes K B P
18. B takes B	Q B takes B	37. R to K 7th (ch)	K to B 3rd
19. Kt to Q B 4th	K R to Q B sq	38. Kt takes P (ch.)	R takes Kt
	(d)	39. R takes R	K to Kt 3rd

(a) Kt to Q 4th would have been more strongly played.

(b) This was an ambuscade on Mr. Löwenthal should have taken the Queen with the other Pawn and he would ... have lost ... ...

(c) Why did he not take it? Perhaps, and afterwards developed his Books with the view of winning the Q Kt P, for ... would probably have ... the game by moving Kt to K 5th.

(d) ... Black ... ...

CELEBRATION OF LORD PEVENSEY'S TWENTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY, AT THE SHEFFIELD ARMS, FLETCHING. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

discovered that he was in earnest, had to encounter some opposition from the Allopathic practitioners in the town, who, perhaps not unnaturally, felt that the new institution might conduce to propagate principles which they did not approve of. However this may be, the commencement of Dr. Dunn's Hospital had the effect of reviving the old infirmary project, and another vigorous effort was made to realise it. Several meetings were held, and a diligent canvass was made, but the result was, as before, a decided failure. In the meantime, that is to say, on the 26th of May last, the first stone of St. James's Hospital was laid in due form by its benevolent founder; and, notwithstanding all opposition, it received the support of the leading gentlemen in the district, including Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Melton, Sir J. Copley, Bart.; Mr Edward Denison, M.P.; Mr. Wrightson, M.P.; Mr. T. Walker, Warmsworth, F. D. Cooke, Esq., Owston; Captain Rameden, Hexthorpe; Mr. Y. Parker, Shuthorpe; Mr. Brown, of Shooter's-hill; Mrs Wood and family, of Campsall-hall, &c.

The building was to have been completed in October last; but, owing to unavoidable delays, it was not finished until the beginning of January. It occupies a point of land on the west side of the town of Doncaster, at the junction of Cleveland-street and St. Sepulchre-gate, and very near to the new railway plant. It is triangular in plan, with the apex pointing towards the turnpike-road to Sheffield, and the base abutting upon a reserved area of land, which may be applied to the future extension of the hospital, if necessary. The building is divided into two sections; one of which is for the accommodation of patients, and the other principally for the officers and conveniences of the institution. The section on the left-hand in the Engraving contains the two principal wards, which are spacious, lofty, well-ventilated apartments, with every facility for surgical operations and medical treatment. It is believed that these two wards will suffice for some time to come, but arrangements have been made for additional accommodation for patients in the other part of the building: the total number which the institution is calculated to hold being twenty-one beds. There is a bath-room for hot, cold, vapour, and shower baths, and a well-appointed kitchen, laundry, and other offices. The institution is warmed and ventilated on the most improved principles, and is, in every respect, a model hospital. Dr. Dunn is the consulting physician; Mr. Denham, house-surgeon.

The institution, the origin of which we have thus briefly related, was formally opened on Wednesday, the 26th ult. Divine service was held at the parish church in the morning, at which Dr. Dunn, the founder of the institution, and a number of gentlemen, together with the officers and servants of the institution, attended. A very appropriate sermon was preached by the Vicar, Dr. Sharpe, who selected his text from Matthew xxv., 36: "I was sick, and ye visited me."

At one o'clock a numerous party of guests assembled at the new Hospital to partake of an elegant cold collation provided by the Doctor. The entertainment was given in the principal ward of the building, which was gaily decorated on the occasion. Dr. Dunn occupied the chair, supported by the Mayor and Vicar.

After the removal of the cloth, and the usual preliminary toasts, the "health of Dr. Dunn" was proposed, in highly flattering terms, by the Mayor.

ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL, JUST OPENED, AT DONCASTER.

Dr. Dunn then rose, amidst much applause; and, having made a few preliminary remarks, took a rapid review of the rise and progress of St. James's Hospital; mentioning, as foremost among those who supported him in his project, his friend Mr Fisher, of Westfield, who generously presented him with the title deed of the land, and who had been throughout his most energetic friend. Next were Sir Joseph Copley, Mr. Battie Wrightson, Lord Fitzwilliam, and Viscount Milton, Mr Thomas Walker, of Warmsworth; Mr Brown, of Shooter's-hill; Mrs Wood, of Campsall-hall; Mrs White, and a great number, whose names should be placed in the most conspicuous part of the building, not forgetting Dr. Sharpe, who, at great personal inconvenience, had readily consented to preach a sermon. The Doctor concluded by stating that the Hospital contained 21 or 22 beds.

Some other toasts followed, and the party separated at about four o'clock.

In the evening the new institution was illuminated. The locomotive band was stationed in front of the building, and played several popular airs to the gratification of a very numerous concourse of spectators. At eight o'clock a most excellent supper was provided in the lower ward for the workmen, railway *employés*, and others. The health of Dr. Dunn was proposed, and received with vociferous cheering. That gentleman having responded in suitable terms, several other toasts, interspersed with songs, were proposed, and the company remained together until a late hour.

Next day (Thursday) the hospital was opened for the reception of patients.

THE CLIPPER SCHOONER "MARIAN ZAGURY."

This finely-modelled clipper schooner was launched on the 12th ult., from the building-yard of Messrs. Hessel and Holmes, of Rye. Her dimensions are: 104 feet in length; breadth, 18 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 10 inches; register 140 tons old and 98 tons new measurement; she is regarded as the handsomest vessel ever constructed in the port of Rye; and it is expected by competent judges that she will sail exceedingly fast. Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, a gale of wind from the S.W. blowing at the time, there was a large assemblage of persons at the launch. At half-past twelve the dog-shores were removed, and, as she glided onward towards the Channel, received the name of *Marian Zagury* from Mr. S. F. L. Pereira. Mr. Samuel Zagury (her owner), Mr. G. Phillips, and Mr. H. Terry, of London, visited Rye to witness the launch. Captain Matthews has the command of the vessel, which is intended for the African trade.

A dinner was provided at the Red Lion Hotel, under the superintendence of Mr. Smith, the landlord, for the shipwrights and others engaged at the yard of Messrs. Hessel and Holmes, the builders of the vessel.

THE CLIPPER SCHOONER, "MARIAN ZAGURY."

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. R. N. PHILIPPS.

Among the candidates who sought, at the late election, to represent the borough of Stafford in Parliament, was Mr. Richard N. Philipps, of Christ College, Cambridge, and the Northern Circuit. His canvass promised him a prominent position on the poll, on the eve of the day of which the Reformers in the borough being of opinion that if Mr. Philipps persevered in the contest the second seat would be lost to their party he retired in favour of Mr. A. Otway, one of the members returned, whose opinions were somewhat identical with his own. Shortly after the election, the friends of Mr. Philipps entered into a subscription for the purpose of presenting a public testimonial to him, "as an expression of the high estimation in which his principles, personal character, and public conduct" were held. With the proceeds of the subscriptions, principally raised in small sums, given by the humbler class of electors, a piece of plate, and a copy of "Mill's Principles of Political Economy" (2 vols.), were purchased and presented to Mr. Philipps on the 17th ult., at the Lyceum, in Stafford, in the presence of a large number of electors and other inhabitants of Stafford, among whom were 300 ladies, who had previously partaken of tea in the theatre. Altogether the company numbered 800 persons.

The chair was taken by George Sydney, Esq., and among those on the platform were R. N. Philipps, Esq., G. Hadfield, Esq., M.P., George Thompson, Esq., and Tindal Atkinson, Esq. Upon the table in front of the chairman, the presentation plate formed a conspicuous object. It consists of a silver salver, about seventeen inches in diameter, most chastely executed. The outside is a running vine, with its rich clustering grapes, in frosted silver; round the surface of the plate is a wreath of evergreens, and ears of corn, through and round which runs a ribbon or band, on which are inscribed, in bold characters, "Free-trade," "Reform," "Retrenchment." At the bottom of the wreath is quartered Mr. Philipps crest—a lion rampant, with the motto, "Ducis amor patriæ" (the love of my country leads me on). From the top, and within the chaplet, a banner is suspended, on which are engraved the old borough arms of Stafford, and the corporation arms. In the centre of the salver is the following inscription:—

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. R. N. PHILIPPS.

Presented to R. N. Philipps, Esq., LL.B., by the Reformers of Stafford, as a testimonial of their warm approbation of the zeal and ability with which he advocated the great principles of Progress, Free-trade Reform, and Retrenchment, and as a mark of esteem for his private worth and courtesy of demeanour whilst a candidate for the representation in Parliament of the ancient borough of Stafford, at the general election, A.D. 1852.

The testimonial was presented by the chairman, in due form, and several speeches appropriate to the occasion were made.

TESTIMONIAL TO MAJOR MAUGHAM.

THIS characteristic group bears upon its central shaft—part of an elephant's tusk—the following inscription:—

The tusk of Gullala, employed, in the siege of Mooltan, in placing the guns in position on the Mundee Ava mound. This memento of the Punjaub Campaign, and three years' honorary membership in field and garrison, is presented by the Mess of the 1st Battalion 60th Royal Rifles, to Major Thomas Maugham.

The figures, trees, animals, and ornaments are silver. The front of

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MAJOR MAUGHAM.

the shaft is engraved with a view, showing the Ava mound in the foreground. The inscription occupies the reverse. On the base, which is triangular, are Indian animals—the camel, Brahmin bull, and rhinoceros. The overhanging trees are the plantain, fig, and palm. The group has been superbly executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

VISITATION OF TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

ON Tuesday week, being the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, the Bishop of Winchester commenced a visitation of this society, in accordance with the unanimous request of the whole body of Fellows, made soon after the issuing of the report of the University Commission. The Right Rev. Prelate arrived on the evening of the 24th ult., and the following morning, attended by his Chancellor and Chaplains, was conducted in procession to the College Chapel; the scholars and Fellows wearing their surplices, with the hoods of their different degrees. Morning prayers being ended, the Visitation was formally opened in the Hall

VISITATION PROCESSION IN THE QUADRANGLE OF TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

(which we have represented in our Engraving), and the members of the foundation were severally cited by name

Trinity College has produced many men of eminence, and is spoken highly of in the Report of the Commissioners. It was founded in the year 1556, by Sir Thomas Pope, Knight, who placed it under the perpetual superintendence of the Bishops of Winchester. There is a foundation for a President, twelve Fellows, and twelve scholars. The Bishop held a similar visitation of New College in November last.

The Hall, which is shown in our Illustration, is on the western side of the Quadrangle, opposite the Library. It was rebuilt on the site of the Refectory of Durham College in 1618-20, with rooms over it. The roof was reconstructed about 1816, when the original open pediments were exchanged for a regular line of battlements. The interior was refitted about 1772. Among the portraits is one of the founder of the college, painted by Francis Potter, an ingenious mechanic, and a member of the College about 1637.

From the Hall, the visitor passes the foot of the Bell-staircase into the court of the new buildings. The old yew-tree, and a view of the President's lodgings from the gardens (nearly four acres in 1748) are interesting memorials of *Oxonia Antiqua*.

We have likewise engraved the Tomb of the founder, Sir Thomas Pope, and his wife, on the north side of the altar-table in the College Chapel. It is a fine altar-tomb, with the recumbent effigies at full length in alabaster. Sir Thomas is represented in complete armour, at his feet a griffin, and at his head a helmet, with his crest. Sir Thomas Pope was interred in great state on the north side of the old parish church of St. Stephen, Walbrook (where his second wife, Margaret, had been before buried) with his daughter Alice, but in 1567, eight years after his death, his remains, with those of Dame Margaret, his second wife, were removed to the chapel of this College; where also the Lady Elizabeth Powlet, his widow, who had been his third wife, and had survived her third husband, was buried in great pomp in 1593.

TOMB OF THE FOUNDER OF TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

LORD RAGLAN.

YIELDING to none of our contemporary British heroes in bravery, or in the higher qualities which go to constitute the character of a good soldier, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, during a prolonged career, has superadded to his purely military services others of a less brilliant and distinguished, but more directly useful, order, which have procured for him an amount of respect and confidence from successive Governments of this country more than commensurate with his actual achievements in the field, although they were of no common order. Early in his military life, while in the Peninsula, the Duke of Wellington detected in him qualities not too often found in men whose bravery has been their original passport to eminence, which induced that discerning chieftain to attach the young officer more directly to himself, and entrust to him functions requiring a union of judgment, coolness, indomitable perseverance, and minute military knowledge, with those more common qualities of the soldiers which are necessary in order to ensure respect and obedience. From that date until the present hour this distinguished officer has been employed, almost without intermission, in the discharge of duties of a similar character to those for which he was thus early selected; and, if the excellent organisation and discipline of the British army be fairly a subject of national congratulation, it would be unfair to Lord Raglan to withhold the praise for the large proportion of its merits that is due to the incessant and watchful services of the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

LORD RAGLAN, MASTER-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.

Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, Lord Raglan—better known as Lord Fitzroy Somerset—is the youngest son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort. He was born on the 30th of September, 1788. He was gazetted to a cornetcy in the 4th Light Dragoons on the 9th of June, 1804, when he was but sixteen years old; on the 30th of May following he received his commission as Lieutenant; and, in three years after—that is to say, on the 5th of May, 1808—he obtained the command of a company. There can be no doubt that, like so many other young scions of the aristocracy, Lord Fitzroy Somerset thus obtained his promotion with undue rapidity, inasmuch as he was barely twenty years of age at the date of his captain's commission; but fortunately, he was of the stuff whereof good soldiers were made, and he was to serve under a general who well knew how to discover latent talent, and turn it to the best uses.

The history of the military career of Lord Raglan is almost identical with that of the British army under Wellington in the war which commenced in Portugal and ended at Waterloo. He took part in the battles of Rolica, Vimiera, Talavera and Busaco (where he was seriously wounded); the attack on Oporto and its capture; the operations against Soult; the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras and their occupation, the pursuit of Massena; the battle of Fuentes d'Onor; the first siege of Badajos; the affair of El Bodon; the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo; the capture of Badajos, the battle of Salamanca; the capture of Madrid and the Retiro, the driving of the French from Valladolid to Burgos; the siege of Burgos; the affairs contingent upon it; and in the retreat to the frontiers of Portugal; the final advance in 1813; the battle of Vittoria; the battle of the Pyrenees, the affair at Irun; the passage of the Bidassoa, of the Nivelle, of the Nive; the advance in 1814; the battle of Orthez; the battle of Toulouse, and in the other affairs which took place before the surrender of Napoleon. During the whole of these campaigns, Lord Fitzroy Somerset was superadding to his ordinary duties as an officer the discharge of functions of the most difficult and responsible kind. As early as 1809, Wellington had distinguished his merits so far as to appoint him one of his aides-de-camp, and in the following year he was made Military Secretary to the General. The duties of that office he continued to discharge throughout the career of the army in the Peninsula; and the opinion of the Duke of Wellington is on record, that the successes of the British troops were, in no slight degree, due to the admirable services of the Military Secretary. Indeed, if the character of Wellington himself be considered—how much of his own success depended on the moral influence created by discipline—it is obvious that, unless he had been seconded by a man of the same views and character as himself, he would have fallen short of the full attainment of his glorious ends. In this spirit it is that we must interpret the encomium passed by the Duke

RAGLAN CASTLE, ON THE ABERGAVENNY ROAD INTO WALES.

of Wellington on Lord Fitzroy Somerset; and, if we reflect, that there can be no greater honour to a man than to say that he has fully discharged appointed duties, that although others may have performed more brilliant and world-known services, no place will be found in the records of fame for the less obtrusive, but not less valued ones, by which regulates the machinery by which all the triumphs are won. It would be an error, however, to suppose that Lord Fitzroy Somerset's duties as Military Secretary precluded him from an active a share as others in the perils of the battle-field. There was enough in the annals of the campaigns in Portugal, Spain, France, and Flanders, to place him on a level with the most intrepid of the heroes of that age of military glory. On the 9th of June, 1811, Captain Somerset had been promoted to the rank of Major; on the 27th of April, 1812, he received his Lieutenant-Colonelcy

When the return of Napoleon from Elba once more called the British army into active service, Lieut. Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset was at his post. He was still attached to the Duke of Wellington in his old post of Military Secretary. He was at the battle of Quatre Bras; in the retreat of the 17th of June; and at the final battle of Waterloo, where he was so severely wounded that he was obliged to submit to amputation of his right arm.

With the battle of Waterloo ended the active military service of Lord Fitzroy Somerset. On the 29th of August, 1815, he was promoted to the rank of full Colonel in the army, and was nominated an extra aide-de-camp of the Prince Regent. He also received the Cross of a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset now commenced a civil career. In 1818 he was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Truro. In the following year, on the death of Sir F. Harvey, he was appointed Secretary to the Master-General of the Ordnance, a post which he continued to hold till he resigned it in 1827, on the appointment of Mr. Canning to the Premiership. When the resignation of Mr. Canning's successor, Lord Goderich, led to the appointment of the Duke of Wellington as Prime Minister, Lord Fitzroy Somerset was nominated Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief; thus faithful at home and during a long peace, the duties which he had discharged in the Peninsula with so much satisfaction to his old commander. In 1826, on the 27th of May, Lord Fitzroy Somerset was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and in 1838, on the 28th of June, to that of Lieut.-General. On the 19th of November, 1830, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 43rd Foot.

His Lordship received the "gold cross and five clasps," for the following battles Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse; and the "silver war medal and five clasps," for Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, and Ciudad Rodrigo.

Lord Raglan has taken but little part in politics. He was a stanch supporter of the Tory party, but seldom or never addressed the House of Commons.

On the death of the Duke of Wellington—Lord Hardinge having been appointed Commander-in-Chief Lord Fitzroy Somerset was promoted to be Master General of the Ordnance, and at the same time was called to the Upper House, by the title of Baron Raglan

The noble Lord married, on the 6th of August, 1814, Lady Emily Harriet Wellesley Pole, the second daughter of the third Earl of Mornington. His eldest son died in December, 1843, of wounds received at the battle of Ferozeshah. Besides two daughters, Lord Raglan has a son, the Hon. Richard Henry Fitzroy Somerset, who was born on the 24th May, 1817.

RAGLAN CASTLE.

The title of Raglan is derived from the village of Raglan, in Monmouthshire, long celebrated for its noble fortress of decorated architecture:—

> A famous castle that,
> Their Raglan keep, that stands moated still and stout,
> Meaning of moat and mote, upright as stands a fact
> With sure embrasured rampart, and flanking bastion round,
> The carven animals, wrought all with rugged look
> The men at arms, that look'd as if they might walk out from
> The fountain trim that runs beneath it, and sight
> Both pitch in above [illegible]

"This peerless ruin (says Cliffe, in his 'Book of South Wales') stands on a gentle elevation, partly hidden with foliage, a short distance from the village and church of Raglan, on the right of the Abergavenny or great road into Wales. No portion of the structure can be assigned to an earlier period than that of Edward IV. A castle was founded here by one of the Clares in the thirteenth century, from which period its history, for more than two hundred years, is obscure. It successively belonged to the Herbelots and the Berkeleys, and in 1461, on the death of the Earl of Huntingdon, better known as the Earl of Pembroke, the castle and manor passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Sir Edmund Beaufort, a distinguished soldier and statesman of Royal lineage, in the reign of Henry VII., who, in right of his wife, the heiress of the House of Herbert, bore the title of Baron Herbert of Raglan, Chepstow, and Gower. This eminent person died in 1836, 'full of honours'; and the castle progressively rose in dignity, especially during the time of Henry, 5th Earl and 1st Marquis of Worcester, who was born in 1669. The records of the Civil War present few events so touching of their kind as the struggle made here by this gallant and good old man in favour of the King. When created a Marquis, in 1642, he raised an army of 1500 foot and 300 horse, which he placed under the command of his son, the celebrated author of the 'Century of Inventions,' and the discoverer of the steam-engine Charles seventh Peer here in 1646, during the civil dissensions, but left Raglan, and remained until the 15th of September, when he took an affecting leave of the venerable Marquis

"Raglan was the last castle through-out this broad realm which defied the power of Cromwell. Fairfax's Lieutenant, when he summoned the garrison to surrender, in June, 1646, wrote thus: 'His Excellency, Sir Thomas Fairfax, having now finished his work over the kingdom, except *this castle*, has been pleased to spare his forces for this work.' The Marquis, then eighty-five, in reply, stoutly said, that he 'made choice to use pleasant (cold) rather than dry nobly than to live with infamy.' The siege lasted from the 3rd of June until the 19th of August.

"The castle was literally 'spoiled' after the siege; the farmers in the vicinity emulated the Parliamentary Commissioners, and no effort seems to have been made by the Somerset family to preserve their ancestral house until rather late in the last century, save which, like all the Duke of Beaufort's other castles, it has been carefully preserved. Twenty three stone staircases were taken away during the interval; and the great hall, the chapel, and other grand features of the sumptuous building, grievously injured Enough, however, is left to convey a vivid idea of its olden grandeur; and much of the masonry is as fresh as when first exposed to the elements. You muse on the time-worn arms as you do so, and frequently of the past.—*Mirdare vel timere sperno.*' I scorn to change or to fear. The machicolated gateway tower on the right contains a few fragments of armour, and a vaulted room which possesses very fine properties of sound."

The great hall is the principal feature of the Stone Court; beyond are the remains of the chapel. The Pheasantry, or Grand Terrace, is very fine; and cellars are of great extent. The Citadel, or Yellow Tower of Gwent, has walls ten feet thick, and five stories, rising 120 feet. Altogether, it is the most perfect decorated stronghold of which this country can boast—a romance in stone and lime.

SINGULAR FRAUD.—Some sharp customers have been lodging sealed bags of lead with the gold commissioner at Mount Alexander, and then selling the commissioner's receipts. Messrs. Stephens and Bowyer, of Ballast, have been defrauded of £200 in this manner. They purchased two receipts for a hundred ounces of gold; when they presented the receipts they obtained the two bags marked and numbered as they described, which they found to contain lead only. The Government say they delivered what they received, and have nothing to do with the matter. The men that sold the receipts cannot be found, and there at present the matter rests.

THE STEAM NAVIGATION AND PASSENGER ACTS.—The Commissioners of the Customs have directed the collectors and controllers of the several ports in the kingdom to transmit a return of expenses incurred in their respective ports under the Steam Navigation Acts, 7 and 10 Vic., cap. 100, and 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 81, and the Passenger Acts, 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 33, and 14 Vic., cap. 1, from the commencement of those acts to the 5th January, 1853, distinguishing each year respectively, observing that the amount of salary to the officers concerned is not to be included in the expenses.

CENTRAL AFRICA.—We are informed that, upon the application of Mr. Petermann, strongly supported by the Chevalier Bunsen, another German gentleman, M. Vogel, is directed by the Foreign Office to proceed to join the expedition of Drs. Barth and Overweg, in Central Africa as astronomer and is hence accompanied by two appointed by her. It is to be hoped that the addition to the expedition may be productive of results of a more practical nature than those hitherto arrived at by the undertaking. *Morning Chronicle.*

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—Captain Richard Barton, R.N., the Marine Superintendent of the company, is about to retire, after many years' services, from the superintendence of the Company's ships at Southampton, and he is to be succeeded by Captain Vincent.

SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At the meeting of this society on Wednesday evening (Sir Charles Pasley in the chair), a short paper by Mr. Smith was read, on the application of photography to the process of dyeing. Mr. H. Wilkinson then proceeded to lecture on some recent improvements in fire-arms, commencing with a brief description of the alterations which have been introduced at various times in their historical order, first calling the attention of the meeting to the fact that in the early part of the sixteenth century, a single discharge of what was said to require no fewer than thirty seven words of command addressed to the soldier! From the time of Henry VIII. down to the close of the reign of Charles II. the wheel-lock gun was employed, in which explosion was produced by an iron wheel revolving rapidly against a piece of pyrites. Next came the flint-lock musket, which was introduced in the reign of William III., and has lasted until, it is not likely to survive our own generation. The effect of this musket was found to differ on the field of battle, compared with the range of shot made from it; according to Euclid's calculations, the whole of its maximum effect in all the engagements of the last war did not exceed one man killed or wounded out of 200 shots; while its maximum effect, according to the same authority, was one man killed or wounded in 10 000 shots. A clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Forsyth, invented the copper cap musket at present in use. But the discovery of the Rev. Mr. Forsyth, a rotatory motion is imparted to the ball as it passes along a grooved barrel, has effected the most important of all the changes that have been made in modern gunnery. The great object which it is desired to attain in connection with the rifle is that the ball should fit tightly in the groove, and that at the same time the operation of loading should not be too tedious or difficult. In the Minie rifle this object is sought to be gained by the insertion of an iron cup, with a tapering cavity at the base of the bullet. The cup is driven home by the explosion, and the bullet is thus swelled to the full size of the groove. But it has been found that the force of the explosion is frequently so great as to drive the iron cup through the bullet, leaving a leaden shoulder, and to burst the barrel. Various remedies for this defect have been suggested, but none of them have been found to answer. The improvement which the lecturer has succeeded in effecting, consists in substituting carved grooves round the base of the bullet for the cavity within it. In the explosion compresses these carved grooves together, and swells the ball to the full size of the bore; while the danger attending the use of the Minie bullet is avoided. It was stated that this invention has proved successful on trial before military authorities. The lecturer concluded his remarks by a lucid description of Mr. Wheatstone's electro-magnetic method of measuring the velocity of cannon balls. A vote of thanks was unanimously voted to Mr. Wilkinson for his entertaining lecture

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the meeting of this society Mr. James Simpson, Vice President, in the chair—the paper read was "On the Ventilation of Mines," by Mr. Joshua Richardson, M. Inst. C.E. The author, after showing and launching the discrepancy existing in the various systems of ventilation, which might be traced to the want of good formulæ for the necessary calculations, strengthened his position by the evidence given in the reports of the Parliamentary Committees, and of that of the South Yorkshire in 1852. He then explained the usual modes of calculation, and demonstrated that many more points required to be considered than were ordinarily admitted to bear on the question, and that no sound basis of calculation could be formed on any one of the various elements, but that the whole must be carefully considered, after having examined each element in detail. The chemical constitution and proportional number of air must then be considered, as uses in the animal economy, its adulteration by deleterious gases, and the compensating action provided by nature, for restoring it to its primitive purity. A clear description was then given of the "Eudiometer," and of the method of using it, to discover the quantity of oxygen, and the per-centage of carbonated hydrogen, or other gases contained in the air in any part of a mine. The nature of those gases, and determining the quantity of hydro-carbonate, or fire-damp was next, that of green sulphate of iron, impregnated with nitrous gas the relative quantity of oxygen, and that of fine water (or better, caustic potassa, or baryta), the relative admixture of carbonic acid. The diagram of Dr Clanny's clever analysis of fire-damp was then given and reasoned on; and the precautions to be observed on entering a mine, after an explosion, were detailed at length. The calculations were then given for determining, from the previous data, the quantity of air actually required in a mine, taking into consideration the number of men, horses, and lights, the presence of deleterious gases, the increased temperature, the difference of barometric pressure, and the length of the galleries through which the air circulated The results were shown in tabular forms, and simple rules were declared for determining the quantities required, under all circumstances of the existence of deleterious gases, &c. The amount given by these rules might appear larger, but, when compared with the tabular statement of the quantity of air actually passing through twenty-four of the principal mines in Great Britain, it was shown to be below that allowed for the best, and even that had not been entirely free from accidental explosions. The results of the investigations of the author, as to the best mode of ascertaining the quantity of air required in mines, under all circumstances, basing the calculations on the premises demonstrated in the introduction, and the simple rules deduced therefrom, were brought forward in a remarkable degree, with the best practical observations, and a hope was expressed that the great simplicity and applicability of the rules would recommend them to mine agents and viewers, as well as by establishing their trustworthiness, should induce their general adoption. The discussion was adjourned, until February 8th, when the whole evening would be devoted to the subject.

LONDON INSTITUTION.—On Monday Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the Government School of Mines, delivered at the London Institution the first of a course of six lectures, "On the Development of Industrial Resources." It was announced by the elucidation of the following subjects and principles.—The factors involved in production; the relations to production of masculine and nervous labour; that labour is the characteristic of the preceding civilization; man only uses natural powers in the production of utilities; he does not *create* properties, but only *applies* them. In illustration of the influence of the latent power of coal in the raw material upon the earlier stages of manufactures and commerce, Dr. Playfair noticed, in succession, the cotton and muslins of India; the white clays devoid of iron of China; and Japan, the porcelain produced from which was imported by European nations for centuries before they sought for such clays at home; the sand, stone and cement which afforded the ancient Egyptians materials for their architecture and sculpture; and the coal, iron, and lime on which the manufacturing industry of Great Britain so mainly depends. But production involves, as its factors, the raw material, the labour, and capital. It was shown that, as means of transport and communication improve, the local advantages of the country to which the raw material is indigenous become of less importance as elements of production; and that industrial competition depends more upon labour, the second factor, than upon the first. If this were not so, raw cotton could not be imported from Asia over the face of the globe to Lancashire, and wheat, flour, and wool come from Australia to go back as copper, glass, and bro leloth; or horsehair and fat from Buenos Ayres and Odessa, to be returned as brushes and soap. Upon this further consideration of labour it was evidenced that the raw material was of little positive value when the competition of labour was in an advanced state; and that the condition of industry in the British Isles, in the wages of mask lled, but much to do, on the contrary, with those of skilled labour, which involved the required, and eventually the perpetual knowledge of natural powers, industrial combination, and the mental labour essential to it. were stated to be directed to the obtaining of the maximum of effect from a minimum of power, resulting in a progressive simplification of the processes adopted, as exemplified in the present method of making the salt called stannate of soda for the dyers, to the economy of time, and to the imitation of worthless products—for the attainment of all which objects definite knowledge is required, and that important applications in science arise in reality, it was maintained, from the pursuit of truth for its own sake, the zealous cultivation of science in the abstract.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society was held on Tuesday; Mr. Robert Brown, president, in the chair. Mr. Daniel Oliver, jun., and Mr. William Thompson were elected fellows. A paper was read, "On Ventation, as a generic character in the Ferns;" with observations on the genus Hewardia, J. Smith, and Cionidium, Moore; by Mr. Thomas Moore, F.L.S., curator of the Botanic Gardens, Chelsea." The object of this paper was to inquire into the general importance of modifications of the vascular structures in distinguishing the genera of ferns, and also to show their relative value in the case of a genus of which had been referred to the genera Adiantum and Doparia. The paper detailed at length the author's views on the subject, and concluded by stating that he had come to the conclusion (in opposition to the view taken by Sir William Hooker) that the genus Hewardia of J. Smith, which had been retained with Adiantum, ought to be kept distinct. It is to be distinguished by its dimorphous pedicels and reticulated venation. Adiantum, combined with its reticulated venation. For the second genus Hewardia (of Hooker in Ic. Plant.), which, according to this view, must be set aside as having no relative value in the case of ferns, owing to the unusual circumstance (among Melanthaceæ, the order to which it belongs) of the stamens being equal in number to the stigmata. On similar grounds he does away with the genus Cionidium, a synonym of Hewardia, the author contends for the separation, as a new genus, of a fern with reticulated veins from New Caledonia, which had been recently referred to Doparia, a genus in which the normal species have free veins. This the author proposed to name Cionidium, defining it as follows:—Veins reticulated. Sori semiglobose, extra-marginal, seated on pedicels, formed of the excurrent apices of the veinlets; spore-cases pedicellate. Fronds bipinnate. Sori excurrent from both margins of pinnilfd pinnules." The only known species is *I. Moorii*. Doparia Moorii, Hooker. There was also read the commencement of a paper "On the Islands and Flora of Hong-Kong," by Dr. H. F. Hance, communicated by Mr. Berthold Seeman, F.L.S.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN AND IRISH MANUFACTURE.—An order has been received at the Carrickmacross Industrial National School, to execute for Her Majesty's use a large and handsome piece of lace in the Limerick style, to be worked in the pattern of the work executed last year by the pupils of this school.

A GENEROUS CONSTITUENT.—Mr. [illegible] of Wolverhampton (Mr. J. Wynn) has intimated to the Hon. C. P. Villiers that the expenses attending his recent re-election have been entirely and voluntarily discharged by the honourable gentleman's constituent.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT LIVERPOOL.—The following letter from Mr. Inger-oll has been received by the Mayor of Liverpool:—"45, Portman-place, London, Jan. 18, 1853. Sir,—If I have delayed too long [illegible] that you will not impute to me any want of [illegible] to me the honour to extend to me during my late visit to Liverpool. It has involved recollection, and I beg that you will receive for it my warmest thanks. The principal officers of the town are worthy of the noble feelings of the inhabitants. Enterprise and liberality are conspicuous in the [illegible] ments for business and the fruits of charity. The accommodation for shipping and all the details and wants of commerce [illegible] of the widest extent, and most liberal and generous conception. No expense appears to have been spared, and no effort of taste or skill is wanting. The hospitable ease of your host [illegible] equalled only by the grace with which it is administered. The kindness of the Mayor [illegible] of taste and refinement. Believe me to be, my dear sir, most faithfully yours. J. R. INGERSOLL."

THE EPIDEMIC AT CROYDON.—The fatal fever at Croydon appears to be rather on the decrease. The number of deaths reported during the week is 20, of which 10 are from fatal cases of fever. The medical gentlemen of the town have held a meeting, and, in order to allay the excitement that prevails among the inhabitants, they passed some resolutions, to the effect that the nature of the disease had been a good deal exaggerated in some quarters, and that they were unanimously of opinion that the disorder was not contagious. Dr. Harrison has died from the fatal malady.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL RAILWAY NOTICES have been going on with a view of stopping the action of damages for breach of contract at the instance of the company against the London and North-Western, Caledonian, Edinburgh and Northern, and Caledonian Companies. These have been amicably settled, and a sum of £5,000 has been agreed to be paid. The number of votes required from the lending library on each day during the week were—on Monday, [illegible]; Tuesday, 274; Wednesday, [illegible]; Thursday, [illegible]; Friday, 272; total, 1742. The number of volumes taken from the shelves of the reference library during the previous week was 1234; the number issued from the lending library, 1742. There has, therefore, during the past week been an increase of 80 in the number of volumes taken from the shelves of the reference library, and a decrease of 12 in the number issued from the lending library.

ANTI-SLAVERY BREAKFAST.—The recent Peace Congress at Manchester appears to have been taken advantage of for calling a meeting of the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, and a breakfast held last week at the Friends' School-room, Jackson-street, Deansgate. On this occasion the Manchester Friends very liberally provided breakfast, of which about 70 persons partook.

FUGITIVE SLAVE IN LEICESTER.—On Tuesday evening a meeting was held in Charles-street Chapel, to hear an address from a fugitive slave named Kelley, who formerly sustained in the United States the rather anomalous position of a slave and—a minister of the Gospel. Upwards of £18 were raised towards the purchase of the liberty of the fugitive, and it was understood that the sum would be increased to £30

SOUTHAMPTON.—THE SEWER QUESTION.—The existence of the fatal epidemic at Croydon, termed "the sewer fever," has given rise to considerable disturbance in Southampton. A complete network of sewerage is being constructed on a principle similar plan to that in operation at Croydon. The subject was introduced at a meeting of the Town Council on Tuesday, when a memorial was brought forward to delay the works now in progress, until the cause of the epidemic at Croydon was clearly and positively ascertained. Mr. Lemon, [illegible] on the part of the memorialists, urged that the progress of the [illegible]. A discussion of considerable length terminated with a resolution to continue with as much expedition as possible the construction of the sewers under the plan.

A MINIATURE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Mayor, Town-council, and other gentlemen of Banbury, in Oxfordshire, have [illegible] to build a miniature crystal palace, at comparatively [illegible].

ELECTORAL VACANCIES.—The death of Earl Beauchamp has caused a vacancy in Worcestershire. The eldest son and heir-apparent of General Lygon, whose eldest son, Viscount Elmley, will be put forward as a candidate.—The Hon. Colonel L. Maule, brother to Lord Panmure, having been appointed Governor of Barbadoes, has thereby vacated his seat for the county of Forfar. He will [illegible] other Liberal.

STEAM FOR AGRICULTURE.—As an instance of the [illegible] ment in agriculture now in progress, it may be mentioned that steam-engines for agricultural purposes in England have, in some cases, increased eight-fold within the last three years. One house made, in 1848, only 8 engines; but, in 1851, finished no less than 84. The same results [illegible] good with respect to other improved agricultural implements. One mak r turns out 5 thrashing-machines a week; another, who only made 40 machines in 1849 and 1850, turned out 30 in the first 3 months. The same important activity exists in all the other branches of the business.

CRUELTY IN THE GREENWICH UNION.—Mr. C. J. Carter, the Coroner for Kent, held an inquiry at the board-room of the Greenwich union, relative to the death of the child John Gaywood, five years old, whose parents resided in Greenwich, and who, on Sunday, January 16th, has excited so much public attention. The jury found a verdict of "Manslaughter," and the prisoner was sent to Newgate for trial.

A LEAGUE OF LABOUR.—One of the most singular agitation is at present being made out in the state of health enjoyed by those engaged in wool-spinning mills, with the view of ascertaining the effect of dust, a preventive or cure of disease, particularly of a pulmonary kind. Offa has recently issued in the spinning of woollen yarns, and we believe that these employed in this occupation, notwithstanding their hardships, are generally a healthy class

A SUCCESSFUL EXCURSION OFF THE ISLE OF MAN.—[illegible] and Prince Albert have been pleased to contribute £50 towards the Fund for the relief of the poor sufferers at Port St. Mary. Several [illegible] of the bodies lately lying at stones at Kirkeland were picked up and [illegible] at Kirkeland. All that is now found of the ship and cargo consists of very small fragments of wood, iron, and gun-barrels, broken and twisted in an extraordinary manner.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' STRIKE IN SOUTH WILTSHIRE.—The effect of the tide of emigration has already been felt in Wiltshire and the adjoining counties. The labourers at Bayford, Codford, and Sherrant, have left work, and waited on the farmers by deputation, demanding an advance from 7s. to 8s. per week. On Monday a body of labourers, numbering from 150 to 200, assembled in the farm yard of Mr. Sweetman, a large farmer in Barford, stating their determination to get the advance they asked, and to obtain a Friday instead of a Saturday night's settlement. Ultimately, the rector of the parish, the Hon. and Rev. S. Waldegrave, endeavoured to compromise the matter. The reverse gentleman recommended a uniform rate of wages of 8s. per week; but this was rejected.

FIRES DURING THE WEEK.—A serious fire broke out near Dudley, in Worcestershire, on Thursday morning, partly composed of timber, became ignited, but the fire was put out with trifling loss.—The corn-mills of Mr. Rothwell, at Foxholes, near Lancaster, and an adjoining barn, have been totally destroyed. The loss will be £2000 or £3000, and not insured.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SOUTHWARK.—A deputation to present a memorial to the Government in reference to public improvements in the borough of Southwark had an interview with Sir William Molesworth, on Monday, at the Office of Works and Public Buildings, in Whitehall-place.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

SPRING CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES FOR 1853.

HOME CIRCUIT.—Judges Alderson and Coleridge. Hertfordshire, Feb. 24, at Hertford; Essex, Feb. 28, at Chelmsford; Kent, March 7, at Maidstone; Sussex, March 14, at Lewes; Surrey, March 17, at Kingston-on-Thames

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Judges Talfourd and Williams. Berkshire, Feb. 28, at Reading; Oxfordshire, March 3, at Oxford; Worcestershire, March 8, at Worcester; City of Worcester, same day, at the Guildhall of the city; Staffordshire, March 12, at the Castle of Stafford; Shropshire, March 21, at Shrewsbury; Herefordshire, March 24, at Hereford; Monmouthshire, March 29, at Monmouth; Gloucestershire, April 2, at Gloucester; City of Gloucester, same day, at same place

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—Judges Lord Campbell, Pollock Buckinghamshire March 1, at Aylesbury; Bedfordshire, March 3, at Bedford; Huntingdonshire, March 7, at Huntingdon; Cambridgeshire, March 9, at Cambridge County Court, Norfolk, March 14, at the Castle of Norwich; City of Norwich, same day, at the Guildhall of the city; Suffolk, March 19, at Bury St Edmunds

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Judges Erle and Crompton. Town and County of Southampton, Feb. 26, at the Castle of Winchester; Wilts, March 5, at New Sarum; Dorset, March 10, at Dorchester; Devonshire, March 19, at the Castle of Exeter, City of Exeter, the same day, at the Guildhall, Exeter; Cornwall, March 29, at Bodmin; Somersetshire, March 26, at the Castle of Taunton.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—Judges Cresswell and Martin. Lancashire, Feb. 17, at the Castle of Lancaster; Cumberland, Feb. 23, at Carlisle; Northumberland, Feb. 28, at Newcastle; Town of Newcastle, the same day; Durham, March 2, at Durham; Yorkshire, March 8, at the Castle of York; City of York, the same day, at the Guildhall of the city of York; Lancashire (Liverpool), March 22, at New Courts, Liverpool.

The dates for holding the Assize on the Midland, North, and South Wa es Circuits have not been finally determined on.

Mr. Baron Platt will remain in town as the vacation judge

ACHILLI *v.* NEWMAN.—The Court of Queen's Bench was crowded on Monday, to learn the sentence in this case of libel. Various affidavits in mitigation were read, and the Court was addressed by the Attorney General, Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, Mr. Bramwell, &c., for the defendant; and by Sir Frederick Thesiger, &c., on the other side. Mr Justice Coleridge, as senior puisne Judge, pronounced sentence, of which he we give the chief points. Addressing the defendant, he said that it now became his duty to pronounce the sentence of the Court for the misdemeanour of which the defendant had been convicted - that of having published a defamatory paper reflecting severe on the character of the prosecutor, Dr. Achilli. After a hading to the proceedings at the trial, his Lordship proceeded to say that his brethren and himself had thought it their bounden duty to consider whether the defendant ought not to undergo some punishment by his plea, and the evidence which had been adduced to prove and disprove it. He spoke the sentiments of every member of the Court when he said, in the first place, that he was satisfied that Dr. Newman believed in the truth of the allegations which he made against Dr. Achilli, and that he was a man who was incapable of uttering or publishing that which he believed to be untrue, a manner of applause from a part of the court), and, in the next, that he composed and published the libel, not with any personal malice towards Dr. Achilli, but because Dr. Achilli had used the religion which is the basis of the Church of Rome as others else in life. . . . There was an improbability in the story, that it had represented to be so notoriously wicked, should have been dignified with high honours and entrusted by the Roman Catholic Church with the most delicate and responsible employments. Dr. Achilli having left that Church, the Court, of course, felt inured to consider the motives which might have actuated the witnesses who came forward to support that story; and it would be recollected that one of the witnesses said she had been directed to come for the honour and glory of the Church and Holy Mother of God. . . . The Court were not fully and entirely satisfied with the finding of the Jury. . . . In reading over the libel, he (Mr. Justice Coleridge) regretted to say that, passing from the libel to the letter, he was compelled to observe on the manner in which it had been composed. He confessed that, as had been observed by counsel in the course of the arguments, he felt touched with feelings of shame and disgust. It totally departed from the usual style of the defendant's productions, and left him open to the very strong observations made against him The sentence he should pass upon the defendant was a light one, considered by virtue of his office, and sentenced to fifteen years' transportation. — John Parrett was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife. The jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter, and he was sentenced to be transported for life.

NEW COURT.—"Captain" Johnson was placed at the bar charged with stealing £600 in valuable securities, the property of Sarah Stewart. Mr. Balmaine, for the prosecution, applied for a further remand to till next session, the poverty of Mrs Stewart preventing her completing the necessary arrangements. After some discussion, the postponement was agreed to; and Mr. Balmaine applied to allow the prisoner, as it was only a misdemeanour, to put in bail. The Recorder, after consulting the counsel, con ented; the "Captain" in £600, two sureties in £200 each, with forty-eight hours' notice.

ALLEGED MURDER.—A middle-aged woman, named Elizabeth Vickers, was charged at the police-court, Lambeth, with having committed the death of Mr. William Jones, a gentleman of eighty three years of age, and possessed of considerable property, with whom she had lived for some thirteen years as housekeeper. The death of Mr Jones occurred about the 19th inst., and its causes were investigated by a jury, who returned a verdict of "Accidental death, caused by a fall. Some facts recently discovered, led to her apprehension; and it now appears that the old gentleman had long been subjected to many violent blows and much cruel treatment. It appears that Mr. Jones was prevented by Vickers from seeing his nephews or any relation; that in November, 1851, he invested £1000 in Spanish bonds; that she was in the habit of drinking, and had outdrunk complete ascendancy over the deceased. Some neighbours deposed to their hearing repeated dreadful cries of "Murder!" "Don't hurt me," &c.; followed by groans such as would be caused by intense agony. The surgeon proved that the deceased had been violently struck about the head, face, and body, and also on the knees. Indeed that Mr Jones was covered with bruises. Other evidence was given, showing the prisoner had unfriendly treated him harshly and badly. In the end, the Jury returned a verdict that the witnesses should be bound over to give their evidence before the magistrates to prosecute, so that they might not be put to the trouble of attending on a future day. The prisoner, who seemed to treat the matter with a nonchalance amounting to levity was then removed from the bar.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There appears only one steeple-chase for the ensuing week, viz. Bath, on Thursday, where some good sport may be anticipated. The Country fixtures, however, are numerous, no less than nine having been arranged, chiefly for the amusement of the lieges in the north. They stand thus — Monday: Newmarket, Newcastle (Eldon Stakes), and Workington. Tuesday: Malton, and Thirsk. Wednesday: Newcastle (Highlander). Thursday: Knipe, Sear, and Sundorne. Friday: Brough.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—The "working men" mustered in force this afternoon, and, backers being t'the vein, a good deal of business was transacted, the great gun being Contentment, who it will be observed was backed for the three Handicaps and the Derby! The quotations, which ranged over half-a-dozen engagements, averaged at the close as follows —

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP

4 to 1 agst Contentment (t)	20 to 1 agst Tarpischole (t)	30 to 1 agst Tavistock (t)
25 to 1 — Snowdon Dunhill (taken)	30 to 1 — Tarpischore (t)	33 to 1 — Wednesday-day filly (taken)

LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE

9 to 1 agst Miss Mowbray (t)	11 to 1 agst Oscar (t)	12 to 1 agst Half-and-half
	15 to 1 agst Sir Peter Laurie	

DERBY

20 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn	40 to 1 agst Richard Trimmer	66 to 1 agst Babette (t)
25 to 1 — Scarecrow (t)	50 to 1 — Little Jack (t)	66 to 1 — Tricksie (t)
28 to 1 — Constantine (t)	50 to 1 — Frisby (t)	100 to 1 — Longsdi (t)
30 to 1 — Trifle (t)	50 to 1 — Goldfinder (t)	100 to 1 — Rosaline (t)
30 to 1 — Mountain Deer (t)	50 to 1 — Truth (t)	100 to 1 — Maria (t)
40 to 1 — Contentment		

FIVE-MARKET HANDICAP.

9 to 1 agst Contentment (t)	12 to 1 agst Tavistock (t)	22 to 1 agst Herbert (t)
	12 to 1 agst Tarpischole (t)	

10 to 1 agst West Australian (t)	15 to 1 agst Cimpa (t)	17 to 1 agst Sittlegbourne (t)
	40 to 1 — Contentment (t)	

OAKS

8 to 1 agst Catherine Hayes	9 to 1 agst The Queen (t)	

THURSDAY.—The further advance of Contentment for the Metropolitan, Chester Cup, and Derby, was the only movement this afternoon of any importance, business in other respects was languid

CITY MATCH FOR HEAD-OF-STAIRS

3 to 1 agst Birkenhead	3 to 1 agst The Jowess	

NOTTINGHAM HANDICAP

4 to 1 agst Bold Dawn	7 to 1 agst The Bishop	

CHESTER CUP

8 to 1 agst Oscar	9 to 1 agst Miss Mowbray	12 to 1 agst Half and Half
	10 to 1 — Sir Peter Laurie	

WORKINGTON HANDICAP.

6 to 1 agst Contentment	10 to 1 agst Gripsol	25 to 1 agst Snowdon Dunhill
9 to 1 — Newcastle	20 to 1 — Langley	25 to 1 — Stilton

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS—1 AGST SETTLED

20 to 1 agst Contentment	1 agst Trifle	40 to 1 agst Little Jack
25 to 1 — Lady Evelyn	40 to 1 — Mountain Deer (t)	50 to 1 — St Michael

DERBY

10 to 1 agst West Australian	15 to 1 agst Dumas (t)	16 to 1 agst Orestes
10 to 1 — Cimea (t)	15 to 1 — Sittlegbourne (t)	20 to 1 — Electuary

PURSUIT OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP, AND CAPTURE OF A THIEF ON BOARD.—A man named Stewart, president of an odd Fellows' Lodge, associated from Manchester, last week, with a considerable sum of money belonging to the club. It was suspected that he had sailed in the *Niagara* packet, about half an hour previously to the arriva. of the constable. A boat was engaged, and after an exciting chase they arrived alongside, when, on making known the nature of their visit, the vessel was brought to, and all the passengers summoned on deck. Among them Stewart was identified, and handed over to the others, and the ship resumed its course. Stewart has been committed for trial.

DIAMONDS IN AUSTRALIA.—(From a Correspondent).—From time to time there has been a report heard of the discovery of diamonds in the Gold diggings; and on some occasions gems have been brought to the country supposed to be diamonds, which, however, to the disappointment of the possessor, have proved to be merely white topazes. Sir Thomas Mitchell has, however, now proved the fact of the existence of diamonds in the Gold-diggings of New South Wales The Surveyor-General has brought to this country a diamond and other gems found in the Gold-diggings of Ophir. This gem has been placed in the Museum of Practica Geology and since in that establishment it has been examined by some of the most practical judges of diamonds in the metropolis, all of whom declare it to be a jewel of the finest water.

THE WEATHER IN RUSSIA.—A gentleman from Russia states that the atmospheric revolution, influencing the weather at th s season of the year, has also manifested itself in a most extraordinary manner. He says that a universal thaw prevails throughout Russia; all the ice is broken up —the weather mild and close and a deluge of rain falling. In consequence of the sledges in common use at this season are abandoned for carriages, where boats are not required.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although a moderate amount of money stock has been purchased on private account, the Lombard Street has been in an unusually state during the whole of the week. The fluctuations have been numerous, and prices have tended downwards The leading causes of the decline in the quotations are—the diversion of large quantities of gold known to be on passage from Australia—the rumour s afloat to the effect that the Russian Government is about to contract a new loan of £5,500,000, at 4 or 4½ per cent, for railway purposes—and the continuous shipments of the precious metals to St. Peters burgh, Sydney, and Port Phillip. The demand for money out of doors has continued very active; yet we understand that most of the brokers are opposed to the opinion that it will become dearer Looking to the great activity in our manufacturing district, the rapid extension of our Australian trade, and the advance in the value of most articles of consumption, we anticipate a low range in the rates of discount for some considerable period.

The exchanges show an adverse state of things, as regards this country. gold being at the rent ers of Paris than in London; it is 35 per cent dearer at Hamburg than here; whilst at New York, gold is 0 per cent dearer than in London. Under these circumstances, it is idle to presume that any large shipments of the precious metals will yet be made to this side. The last steamer from New York brought no specie; but we have had an arrival of rather over £200,000 dollars from Mexico, the Pacific, and the W st Indies, and amongst which are 25,000 dollars on account of the Mexican dividends. The accounts from Mexico are of a character calculated seriously to affect the interests of the bondholders in this country.

The following statement shows the position of the note circulation of the United Kingdom, when compared with the same period last year:—

	1853.	1852.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of England	£18,784,976	.. ..	£222,456,172	
Private Banks	3,571,661	.. ..	3,643,714	
Joint-stock Banks	2,677,537	.. ..	2,624,771	
Total in England	24,934,174	.. ..	28,997,658	
Scotland	3,057,474	.. ..	3,740,004	
Ire and	4,422,567	.. ..	6,060,441	
United Kingdom	£32,414,215	.. ..	£38,798,098	

The above shows an increase of £4,383,883 in the circulation of notes in England, and an increase of £5,383,883 in the circulation of the United Kingdom, as compared with the same period last year

The average stock of bullion in the bank of England during the month ending on the 24th of December, was £21,398,226, being an increase of £1,005,303 as compared with the same period in the previous year. The Irish and Scotch banks have increased the supply by £209,878

On Monday Consols were heavy, and drooping, both for money and the account. Very few of the leading jobbers even appeared disposed to operate. Bank Stock was done at 215½ to 220; the Three per Cents Reduced were 99¾ ⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 99⅝ to 99½; the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, New, 103¾; and Consols for Account, 99¾ ⅞. India Bonds sold at 4s. to 6s. pm.; and Exchequer Bills, 6s. pm. The quotations fluctuated to some extent both on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday Bank Stock was marked 220¾. The Three per Cents Reduced were 99¾ 99½; the Three per Cent Consols, 99¾ ⅞; Ditto, for the Account, 99¾ ⅞; the New Three and-a-Quarters per Cents, 103¼ ⅜. India Bonds were done at 6s. to 7s.; and Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 6s. pm. Long Annuities marked 6 7-16 ⅜. In the latter securities very few investments have been made

All Foreign Bonds have met an unusually heavy market. Prices, almost generally have given way to some extent A loan of £370,00 has been contracted for at Madrid, upon the security of the customs' dues. On Thursday Brazilian Five per Cents were quoted at 102¾; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents New, 97¾ Ditto, Five per Cents, New Bonds, 100¾; Equador, 2½; Mexican Three per Cents, 22¾; Ditto, for the account, 22¾; Portuguese Four per Cents, 37¾ ex. div.; Spanish Five per Cents, 46¾; Ditto, New, Deferred, 22¾ ⅜; Ditto, Passive, 5¼; Austrian Five per Cents, 94¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 60¾; and Dutch Four per Cents, 97¾.

Miscellaneous shares have been in very moderate request, Australian Agricultural have sold at 22½ to 23; Peel River Land and Mineral, 3 to 3¼ prem.; South Australian Land, 4¾ to 5¼; Van Diemen's Land, 14 to 16; North British Australian, 11 to 12 prem.; Union Bank of Australia, 72 to 74; Bank of Australasia, 81 to 82; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 3⅜ to 3½ prem.; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 1 to 1¼ prem.; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 5 to 5½ prem.; Great Nugget Vein, 2¾ to 3 prem.; London and Westminster Bank, 23¾; Oriental, 45 to 46¾; General Steam Navigation, 30; General Screw Steam, 12 to 13; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 86 to 88; and Royal Mail Steam, 82 to 83.

The shares of the Golden Mountain Company have been expunged from the official list by the committee of the Stock Exchange.

There has been a very dull market for all railway shares, both English and foreign, at depressed rates. The total "calls" for the present month are £343,340, of which £258,340 by foreign companies, through the proportion due from English proprietors is not known. The following are the official closing money prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY STOCKS AND SHARES.—Aberdeen, 27¾; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6¾; Caledonian, 62¾; Chester and Holyhead, 22¾; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 44¾; East Anglian, 3¾; Eastern Counties, 13¾; East Lancashire, 74¾; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 63¾; Great Northern Stock, 75¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 104¾; Great Western, 89¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 76¾; Ditto, Fifths, 19¾; Leeds Northern, 19¾; London and Blackwall, 8¾; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 6¾; London and Brighton, 106; London and North-Western, 118¾; Ditto, Fifths, 14¾; London and South-Western, 89¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 39; Midland, 76¾; Newry and Enniskillen, 2⅜; Norfolk, 55; Northern Counties Union, 3¾; North British, 24¾; North Staffordshire, 13¾; Scottish Central, 97; Scottish Midland, 64; South-Eastern, 75¾; South Wales, 37¾; Waterford and Kilkenny, 2¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 85¾; Ditto, 1 Mid-Class, 1 ⅜; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 3; York and North Midland, 7.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London and Greenwich, 19¾; Lowestoft, 15¾; Wear Valley, 4.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, 10¼; East Anglian, 3⅜; Great Northern, 127; Ditto, Five per Cent, 112; Great Western (Four-and-a-Half per Cents), 108; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 11; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent, 102; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 107½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 160¾

FOREIGN.—Luxembourg, 6¾ ex int.; Ditto, Railway, 4⅛; Ditto, Cuns], 1⅛; Madras, 6⅜; Northern of France, 30¾; Paris and Rouen, 37⅜; Quebec and Richmond, 5⅛; Sambre and Meuse, 5¼

Mining Shares have sold heavily. On Thursday, Agua Fria were 2 to 1⅝; Liberty, 1⅛; Nouveau Monde, 2⅜ to 2; Port Phillip, 2¼, United Mexican, 6⅝; West Granada, 1⅜; and West Mariposa, 1.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The Market for Consols has been in a very inactive state to-day. The Three per Cents Money and the Account have been done at 99⅛ ⅜; the Three per Cents Reduced, 99⅛ ⅜; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103¾ to ⅞. Bank Stock has sold at 220½ to 220¾; India Stock, 272 India Bonds are 6?s. ; and Exchequer Bills, 5?s. premium. In Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares very little doing

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since last week the arrivals of English wheat into market moderate have been to a large extent and now moderate. The supply to this morning's market being fresh 1, the show of samples of both old and new was quality was fully equal to the demand for all. It was not very brisk for state of Mark during the day, and prices were fully as high as on Monday last. The imports of foreign wheat have amounted to 9190 quarters, chiefly from the north of Europe. Since last week's arrivals of barley, oats, beans, and peas have been moderate. The trade was slightly depressed and the following barley, at prices ranging as at Monday's quotations

ENGLISH.—Wheat, 5?s to 6?s; barley, 31?s; malt, 50?s; oats, 21?; beans, 30?; peas, 30?. Flour, 39?s. Linseed, 5?s to 5?s; cakes, 6?s to 7?s; rapeseed, 38?s to 40?s; cakes, 6?s to 7?s; coriander, 20?s to 22?s; canary, 50?s to 52?s; rye, 29?s to 32?s; grinding barley, 22?s to 24?s; distilling ditto, 30?s to 32?s; tick beans, 30?s to 32?s; ditto, old, 32?s to 34?s; grey peas, 31?s to 33?s; maple, 34?s to 36?; white, 36?s to 40?; boilers, 40?s to 42?; pigeon ditto, 42?s to 44?; tares, 40?s to 42?; Dutch clover, 90?s to 100?s; red ditto, 80?s to 90?s. *Foreign:* American flour, 22?s to 23?s; per barrel; French, 5?s. to 43?s. per 240 lbs.

Seed Market.—Linseed, as well as cakes, must be considered steady, at very full prices. In other descriptions of seed a limited business is going on.

Linseed, Baltic, sowing, 5?s to 5?s; Baltic, crushing, 5?s to 5?s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 5?s to 5?s; Bombay, 5?s to 5?s per quarter; Cevian barley, 3?s to 3?s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7?s to 7?s; white, ditto, 7?s to 8?s., and tares, 3?s to 3?s. per bushel. Englishrapeseed, from 22?s to 24?s per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £5 5s to £5 10s; ditto, foreign, £5 10s to £5 15s per ton. Rape cakes, £3 5s to £3 5s per ton. Canary, 36s to 40s per quarter

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 8lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average. Wheat, 47s. 0d.; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 18s. 7d.; rye, 32s. 3d.; beans, 33s. 8d.; peas, 31s. 10d

The Six Weeks' Average. Wheat, 46s. 0d.; barley, 30s. 1d.; oats, 18s. 7d.; rye, 30s. 7d.; beans, 34s. 8d.; peas, 31d.

Butter. Wheat, is.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s

Flour. The sales of samples in the pulverie contract market during the last week have been rather limited, and at a sixpence extra, and prices are unchanged.

*Potatoes

PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

The ball season has arrived. The Tuileries has already thrown open its *salons* for a grand Court-ball. The aristocracy and the Ministers

TALMA MANTELET.

will soon follow suit. The Senate are preparing a grand *fête*, and the example will be pretty generally followed. The nuptial *fêtes* of the Emperor and Empress will yield us an ample harvest of toilettes, which will fix the fashions for the ensuing London season. At present we merely give the general ideas of their taste. Next month we hope to give them in detail. The gentlemen's costume, richly embroidered with gold and silver, ordered for the state balls, have induced the ladies to abandon the simplicity of the preceding year's dress, and even the young ladies' dresses are all richly dight with the precious metals. Thus, flounces are embroidered with a rich gold wreath, hitherto of flowers.

For young ladies, dresses are made of organdi, net, crape, sprinkled with gold and silver, or slight flowers sprinkled over a plain ground, generally white. The flounces are still in fashion; but the tunic is again appearing. It does not become everybody; but slender persons can wear it to advantage. It is made in various ways: some are opened at the side and tied up with bows or flowers; others are raised at the side; a third have several skirts: indeed, they are varied as much as possible, according to the taste and stature of the person. The edges of the tunic are embroidered or trimmed with gold and silver rings alternated, and the two flounces of the petticoat are trimmed to match.

For young persons we have also seen dresses made of silk gauze, with three or four flounces, which have each three dull satin stripes. The body, berthe Lavallière, is trimmed with satin stripes; in front, long falling ribbons are added. These dresses, whatever be their make or stuff, either with flounces or tunics, are worn immoderately full, and puffing out. This does not much agree with the rage which exists of packing in drawing-rooms three times more people than they can accommodate.

The head-dresses are of diamonds; but these are exceptions. Flowers are often interspersed with gold and silver, particularly in foliage. This mingling should be made with taste, and the flowers should always predominate. Other head-dresses are made with coloured ribbons, interwoven with gold. There are also some made of ribbons and flowers, variegated with gold beads of different sizes. Head-dresses of gold lace are also very *recherché*.

To descend from these drawing-room toilettes to those worn for going out. Bonnets have not undergone much alteration, and the mildness of the season is the cause of the non-appearance of bonnets made completely of stuff; but they are all made of velvet, satin, taffetas, alternated with lace; and the violet shade is the most worn. Dresses are still made in the same way as heretofore, and, with mantelets, are waiting for cold weather, to change their fashion.

Another *coiffure* is composed of a coronet of roses without leaves, very small over the forehead, enlarging at the ears, and again decreasing behind the head. Small diamond butterflies, of different sizes, are placed at irregular distances among the roses. The plait of hair forms a coronet with a mass of frized ringlets inside, fastened by a half-wreath of very small roses imitating a comb.

A bonnet of pink terry velvet and satin is worn. A blonde edge; the front is of drawn satin, with two biases of scolloped terry velvet, the point edged with a wide white blonde, reaching the open edge. The crown is round, and covered with a *fanchon* of terry velvet, scolloped at the edge, and cut on the bias. Two pink feathers are placed at each

GARLAND AND COIFFURES.

ear, very near the edge of the bonnet, so as to turn inside and mix with the trimmings of the cap, which is of moss-rosebuds and long black velvet ends.

A more simple bonnet is of black velvet, trimmed with *coques* of very broad *groseille* satin ribbon, mixed with *coques* of black velvet. A black ostrich feather, knotted with *groseille* silk on the left side, and a bunch of velvet rings floating at the right ear.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

Velvet and Lace Bonnet, with black crown, trimmed with jet, and bunches of flowers on the sides.

Talma Mantelet, with velvet hood, and plain black taffeta dress.

Ball-dress, of white cashmere, lined with white wadded silk, tied over the bosom by a frog trimmed with two tassels. Round the garment is a trimming of a silk ribbon, of various shades, with gold.

Garland of Flowers, interspersed with gold beads, and leaves partly concealing a metal comb.

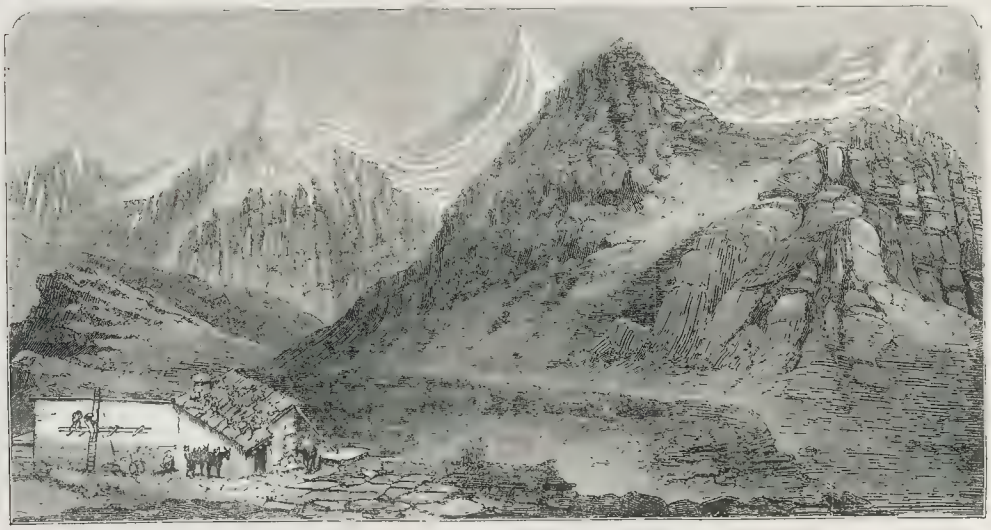
Coiffure of Flowers, with a garland of velvet ribbon.
Coiffure of Ribbon, with a bunch of roses.

PROMENADE DRESS.

Coiffure for a Young Lady.—Silk ribbons of various colours, interwoven with gold.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE BERNESE ALPS.

The panorama of these portions of the mighty range of the Switzerland Alps, in all their variety of form and picturesque beauty, is among the most interesting of holiday exhibitions. The view is taken from the top of the Faulhorn; and the section we have engraved represents the Wirbhans, or Inn, with the summits of the Wetterhorn, the Schreckhorn, and the Finsteraarhorn in the background, and the Simelihorn in the front of the picture—bulwarks of nature, conceived in her grandest moods, and executed on the boldest scale. The whole of the scene is exhibited under the magic influence of a fine sunset, at which time the slanting rays are reflected from the Alpine snows in hues of glowing pink. When it is remembered that the scene of Byron's "Manfred" is laid among these Alps, the mind possessed of any literary associations, in contemplating the "beauty" here "sleeping in the lap of horror," cannot fail to rise to a poetical elevation, and partake, in a degree, of the enthusiasm that inspired the creations of the "Noble Childe." We envy the sojourner at the Wirbnhans, who, reposing in one of its twenty four sleeping apartments, may waken early enough to view the magnificent sunrise over the valley of Grindelwald and the lake of Brienz. Here are the heights, wearing their "brilliant crowns of everlasting snow," the glaciers, and the craggy peaks, among which is conspicuous in our illustration the cold and restless mass of the Ober Grindelwald Glacier, the most remarkable of all in this sublime region, familiar as it is with such "motionless torrents, silent cataracts," that "put on the aspect of a tumbling ocean's foam, frozen in a moment." Such a scene carries with it its own warrant; and our readers will do well to pay Mr. Burford's Panorama a visit, and thus interpret by the eye the descriptions of our best modern poets, who have revelled in the kind of scenery here portrayed.



VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE FAULHORN, FROM BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE BERNESE ALPS.

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IMPERIAL MARRIAGE SUPPLEMENT
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

NAPOLEON EUGENIE

No. 607.—VOL. XXII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1853. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

MARRIAGE OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

PARIS, February 1, 1853.

THE desire to witness the Emperor's marriage ceremony, or at any rate, the procession to and from the church, grew hourly fiercer in the breasts of the sight-loving Parisians, after the publication of the order of the pageant, and after it became known that the carriage which was to bear Napoleon III. to his bridal, was the same that had conveyed Napoleon I. to his coronation. Many persons, whose curiosity centred chiefly in the Empress herself—whom few, up to Saturday last, had had opportunities of seeing—who feared the crowd, and disliked the expense of retaining seats that would save them from its pressure, thought to obtain a glimpse of the lady on her passage from the Elysée to the Tuileries, for the civil marriage, on the eve of the religious ceremony. The calculation was a bad one, for the crowd on Saturday evening was very great, and the night very dark, and little could be seen of the Countess as she went, or the Empress as she returned.

As soon as it was known to what quarter they should be addressed, applications for seats in the cathedral of Notre Dame poured in so rapidly, that notice had quickly to be given, that every place was filled. As the day approached, seats on the line of progress became greatly in demand, and for windows in good situations prices were obtained not much inferior to those paid for the like accommodation at the Duke of Wellington's funeral. I knew instances of a hundred francs being given for three front seats at a first-floor window, and five-and-twenty francs was the common demand for a scanty place for one person. These prices may be considered to represent double the money in England, considering that the French are not accustomed to pay so dearly for their amusements as we are. Like a Wellington's interment, however, an Emperor's marriage is not a thing that one can reckon on seeing a second time, and no doubt many strained a point to witness it conveniently. At any rate, on the Saturday the trade in tickets seemed excessively brisk all along the line of the procession, especially in the vicinity of Notre Dame, and in the Rue d'Arcole, through which street it was to pass, both going and returning.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH, IN HER BRIDAL COSTUME.

As usual in such cases, the fever of curiosity proved contagious; and, at the eleventh hour, persons who had previously professed a magnanimous indifference, and declared their intention to stay away, were seen freely disbursing their Napoleons for nooks whence to see the sight. From the vast deal of Anglified French I heard upon the Saturday evening, and the number of persons of unmistakeably British cut whom I observed driving bargains the seat-sellers and their agents, I have no doubt that our countrymen contributed not a little to swell the throng at the windows, and that many probably came over for the purpose. The shops were fitted up with benches (the windows being removed), as in November last in London. Indeed, allowance made for the difference of scene and race, and for the opposite nature of the ceremony, there was not a little in the general arrangements and preparations for the sight to remind one of the Wellington Funeral. One important difference was that, instead of the passive barrier of posts and rails that contained the populace in London, a living barrier of troops of the line and National Guards extended itself, bristling with bayonets, along both sides of the long line of streets to be traversed.

Paris was early a-foot on Sunday morning. The buzz and bustle were prodigious, the rattle of drums and clang of trumpets incessant. Troops were marching in every direction—staff-officers galloping to and fro—processions of the different trades and communes parading with their banners—a multitude in carriages and on foot flocking to occupy places. Long before noon arrived circulation was impossible between the line of troops and the houses. The narrow space was crammed with the people, those in the rear perched upon stools, chairs, and benches, let out by the owners for considerably more than the original purchase-money of the furniture. Not a little confusion and screaming of women arose in one or two places, from the troops having formed up in a too forward position. The space behind was of course densely filled; then up would gallop some imperative general, or positive aide-de-camp, and order the military to recede. This could rarely be

erected until the soldiers faced about and pushed the mob before them: then down went rush-bottomed chairs and ricketty benches, and down of course went their occupants. The treading upon toes was something frightful; the amount of cursing equally so; and the maledictions heaped upon the commanding officer must, if a tithe of them were realised, have ensured him much discomfort. Flesh and blood, however, are but moderately compressible; and, in at least one instance that I witnessed, after the failure of desperate efforts to drive the superabundant crowd through the walls of the houses, or into each other's pockets, the soldiers were obliged to give in, and accept the succour of the police, who summarily settled the matter by dragging a number of unfortunates from their advantageous places, and consigning them to some remote corner, where they probably saw little or nothing. Upon the whole, the temper of the military, both officers and soldiers, was very good; they were patient and considerate, and I observed but few instances of needless harshness.

At eleven o'clock the Empress (the civil ceremony gave her the title) left her residence at the Elysée with her mother and suite, and repaired to the Tuileries, where she was received at the foot of the grand staircase by Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde, who conducted her to the Salon de l'Empereur. She was met by the Emperor, who took her right hand. On their way through the apartments the retinue fell off, according to the rank of the persons, and the pair were accompanied into the Emperor's saloon only by the Princes of the blood, members of the Imperial family, the Ministers and grand dignitaries of the crown. At noon the guns began firing in three different places, at the Invalides, the Barrière du Trône, and the Place de l'Observatoire, and the procession left the Tuileries.

The picturesque effect of a procession is naturally heightened if its passage be through spacious squares and handsome streets. This was an advantage which that of Sunday certainly had not during the early part of its progress. After emerging from the Louvre, its route was through the dingy narrow street of Les Fossés de St. Germain L'Auxerrois, and then along the new portion of the Rue de Rivoli, consisting chiefly of half-built houses, ruins, and scaffoldings, and having the rugged desolate appearance which invariably attends the process of demolition and reconstruction. The mass of spectators, however, and the hedges of uniforms, masked a good deal of this ugliness. The shells of houses were invaded by the adventurous *gamins de Paris*, who clambered into all sorts of breakneck places that might afford them a sight of the show. Red posts had been planted along the entire line of the procession, on either side of the road. Cords connected the tops of these, and to the cords were suspended lanterns, composed of coloured linen stretched over wire (Venetian lanterns they call them here). Thus arranged, in festoons of various colours, they had from the distance the effect of garlands of flowers. Escutcheons bearing the initials "N." "E." (Napoleon and Eugénie), and strewn with the Imperial bees, were suspended on the walls of the Louvre. Bees and eagles, of course, abounded everywhere upon that auspicious day; but the critical remarked that some of the persons whose loyalty led them to display the industrious insects, had given them only four legs, a proceeding which entomologists denounce as unnatural. In the centre of the interior court of the Louvre a circular space had been raised and turfed, and in it were planted laurels, whose large white blossoms, I am bound to remark, although of very floral aspect, were composed of satin ribbon. Around these, however, was a broad band of camellias and other beautiful plants.

The whole of the procession, I need hardly say, consisted of cavalry; the infantry formed the lines—the horsemen rode between. After a few squadrons of regular cavalry, the whole of the mounted National Guard, a vast number of staff officers, military intendants and functionaries, and two bands of music, had passed, there came the carriages of the Ministers, of the Grand Officers of the Imperial Household, and of a number of other high dignitaries, many of whom were very small people indeed this time two years ago. The Empress's ladies, and those of the Princess Mathilde, were also there. There was great elegance and good taste in many of these private carriages, as regards build, colour and liveries, and some of the horses were remarkably fine animals. In striking contrast to them was a hired carriage, with a liveried servant on the box with the coachman, which appeared in the line: I have not heard whom it contained, or how it got there. When all these carriages had passed, a state carriage and six made its appearance, the horses very richly caparisoned; and in several places where it suddenly came in sight, when those which succeeded it were still invisible, the multitude took it for the equipage containing the Emperor and Empress. Its inmates, however, were only the Grand Chamberlain, Grand Master of the Palace, the Emperor's Almoner, and Master of the Ceremonies. A second state carriage contained the Princess Mathilde and the Countess of Montijo; and then came the ex-King Jerome, looking, as usual, smiling, and rather silly, and his fat son, Napoleon, whose short-neck and corpulent body did not seem much at ease in a tight-fitting uniform, and whose look, I thought, was sulky, and as if he wished himself elsewhere. There was here and there a feeble attempt to cheer the heir presumptive, but it proceeded entirely from civil or military functionaries, and was utterly ineffective. Then came the carriage—rich, and in good taste, and without that antiquated look which would be anticipated in a vehicle built at the beginning of the century. State carriages, however, preserve their youth and good looks longer than humbler vehicles. On the top of this one is a gilt Imperial crown. The horses—eight in number—bore superb white plumes, which nodded as they advanced. On the right sat the Emperor, looking well in health, but, as it seemed to me (and I am far from being the only person who received the same impression) by no means satisfied with his reception. This was unquestionably cold. The French papers, of course, represent it as enthusiastic; some of the English journals may possibly do the same. A calm and unprejudiced observer, I assert the contrary. There was, of course, a certain amount of that enthusiasm which is made to order; the hosts of the police, the innumerable officials, ensured that; but of hearty, popular feeling there was little or none. There was immense avidity for the pageant; great curiosity to see the young Spanish Countess, of whose attractions fame had so loudly spoken, and for whom fate had reserved so strange a lot; but warmth of feeling there was none. The same sort of excitement might, I sincerely believe, have been created, as great a concourse might have been brought together, by the announcement of anything as rare and striking as an Emperor's marriage with a person previously unknown. The people flocked to a raree-show; they evidently did not go to applaud a union they approved, and sympathise with a man they loved. And this the Emperor is too shrewd and observant not to have felt. His air was that of a man who is vexed beneath a smiling aspect. More than once—notably when he drove into the spacious square of the Hôtel de Ville—he seemed to pause for applause. It came very faintly when at all.

Napoleon III., in the full-dress uniform of a General of Division, round his neck the collar of the Legion of Honour which his uncle wore at his Coronation, sat bareheaded in his carriage. His air and deportment were characterised by affability rather than by any great assumption of dignity. He looked the electioneering candidate quite as much as the powerful Emperor. He frequently spoke to the Empress, and gaily pointed out different objects to her attention. But his gaiety seemed rather forced, and as if chilled by the coldness of the crowd. Not on him, however, was the public attention fixed, but on his fair companion. Whilst denying enthusiasm, I admit the most intense curiosity on the part of the people of Paris; and certain warm imaginations may perhaps have mistaken this for the more generous and flattering feeling. Not even a portrait had been published, to damp popular eagerness to become acquainted with the lineaments of the Empress. On the Saturday evening, a plaster bust was selling in the streets; but, as far as resemblance went, it might as well have been intended for the Queen of Sheba as for the Countess of Téba. So when the bride at last appeared, in her gilt and gorgeous vehicle, whose abundant glass and moderate pace gave every opportunity for a good view, she was the cynosure of all eyes. I am assured, by competent judges in such matters, that her dress, of white uncut velvet and lace, was perfection. I can answer for her having very gracefully borne her diadem of diamonds and sapphires, wreathed with orange-blossom. Her cast of features is decidedly Spanish; but the delicate fairness of her skin tells of her British descent. Her mien and bearing were either the perfection of acting, or they were far more those of a modest young woman, embarrassed and agitated by the novelty of her position, than of the artful *intriguante* and experienced woman of the world, which her enemies and calumniators have represented her. She was exceedingly pale, and continued so until after the marriage ceremony. When she left the cathedral there was a slight flush upon her cheek.

The general character of the whole day's proceedings was, as is almost invariably the case in France, entirely military, and, with the exception of the interest attaching to Napoleon's carriage, and to its Imperial occupants, the chief attention of the people, outside the cathedral, appeared to fix itself upon the fine body of horsemen which made up the procession. After the carriage had passed, with Marshals St. Arnaud and Magnan riding on either side, and a host of generals, sides-de-camp, and orderly officers, escorting it, there came a squadron of the new and brilliant corps of the Guides, a hussar regiment of picked men. Then came the Cuirassier band, playing admirably at a trot; then the general in command of the cavalry, and then two regiments of Cuirassiers and two of Carabiniers; a fine squadron of Gendarmerie, and another of what is called the Cavalry Guard of Paris (formerly the Garde Republicaine, if I rightly remember) closed the long line of the procession. The regiments of Carabiniers, which differ but little from the Cuirassiers, except that their cuirasses are of brass instead of steel, excited great admiration by their martial aspect. Horses and men are alike fine. When the procession emerged from the narrow Rue des Fossés St. Germain l'Auxerrois into the broader Rue de Rivoli, all the horsemen that came after the Emperor's carriage had to keep at a sharp pace in order not to be distanced. Each successive squadron increased its speed, until at last the appearance of the well-sanded street was that of a race-course, the squadrons dashing by in any sort of order, or rather in none at all, and the pace becoming at last exceedingly severe. The narrow street had disordered the column, by compelling it to change its formation. The scamper afforded great amusement to the ladies who filled the windows, and to the crowd (amongst whom were a vast number of well-dressed men and women, such as would hardly venture into such a crush in London), that thronged the street. As the cavalry rejoined the procession, the head of which proceeded at a very gentle pace, it re-formed, and the long line again acquired a certain degree of compactness.

On the summit of the venerable towers of Notre Dame sixteen enormous gilt eagles spread their wings. The front of the edifice was covered with wreaths of flowers, banners, tapestry, and escutcheons; the apertures of the belfry were draped with green hangings, embroidered with golden bees. Along the whole line of the procession extended the red posts and the garlands of Venetian lanterns. In short, everything that the authorities could do to give splendour and effect had been carefully done, regardless of expense. But, on the part of private persons, there were but few demonstrations of the kind. Here and there were houses adorned with flags and drapery; but there was far less of this than the French official accounts would have you to believe. Deduct the salaried enthusiasm of a few public functionaries, and it will be found that not many persons put themselves to trouble or expense to give additional lustre to their Sovereign's wedding-day. The same remark applies to the illuminations at night, which were by no means particularly striking or brilliant, with the exception of theatres, public buildings, and the like.

The interior of Notre Dame, whither crowds are now thronging—as it remains in the same state as on the marriage-day during the whole of this week—is exceedingly richly fitted up. Ranges of benches are covered with red velvet, fringed and laced with gold. The walls disappear beneath the number of paintings, the quantity of sculpture, the draperies, and garlands. Thousands of flags, banners, and standards hang from the galleries and vaulted roof. The pillars are covered with red velvet laced with gold. Above the arm-chairs used by the Emperor and Empress, which stand upon an ermined carpet, is a vast canopy, also of crimson velvet, and bee-besprinkled. In the centre of the canopy is an Imperial crown, surmounted by a gigantic eagle.

As I am not very skilful in describing upholstery-work, I refer you for further details to the French papers, which are eloquent and long-winded in this respect, and content myself with telling you that the general effect of the whole is extremely magnificent. It was much more so when the benches and chairs were all occupied by persons wearing every variety of French and foreign uniform, and official costume. Nothing could be more brilliant and imposing than the *coup d'œil*. The Emperor himself did not look to great advantage. He is by no means a tall man, as you know, but in the church he looked insignificant, and seemed overtopped by his wife, who is not *petite* as she has sometimes been represented, and whose height was increased by her diadem. Notwithstanding that there had been such an immense competition for places in the cathedral, there were not a few vacant; but this may doubtless be attributed to defalcations at the last moment, in consequence of the *grippe* and other maladies just now prevalent. I cannot say much for the general gravity of the congregation. There was an extraordinary amount of very loud talking, and of almost unrestrained laughing and tittering. I do not, of course, mean that this was the case during the ceremony, which was admirably performed (the orchestra was particularly fine), and reverentially followed by all present.

The morning over, the procession resumed its march by the quays on the left bank of the Seine, across the Pont au Change; then by the quays on the right bank, and across the gorgeous Place de la Concorde, into the Tuileries gardens. Into these gardens a large portion of the multitude that had witnessed the procession on its way to the church, had ever since been pouring. Down the broad central avenue, which forms a part of the straight open line, terminated at one end by the Palace, and at the other by the triumphal arch of the Barrière de l'Etoile, the deputations had ranged themselves with their banners. These deputations were from communes or parishes, guilds of workmen, clubs and societies of all kinds, and a number of very important ones were from different bodies of the market people. One flag I noticed bore the inscription of "Wrecks of the Imperial Guard;" another, very rich in green and gold, belonged to a body of oyster-dealers; and there were many other banners whose inscriptions must have been equally surprised to find themselves in each other's vicinity. The trees in the gardens being completely bare of leaves, there was no difficulty in obtaining, from the raised terraces, a general view of their whole area, and this was certainly very striking, especially just at the moment that the Emperor and Empress drove in. Down the broad walk in the centre extended the inevitable double line of troops; behind these, the deputations; and then, on either side, a dense mass of spectators, which continually deepened up to the time that the newly-married pair re-entered their palace. The great extent of the gardens and the good temper of the mob prevented anything like unpleasant crowding; and ladies walked about unescorted without the slightest risk of inconvenience, even adventuring into the thick of the throng for a view of the bride. The high terraces at the extremity of the gardens overlooking the Place de la Concorde were very much crowded; boys and men sat perched upon the branches of trees, unmolested by the police, who seemed disposed to wink at small transgressions on so great an occasion; and the wretched *café* under the Terrace de Feuillants had such a run upon its ill-supplied cellar and insufficient coffee-pots as it probably never had before nor ever again may have.

The procession returned from Notre Dame in the reverse order to that in which it had gone thither, so that the Gendarmes, Carabiniers, and Cuirassiers were the first to enter the gardens. On reaching the end of the avenue next the Palace, they wheeled right and left, and countermarched up the broad lateral alleys intervening between the terraces and the masses of trees. The effect of this was very good, as they thus filled up, with their brilliant and admirably-accoutred masses, the only part of the gardens that previously had looked somewhat empty. In the centre was the great multitude, extending, by this time, far away under the leafless trees, and receiving continual accessions of panting pedestrians, who had evidently come at a sharp pace from a distant point, to get a second and final view of the showy spectacle. The terraces were lined with those persons who preferred a certainty at a distance to an uncertain tiptoe view on the shoulders of the crowd—a view which was, in fact, unobtainable, except by those who managed to get places on benches or chairs. Between these two divisions the troops formed up, with the music upon the right of the line. The formation had been but just completed when the state carriages made their appearance within the garden.

I perceive that *Le Pays* (*Journal de l'Empire*), informs its readers, with that slight exaggeration produced by excess of zeal, that the weather was "magnificent, and seemed to share in and protect the festival." The phrase may be pretty, but it is simply untrue. Sunday morning, without being exactly dark, was decidedly dull, and the sky was overspread with clouds of so watery a complexion that I heard apprehensions of rain expressed by many. This state of things continued till afternoon, when the day got a little brighter. And, just as the Emperor's carriage reached the Place de la Concorde, the sun, forcing its way through a rent in the clouds, shot a gleam—faint, it is true, but nevertheless a decided gleam—upon the whole scene, casting a sort of autumnal glow upon the bare black branches, gilding the steel of the cuirasses, and imparting a redder tinge to the brazen breastplates of the Carabiniers. I heard many persons remarking it. Superstitious as he undoubtedly is—unquestionably a fatalist and a believer in omens—it is more than probable the Emperor noticed this struggling radiance that seemed thus to welcome him home. It could hardly have occurred on a more favourable spot than the Place of Concord, to the man who so recently proclaimed the Empire to mean Peace.

It was about a quarter to three when the Imperial equipage, with its beplumed and beautiful team, passed down the centre avenue of the Tuileries. As far as my own opportunities of observation went, there was more show of sympathy and enthusiasm here than in any other part of the progress; and this is not surprising, the crowd in the gardens containing a very large proportion of women and young girls, who had repaired thither as to the place where there was the best chance of seeing without being too

much squeezed; and the deputations were of course vociferous. The Emperor and Empress then drove into the court-yard of the Tuileries, where a large body of troops was formed up, and where they were duly cheered. They wound up the fatigue, pomp, and excitement of the day by appearing on the balcony looking towards the Place du Carrousel, and then upon that known as the Clock-balcony, which commands the gardens of the Tuileries. Between four and five o'clock they were met driving through the Bois de Boulogne on their way to St. Cloud, to spend a brief honey-moon.

Nothing can equal the rapidity with which the most singular and important events are dismissed from the public mind in this frivolous and versatile capital of France. Before the week is out, the marriage will be as little thought of as last summer's flowers. Already it seems getting a stale topic, and people change the subject when you talk to them of it. This may partly arise from an unwillingness to express the true opinion, which I do not believe to be at all favourable to the alliance. With a fickle and impressionable people like the French, it is in the power of the Empress, if she possess the tact, grace, and natural ability universally attributed to her, to ingratiate herself rapidly; and finally and completely to heal the little wound the nation's vanity may have sustained, at beholding the man, at whose footstool it has literally crouched, condescend to wed into other than a Royal house.

THE IMPERIAL MARRIAGE.—CIVIL CEREMONY.

(*See the Illustration at page* 120)

ALTHOUGH the religious and public ceremony of the Emperor's marriage with Mademoiselle de Montijo did not take place till Sunday, the real and legal civil marriage was celebrated on Saturday evening.

The Duke de Cambacérès, Grand Master of the Ceremonies, proceeded to the Palace of the Elysée at half-past eight o'clock, with two of the Court carriages, to take the Imperial *fiancée* to the Tuileries. The Rue Faubourg St. Honoré was crowded with people, who had assembled there as early as seven o'clock, to catch a glimpse of the bride. At the Elysée a battalion of cuirassiers was drawn up in the court of the palace, and, notwithstanding the inconvenient hour, a considerable crowd assembled to see the cortège.

The Grand Master of the Ceremonies and his party remained but a few minutes in the palace. At half-past eight, the beating of the drums *au champ*, and the salute of the troops, announced the arrival of the bridal party, and in a few minutes the Duke de Cambacérès issued from the principal entrance with the Imperial bride on his arm; the Marquis de Valdegamas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Spain, following, with the Countess de Montijo, Duchess de Penaranda, the bride's mother. The ladies having taken their seats in the principal carriage, with the Duke de Cambacérès and the Marquis de Valdegamas on the front seat, the procession then started for the Tuileries, guarded as before by cavalry. It passed along the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, the Place de la Concorde, the Quay of the Tuileries, and entered the palace by the Place du Carrousel and the gate of the Pavillon de Flore

At the foot of the grand staircase of the Pavillon de Flore, the Imperial bride was received by the Grand Chamberlain (the Duke de Bassano), and the Grand Equerry, the two chamberlains on duty, and the Emperor's orderly officers, who conducted her to the Salon de Famille, where the Emperor was waiting for her

At the entry to the first saloon, the Imperial bride was received by their Imperial Highnesses Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde, when the party formed a procession, and proceeded to the Emperor's saloon in the following order.

The Orderly Officers.
A Chamberlain.
The Master of the Ceremonies (Count Bacciochi).
The First Equerry
The Grand Equerry.
Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde
The Imperial bride and her Excellency the Countess de Montijo, taking the right, and walking abreast.

On their right, and a little in advance, the Grand Chamberlain; on their left, and also in advance, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies.

Then followed the Grand Mistress of the Household of the future Empress, and her Lady of Honour; and the procession was closed by a Chamberlain

On approaching the drawing-room, the Chamberlain placed at the head advanced to apprise the First Chamberlain of the arrival of the cortège, and the Chamberlain announced the fact to the Emperor. Prince Jerome Napoleon and some other members of the family were with the Emperor. His Majesty, attired in the uniform of a General Officer, wore the collar of the Legion of Honour, which, it is said, belonged to his uncle, the Emperor Napoleon, and the collar of the Golden Fleece, which tradition assigns to the Emperor Charles V. The Cardinals, Marshals and Admirals, Ministers, Secretaries of State, the great officers and officers of the civil and military household of the Emperor, the Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor present in Paris, stood round the Emperor. His Majesty advanced to meet his bride. The Grand Master of the Ceremonies took the Emperor's last orders, and the cortège sat out for the Salle des Maréchaux, where the ceremony of the civil marriage was to be performed. The following order was observed in their progress:—The Gentleman Ushers, the Assistant Masters of the Ceremonies, the orderly officers on service, the Emperor's Equerries not on service, the Chamberlains not on service, the Masters of the Ceremonies, the Aides-de-Camp not on service, the Equeries on service, the Chamberlains on service, the Aides-de-Camp on service, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, the Grand Huntsman, the First Equerry, the Grand Chamberlain, the Marshals and Admirals, the Ministers, Secretaries of State, the Cardinals, the Imperial Princes, the Emperor and Empress. Then followéd the Grand Marshal of the Palace, the First Almoner of the Emperor, the First Prefect of the Palace, the First Equerry, the First Huntsman, the Lady of Honour, the Princesses of the Imperial family, the Ladies of the Princesses, and an officer of service of each of the households of the Princes and Princesses. A Master of the Ceremonies, with two assistants, placed the persons invited to the ceremonial according to their rank. Two arm-chairs of equal size were placed on a dais raised in front of the window looking into the garden, at the bottom of the hall; the one at the right for the Emperor, the other at the left for the future Empress A table was placed a little on the left, with the book containing the *état civil* of the Emperor's family. The book belonging to the Imperial house was preserved in the archives of the Secretary of State. The first entry in it is dated the 2nd of March, 1806, and notes the adoption of Prince Eugene as son of the Emperor Napoleon I., and Viceroy of Italy. The last act, which immediately precedes the act of the marriage of the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie, is that of the birth of the King of Rome, bearing date March 20, 1811.

Nothing could exceed the splendour of this magnificent hall, blazing as it was with painting and gilding, reflected by ten thousand lights, and filled with ladies, all in full dress, and most of them displaying a profusion of diamonds; and gentlemen in all the variety of costume, from the *habit brodé* of the senator to the *habit habillé* of the simple rentier, and the magnificent uniform of the marshals of France to that of the colonel of infantry.

The moment the doors of the Salle de l'Empereur were thrown open, the Master of the Ceremonies called out in a loud voice, "*L'Empereur!*" and the procession immediately moved on, proceeding slowly to the Salle des Maréchaux, where the persons forming it took up the places allotted to them. The officers and grand officers, and the ladies of honour placed themselves behind the chairs of the Emperor and his bride according to their rank, the Ministers on the right of the Emperor's throne. His Majesty, having seated himself on his throne, invited the future Empress to be seated. The Imperial Princes were on the right of the throne; the Princess Mathilde on the left, near the Empress. Behind them were placed, the Countess de Montijo to the right, the Spanish Ambassador, and the members of the Imperial family. The Minister of State, attended by his Secretary-General, and by the President of the Council of State, stood near the table. The first bench was reserved for the wives of the Ministers and of the great officers of the Crown, for the widows of the great dignitaries of the Empire, and for the Marshals and Admirals of France. The ladies invited occupied the remaining benches. The Grand Master of the Ceremonies, the masters and their assistants, were placed right and left, in front of the throne. All the ladies rose at the entrance of the Emperor and the Empress, and remained standing, together with the rest of the company, during the ceremony.

The Emperor and the bride having taken their seats, the Master of the Ceremonies advanced to M. Fould, the Minister of State, who on this occasion exercised the functions of "officer de l'état civil" of the Imperial family, in virtue of the senatus consultum of the 25th December last, and to M. Baroche, the President of the Council of State, who was specially designated by the Emperor to assist the Minister of State during the ceremony, and invited them to approach the throne of the Emperor. The Minister of State and of the Emperor's household then advanced, and said in a loud tone—

"In the name of the Emperor."

At these words the Emperor and the future Empress both rose.

M. Fould then continued:—

"Sire—Does your Majesty declare that you take in marriage her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Teba, here present?"

The Emperor replied —

"I declare that I take in marriage her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Teba, here present."

The Minister of State then, turning to the bride, said:—

"Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Teba, does your Excellency declare that you take in marriage his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III., here present?"

Her Excellency replied:—

"I declare that I take in marriage his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III., here present."

The Minister of State then pronounced the following words —

"In the name of the Emperor, of the Constitution, and of the law, I declare that his Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the grace of God and the national will, and her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Teba, are united in marriage."

After these words the Masters of the Ceremonies and their assistant placed the table on which the registry of the marriage was laid, in front of the thrones of the Emperor and Empress.

The President of the Council of State having, on the invitation of the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, handed a pen to the Emperor, his Majesty, without rising from his seat, signed the book. The President of the Council of State then handed the pen to the Empress, who also signed.

The witnesses of the marriage were then called to sign the register. On behalf of Louis Napoleon were, first, the members of the Imperial family, then the Cardinals, the Marshals, the Presidents of the Senate, of the Legislative Corps, of the Council of State; and on behalf of the Empress, the Countess de Montijo, her mother, her uncle, General Alvarez de Toledo (who had come to Paris expressly for the purpose), the Count de Calves, brother of the Duke of Alba; Berwick, and Linares, who is the husband of her elder sister, the Duchess of Penaranda; and, in the name of the Grandees of Spain, the Duke of Ossuna and the Marquis of Bedmar, the Spanish Ambassador, the Marquis of Valdegamas, better known to the literary world as Juan Donoso Cortes. The act being completed, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies announced to their Majesties in a loud voice that the ceremony was concluded. In a few minutes the Emperor and Empress, who received the congratulations of her friends, and was embraced by her mother, rose, and followed by the members of the Imperial family, withdrew for a short time to the private apartments of the Palace. In about half an hour they returned, the Emperor leading the Empress by the hand, from their apartments, and proceeded to the theatre. They were followed by the Ladies of Honour, the Ministers, the Marshals, the Cardinals, the great functionaries of State. The Emperor wore his usual dress on such occasions, the full costume of a Lieut.-General, with the star and cross of the Legion of Honour, and the collar of the Golden Fleece. The Empress wore a rose-coloured satin dress, with a rich garniture of lace, and a circlet of gold and diamonds. The Duke of Ossuna wore the collar of the Golden Fleece over his uniform as a Major-General in the Spanish army. There could not have been more than from 800 to 600 persons present, as the invitations were necessarily limited. The grand galleries and saloons were still more brilliantly lighted and furnished than on any previous occasion; and the comparatively small number present, and the absence of music, imparted to the whole matter a solemn character. The Diplomatic Corps were very nearly *en complet*; and, notwithstanding the previous rumours with reference to Austria and France, the representative of the former Power, M. de Hubner, was present. Lord Cowley, owing to indisposition, was absent, but Lady Cowley was present at the ceremony. There were not more than half-a-dozen persons out of uniform; and some Spaniards who had no military or official character wore the uniform appertaining to the orders of Spanish knighthood. One in particular—that of the Knights of Malta—was much remarked. Court dresses were also numerous.

After the ceremony refreshments were handed round. The whole of the company then adjourned to the theatre, where a cantata was performed in honour of the occasion, the poetry of which is from the pen of the Court poet, M. Méry, and the music the composition of M. Robert. The following is the cantata which was sung after the overture of "William Tell," by M. Roger and Madame Tedesco:—

RECITATIF.

Avec les lyres d'or, avec les voix de l'âme,
France, Espagne, deux sœurs! célébrez ce grand jour!
Peuples unis, chantez l'auguste épithalame,
Car l'hymne de la paix, c'est l'hymne de l'amour!
Notre sœur par la Foi, l'Espagne fortunée
Donne sa noble fille à Napoléon Trois;
Quand l'aigle impérial consacre un hyménée,
Ce qu'il élève à lui devient le sang des rois!

CHANT.

Sous le chaume et sous la couronne,
Celui qui porte un noble cœur
Ne veut confier à personne
Le droit de choisir son bonheur
L'Empereur à nous se révèle
Libre des lois d'un monde ancien;
Elu par la France nouvelle,
Le cœur du peuple, c'est le sien!

Aux jours des dernières batailles,
Venu de l'île de Léon,
Un Espagnol, sous nos murailles,
Combattit pour Napoleon.
Généreux Français de Castille,
Du haut des cieux rejouis-toi:
L'Empereur épouse ta fille!
Ton heroïsme t'a fait roi!

Oh! qu'elle soit notre espérance
Sur le trône où nous l'attendons!
Le ciel la crea pour la France
Quand il la combla de ses dons!
Ceux qui souffrent la vie amère,
Tous les orphelins du malheur
Demain retrouvent une mère:
C'est la femme de l'Empereur!

RECITATIF.

Pour notre Impératrice, aux doux climats choisis,
Chantez, avez des voix qui savent nous ravir,
Les airs que redira l'écho d'Andalousie
Aux collines du Tage et du Guadalquivir!

QUATUOR.

Espagne bien aimée
Où le ciel est vermeil,
C'est toi qui l'as formée
D'un rayon de soleil!
Nous bénissons l'aurore
Et ses riantes pleurs
Qui la firent éclore
Dans tes jardins de fleurs!
Etoile qui scintille
Et se lève sur nous,
Ses reyons de Castille
Font notre ciel plus doux!
Le pauvre à ses souffrances
Promet un meilleur temps;
Il a deux providences,
L'amnee a deux printemps.

CHANT.

Dieu qui veille sur les trônes,
Dieu qui prend pitié de nous,
Bénira les deux couronnes
Des deux augustes époux.
Lorsque la France l'implore,
Dieu sur elle ouvre les yeux;
Notre pays est encore
Le pays aimé des cieux!
(Grand chœur final.)

Immediately after the cantata, their Majesties retired, amidst loud cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Impératrice!*"

After the concert, which was over about half-past eleven o'clock, the Empress, her mother, and her attendants returned to the Elysée, with the same escort and ceremonial as before.

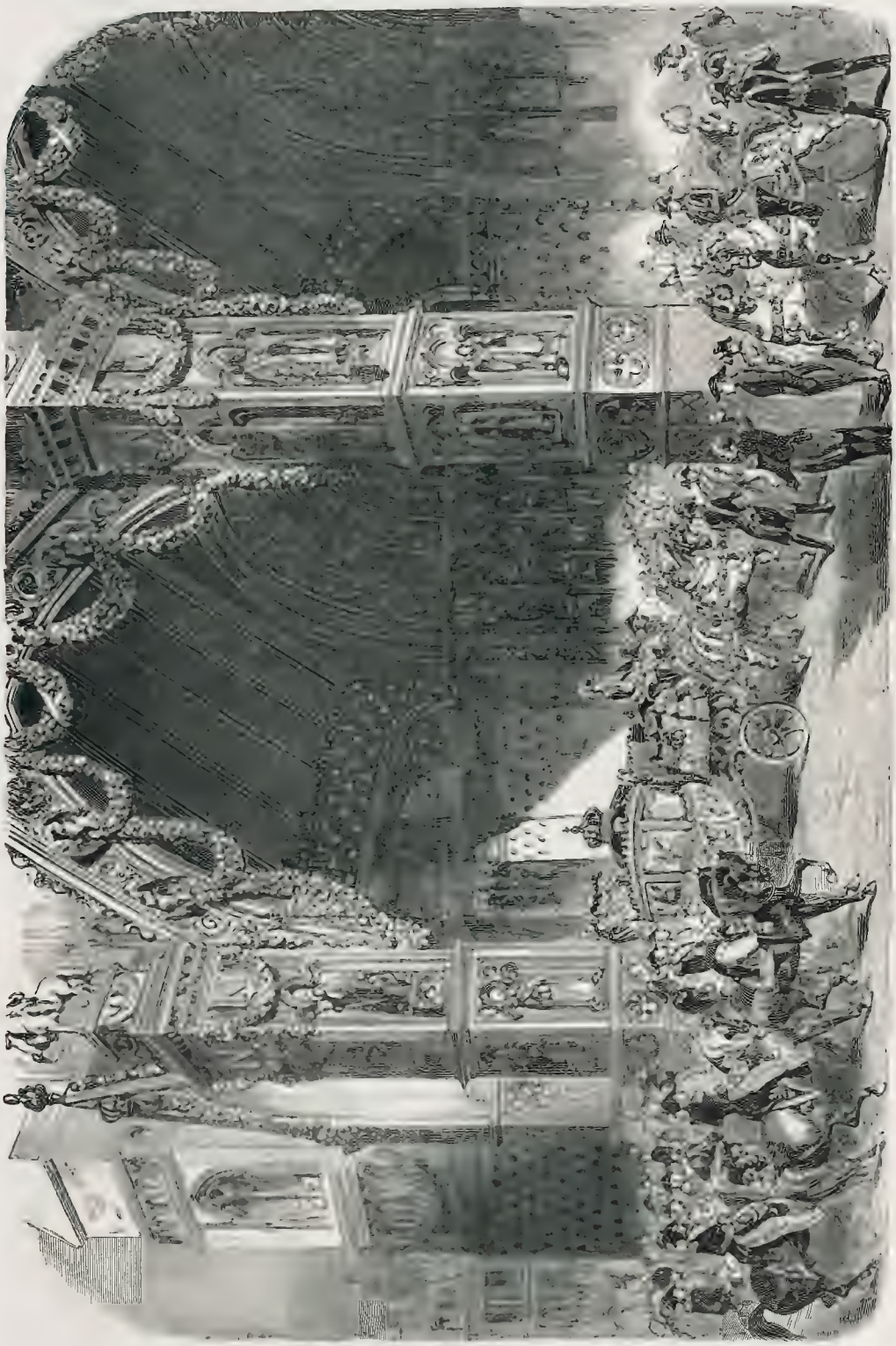
Shortly before twelve o'clock the young Empress was conducted by the Grand Master of the Household, and in the Court carriages, to the Palace of the Elysée, the carriages being escorted by a detachment of cavalry, as at the arrival of the cortège. The company then dispersed, and by one o'clock the last of the guests had taken their departure.

Such were the circumstances attendant on the civil marriage of the Emperor; but, as they were of a comparatively private nature, not more than 1000 persons being present, they naturally excited less interest among the people than the religious marriage, which was of an infinitely more public character.

The Princess Marie of Baden (Duchess of Hamilton), though specially invited, had no special place marked out for her in the ceremony; she therefore left the palace, in no very good humour, before the signing of the act of marriage. A good deal of surprise was felt by those present when the Comte de Morny was called upon to sign the act: he is the only one who did so, not being an official.

THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONY. — PREPARATIONS IN THE STREETS OF PARIS.

At an early hour on Sunday morning all Paris was astir, for the marriage celebration. Shortly after nine o'clock large bodies of cavalry and infantry were seen directing their way from the different barracks in and around Paris towards the points allotted to them on the route between the palace of the Elysée and the palace of the Tuileries, and between the latter and the cathedral of Notre Dame. At the same time, the whole of the National Guards of Paris were called out for the purpose of doing honour to the day, by forming the line on one side of the streets through which the procession was to pass, while the infantry of the line formed the other. A vast number of deputations of the trades and workpeople, with flags and banners, directed their steps towards the garden of the Tuileries, which was the spot specially set aside for that purpose. Many of the deputations were very picturesque, consisting of young women dressed in white, adorned with wreaths of flowers, and carrying bouquets in their hands. The deputation from the Halles et Marchés was by far the largest. Butchers, bakers, fishmongers, market-gardeners, &c., each had a huge flag at their head denoting their different trades, and most of them bearing some inscription or legend in compliment to the Emperor. The whole, or at all events the greater number, of those banners were the same as those seen on the occasion of Louis Napoleon's entry into Paris after his trip to the southern departments. A deputation of the old veterans from the Hôtel des Invalides attracted great notice. They consisted of about 200, and showed their enthusiasm by each carrying a tricoloured flag. As they hobbled along, they were received everywhere with hearty cheers, which were undoubtedly the most enthusiastic given in the course of the proceedings of the day. It is hardly necessary to say that the crowd of spectators was immense. Not only was every corner of the streets and quays through which the procession passed filled to excess, but all the windows, and even the roofs of the houses, where standing-room could be found, were fully occupied, and some of the proprietors must have made a handsome harvest of it, as large prices were given for windows in favourable situations. The preparations in the streets principally consisted of flags and banners. All along the new part of the Rue de Rivoli, the persons employed by the city of Paris, in the Government works going on there, had erected Venetian masts, from which flags, pennons, banderolles, and oriflammes were profusely displayed. Each of the masts had the Imperial arms displayed, surrounded with tricoloured flags. On each side of the street Chinese lamps were festooned for the illuminations in the evening. The Hôtel de Ville was magnificently ornamented with flags, gracefully festooned, precisely as it was on the occasion of the proclamation of the Empire. In each window was a trophy of tricoloured flags, with escocheons bearing the initials "N." and "E." connected with each other by garlands of flowers. The very chimneys were ornamented with Imperial emblems, and united by festoons of ever-



ARRIVAL OF THE IMPERIAL PROCESSION AT NOTRE DAME

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN NOTRE DAME—THE ALTAR.

greens and flags. Velvet crimson curtains, studded with bees, covered the two principal gates, and in front of the edifice a gallery had been erected, which was filled with the families of the municipal functionaries. On the steps leading to the Hôtel Dieu two large estrades were erected for the medical men, and other *employés* connected with all the hospitals of Paris. At each corner of the two great towers of the cathedral of Notre Dame large gilt eagles were placed, where, as the programme says, "they seemed to be preparing to take their flight for the four cardinal points."

A few minutes before twelve o'clock the Emperor appeared at the central window of the Tuileries, looking towards the Carrousel, and was recognised by many in the crowd, although the distance was too great for his appearance to be the signal of anything like a demonstration.

The Emperor and Empress appeared a second time on the balcony of the Tuileries, when they were extremely well received by the people. His Majesty on this occasion wore a citizen's dress, with his decorations, and the Empress was attired in crimson velvet, with a white bonnet.

PREPARATIONS AT NOTRE DAME.

It is difficult to give an idea of the immense crowds that filled the streets in every direction leading to the Cathedral. Many persons who had left their homes at half-past nine, or even eight o'clock, only succeeded, if they happened to be in carriages, in arriving at a few minutes before twelve. The head of the painter, the mason, and the carpenter, had been very busily employed for some days past; and the changes wrought in the exterior and interior of Notre Dame did credit to the activity and execution of the architects to whom they had been in trusted. It was, indeed, not merely the damages that the slow hand of time effects which were concealed or repaired for the moment, but the marks of the devastations perpetrated during the revolution of 1793 have almost ceased to be visible. The niches, so long deprived of the statues of the early Kings of France, and which, being mistaken by the populace for those of Saints, were destroyed, have been restored, at least in appearance; and the rich crimson tint, imitating velvet, the variety of the tapestries, of escocheons, of crowns and garlands, of streamers and oriflammes, which adorn the interior and exterior of the building, presented a *coup-d'œil* of the most striking kind. An immense portico at the façade of the building had three separate entrances. It was painted in the fashion of the medieval ages, to match the character of the edifice. Green predominated in the decorations, that being the colour of the Emperor; and the letters "N. E." were to be seen in various places in honour of the Imperial couple. Above the wooden erection long draperies of green velvet floated to the wind; and higher up, along the façade of the building, was to be seen a line of flags of various colours; higher still, the old towers themselves were covered over with gold brocade. The effect was unusually rich; and, as the weather was dry, though cold, the pleasure of regarding these precious materials, thus exposed to the open air, was not marred by any apprehension of injury from rain. The lower part of the decoration near the various entrances was hung with crimson velvet edged with gold lace. On the Parvis Notre Dame were erected lofty flag-staffs, from which floated huge tricoloured streamers, embroidered with gold, and harmonising with the decoration over the portal.

INTERIOR OF NOTRE DAME.

The spectators had full time to examine every detail of this decoration whilst waiting for admittance; but at last, a little before ten o'clock, the impatient crowd were allowed to rush forward, and take their places inside. As you passed through the portico, four or five series of draperies, of various colours, drawn up in the form of curtains, and depending from a great height, led to the interior. The first feeling of the spectator on entering was one of unmixed admiration. Along the whole of the nave was suspended from the arched roof an absolute forest of chandeliers, containing thousands of wax lights. The illumination was at the first view absolutely dazzling; but as soon as the eye got accustomed to the brilliancy, it became evident that the building had been transformed, with great taste and skill, from its naturally severe appearance, and been made to assume as gay an air as the architecture of the sacred edifice would warrant. The pillars were enveloped, from plinth to capital, with crimson velvet. At the top of each capital was affixed a richly-gilt shield, bearing a gilt eagle. Between the pillars, springing from the arches, higher up, was to be seen a drapery of crimson velvet, edged down the sides with an imitation of ermine, and fringed at the bottom with deep gold lace; this drapery served to mask the woodwork of a long line of galleries, erected from pillar to pillar, and filled with elegantly-dressed ladies. Again, higher up, a pallium of green velvet, studded with golden stars, was seen between every two pillars, and bearing in its centre a gigantic "N." Garlands of flowers were festooned amongst these draperies, and other shields were placed on the flat wall of the building, under the lofty windows, each having on it a figure of Our Lady, to whom the cathedral is dedicated. The crimson velvet on the pillars next to the nave had no other ornament than an edging of gold lace under the capital of each; but those of the side aisles were studded with golden stars, and bore the letter "N" in front. Three chandeliers, one large one, and two smaller, gave light to each tribune above; and three ranges of immense lustres, of beautifully cut glass, ran down the centre of the nave. Both the sides were ornamented in precisely the same style. The portal inside was hung with green velvet and gold, three large gilt eagles being placed over the apex of each of the three doors. The space above the entrance up to the organ-loft, where was placed the orchestra, was hung with crimson velvet and gold, and intertwined, as on the sides of the nave, with festoons of flowers. At the eastern end of the building the chancel had been cut off from the ceremony by the erection of a temporary altar just where the transepts leave the choir. Above the altar rose a lofty canopy of crimson velvet, lined, to all appearance, with ermine, and surmounted with a gilt eagle of immense size. Between this canopy and the altar was to be seen a sort of tabernacle in the Byzantine style, which extended at each side to the transepts, and thus formed a screen shutting out the chancel and its side aisles. But though the building was thus cut into two unequal parts, the portion not occupied for the ceremony was by no means lost, as immense chandeliers hung from the roof in that part of the church, just the same as in that appropriated to the spectators. The consequence of this illumination was, that, as the temporary screen broke the distance, and rendered the view uncertain, the lines of lights appeared absolutely interminable, and the general effect was infinitely enhanced.

Another account states:—The looms of Lyons, Beauvais, and Amiens were put into requisition for the occasion; and as pieces of velvet, silk, and other articles were turned out, they were despatched to the *entrepreneur* in Paris. The ermine alone used for lining the draperies was more than 1300 yards in length, by three yards in width. The canopy of the altar and the drapery which surrounded it were of blue velvet; the curtains were of crimson, lined with ermine, and fringed with gold. The two Imperial *prie-dieu* were covered with ermine, and the steps of the altar with crimson velvet. The choir was hung with gold brocade, as high as the second gallery. Between the columns of the nave were placed draperies of crimson velvet, lined with ermine, and bordered with gold, representing laurel and olive leaves intertwined. On this drapery were placed escutcheons with the Imperial arms, richly painted on them. The pillars which support the gallery were surrounded with garlands of flowers. Over the first gallery were suspended draperies of the Imperial colour, covered with gold bees, and lined with ermine; and on these draperies were crowns, bearing the initials of their Majesties, and the arms of the principal towns and cities of France, surrounded by garlands of flowers and foliage

The transepts were fitted up to receive the great bodies of the State, and the lines of seats rose gradually up until they reached the wall under the beautiful stained-glass windows. The right side was appropriated to the members of the Senate, the Council of State, and the judges, and on a level with the floor, the *corps diplomatique* and the Ministers; the left, to the legislative corps, the Generals, and Admirals; and below, to the Marshals of France, and other high dignitaries.

Immediately in front of the altar, and in the centre of the aisle, was erected an estrade, on which were placed two chairs of state, of crimson velvet and gold, for the Emperor and Empress. These chairs, without meriting the appellation of thrones, were scarcely more than a degree removed from it, so massive were they in form, and so rich in appearance. Just in front of the chairs, and still on the estrade, were two *prie-Dieu* for the Imperial pair. The part of the nave next the portal was covered with plain green carpeting, which extended to about two-thirds of the way towards the altar, where a handsome carpet of Gobelins manufacture was to be seen. The estrade on which the chairs of state stood was covered with white skin spotted with black, to imitate ermine

The cathedral filled very rapidly, and by eleven o'clock every place, except those appropriated to the great official personages, was occupied. By this time the cold of the building began to be sharply felt, although large braziers were kept burning in the passages outside the side aisles

The persons who first attracted attention were M. Feuillet de Conches, deputy master of the ceremonies, and M. Nieuerkc, conservator of the musicians, who were busy in regulating for the ceremony. General Lebreton entered early, as did Cardinal Donnet. The clergy, headed by Mgr. Sibour, Archbishop of Paris, entered about 11 o'clock; and at half-past eleven the diplomatic corps, headed by Mgr. Garibaldi, the Pope's Nuncio, made their appearance. They had all met at his residence, and proceeded in state, with an escort, to the cathedral. The Duke d'Osuna and the Marquis de Bedman, who had been two of the witnesses at the civil marriage the evening before at the Tuileries, walked up the aisle about the same time. Mr. Rives, the American Minister, came a little later, with his *attachés*. M. Boulay de la Meurthe, formerly Vice-President of the Republic, and M. Dumas, formerly Minister of Commerce, entered together.

Some ladies also entered at this period, and walked up to the seats near the Imperial estrade; one of them was the Princess Camerata. About a score of Municipal Guards, who had been hitherto on duty along the aisle at each side, were here withdrawn to the extremity of the nave, just close to the grand portal. M. Carlier, M. Romieu, M. de Morny, and General Schramm then entered successively. But the person who caused the greatest sensation was the Duke of Brunswick, who wore a hussar uniform, the pelisse of which was resplendent with diamonds. In one of the tribunes on the right of the nave was to be seen Bou Maza, in his Arab dress.

THE IMPERIAL PROCESSION TO NOTRE DAME.

Instead of starting from the palace of the Elysée precisely at eleven o'clock, as had been announced, Mdlle. de Montijo and her cortège did not start till half-past eleven. At that hour, two carriages and pair, escorted by a battalion of Carabiniers, started from the palace. A great crowd was assembled at the gates to see the departure, all anxious to see the far-famed beauty who had captivated an Emperor; but great was the disappointment when it was discovered that the carriages were empty. It turned out (at least such was the explanation given) that the bride had started in a private carriage, and had passed through the crowd without being discovered. At all events, neither she nor her mother, nor any of the ladies of her household, were in the carriages which left the palace of the Elysée for the Tuileries.

At an early hour, the Place du Carrousel had been taken possession of by the cavalry intended to form the escort of the Imperial procession. The Carabiniers and mounted Gendarmes were placed on the left, the Cuirassiers were stationed on the right, and the Guides, dressed in their new splendid uniform, were drawn up in the inner court, opposite the palace. The National Guard and the two battalions of Gendarmerie Mobile lined the passage left open in the centre, and the courtyard of the Louvre, the fountain of which had been converted into a beautiful *corbeille* of flowers.

At twelve o'clock the cavalry began to move in the direction of the Church of Notre Dame. The ex-Republican Guard and the Gendarmerie of the Seine led the way, and were followed by the Carabiniers and Cuirassiers. At a quarter past twelve o'clock, a salute of 101 guns, fired from the esplanade of the Invalides, announced that the Emperor and Empress had started; and the Imperial carriage issued from under the triumphal arch, preceded by a numerous staff of general officers, Marshal Magnan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris, riding at the right door, and the Guides forming the escort of honour.

The Imperial cortège consisted of six carriages, with six horses each, and the Emperor's carriage, drawn by eight horses. The carriages were richly gilt, and their state and construction denoted them to be not of the present day. They were, in fact, the same carriages which had figured on all public occasions in which Royal or Imperial personages had taken part, since the beginning of the century, or perhaps longer. To those who have visited Versailles and Trianon, where they have been kept for many years, they must be familiar, as they have long been exhibited there as curiosities. The only change was, that the arms of the Bourbons had given way to the Imperial crown, which was placed over the letters "N." and "E." freshly painted, on a blue ground.

In the first carriage were General Tascher de la Pagerie, together with the Princess of Essling, the Duchess de Bassano, and one of the *dames du palais* of the Empress. In the next three carriages were the chief officers of the Emperor's household. In the fifth carriage were the Princess Mathilde, the Countess de Montijo, and two other ladies. The sixth was occupied by Prince Jerome and his son Prince Napoleon; the one dressed in a Marshal's uniform, the other in that of his newly-acquired rank of a General of Division. The Imperial carriage followed, and was occupied by the Emperor and his bride only. The carriage was drawn by eight superb English horses, with postilions. The harness was of silk and gold, and on the head of each of the horses was an immense plume of white ostrich feathers. Behind the carriage was a cluster of five footmen in state liveries, besides which a considerable number of runners in similar livery followed on foot. The whole procession was very gorgeous and splendid.

The cortège was followed by another battalion of Guides, who looked remarkably well in their new dresses; two regiments of Heavy Dragoons, the first and second regiment of Carabiniers, a regiment of Municipal Guards, a regiment of Gendarmerie, and another regiment of Dragoons.

The Emperor and Empress were cheered as they passed. On quitting the Louvre, the cortège passed through the new Rue Rivoli, amidst double rows of National Guards and troops of the Line and a dense mass of people. The cortège next passed the Hôtel de Ville, then ascended the Quai Pelletier, crossed the river by the bridge of Notre Dame, and proceeded by the Quay of Napoleon and the Rue d'Arcole to the cathedral.

ARRIVAL AT NOTRE DAME.

At about half-past twelve, some of the deputy-chamberlains of the palace appeared in their scarlet uniforms, and immediately the drums beat a salute and the trumpets sounded a flourish. Marshal Vaillant entered the moment after, and then came a number of ladies in dresses of the brightest colours and the richest materials, the Princess Mathilde leading the way, wearing a pink velvet robe, with train behind, and basque according to the present mode. Madame de Montijo followed immediately behind, in a dress of blue velvet; and then the several ladies of honour, all in morning dresses of different colours, and all wearing white ostrich feathers in their bonnets. The eye had scarcely time to take in a few details, so rapidly the bright vision swept by. The moment after the Ministers entered, M. de Persigny coming last, as if kept back by some little delay.

By this time the clergy had taken their places near the altar, and presented a most unusual number of high church dignitaries. The Cardinals present were not less than five in number, namely Cardinals Gousset, Archbishop of Rheims; Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux; de Bonald, Archbishop of Lyons; Mathieu, Archbishop of Besançon; and Du Pont, Archbishop of Bourges. These high dignitaries were dressed in the Roman purple. Behind them were seated Mgrs. Morlet, Archbishop of Tours; de Bonnechose, Bishop of Carcassonne; Blanquart de Bailleul, Archbishop of Rouen; Dufetre, Bishop of Nevers; Casanelli d'Istria, Bishop of Ajaccio; Cœur, Bishop of Troyes; de Salinis, Bishop of Amiens; Parisis, Bishop of Arras; Gros, Bishop of Versailles; and the Bishops of Grenoble and Coutances. Other rows of chairs on each side the altar were occupied by the Canons and others of the clergy of Notre-Dame, the Curés of Paris and the Banlieue, the Canons of St. Denis, and the Chapelains of Sainte Geneviève.

The Archbishop of Paris, on being warned by the sound of the drums beating the salute, and by the ringing of the great bell of the cathedral, that their Majesties were on the point of arriving, advanced in procession along the aisle, preceded and followed by his clergy. He bore the crozier in his hand, and wore his mitre, and, with the cross borne before him, proceeded to the grand portal to receive their Majesties.

At five minutes to one the Emperor and Empress arrived, and having been offered by the Archbishop the morsel of the True Cross to kiss, as well as the holy water and the incense, four ecclesiastics held a rich dais over the Imperial pair, and the procession advanced up the church. Marshal Magnan and the Duke de Bassano led the way, followed by Marshal de St. Arnaud and the Duke de Cambacérès. Then came the Emperor leading the Empress by the hand, he advancing on the right. The Empress was pale, but quite composed; she looked neither to the right nor the left, but advanced up the aisle with perfect grace. She wore a dress of white *crinoline* velvet, with rather large basque and demi-train. A veil of *point d'Angleterre* flowed from underneath a rich diadem sparkling with diamonds. The front of her dress and the basque behind also shone with quantities of brilliants; and the spectators were evidently struck with the beauty and grace of the Empress. The Emperor was dressed in the uniform of a general officer, with high boots and white doeskins. His Majesty looked uncommonly well both in high spirits and in excellent health. Every one stood up as their Majesties passed, and the Emperor returned most graciously the salutes made from both sides.

They were followed by the Countess de Montijo, the Ladies of Honour, the Ministers, the Marshals of France, and other great dignitaries. The cortège advanced towards the thrones, which were placed in the centre of the transept on a raised floor, covered with an ermine carpet. The Emperor and Empress took their places on their thrones, on the right of the altar the five Cardinals were seated, and further down the Marshals of France in full costume, and holding their bâtons of command. The church was crowded in every part, and from the remotest corner of the nave and high galleries, hundreds in vain tried to catch even a passing glimpse of the ceremony. As soon as their Majesties placed themselves on their thrones, the Archbishop officiating saluted them, and the ceremony of marriage then commenced.

THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

The Grand Master then intimated by a double salute, first to the Emperor, and next to the Empress, that the religious ceremony had commenced. Their Majesties then proceeded to the foot of the altar, giving to each other the right hand, after the Emperor had drawn off his gloves and handed them to the Grand Chamberlain, and the Empress had handed hers to her Lady of Honour.

The Archbishop, who officiated, then addressing the Emperor and the Empress, said to them:—

"You appear here for the purpose of contracting marriage in the face of the Holy Church?"

The Emperor and the Empress replied:—

"Yes, Sir."

After these words, the First Almoner to the Emperor, the Bishop of Nantes, left his place, preceded by a Master of the Ceremonies, and went and laid on the silver gilt salver placed for the purpose on the altar the pieces of gold and the ring, and presented them to the Archbishop to give them his benediction. The Vicar General, acting as Master of the Ceremonies to the clergy, came forward, and received the salver from the hands of the First Almoner. He then replaced the salver on the altar, and conducted the Prelate back to his place.

The officiating Archbishop then addressed their Majesties and said, beginning with the Emperor.

"Sire, you declare, affirm, and swear before God, and in face of his Holy Church, that you take for your lawful wife Madame Eugénie de Montijo, Countess of Teba, here present?"

The Emperor replied:—

"Yes, Sir."

The Archbishop, continuing:

"You promise and swear to observe fidelity to her in every respect, as a faithful husband is bound to do, according to the commandment of God?"

The Emperor replied:

"Yes, Sir."

The Archbishop, then addressing the Empress, said:—

"Madame, you declare, affirm, and swear, before God and in the face of his Holy Church, that you take for your lawful husband the Emperor Napoleon III., here present?"

The Empress replied:—

"Yes, Sir."

The Archbishop, continuing —

"You promise and swear to observe fidelity to him in every respect, as a faithful wife is bound to do, according to the commandment of God?"

The Empress replied:—

"Yes, Sir."

The Archbishop then handed to the Emperor in succession the pieces of gold and the ring. His Majesty, in his turn, presented the pieces of gold to the Empress, saying:

"Receive the marks of the matrimonial conventions agreed to between you and me."

The Empress, after having received the pieces of gold from the Emperor, handed them to her Lady of Honour, who stood close behind her. An assistant of the ceremonies in his turn received them from the Lady of Honour.

The Emperor then placed the ring on the fourth finger of the Empress's left hand, saying:—

"I give you this ring as a symbol of the marriage which we are contracting."

The Archbishop, then making the sign of the cross on the hand of the Empress, said, "In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti."

The Emperor and the Empress then knelt down on crimson hassocks prepared for them, and the Archbishop, stretching forth his hands over them as they bent before him, still holding each other by the right hand, pronounced the sacramental formula, "Deus Abraham, Deus Isaac," &c.

The Emperor and the Empress then returned to their chairs of state. After the Gospel, the First Almoner of the Emperor, preceded by a Master and Assistant-Master of the Ceremonies of the Emperor, proceeded to the altar, and received from the hands of the Vicar-General, acting as Master of the Ceremonies to the Clergy, the book of the Holy Scriptures, and carried it to their Majesties to kiss.

After the anthem (offertoire), the officiating Archbishop seated himself in the chair prepared for him, having at each side of him his assistants. At the same moment, an Assistant-Master of the Ceremonies came forward, and, after having successively bowed to the altar, to the Emperor, and to Prince Napoleon, designated to bear the honours of his Majesty (something equivalent to bridesman in England), took the wax taper destined for the Offering, and knelt down with it at the foot of the altar. The Grand Master of the Ceremonies then bowed to the Emperor, to intimate that his Majesty should proceed to the Offering.

Then his Majesty, preceded by the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, the Grand Chamberlain, the Grand Equerry, and the Prince bearing the honours of the Emperor, advanced to the altar, followed by the Grand Marshal of the Palace. The Assistant-Master of the Ceremonies then handed the wax taper to the Grand Master, who, in his turn, presented it to the Prince charged to bear the honours of his Majesty. The Emperor received it from the Prince, and, kneeling down, offered it to the Archbishop officiating.

The Emperor then having risen and returned to his throne, an Assistant-Master of the Ceremonies bowed to the altar, to the Empress, and to the Princess Mathilde, charged to bear the honours of the Empress, and took the second wax taper and knelt down with it at the foot of the altar. A Master of the Ceremonies then bowed to the Empress to intimate to her to proceed to the offering.

Then her Majesty, accompanied by her Imperial Highness the Princess Mathilde, and the Grand Mistress of the Empress, went to the altar, and, kneeling down, received the wax taper and handed it to the Archbishop with similar ceremonies as those just before observed in the case of the Emperor. The Empress then rose and returned to her throne.

The Pater was then said, and their Majesties, being informed by the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, proceeded together to the foot of the altar, and knelt down on hassocks placed for them. The First Almoner and the Bishop of Versailles held over their Majesties' heads a cloth of silver brocade, and continued to keep in the same position whilst the clergy chanted the "Propitiare." This being finished, the Archbishop officiating, sprinkled the holy water on the Emperor and Empress, and proceeded with the mass, their Majesties returning to their seats

When the "Ite missa est" commenced, the Emperor and the Empress again knelt down, and the Archbishop turning towards their Majesties, recited the "Deus Abraham, Deus Isaac, Deus Jacob," &c., the prayer which terminated the marriage ceremony.

The Archbishop then recited the Gospel and gave the Pontifical Benediction, during which time the choir chanted the "Domine Salvum."

The "Te Deum" being executed, the Archbishop went and presented the corporale to their Majesties to kiss. Likewise, during the execution of the "Te Deum," the Archbishop, accompanied by the Curé of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, the parish which the Palace of the Tuileries is situated, came up to their Majesties and presented to them for signature the register in which the act of the religious marriage is to be inscribed.

After their Majesties had signed their names, the witnesses and other personages appointed by his Majesty affixed their names to the book.

As the "Te Deum" was now approaching its termination, the Masters of the Ceremonies and Assistant-masters went to the different persons composing the part of the cortège which was to precede their Majesties, and intimated to them to hold themselves in readiness to depart.

The Archbishop of Paris, in officiating, was assisted by his two Vicars-General, Baquet and Lequey. The mass and anthem were performed by 600 performers, under the direction of M. Girard. The anthem was, in particular, executed with great effect. The first part of the music executed consisted of the "Credo" and "O Salutaris" of Cherubini, and then came the "Sanctus" of Adolphe Adam. The "Te Deum," which closed the musical part of the ceremony, had been arranged for the orchestra by M. Auber.

After the "Te Deum," the Grand Master of the Ceremonies came forward, and, bowing to their Majesties, intimated to them that the ceremony was over. At the same moment, the Grand Officers of the Crown, the Princes, the Ministers, and the other persons who had formed part of the cortège, took up their places as before.

The demeanour of the Emperor and of the Empress during the ceremony was dignified. The Empress did not shed tears, as is sometimes seen on such occasions; but her mother, the Countess de Montijo, was much affected, and wept abundantly. The ceremony in the cathedral lasted a few minutes less than an hour.

When the cortège was ready to move, their Majesties descended from their chairs of State, and proceeded down the aisle, preceded by the Archbishop and his Chapter, to the grand entrance. Their Majesties, as before, walked together, and both of them returned most graciously the salutes made on all sides. It was remarked, as they walked down the nave, that the newly-married pair are almost exactly of the same height

The moment their Majesties left the cathedral, a rush was made by a number of the persons who had witnessed the ceremony, to obtain a nearer view of the chairs and other articles which had been used at the marriage. The book, in which their Majesties had signed their names, was in particular an object of great attraction, but it was removed almost immediately. We were able, however, to see the signatures. They consisted of the names of their Majesties, of those of the witnesses, and of those of several of the high ecclesiastics present. The handwriting of both of them is exceedingly neat and distinct. The name "Napoleon" is at the head, a little to the right, and that of "Eugénie" slightly below it to the left. The writing of the Empress struck us as particularly firm. The witnesses to the Imperial marriage were: for the Emperor, the ex-King Jerome Napoleon, and Prince Napoleon his son; and for the Empress, the Marquis de Valdegamas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Spain; the Duke d'Ossuna and the Marquis de Bedmar, Grandees of Spain; Count de Galve, and General Alvarez Toledo. The crowd remained for half an hour in the sacred edifice, and then dispersed. It is supposed that about 6000 persons were present.

RETURN OF THE PROCESSION.

The cortège returned in the same order as before, by the Rue d'Arcole, the Quai Napoleon, the flower market, the quays of the Louvre and Tuileries, to the Place de la Concorde, where it entered the garden of the Tuileries, by the gate of the Pont-Tournant. The garden presented the most picturesque aspect. The terrace adjoining the river was occupied by deputations from all the corporations of the city, each distinguished by a banner bearing appropriate mottoes. The operatives of the Canal St. Martin had a live eagle standing on the top of their banner, to which it was attached by the feet. This exhibition afforded the soldiers much amusement as they filed by. The bird also attracted the notice of the Emperor, who laughed very heartily and showed it to the Empress. All the villagers of the Banlieue were represented by young girls, attired in white, and distinguished by silk scarfs of different colours. Each, moreover, carried a banner, ornamented with devices, and *vivats* for the Emperor and Empress. At about half-past two o'clock the cortège entered the garden of the Tuileries, and the cavalry, after riding up to the Palace, turned to the left and drew up in the alley adjoining the Rue de Rivoli. The moment the Imperial carriage made its appearance, all the young girls rushed forward and actually filled it with bouquets. The shower was so great at one moment, that the guards were obliged to interfere. The Emperor and Empress re-entered the palace at about a quarter to three, and then proceeded in their carriage to the Place du Carrousel, which they drove round before the troops, who received them most warmly. Their Majesties then ascended to their apartments with the same ceremonial that had marked the arrival of the Empress before the ceremony. Shortly after their Majesties appeared successively at the window looking into the court and at that looking into the garden. The Emperor took the Empress's hand, and saluting the people, presented her to them, amidst the acclamations of the people

At four o'clock the newly-married pair entered a travelling chariot, and, escorted by a picked squadron of Carabiniers, and attended by several other carriages, occupied by members of their suite, set out for St. Cloud, by way of the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées; their appearance, as throughout the day, exciting rather curiosity than enthusiasm. The troops and the immense multitude soon dispersed.

Nothing could be more respectful than the demeanour of the spectators of all classes on the whole line of the procession in going to and returning from the cathedral. The most extraordinary curiosity was manifested to see the bride, owing to the reports of her striking beauty

In the evening, all the public buildings and the theatres were illuminated. Those which attracted most attention were the Hôtel de Ville and the Palais de l'Elysée. The Rue de Rivoli, and its rows of tricoloured flags, was also very brilliant. A great number of private houses, in different parts of the town, were also lighted up.

Another account states of the general reception of the Emperor and Empress: The feeling displayed by the people was favourable to this extent, that, although there was nothing that could, by any stretch of imagination, be construed into enthusiasm, there was certainly nothing of a hostile character. At no period was there anything that in England would be called a hearty shout; or, indeed, anything beyond that murmur of curiosity which all crowds give forth when about to be gratified with a splendid show All the people, however, took off their hats as the cortège approached, and seemed delighted with the carriages, the horses, and the cocked hats of the running footmen spectacles of which the Republican *regime* had for some time deprived them. The white plumes which decorated the heads of the Imperial horses were particularly successful.

The great *fête* happily passed off without any public accident, or even serious incident, considering the immense assemblage that had been drawn together Monday's *Moniteur* concludes a long official account of the religious ceremonies by saying that the very heavens favoured this Imperial *fête*; for seldom does winter give a "sky so clear, or a temperature so mild" Thanks were also due to those who had charge of the solemnities; for, by the perfect execution of their commands, nothing occurred to mar the gratification of the Parisian population

On Monday, the people crowded to see the Cathedral of Notre Dame decorations; and they have remained to this day (Saturday) for the inspection of the public. A small charge was made for admission, which the Archbishop of Paris has officially notified will be appropriated to the relief of the poor.

The *Moniteur* of Monday announces that, on the occasion of his marriage, the Emperor has pardoned more than 3000 persons who were implicated in the events of December, 1851. With these pardons, and the submissions already received, there do not remain more than 1200 persons subjected to expulsion. Public opinion, it is added, is not alarmed at these numerous acts of clemency; for the decree of March, 1852, which gave to the Government the right of having recourse to these measures of precaution, gave also the power of pardon. The names of the individuals who have received the Imperial clemency will be published hereafter

The Empress is a remarkably fine-looking woman, tall and perfectly well made. Her face could hardly be judged of on Sunday, for she was, to use a simile generally employed, as white as snow; at the same time her nervousness was so natural under the circumstances, as to have served her in the opinion of the watchful multitude. All appeared pleased with their Empress, and looked amiably disposed to accord the fair stranger the protection she seemed by her manner to implore.

The Imperial bride has inaugurated her greatness with an act which is likely to tell well for her popularity. We have already mentioned that the municipality of the city of Paris had voted the future Empress a diamond necklace, of the value of 600,000f., as a marriage present. A deputation from the municipal body next waited upon Mdlle Montijo, at the Elysée, to announce the resolution In answer, she said that she felt greatly gratified by this mark of favour, coming from the city of Paris, but that the jewels provided for her by the Crown were more than sufficient for all that she could possibly require for her personal use She then said that she would be glad if the money could be put to some better use, and she would, therefore, with the consent of the Emperor, suggest that the municipal authorities should dedicate the whole amount proposed to be invested in the diamond necklace to the relief of the distressed poor of the city of Paris She added that she hoped that the municipal council would not object to this, as it would give her delight to have the opportunity of inaugurating her elevation to the unmerited rank to which she was called, by an act of charity. No doubt this graceful act will be accomplished.

THE PALACE OF THE TUILERIES.

The new Empress of the French cannot hold her Court in the Tuileries without being profoundly impressed by the historical associations connected with this palace. Founded by Catherine de Medicis, it became the residence of Charles IX. and of Louis XIII. The *Grand Monarque* dwelt here until the building of Versailles. The Regent Duke of Orleans, during the minority of Louis XV., held his Court here During the French Revolution, it was attacked by the mob, and bravely defended by the Swiss Guards. The Tuileries became the official residence of the First Consul, and, subsequently, the Imperial residence of the man who made Europe tremble at his decrees. After the restoration it became the chief abode, first of Charles X., and afterwards of Louis Philippe. Here was signed the ill fated ordinance of July, which led to the revolution of 1830; and here, at the revolution of 1848, the populace of Paris forced an ingress. A Spanish demoiselle, hitherto a stranger to many of its historical traditions, will shortly occupy the apartments of Marie Antoinette, and the world will regard with renewed interest, an edifice which has seen such startling mutations of ownership: let us, therefore, take a retrospective glance around the palace itself, and review some of the principal personages who, at different periods, resided in this celebrated building

Who does not know the Palace of the Tuileries, with its spacious and beautiful courtyard, its noble Arc de Triomphe, by Roland, its gardens, the *chef-d'œuvre* of Le Nôtre; its terrace by the side of the river Seine: its fountains in the Place de la Concorde, and its obelisk, which, according to Pliny, had been erected by Psammetichus, at Thebes in the city of Luxor, and thence brought to Paris by order of Louis Philippe, who placed it in the Place de la Concorde, where it stands since 1834; its richly decorated chapel, its twelve great halls, its *grand escalier*, its thirty-two staircases, and thousand chambers?

Towards the close of the thirteenth century the Tuileries (Tile-kilns) at Paris was far from presenting the imposing sight which now bursts upon those who approach it by the Champs Elysées. The Place de la Concorde, the gardens, the terraces, and the arcades of the Rue Rivoli, were then neither erected nor thought of. The ancient lodge, which had long withstood the slow decay occasioned by a period of two hundred years, had, towards 1564, fallen into so ruinous a state, that Catherine de Medicis, the widow of Henry II., having purchased the edifice and forty acres around it for a trifling sum, had it pulled down, as well as several adjacent barns, and laid in the space they had occupied the foundations of a new Royal palace, to be erected by the celebrated architect Philibert de Lorme. But, upon the death of Catherine de Medicis, who never resided in the Tuileries, Henry III. being unable to advance more than a few hundred crowns towards the continuance of Catherine's design, the construction of the building, then scarcely raised above the first floor, was stopped.

Under the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. the building erected by Philibert de Lorme was yet but a vast and comfortable hotel, in which the grand officers of the King's Household, ministers of state, councillors, &c., enjoyed a sumptuous and liberal hospitality; for it is well known that at this time the Court resided at Versailles, in the splendid château, upon which, for more than half a century, all the celebrated architects of both the French and Italian school had, by order of Louis XIV., exercised their genius.

Louis XIV., as well as Louis XV., on very few occasions visited, when young, the Tuileries. The consequence was, that when the French revolved, in 1790, to compel the king, Louis XVI., to reside in Paris, the Château des Tuileries seemed rather unfit for a Royal residence. Some indispensable alterations were made within and without the building of Philibert; but the mean and shabby repairs were soon destroyed by the fury of the factions. The noble building had fallen, indeed, into such a wretched state that General Bonaparte, First Consul, and Le Brun, Third Consul, who had both taken up their residence in the Tuileries, found it necessary to make some immediate alterations. Accordingly, several houses which obstructed the admirable façade were pulled down. The courtyard was encircled by a rich iron gate, with a triumphal arch at its principal entrance. The Place de la Carrousel, largely increased, became an area upon which numerous bodies of cavalry, infantry, and artillery could display their brilliant manœuvres. In the interior, the pictures and the gilding of the ceilings in the Pavillon de Flore were renovated, without altering either the form or the subjects represented.

Among the most extraordinary marvels to be remembered in the Palace of the Tuileries is the celebrated Salle de Spectacle. At the time this spacious and Royal hall was constructed, it was considered as the largest in Europe, the theatre in Parma alone excepted. It must be added that the pit alone covered all the ground-plan of the so well-known Pavillon de Marsan

In 1793 the Royal playhouse underwent a strange metamorphosis It became the hall of the French National Convention. All emblems, names, and inscriptions recalling the *ancien régime*, were effaced and changed into Republican devices. So, the Pavillon de Marsan was to be called the Pavillon de l'Egalité; the Pavillon du Centre, the Pavillon de l'Unité; and the Pavillon de Flore was the Pavillon de la Liberté. The adjoining apartments were fitted up for several boards of the Assembly. The formidable Public Safety Committee was lodged in the Pavillon of Liberty, as well as the Boards of Treasury, Assignats and Money, Navy, and Colonies. The Board of War held its meetings in the Pavilion of Unity. The Boards of Legislation, Agriculture, and Trade occupied the Pavilion of Equality.

An outer staircase led from the Terrasse des Feuillants to the Hall of the Convention. The hall itself, according to the descriptions of the time, was an odd mixture of grandeur and faulty architectural outlines. It was arranged in the shape of an amphitheatre, to which the public had a free and daily admittance during three years. It has been a matter of great surprise, that such a curious platform, which was supported by only one column of nine cubic yards, did not give way when both the *sections* and the *tricoteuses* applauded Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, not only with their hands, but also with their feet when it was the regular battle-field where fighting, murders, and assassinations were unfortunately the *ultima ratio*

From the opening of the National Convention to the Thermidorian reaction, we may calculate that two millions of people entered the hall of the National Convention. It must be added, that all the battalions of the *levée en masse* that is to say, fourteen armies, with arms and baggage—made their celebrated defile in the front of the Assembly, and passed over the wonderful amphitheatre.

In Germinal (April), 1797, as well as in Prairial (May of the same year), so dense was the multitude urging all ranks towards the Convention, that it filled the adjacent streets, and, radiating from one common centre, the vast masses were seen ascending the Tuileries, grouping themselves among the pieces of timber in the courtyard, clinging around the columns and the roof, winding along the outline of the walls, and appearing at the windows of the Royal Pavilions, in such a manner, that each casement seemed walled up with heads. It was the populace which, led by the *Montagne*, loudly demanded an energetic repression against the Royalist counter-revolution. In its fury, the sanguinary mob had already stabbed the representative Ferrand, who had in vain done his best in order to protect the national representation. Suddenly the *sections* sprang up in the hall. A general battle took place, the result of which was a sentence of death passed upon five representatives who had joined the populace; besides which, several other members of the Assembly were transported.

In Vendemaire the *sections* in arms, led by the Royalists, after having possessed themselves of the avenues leading to the Convention, were in their turn dispersed by General Bonaparte. On that day the French Republic narrowly escaped the greatest dangers to which it had hitherto been exposed. Finally, on the 4th of the following month of Brumaire, amidst a silence incomprehensible to those who had witnessed the preceding outbursts, the National Convention announced solemnly that their mission was at an end. Accordingly the representatives left the Tuileries, where they had held their sittings for a little more than three years.

The *Conseil des Anciens*, who had taken the place of the Convention, were soon turned out from the hall by Napoleon and his grenadiers, on the 18th of Brumaire (Nov. 9), 1799.

On the 19th of February, 1800, the First Consul left the Palace of the Luxembourg, and took up his residence in the Tuileries. The Third Consul, Le Brun, was lodged in the Pavilion of Flora, in the *petit appartement* which the Queen Marie Antoinette had fitted up for her own temporary accommodation, in her private visits to Paris. The Consul gave up to the Pope his Royal residence when the Holy Father went to Paris to crown the Emperor.

With regard to the Consul Cambacérès, he refused to enter the Tuileries, preferring to accept for himself the splendid Hôtel d'Elbeuf, in which he resided until the end of the Empire.

The First Consul came to the Tuileries in state, preceded and followed by an imposing [illegible]. On that occasion a dense crowd had collected As the gate of the Carrousel the Consuls alighted from their carriages,

NAPOLEON III, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.
THE BORDER DESIGNED BY T. H. MACQUOID.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

THE BORDER DESIGNED BY T. R. MACQUOID.

and were received by the Consular Guard, arrayed in the courtyard. The ground was enclosed with poles and boards, which presented a rather gloomy appearance. On their arrival the Consuls could read the following inscription, posted up on the principal entrance:—"On the 10th of August, monarchy in France has been for ever abolished: it will never be restored." On the second day of Ventose the inscription had already disappeared. Orders were given to cut down the two trees of liberty which had been planted in the courtyard four years before. On the 10th of August a large number of cannon-balls had been lodged in the walls of the façade. Around them were written these words:—"10th of August." The cannon-balls disappeared as well as the inscriptions when the Arch of Triumph was erected on the Carrousel.

The alteration gave great satisfaction. It was, in fact, important that the power of the state should be confided to an energetic mind; and it was still more important for the tranquility of France that the new Government should inherit rather the sword of Charlemagne than the guillotine of Marat.

Historians, chroniclers, and painters, all agree upon the intense expression of the eyes of the Emperor Napoleon, describing them as emitting an incessant lustre, and investing him with the character of something unearthly. Such was the man who had succeeded in the Château of the Tuileries to Royalty and anarchy.

The Imperial Court soon displayed its splendour and magnificence in the Château des Tuileries. Let us stay for a moment in the gorgeous and imposing Salle du Trône. It was in the deep casement of the centre window that you could see standing up, with their hats off, the group of the *corps diplomatique*, the members of which, loaded with decorations, insignia, diamonds, *trembloet* in the presence of *the little man*. On the other side were the host of the Princes of the Rhine Confederation—all the personages that Germany, Russia, Poland, Italy, Denmark, Spain—all Europe, in one word, England excepted—had sent to Paris.

But, above all, the most attractive marvel in the Château des Tuileries was the remarkable beauty of the ladies of the Court. That not one of the Courts on the Continent could offer at this time such a phenomenon is easy to be explained, the generals of the French army and the high officers of the Imperial Guard having, most of them, married out of love, either in France, or in foreign countries. On the evening of the grand concert, the Salle des Maréchaux presented the *coup d'œil* of three sets of young and handsome ladies, adorned with flowers, diamonds, and floating feathers, all sitting and occupying both sides of the immense and gorgeous hall. Behind them, and standing, an imposing line formed by the officers of the Emperor's and Princess' household—generals, with their military uniforms and decorations; senators, councillors of state, ministers, prefects, all richly attired in the most splendid costumes.

The wedding of Napoleon and Marie Louise was celebrated in the Palace of the Tuileries with an unusual magnificence. Another event excited to the highest degree both the feelings and enthusiasm of the French. On the 20th of March, 1811, at seven o'clock in the morning, the first salute of cannon announced that the Empress had given birth to a child. As the event was expected, the quays, the streets, the Champs Elysées, presented the appearance of a holiday. Paris seemed in feverish excitement, all ranks flocking towards the Tuileries. The eyes of all, from every quarter, were instantly fixed upon that part of the palace where the Empress was confined. Slowly the cannon announced the tidings; no intelligence from the Court, no courier came to destroy or excite hope; every salute falling on the hearts of the people. The cannon fire twenty-one discharges for a girl, and 101 for a son and heir to the Imperial throne. The twenty-second sounded, its vibrations faintly faded on the ear, and a loud shout echoing from one million of voices, succeed to the stillness which had prevailed. "*C'est un garçon!*" (It is a boy!) that is to say, we have a Napoleon II. Madame Blanchard ascended in a balloon unregarded, so great was the excitement of the Parisians. Three years after, on the 20th of March, 1814, at ten o'clock in the morning, another event took place in the Imperial building.—Marie Louise and Napoleon's son, the young King of Rome, left for ever the Château des Tuileries.

The Empire gone and Royalty restored, Louis XVIII. made his entrance in Paris on the 3rd of May, 1814, and took up his residence in the Palace of the Tuileries, wherein he signed the treaties of the 30th of May.

We should occupy as many columns as we can afford lines, were we to narrate, even briefly, the principal events which took place in the celebrated building under the reign of the Bourbons and Louis Philippe. The interior of the building was much embellished by Louis Philippe, but under the present Emperor it will probably assume a style of splendour which it never before exhibited.

ROYAL AND IMPERIAL MARRIAGES IN FRANCE.

The annals of Royal and Imperial marriages in France form one of the darkest and most disastrous chapters in modern history. Bitter tears and blood deface the page. The most tragical events in woman's life rapidly succeed to the enjoyment of dazzling visions of power. The victim, crowned with roses, and seated upon a giddy pinnacle of splendour, loves to wear a chaplet of cypress, and to drink to the dregs the cup of death, of exile, of separation, or of abandonment.

The moment when France has gained a young, accomplished, and high-spirited Empress may seem ill-chosen for recounting the misfortunes and reverses of her immediate predecessors upon the Royal and Imperial throne of France. But there may be more wisdom, as well as boldness, in question ing the gloomy and portentous shapes which hover around the Imperial couch, and mock the possessor of the Imperial throne.

The lives of Marie Antoinette, of Josephine, of Marie Louise, of the Duchess of Orleans, must have a terrible and fascinating interest for the Empress Eugénie. France is still a seething cauldron of political ideas and popular passions; and no one can venture to predict the permanent stability of the dynasty re-inaugurated by Louis Napoleon. It may not be given to a woman to fulfil the glorious mission of healing the wounds of civil strife, and giving peace and liberty to France; but, by imitating the virtues, and avoiding the errors of her predecessors, the young Empress will at least secure the respect of her adopted country and of Europe.

If what good sense, and personal charms could have averted ill fortune from their possessor, the tragic story of the daughter of the illustrious Maria Theresa would never have been written. There is something idolatrous in the language which the contemporaries of Marie Antoinette employed in describing the captivating qualities of the youthful Princess at the period of her nuptials with the young Dauphin, the grandson of Louis XV. Although only fifteen years of age, she charmed all hearts by her beauty, grace, modesty, and beneficence. On the road from Strasburg the country-people flew to pay their homage, and to strew the road with flowers. The young girls, dressed in white, presented her with bouquets; and her beauty, her enchanting smile, and her sweet countenance, were the theme of all observers. The young Princess directed her route to Compiègne, where Louis XV. and a brilliant Court awaited her arrival. It was there she first saw the young Dauphin. The King went out with a great retinue to meet the Princess in the forest. As soon as she saw the King, she alighted from her carriage, and ran and threw herself at his feet. Louis raised and embraced her affectionately, and presented the young Princess to her affianced husband. The Dauphin, advancing with a lively air, seized one of her hands, and kissed it with rapture. His admiration, indeed, was so ardently expressed by his looks, that the young Princess cast down her eyes, while a lovely blush overspread her cheeks. The day after her arrival at Compiègne, the bride and bridegroom, with the whole Court, set out for Versailles, where, in the Palace Chapel, on the 16th May, 1770, Marie Antoinette, superbly arrayed in her bridal dress, received the nuptial benediction at the foot of the altar, and was united to the young Prince, afterwards Louis XVI. Louis XV. gave the Dauphine many rich presents, and, among others, the necklace of large pearls, which Anne of Austria bequeathed to the Queens of France. On the day of her public entry into the capital, the people seemed intoxicated with joy, and the multitude never seemed sufficiently satisfied with seeing and admiring her. Blessings were showered upon her at every step of her route to Notre Dame, where she and the Dauphin publicly and solemnly offered up their devotions, and besought the divine blessing upon their nuptials. From the cathedral the youthful couple proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville, where the Marshal de Brissac, with not more gallantry than truth, said to her—"Madame, you have before your eyes 200,000 lovers of your person." The compliment flew from mouth to mouth through the multitude, and excited rapturous applause. Popular delight in its excess exhibited something of the jealousy of the lover. From the Hôtel de Ville the Dauphin and the Dauphiness proceeded to the Tuileries, in the gardens of which they walked for a considerable time, in order to satisfy the curiosity of the public. Seeing the stream of spectators overflow the terrace, the youthful couple showed themselves at a gallery which overlooked it. "There now took place between this august pair and the people (says a contemporary historian) a kind of affectionate diversified dialogue, carried on by smiles, benevolent looks, and tutelary affection, on the one part, and on the other by tumultuous exclamations, shouts of joy, and mingled vows of popular love. Every time that the fascinating object appeared inclined to withdraw, a general groan, which they had not power to resist, detained them; and this affecting scene could only be terminated by the coming on of night." No wonder that the Royal pair pronounced the day in which this memorable scene took place as the sweetest in their lives. The same writer, who knew the Princess intimately, has drawn a captivating portrait of her graces. "Nature, (as was said by Madame Poligna), had formed Marie Antoinette for a throne. A majestic stature, a noble beauty, and a manner of holding her head, difficult to describe, inspired respect. Her features, without being regular, possessed infinite grace. The clearness of her complexion set them off, and gave a dazzling lustre to her countenance. The most engaging manners still heightened all these charms; and in the bloom of youth, the elegance and vivacity of her motions, with the frank and lively expression of a good heart and native wit were particularly calculated to delight the French of those days. She charmed the King and all his family, the Court and the town, the high and the low, each sex, all ranks and all ages." Englishmen partook of the universal enthusiasm. Burke's recollections were vividly preserved. "It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the Queen of France (then Dauphine) at Versailles. A more celestial apparition never shone on this orbit, which she scarcely appeared to touch. She glittered like the morning star, full of life, brilliancy, and happiness."

Six years afterwards she was still the idol of the French nation. Sir W. Wraxall said,—"In the summer of 1776, when I left France, Marie Antoinette had attained the highest degree of her beauty and prosperity. Her eulogium was in every mouth, from the courtier to the shopkeeper, and La Harpe did but echo the public voice when he composed her portrait in the following verses:—

> Le ciel mit dans ses traits cet éclat qu'on admire.
> France, il la couronna pour ta félicité;
> Un sceptre est inutile avec tant de beauté,
> Mais a tant de vertus il faliait un empire.

A few years were to see this fair face woe-begone and humbled by indignities and menaces. In 1782 a violent insurrection broke out. The gates of the Tuileries were forced by a crowd of demons. Louis XVI. and his family were imprisoned in the palace until April, when they were transferred to the tower of the Temple, the last residence of the King. After the execution of her husband, Marie Antoinette was forcibly torn from her son, and conducted to the Conciergerie, where she awaited her judgment in a damp dungeon. She was doomed to death on the 16th October, by an unanimous vote, Marie Antoinette, dressed in white, with her hands bound, was placed in a cart with a priest and her executioner, and exposed to the insults of the populace on her way to the Place Louis XV. Her dying words were:—"Lord, enlighten and soften the hearts of my executioners. Adieu for ever, my children: I go to rejoin your father." The next moment her head rolled upon the scaffold. Thus, at the age of thirty-eight, perished Marie Antoinette. Perhaps among crowned heads history has no such example to show of any woman once so beloved, so amiable, and so happy, living through such bitter days of misery and wretchedness.

The "good and modest wife of General Bonaparte" is the model proposed for the imitation of the Empress Eugénie by her husband. Josephine became the wife of Napoleon in 1796. The civil marriage was alone performed; for those were the days of Tallien, Robespierre, and Barras, and religious ceremonies were not in favour. The religious rite was not performed until 1804, the night before the Emperor's coronation, for the Pope refused to crown Josephine unless they consented to receive the nuptial benediction at the hands of the church. Napoleon was excessively angry with Josephine for revealing to the Pope that she had only been civilly married, and consented with a very ill grace. The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Fesch, with only Talleyrand and Berthier for witnesses, all of whom were pledged to the most profound secrecy. Josephine was delighted with her success; but it is related that next morning her reddened eyes bore testimony to the tears which these inward agitations had cost her.

The morning following was Sunday the 2nd December. The weather was cold but clear. All Paris was astir. The Cathedral of Notre Dame was decorated with a magnificence unsurpassed, even by the ceremonial of last Saturday. Hangings of velvet, sprinkled with gold bees, descended from the roof to the pavement. At a richly-decorated portico in the Place Notre Dame, the Sovereigns and princes who had been invited to be present, descended from their carriages. The Pope had quitted the capital of Roman Catholic Christendom expressly to perform the ceremony. Escorted by detachments of the old Imperial Guard, and accompanied by a most numerous body of the clergy, Pope Pius saw before him no less than sixty Bishops of the French church, who presented themselves in succession to salute him. When the Pope, preceded by the cross and the ensigns which always accompany him, entered, the immense audience rose from their seats, and 600 voices pealed forth the sublime strain, "Tu es Petrus." Within the cathedral were assembled the deputies of the towns, the representatives of the magistracy and army, the Senate and Legislative Body, the Council of State, the Princes of Nassau, Hesse, and Baden, the Arch-Chancellor of the Germanic Empire, and the diplomatic representatives of Foreign Courts. Napoleon entered the cathedral, "wearing, at this first stage of the ceremony, only the crown of the Cæsars, namely, a simple golden laurel. All admired that noble head noble beneath that golden laurel, as some antique medallion." The Pope anointed the Emperor, girded him with the sword, placed the sceptre in his hand, and approached the grand crown (modelled after that of Charlemagne), to take it up. But Napoleon, who had watched his movements, and had determined how to proceed, unexpectedly, but firmly, and without violence, seized the crown, and placed it upon his own head. "This action, which was perfectly appreciated by all present, produced an indescribable effect. Napoleon then taking the crown of the Empress, and approaching Josephine, as she knelt before him, placed it with a visible tenderness upon the head of the partner of his fortunes, who, at that moment, burst into tears." This done, the Emperor and Empress proceeded to an immense throne, opposite to the altar, followed by his brothers, bearing the train of his robes. The Pope advanced to the foot of the throne, to bless the new Sovereign. Shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" resounded through the edifice, and the thunder of the cannon proclaimed that the consecration had been accomplished.

Five years afterwards, the Empress was drawn aside into the recess of a window, at Malmaison, by Fouché, who had the impudence to propose to her, as the most sublime of sacrifices, her separation from the Emperor. Josephine instantly ordered him out of the room, and ran to tell the Emperor of the consummate audacity of his Minister. Napoleon disavowed all knowledge of the proceeding; but when Josephine demanded his instant dismissal, the Emperor refused. A chill struck to her heart. Her fate was decided; and, a few months afterwards, she yielded her place in Napoleon's heart to a stranger. Josephine was not beautiful, but her manners were extremely graceful, and her gentleness and goodness have endeared her memory to the French nation. She was the only woman Napoleon ever truly loved, as he frequently declared.

On the 15th December, 1809, only ten days after Josephine had been officially informed of her fate, Napoleon and Josephine appeared in the presence of the Arch-Chancellor and the full Imperial Council. Napoleon having recapitulated the reasons of State which led him to desire, for the benefit of France, a dissolution of the marriage tie, dwelt upon the truth and tenderness of his beloved spouse, his partner during ten years of happy union. "Crowned as she had been by his own hand, he desired she should retain the rank of Empress for her life." Josephine then arose, and with a faltering voice, and eyes suffused with tears, expressed her concurrence. The Senate authorised the separation, and the union of Napoleon and Josephine being thus abrogated by the civil powers, the Emperor retired to St. Cloud, where he lived for some days in retirement. Josephine repaired to Malmaison, near St. Germains, a favourite residence of Louis Napoleon. She was, however, obliged to be present at Notre Dame, when the "Te Deum" was chanted for that treaty of peace, the consequences of which had been so disastrous to her.

A young Austrian Archduchess again made her public marriage entry into Paris. Marie Louise was little more than eighteen. Her complexion was fresh and blooming, her hair flaxen, her stature sufficiently majestic, her eyes blue, and her countenance indicating health, innocence, and goodness of disposition. The Imperial pair were married by proxy, at Vienna, and Napoleon's favourite, Marshal Berthier, had the honour of receiving her hand in the name of Napoleon, in a magnificent tent which was erected for the purpose, near Braunau, a town situated on the frontiers of Austria and Bavaria. A brilliant retinue accompanied the French Marshal, who augured well from the modesty of demeanour and amiable deportment of the young Archduchess. Marie Louise wore a robe of gold tissue, adorned with red flowers, and carried round her neck a miniature picture of Napoleon, encircled with diamonds of immense value. She was surrounded by the highest persons of the Austrian Court, ranged on her right and left according to their rank, and by the officers of the Hungarian Guard in their rich and picturesque uniform. Berthier, having made three reverences, addressed a complimentary speech to her Majesty, explaining the object of his mission. Marie Louise made a suitable reply; and then the Prince of Neufchâtel introduced the young Empress to the Queen of Naples (Caroline Bonaparte), who took her by her hand and led her to her carriage. The Count Beauharnais, son of the divorced and injured Josephine, was her Chevalier of Honour! At Munich, Augsburg, Stuttgardt, Carlsruhe, and Strasburg, she found magnificent fêtes prepared for her entertainment, and a page awaiting her arrival with an ardent *billet doux* from the Emperor, to which she sent immediate replies. Napoleon during this period of expectancy became as amorous and as love-stricken as a lad in his teens, and had not patience to wait until the ceremonials he had himself regulated had been performed. Putting on his grey great-coat, and seating out of the park-gate at Compiègne, Napoleon hastened to meet his betrothed. When he met the carriage, he flew to the coach-door, opened it himself, and rushed rather than stepped into it. "It is the Emperor!" said the Queen of Naples; and the next instant he had thrown himself upon the Empress's neck, who was somewhat astonished at this unexpected greeting. A moment of silence succeeded as the newly-married pair gazed upon each other. The pause was broken by the bride, who, with more tact than might have been anticipated, said, "Your Majesty's picture has not done you justice." Instead of the cavalcade stopping at Soissons for the night, according to the Emperor's formula, they proceeded at all speed to Compiègne, following the precedent of Henry IV. on his marriage with Mary de Medicis.

The public entry of the Empress into Paris took place on the 1st of April, 1810. The weather was unusually magnificent, and nothing could exceed the respect and enthusiasm evinced by the populace. The marriage of Marie Antoinette with Louis XVI., though never advertised to, was in many respects, the model of the solemnity. The young Empress, radiant with youth, and every feature beaming with delight, entered the capital in the triumphant car of her illustrious consort, accompanied by a superb retinue. The rejoicings and congratulations were universal. The city of Paris made costly presents to the Emperor and Empress, who set off immediately to St. Cloud. Here the civil ceremony was gone through. Next day the Emperor and Empress went in public procession from St. Cloud to the Tuileries, where the religious ceremony of the marriage was performed by the Cardinal Fesch. The great gallery of the Louvre, which was the scene of this great event, was lined on each side with a triple row of all that was most distinguished in France, or even in Europe. The cardinals alone absented themselves from the ceremony, and affected to throw a slur on the marriage, on which account they were ordered to leave Paris. The most splendid illuminations, concerts, and festivals, followed the celebration; but one melancholy catastrophe exhibited so portentous a resemblance to a tragic circumstance which occurred at the marriage of Marie Antoinette, that not even the Emperor and Empress could shake off the superstitious influence of the omen. A *fête* was given by Prince Schwartzenburg in the name of the Emperor of Austria in celebration of the marriage. Napoleon and the Empress were present, and all the fashion and aristocracy of the capital thronged to the brilliant scene. A temporary ball-room, constructed of wood, which had been erected by the Prince in the garden of the Hôtel de Montesson, in the Chaussée d'Antin, took fire. In a moment the ceiling, the ornaments upon the walls, and the curtains were in a blaze, and all was confusion and alarm. The chandelier of the ball-room soon fell with a tremendous crash. The crowd rushed to the entrance to make their escape, when the floor gave way under their collected weight, and numerous victims were either consumed by the flames, which burst out on all sides, or crushed to death. "In a short time this temple of gaiety and enchantment was no more; nothing was left but blazing fragments and a melancholy stupor, when suddenly a young woman, handsome, elegantly dressed, and covered with diamonds, rushed forward from the smoking rafters, calling out for her children. The apparition vanished as soon as it was seen. It was the Princess of Schwartzenburg who perished thus miserably, while her young family were assembled in the garden, and out of the reach of danger." Napoleon and the Empress made their escape without injury. Prince Schwartzenburg never recovered from the effects of his melancholy bereavement.

Louis Napoleon, it announcing his intended marriage with the Empress Eugenie, declared that Austria had manœuvred *secretly* to bring about the marriage of Marie Louise to his uncle. Whatever may be thought of the good taste of this reminiscence there is no doubt of its historical accuracy. Napoleon gave a precise account of the Austrian marriage at St. Helena, which will be found in Mr. O'Meara's work —

"No sooner was it known," said Napoleon, "that the interests of France had induced me to dissolve the ties of my marriage, than the greatest sovereigns of Europe *intrigued for an alliance with me*. As soon as the Emperor of Austria heard that a new marriage was in agitation, he sent for Count Narbonne, and *expressed his surprise that his family had not been thought of*. At this time a union with a Princess of Russia or of Saxony was contemplated. The cabinet of Vienna sent instructions on the subject to Prince Schwartzenburg, who was Ambassador at Paris. Dispatches were also received from the French Ambassador in Russia, stating *the willingness of the Emperor Alexander to offer his sister the Grand Duchess Anne*. Some difficulties, however, presented themselves relative to the demand that a chapel for the Greek ritual should be established at the Tuileries. A privy council was held on the subject, and the votes of the majority were for an Austrian princess. I consequently authorised Prince Eugene to make an overture to Prince Schwartzenburg; and articles of marriage, similar to those between Louis XVI. and Marie-Antoinette, were drawn up. The Emperor Alexander *was not pleased that his overtures were slighted*, and thought he had been deceived, and that two negotiations had been carrying on at the same time, in which he was mistaken. It has been said," added Napoleon, "that the marriage with Marie-Louise is one of the secret articles of the treaty of Vienna, which had taken place some months before. this is entirely false. There was no thought whatever of an alliance with Austria, previous to the despatch from Narbonne, relating to *hints which had been thrown out by the Emperor Francis and by Metternich*. In fact, the marriage with Marie-Louise was proposed in council, discussed, decided, and signed within twenty-four hours, which can be proved by many members of the council who are now in existence. Several were of opinion that I ought to have espoused a French woman; and the arguments in favour of this were so strong, as to incline me to balance for a moment. It was hinted, however, by the Court of Austria, that *declaring to choose a Princess out of one of the reigning houses of Europe would be a tacit declaration of an intention to overturn them*, whenever the opportunity should present itself."

It is said that the Emperor Alexander judged so accurately of the consequences of the Austrian match, that he remarked, on hearing the news, "Then the next task will be to drive me back to my forests." The attempt was made, and the climate of Russia and the obstinate bravery of the Russian army shook the throne of the conqueror.

The formal manners and cold deportment of Marie Louise contrasted unfavourably with the suave grace, the sweetness of temper, and benignity of Josephine. The enthusiasm which had greeted her arrival had abated. The Empress was far from affable in public; and her precipitate abandonment of the capital upon the approach of the allies in 1814, increased the dissatisfaction of her subjects. The distress of Josephine on hearing of Napoleon's reverses and abdication in 1814, was unspeakable, and his misfortunes hastened her death. Marie Louise on the contrary, without much reluctance, laid aside her Imperial titles and accepted the treaty of Fontainebleau, which created her Grand Duchess of Parma, Placenza, and Guastalla, on condition that she formally renounced for herself and her son for ever all right to the Crown of France. She was sent to Austria by her father, Francis II., and travelled under an Austrian escort through the country in which, four years before, the roads were strewed with flowers, and where she had passed under triumphal arches erected to her honour. She appears to have loved the country of her birth better than that of her adoption, and her personal ease more than the interests of her children When Bonaparte escaped from Elba, she made a weak attempt to join him with her son, but the police officers stopped the carriage; and it did not appear that Marie Louise was much surprised or disconcerted at the failure of her attempt. After Napoleon's death she formed a private marriage with Count de Niepperg, by whom she had two children.

The nuptials of the father and mother of the present Emperor, although not strictly a Royal marriage, must not be passed over without mention. It was a favourite object with Josephine to effect a match between Hortense, her daughter by her first husband, and Louis, the third brother of Napoleon. The First Consul at first gave a decided negative to the project, "not," he said, "from any unfavourable opinion entertained of the character or morals of the young lady, who was the subject of general praise, but because he was afraid their characters were not suited to each other." Napoleon was right; but Josephine had set her heart on the match, and, after the return of young Louis from Portugal, in October, 1801, she renewed her solicitations. One evening, when there was a ball at Malmaison, Josephine drew Louis aside, and directed his attention to Hortense Napoleon joined the conference, and, after a long conversation, Louis says "they *made* him give his consent." The day of the nuptials was immediately fixed by Josephine, and, on the 4th of January, 1802, the contracts, the civil marriage, and the religious ceremony, took place at the First Consul's private residence in the Rue de la Victoire. "Never," afterwards exclaimed the bridegroom, in a tone of anguish, "was there a more gloomy ceremony! Never had husband and wife a stronger presentiment of the horrors of a reluctant and ill assorted union!" From this moment the unhappy Louis dated the commencement of his unhappiness, his bodily and mental sufferings. "It stamped on his whole existence a profound melancholy, a dejection, a drying of the heart, which he said nothing ever could, or ever would, remedy." Hortense, who had only left the celebrated Madame de Campan's boarding-school a few weeks before the wedding, appears to have felt the same remarkable repugnance to the marriage. In France young couples seldom make a long and strenuous resistance, on the ground of fancied incompatibility of temper, to a marriage which meets the approval of their parents and friends. But, in this case, it is difficult to decide whether the bride or bridegroom exhibited the greatest dislike for the alliance. A lady who was present at a ball given in honour of the wedding by Madame de Montesson, states that "every countenance beamed with satisfaction, save that of the bride, whose profound melancholy formed a sad contrast to the happiness which she might have been expected to evince. She seemed to shun her husband's very looks, lest she should read in her the indifference she felt towards him." The marriage was, in every respect, unfortunate. From the day of their union, in January, 1802, down to September, 1807, when Louis and Hortense finally separated, they remained together in all not more than four months, and that at three separate periods, with long intervals between. The present Emperor of the French is the issue of this marriage

We may pass over briefly the marriages of Louis XVIII., and Charles X., who, when Counts of Provence and Artois, were married, more than thirty years before their accession to the throne the former to Marie Josephine Louise, and the latter to Marie Thérese, both Princesses of Savoy, and sisters, who lived and died in obscurity and exile. Nor need we do more than advert to the marriage of the ex-Queen of the French, Marie Amélie de Bourbon, Princess of Sicily, to Louis Philippe when, took place on the 25th November, 1809; or to the nuptials of the Duke of Orleans, in May, 1837, with the amiable Princess of the House of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who loved to mourn the sudden and untimely death of her husband. Both Princesses have found a hospitable refuge and secure asylum in England, and respect for their virtues forbids us to lift the veil which shrouds their misfortunes. May the fate of the youthful Eugénie be more fortunate than theirs! and may the day speedily arrive when France may know how to work out her political regeneration without sending into life long and dreary exile the women who, while sharing the throne, have tempered the severities of kingly rule!

LE CHAMP D'ASILE.

[The Champ d'Asile was a wretched swamp in Texas, where a colony of old officers of the Empire took refuge. In this dreary home, long after the blessings of peace had been restored to the troubled nations, the refugees strove to enliven their joyless existence with the remembrance of past triumphs, and hopes for the future which they knew to be illusive, until they perished, one by one, through privation and disease.]

Come, sound the watering-bugle. To stable, boys, halloo!
Let's keep our ancient customs, though with never a jot to do.
Pierre has swept out the rattlesnakes, and for a good half-mile,
You'll scarcely step on a stout wild-cat, or a middling crocodile.
Here's a fire in the Palais Royal, and regular holiday fare,
Lacoste has killed a forest-pig, and had a waltz with a bear.
Let's have a rouse, for once, and a chat of many an old campaign—
And drink to our—Pardieu, *his* health—yonder, in St. Helène.

Ay, pledge him, you of the chasseurs, and you, bold cuirassier,
And you, my dauntless lad of the line, that fright the monkeys here:
And you, last limb of his loved Old Guard, the stay and pivot and soul
Of Friedland, Jena, Montmirail, of Lodi, and Arcol.
But hoard up that immortal name; let's call him one, or he,
I'll be bursts, with one last eagle-swoop, from his prison of the sea
Till the star that knows but brief eclipse lights but a broken chain
On that leprous spot in the whole fair sea, accursed St. Helène

Come, let's be merrier, comrades! Himself declared 'twas base
To a soldier's spirit to borrow tints from fortune's various face
See him prancing on Marengo, or plashing through the mire;
Or laughing, with a soldier's jest, at the feeble bivouac fire.
They have his war worn frame, 'tis true, to torture as they will,
But here his great soul sits with us, and calls us "children" still.
Shout! Drink ye' drown the screech-owl song that knells through
Heart and brain,
Ever recurring funeral chaunt, woe—*captive*—St. Helena.

O Battle god! are we betrayed? Are not thy paths august?
Shall we, ennobled once by thee, shrink back to worthless dust?
O Battle-god! is this thing sooth? We that have toyed with death—
Have wrestled down the giant wars, and gulped the sulphurous breath
Of guns, not sword-length distant; and even thus made bow
Banded Imperial dindems: can it be just, that, now,
Borne safe through that blood-baptism, such lives should wither and
wane—
Ours in a Texian wilderness—and *his* at St. Helène?

The old red lion's asleep at last—it took twelve men to slay:
Cowards and fops insult the dust of courtier-murdered Ney.
Many are fallen, and some have fled, and hope for France is none;
And we, boys, camp in a wooded swamp, in the setting of the sun.
We jest, and chatter of fields to come, and, from the croaking bougies,
The monk-bird screams, and mowing shapes copy our wild carouse
Great thoughts shall come to the heart of France—grant dust to the
silver Seine,
But never, never, *never* more, the *Man* from St. Helène.

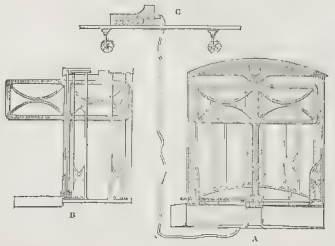
H. SPICER.

NORTON'S PATENT INDICATORS OF NUMBERS AND DISTANCES.

At the fourth ordinary meeting of the Society of Arts of the present season R Stephenson, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair—Mr James Norton, the patentee, read a paper illustrative of his invention; and it is a singular circumstance to be recorded that, in the present day, otherwise so remarkable for progression, no successful efforts have hitherto been made in this department of invention, particularly in reference to vehicular accommodation in large towns.

The invention is classified under three heads.

1. As a registry of numbers, applicable to all places where money is received, or where numbers are required to be registered on entrance—viz., railway stations, public meetings, gardens, steam-boats, toll bridges, &c.; it is also applicable to divisions in both Houses of Parliament.



The Engraving A represents a side view of the Indicator, or revolving gate, and B an end view One improvement in this Indicator over the ordinary turnstile, consists in the facilities afforded to great crowds of persons passing through, as the person in charge is not required to depress a lever with his foot, as by the present plan, on the ingress or egress of each passenger. The mode by which this is effected is as follows:—At the bottom of the standard, or revolving shaft, carrying four radial arms, are fixed two crowned ratchets, the one within the other, each having four teeth, with the inclinations opposite Each ratchet has a locking bolt attached to separate tread plates, viz. ingress and egress, which are hinged to the flooring, and borne up by a spring. When the ingress plate is depressed, the bolt attached to it is withdrawn from the ratchet, so as to allow the gate to revolve sufficiently for a person to pass through, and then the plate rises by the force of the spring below it, and the bolt resumes its fast or locking position, registering only one person at a time. A further and more minute description of this and other parts of the patent may be seen in *The Civil Engineer and Architects' Journal* Another improvement comprised in the patent refers to the application of the principle to omnibuses, steam-boats, &c., and to all places where economy of space is important. The Engraving B is a front elevation, and C a plan view of this indicator

That any invention which should be a check upon the frauds of conductors is important to the proprietors of omnibuses, may be understood by the fact that a fraud of only 3d. per journey would amount, in the metropolis alone, to a sum exceeding £5,000 per annum

The greatest novelty, however, in this part of the invention, consists in the power possessed of communicating the indication to any place or distance required, as shown in Engraving C. This is a very important feature, and its application to various purposes would be found of the greatest advantage. For instance, in the different Exhibition buildings now spreading all parts of the United Kingdom, the extraordinary result of the Great Exhibition of 1851, also in theatres and other places, not only the numbers going in and going out at each door could be indicated; but in any central or other room, the aggregate numbers entering and leaving, and

the numbers remaining in the building at any given time could be shown. From the central room, also, all the doors of the building could be simultaneously locked, if desired. The part of the patent could also be made available as a strong antidote to the overcrowding of steam-boats, because it could be so arranged that an inquiry for night see the numbers in a boat at any one time half across the river; thus furnishing a valuable security against accidents arising from overcrowding

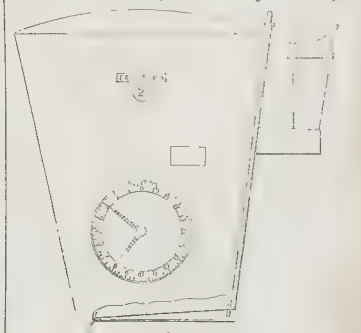
Secondly, the invention refers to the simple indication of distance, applicable to gentlemen's carriages and carriages on hire of every description, and which can be made ornamental; if necessary, it might be worn in the pocket, or placed in any part of the carriage. A motion is communicated by each rotation of the road wheel into the body of the carriage by an eccentric fixed upon the nave of the wheel, in various ways, to suit circumstances, and allowing for any lateral or perpendicular oscillation of the carriage

The Indicator, which may be fixed in any part of the vehicle, is shown in Engraving F, and indicates a distance travelled of three miles and six-

tenths of a mile. It is applicable to all diameters of wheels; and the ratchets, which are all of one size, differ only in the number of their teeth, to adapt them to various road wheels

By persons letting gigs or carriages on hire, the invention is available. According to the present plan, the proprietors have not any certainty as to the distance travelled by persons hiring the vehicle. The above would furnish such test: and in practice will be found of great importance, both to the proprietors and the public

In the third place, the invention is applicable to ordinary street cabs, distinguishing the productive and unproductive mileage, or the distance travelled with fares, and without. Motion is communicated from the road-wheel as before described; and in the drawing G on the dial, it



will be perceived there are two hands—one marked *productive*, and the other *total*. The latter shows the total mileage the cab has run; the former the mileage run with passengers. By this dial it therefore appears that the cab has travelled eight miles; three with, and five without, passengers The mechanism to accomplish this is connected to the seat or footing of a spring, which, when depressed by the weight of a passenger, causes that part of the instrument indicating the productive mileage and the fare to be paid, to be set in motion; and when the passenger leaves the vehicle the seat rises, causing the fare-hand to return to zero, and at the same time indicating to the proprietor of the vehicle the distance travelled with that particular fare; and that part of the instrument ceases to act until the next passenger enters the cab.

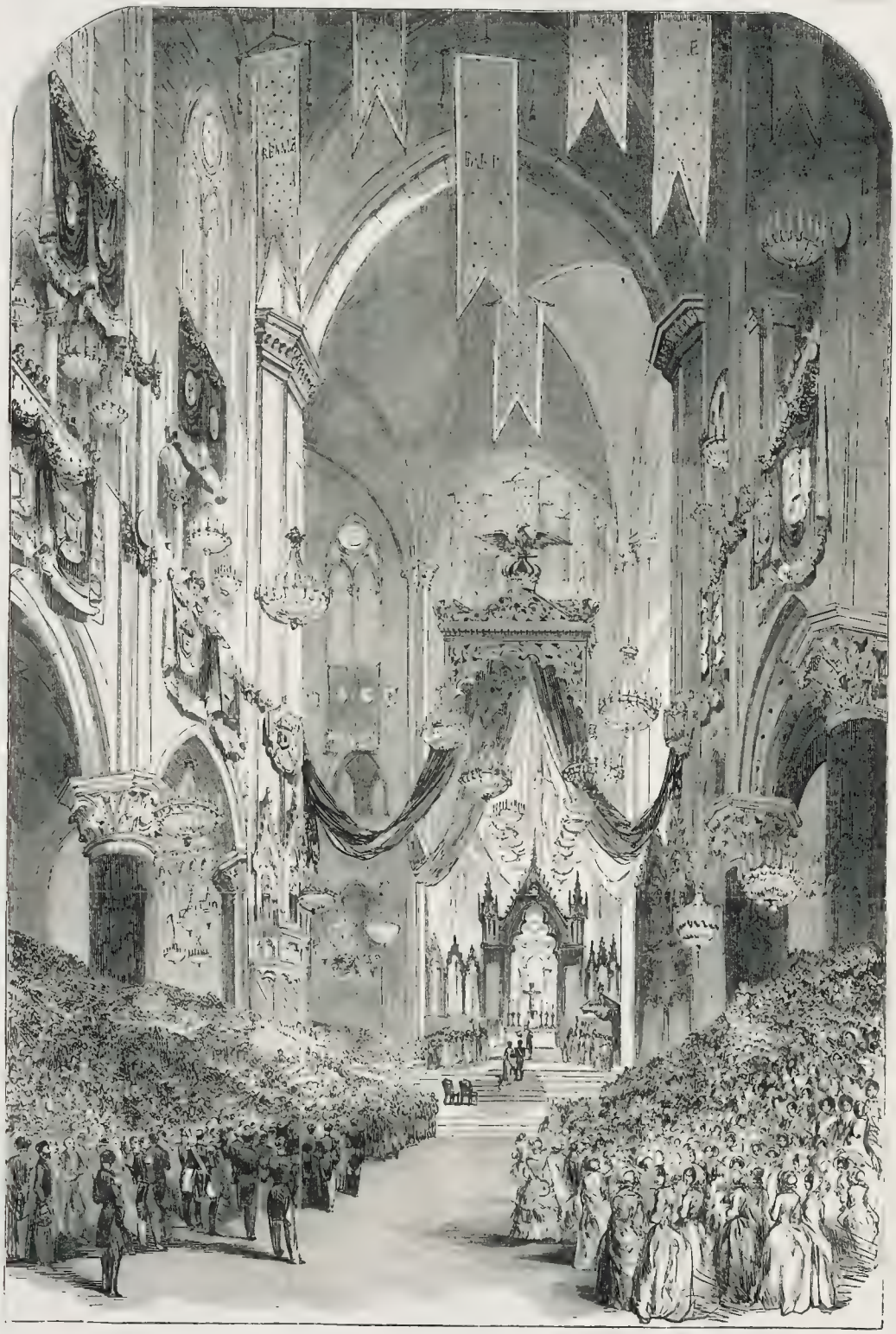
The Parliamentary fares being 8d. per mile, or fractional parts thereof, the "6d. fare to pay," marked in the drawing, shows that the passenger has travelled 2½ and not exceeding 3 miles When a passenger enters a cab, 8d. fare would be indicated, and when the mile was exceeded, 1s. fare would be shown, and so on—an additional 4d. for every half mile travelled.

MEMORIAL TO THE DUKE.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Plumstead has been held, at which it was resolved to offer a portion of Plumstead-common, amounting to fifty acres, to the commutee who have the management of the great national memorial of the Duke of Wellington, viz., a public institution for the education of the children of military men. As it transpired that the Board of Ordnance had some claims upon the ground, the meeting was adjourned to a future day, in order to afford time for conferring with the Lords of the Manor and the Ordnance Board

MONUMENT TO CHANTREY.—The vicar of Norton, in Derbyshire, is raising a subscription for the purpose of erecting, in the village of Norton, a plain granite obelisk to the memory of Sir Francis Chantrey. Norton was the birthplace of Chantrey, and in the churchyard he was buried, in a grave of his own making His grave is marked by two enormous flat stones, surrounded by an iron railing, and in the church is a tablet to his memory, with a medallion portrait by Weekes, erected at the expense of Lady Chantrey.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE EARL BROWNLOW. The address of the magistrates and deputy lieutenants of the county of Lincoln to Earl Brownlow, on his retirement from the Lord-Lieutenancy, has been presented to his Lordship by Sir Robert Sheffield. The address is signed by every gentleman of authority and standing in the county.

GREENWICH-PARK. A number of trees in this park have been examined during the past week, and an order has been given to have many dangerous branches lopped off. Men have been accordingly set to work for this purpose, and much of the wood that is now lying on the ground, denotes the danger the public have escaped whilst passing under that shade.



THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN NOTRE DAME.

THE TROUSSEAU OF THE EMPRESS.

The jewellery and toilettes of the Empress are very magnificent. M. Lemonnier, the jeweller, has prepared a *parure* of white pearls and rubies of a beautiful design, consisting of a small closed crown to be placed on the back of the head, of bracelets, and of a necklace *a plaques*: and another *parure*, in very rare black pearls, consisting of a bracelet ornamented with three large pearls, a necklace setting close to the neck, in the Louis XV. style, with, in the centre, an enormous pearl pendent, and a brooch with four black pearls pendent. He has also prepared a bracelet, consisting of precious stones of all colours, and a brooch in diamonds of oval form, the centre of which is formed of a very thin large diamond, destined to cover the portrait of the Emperor, and a pure diamond is pendent from it. This brooch is of exquisite beauty. The marriage coin is of massive gold, with the rim in diamonds. On one side are the initials of Napoleon III. and Marie Eugénie de Guzman; on the other is inscribed in diamonds the date of the marriage of their Majesties. The wedding rings are of thick solid gold. M. Fossin, another jeweller, who was intrusted with the arrangement of the diamonds of the crown, has made a crown similar to that of Charlemagne, of great beauty. He had also to supply

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—MORNING COSTUME.

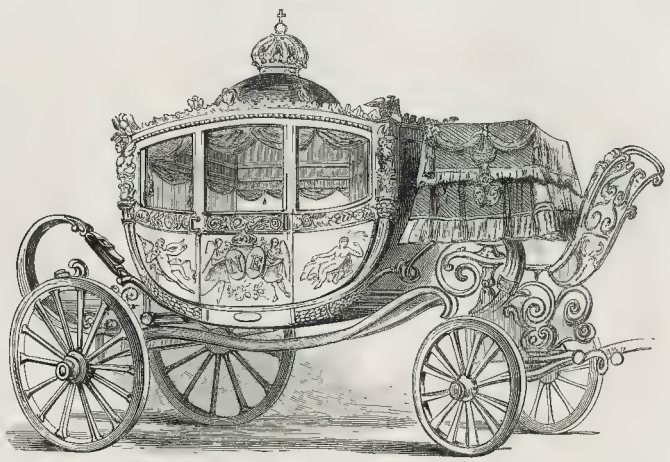
some very fine bracelets and brooches. It is he who has prepared the ornaments of the prayer-book of the Empress; the book is bound in white velvet, with silver ornaments, and on one side is an eagle surmounted with the Imperial crown in diamonds; on the other, the initials of her Majesty, surmounted with an Imperial crown, also in diamonds. Two dressmakers were charged with the dresses—Madame Vignon with those for the morning, and Mdlle. Palmyre with those of the evening. The former has made thirty-four of exquisite beauty. Among them are three morning *peignoirs*, richly embroidered, decorated with Valenciennes and Mechlin lace, and lined with silk of a rose, blue, and white colour; two *robes-de-chambre*—one in black velvet, with facings of watered silk of a sky-blue colour—the other in gros-de-Navarre, lined with white silk; a full dress of rose-coloured watered silk, with very long *basques*, ornamented with fringe and lace; and one of green taffetas, with flowers, ornamented with *plumes frisées*. Mademoiselle Palmyre has made twenty full dresses: one is in white brocade, with flowers of silk and gold, ornamented down the front with flowers of different colours; another has three flounces, embroidered with silk and silver; another, of velvet, is ornamented with flounces of blonde lace, decked with bees and crowned eagles in gold; one of blue velvet, ornamented with Alençon lace; one of black velvet, with flounces of gold *guipure*; one of pearl-grey satin, with nine flounces of Brussels lace; three court mantles of silk, watered with gold and silver—rose, blue, and white—one ornamented with gold blonde, the second with silver blonde, the third with white blonde, and all three decorated with tufts and flowers and feathers; another dress in tulle and satin, blue in colour, with feathers and roses; another, white, with tufts of violets and ribbons, ornamented with roses. The day dresses are *à basques à tailles*, very long, and *à demi-queue arrondie*; and those of the evening *à queue entière*, and the greater part *à corsages drapés*. For the civil marriage, Mdlle. Palmyre made two dresses, one in rose-coloured satin, covered with point d'Angleterre, ornamented at the bottom with *agraffes* of white lilac, with a *corsage drapé*, ornamented in the same way; the other, in white satin, covered with point d'Alençon, and ornamented with diamonds. The Empress wore the rose-coloured dress. The dress for the religious marriage was made by Mdme Vignon; it is in velvet *épingle*, with a train, and covered with point d'Angleterre; the corsage is *à basques*, decked with diamonds. Point d'Angleterre was chosen for this dress, on account of the veil, which could not be obtained in point d'Alençon. The head-dress was confided to Felix. It consisted of a diadem, and of a crown of diamonds and sapphires, mixed with orange-flowers. At the dinner, the Empress wore a *parure* of diamonds and rubies.

The Imperial Marriage.—The design and arrangement of the head-dress of the Empress was by M. Felix, the celebrated *coiffeur*, of the Faubourg St. Honoré, and was distinguished by its elegant taste. The new State liveries by Dusautoy, Rue Lepelletier, were very superb

Royal and Noble Marriages.—A German journal, in remarking that in former centuries marriages between reigning Princes and the females of noble families were not unfrequent, mentions that the ancestress of the present Royal family of England was the daughter of the Marquis d'Olbreuse, a French Huguenot. She married George William Duke of Hanover and Zelle in 1665, and from this marriage issued the Electors of Hanover and Kings of England.

The French Empress.—A gentleman in this city (Glasgow), who was for many years very intimate with Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Malaga, the grandfather of Napoleon's bride, informs us that the current reports respecting the family are, in some particulars, incorrect. Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick was the Swedish Consul at Malaga, and not the British. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was a Swedish lady by birth, but her parents were British, and she was universally allowed to have been the handsomest lady in Malaga. A sister of Mrs. Kirkpatrick married Lieutenant-Colonel G. Thomson, of the Royal Engineers. Mr. Kirkpatrick had several children, one of whom married the second son of a Spanish Duke, who, on the death of his elder brother, succeeded to the family honours, and is the father of the French Empress. It thus appears that, except through her father, there is no Spanish blood in her veins; and this will account for her fair complexion and blue eyes. —*North British Daily Mail.*

Our Turkish Minister.—Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, on the retirement of the Earl of Derby's Administration, placed his resignation as Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, in the hands of the Earl of Aberdeen. The noble Viscount has since been requested to retain the appointment in which his distinguished talents have rendered such important services; and it is believed that he will change his previously expressed determination.



THE IMPERIAL STATE CARRIAGE.

THE IMPERIAL STATE CARRIAGE.

The carriage which conveyed the Emperor and Empress to and from Notre Dame is of handsome construction, and richly carved and gilt, though more resembling a full-dress carriage than English notions of a state coach for a crowned head. It is entirely enclosed with plate-glass windows, so that the Emperor and Empress were distinctly visible. On the roof is a huge Imperial crown, the fresh gilding of which strangely contrasted with the tarnished appearance of the older gilding. There was the same contrast of old and new in the Imperial initials upon the centre panel. The figures at the angles are grotesque; and at the corners of the roof we have again the Imperial eagles.

Still, the furbished finery of the carriages had its effect, and the monotony of a mere military spectacle was varied by the resuscitation of the old Imperial state coaches. Few people supposed that the very carriages which conveyed Napoleon I. to be crowned, and the King of Rome to be baptised, were yet in existence. They were the distinguishing feature of the pageant of Sunday; although the gilded crown displayed on the high roof of the antiquated vehicle that bore the Emperor and Empress was, to the eyes of many thousand spectators, the only evidence that the expected procession was passing by.

CLOSEBURN.

(From a Correspondent.)

The circumstance that the daughter of Donna Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick de Closeburn is now Empress of the French, gives considerable interest to the accompanying Sketch of Closeburn Castle, copied from the sketch-book of one of the family.

Closeburn is situated in Nithsdale, on the left or east bank of the Nith, about ten miles north of Dumfries, and about four south-east of Drumlanrig Castle. There are three or four towns bearing the name of Kirkpatrick, but the family derives its name from Old Kirkpatrick, the Clota, near the source of the Clyde, alluded to by Tacitus in his "Life of Agricola," as one of the well chosen strongholds by which he protected his frontier—"Ponandis quæ castellis non alium ducem opportunitates locorum sapientius legisse." This Clota is a few miles east of Closeburn.

Closeburn (Clotesburn) Castle was built in 1222, by Ivan de Kirkpatrick, whose descendant, Sir Roger de Kirkpatrick, with the barbarity sanctioned by the age in which he lived, despatched the Red Comyn as he lay dying at the altar of the Grey Friars' Church, in Dumfries, wounded by the Bruce—The tale is mentioned by Hume and other historians; and, in a note to the "Lord of the Isles" on the stanza—

Vain, Kirkpatrick's bloody dirk,
Making sure of murder's work—

Sir Walter Scott enters into a somewhat lengthy discussion. After stating the fact that the Bruce and Red Comyn met at the high altar of the Grey Friars in Dumfries, that their difference broke out into high and insulting language, and that Bruce drew his dagger and stabbed Comyn; rushing to the door of the church, Bruce met two powerful Barons, Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, and James de Lindsay, who eagerly asked him "What tidings?" "Bad tidings," answered Bruce, "I doubt I have slain Comyn." "Doubtest thou," said Kirkpatrick, "I mak' sicker" (i.e. sure). With these words he and Lindsay rushed into the church and despatched the wounded Comyn. The Kirkpatricks of Closeburn assumed, in memory of this deed, a hand holding a bloody dagger, with the memorable words, "I mak' sicker."

Sir Walter then mentions a doubt raised by Lord Hailes as to the identity of the Roger de Kirkpatrick, since the Roger de Kirkpatrick who, with Lindsay, despatched the Red Comyn, is supposed to be the same as was, in June 1357, murdered by Lindsay in Caerlaverock Castle; whereas, says Lord Hailes, "the representative of the honourable family of Kirkpatrick, of Nithsdale, Roger de Kirkpatrick, was made prisoner at the battle of Durham, in 1346, and was alive on the 6th August, 1357; for on that day Humphrey, his son and heir, is proposed as one of the young gentlemen who were to be hostages for David Bruce. Roger de Kirkpatrick Miles was also present at the Parliament held at Edinburgh, 25th September, 1357, and is mentioned as alive 3rd October, 1357.

To this it is answered, that at the period of the Regent's murder there were only two families of the name of Kirkpatrick (nearly allied to each other) in existence, descended from Stephen Kirkpatrick, styled in the Chartulary of Kelso, 1278, Dominus villæ de Closeburn, filius et heres Domini Ade de Kirkpatrick Millitis, whose father Ivone de Kirkpatrick, witnesses a charter of Robert Brus, 1141. Stephen had two sons—Sir Roger, who carried on the line of Closeburn, and Duncan, who married Isobel, daughter and heiress of Sir David Torthorwald, of that Ilk. After some remarks, to show that the Torthorwald could not have been concerned in Comyn's murder, he adds—"Universal tradition, and all later historians, have attributed the Regent's deathblow to Sir Roger de Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn."

He remarks in passing, that the crest of the Torthorwald family, as it still remains on a carved stone, built into a wall in the village of Torthorwald, bears some resemblance to a rose. But this, most probably, was intended for a thistle, as the original crest of the family was a thistle, with the motto "Tich and I perse," which was exchanged by Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, for the hand and bloody dagger, after the bloody deed which, in that barbarous age, was deemed honourable.—K.

CLOSEBURN CASTLE.

LITERATURE.

NAPOLEON THE THIRD. By A. DE LA GUERONNIÈRE, Editor of *Le Pays*, Journal de l'Empire. Translated by Lieut.-Colonel CHARLES GILLIESS. Vizetelly and Company, Fleet-street

We appraise our readers, by preserving M. de la Gueronnière's occupation, that he is a partial witness for Louis Napoleon. At the same time there is evidently so much of truth in his remarks, and they are so well accredited in France, that we should scarcely do our duty, as Journalists, were we not to lay some specimens of his work before our readers. The celebration of the Emperor's marriage seems an appropriate occasion for so doing; and as the work calls for no criticism, we shall merely make some extracts from it concerning Louis Napoleon :—

HIS PHYSICAL AND MORAL PORTRAIT.

His face, in appearance so motionless and inscrutable, is but the mask of the man within, ardent and powerful. Those eyes are dull, but as profound as the thought in which they dive, and which rises at times in their orbits, as the flame rises from the hearth whence it derives its fire. That brow is gloomy as fate, but as expansive as creative genius. Those lips are colourless, but full of expression; delicately turned; severed—scarcely sufficiently parting, and open just to allow the curt and precise expression of a will emanating from deep reflection, and inexorably resolved. That voice is indolent and drawling, but self-reliant; and the indifference which shows itself is but the excess of that confidence. Courage concealed by timidity,—resolution disguised by gentleness,—inflexibility softened by mildness,—policy hidden by good nature,—life under marble,—fire under [illegible] with the [illegible] of [illegible] sentimentality. [illegible] He [illegible] [illegible] ship. His words do not betray his thoughts; his actions do not betray his designs; his song does not reveal the ardour of his spirit; his demeanour borrows nothing from his resolution. All his moral nature is, by some means, constrained and overruled by his physical firmness. He meditates, but does not argue, he decides, but does not deliberate; he does not feel the throbbings of his pulse. His best friends do not know him intimately. He commands confidence, but never solicits it. On the eve of the expedition to Boulogne, General Montholon wished to follow him, and seeking to know his motives, he said to him. Each day he presides over the council of ministers, speaks little, listens to all, and upholds nothing. With one abrupt word he cuts short a question, as by a military "order of the day."

Hence the impossibility of associating a parliamentary ministry to his counsels. A parliamentary ministry would attempt to govern, and would never yield his authority, even on condition of reigning. With this inflexibility of will, nothing wilful or absolute in manner, he governs without wounding. Speech has been used on all sides to "severe critics." This maternal appreciation was perfectly just. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has that goodness of heart which tempers, and often dissembles, the workings of the mind. Somewhat English in his gravity, serious, and concentrated, [illegible] his formal manner melts into kindness, which, in his case, is but [illegible] Many have derived themselves, mistaking his [illegible] kindness, and regarding his affability as common [illegible] on is the basis of his character—he is absolutely [illegible] and his best conceptions only so far regulate his actions as he thinks it lawful to authorise their use. Easy to excite, impossible to lead away, he calculates everything, even his enthusiasm, and, in spite of his audacity, his heart is but the vassal of his head.

In 1848, M. Antony Thouret proposed an amendment to the Constitution, for the expulsion from France of all members of families that had ever reigned. Louis Napoleon, then a member of the Assembly, on that occasion made the first display of

HIS DIPLOMATIC AGILITY.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, unmoved, in his place in the Assembly, listened quietly and composedly to all these suspicious allusions to his name and himself. After he had heard all and borne all, he asked permission to speak, and advanced towards the tribune. He was seen coming forward with measured step, careless of the malevolent looks which followed him, absorbed within himself in that inward strength which betrayed no sign of inner weakness. He mounted the tribune neither troubled nor disturbed him. Such as his attitude was before a hostile Assembly, such is he in the face of the most brilliant triumph of his popularity. When silence was at length restored, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte drew from his pocket a slip of paper containing only a few sentences. At every word he was interrupted by the grossest threats and the most insulting roars of laughter. He was as much excited as ever, and quietly putting back the slip of paper into his pocket, he descended from the tribune as quietly as he had mounted it, and resumed his seat without appearing to notice what had passed. His opponents never failed him. Such is the MAN: What was to be thought of a composure as strange as it was new? Superficial people, who do not look below the surface, imagined that they saw in it a proof of insensibility. "He is a dreamer," said M. Thiers; and this silly joke was much relished in the lobbies of the Assembly. But profound observers began to see more clearly into this mysterious nature, and recognised in this invincible power of self-control that faculty which enables a man to govern others by the empire of reason exercised over himself, and by that coolness which constitutes the heroism of warriors and statesmen.

HIS TACTICS

To retire in time, to advance at the propitious moment, such was the tact of Louis Napoleon in his conflict with the various parties who plotted his downfall. One step to the rear for two in advance; thus, with a leap, sudden, unforeseen, and rapid as lightning, he bounded over all impediment, and seated himself more firmly in power.

Thus it came to pass, when the executive commission tried to banish him, he refused the office of member of the Assembly, conferred on him by the department of the Yonne, when elected. They refused disarmed the Assembly and the Government. Two months after he returns, reinforced by a fourfold election, one of which nominates five representatives for Paris. Thus again, after his elevation to the Presidency of the Republic, he gives entire satisfaction to the Liberal and Republican feeling of the Assembly, in naming a ministry in which Messrs. Odilon Barrot and Bixio were conspicuous. Soon after he makes use of this same ministry to obtain the abolition of the same Assembly. Thus, also, one day he proves the formal disavowal, by M. Odilon Barrot and M. de Tocqueville, of his letter to Colonel Edgar Ney. A little later he dismisses the ministry, sends the message of the 31st of October, the last blow to Parliamentary influence. Thus, during the prorogation of 1850, he announced General d'Hautpoul, who had given umbrage to the majority and to General Changarnier. Thus he tolerates, without comment, the "order of the day" of the General-in-Chief of the army of Paris, who had assumed the tone of a master, and was a defiance of his authority: on the 10th January he dismisses General Changarnier from his command. Thus he accepts the hostile vote of the 18th January, 1851, and gives an apparent satisfaction to the Assembly; but, on the 24th of the same month, he writes a message in the Napoleon style, which throws all the blame of the crisis on the Legislative power, and makes the triumphant majority resent at leisure, by having ministers appointed, of which not a single one was a member of the Assembly. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, therefore, whenever he has retreated, has done so to advance; he is not the man ever to advance only to retreat.

THE STATESMEN AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.—IN 1848, WHEN A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

A manifesto was [illegible] absolutely necessary. General Cavaignac had written his, in his six months' power, with the point of his sword, in the acts of his military dictatorship. What would be that of his dangerous competitor? Every one was curious. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte drew out with that precision of thought and style which stamps, as with a seal, all his writings. From deference, rather than choice, he deemed it advisable to consult an eminent statesman, M. Thiers, who, in a manner, had given his adhesion to his claims, in the hope of becoming Prime Minister to one whom he looked upon as a prospective King. M. Thiers regarded the manifesto of Louis Napoleon as a thing wanting even in common grammar, and, next day, he hastened to present him another, which the President read with the most polite attention. "Permit me to return it myself," said he, returning the manuscript. M. Thiers, little surprised, concealed his discontentment, and might have understood that the time was past when he harangued the French nation and Europe from behind the throne of a monarch, content to reign without governing.

His allies were not his friends. Louis Napoleon knew it well. The danger of the moment was to be warded off, and not to be played off. One day, in the month of August, if I remember well, Count Molé came triumphantly to announce, at solemn meeting of the Council of State, that the fusion of the two royal families was accomplished; and M. Molé was one of the Privy Councillors of Louis Napoleon: and those who received his communication were the advisers of his Government: but Louis Napoleon, in the midst of the applause, replied, "I am a sentinel, whose duty it was to guard his post until fresh ones came to take it from him; a Monk, twice a traitor to his country first, and then to his cause! This was the part, he added, that was to be played by the elect of the 10th of December,—for the heir of the Emperor Napoleon!

The day that the dismissal of General Changarnier was announced to the National Assembly, the leaders of the majority held a hasty meeting, and determined to make one last effort with the President. Messrs. Thiers, De Broglie, Berryer, Montalembert, set out for the Elysée. They were received with that affable and dignified politeness which inspires confidence, without per[illegible] with men of influence; he had to sustain the shock of the greatest eloquence, and most undoubted experience, of our times. He listened to [illegible] with the most perfect calmness. The eloquent men who were addressing him took up the subject one after the other, in the important interview. They expended all their powers to shake and convince him They offered peace, they declared war; they pointed to the lessons of the past, the difficulties of the present, the perils of the future; and they alternately made trial of supplications and threats. These torrents of words fell from their lips only to slide along steel. All were useless; nothing was changed. One of the friends, the most devoted to Louis Napoleon, was waiting, in the next room, with more curiosity than anxiety, the upshot of this visit, the result of which he was prepared for. He had the details from the Prince himself, who thus terminates his recital: "There was no argument, however far-fetched, that they did not bring to play. Only think, one of them went so far as to threaten me with the fate of poor King Charles X.: true, I was he who wished to be my Voltigeur."

HIS ASSISTANTS IN DECEMBER, 1851.

By his side, intimate in his councils and friendship, was a man who had been much distinguished in the last years of the monarchy. This was the Count de Morny, whose mind was as subtle as it was elevated, whose character was inflexible, and whose heart was noble as a true gentleman, by nature and education. M. de Morny had profoundly and attentively studied all the changes of the time since the election of the 10th December. His parliamentary experience and character, his acquirements, his [illegible] his authority, which his grace and superiority tended alike to make [illegible] accept, rendered him wonderfully apt to serve as the intermediary between the President and the majority. He represented political Bonapartism among the Orleanists and Legitimists around him, by whom he was much esteemed. He had endeavoured to effect a reconciliation in the minds of the enemies' ranks; he was an ambassador of peace. But when he saw that all was useless, and found before him the same blind factions which had formerly opposed, with the patriotism of a true statesman the ambassador turned soldier, and was the first to advise war, after having vainly tried to negotiate a union of the different elements of which the party of order was composed, a union which alone could render it invincible against Socialism.

M. de Persigny had his place marked out in this final struggle. He represented Bonapartism, militant and chivalrous. He had sacrificed all to [illegible] He had [illegible] his heroically for it. M. de Persigny, a statesman by character and [illegible] [illegible] business, had acquired an elevated principle of active life from the previous colleges in his person, and sentiments. Nearly impetuous and penetrating, he had felt the force of Bonapartism before he yet understood it. France and the Empire were to him inseparable; he did not for a moment doubt, and, after having been one of the first to [illegible] these two things, equally imperishable in his eyes, must be brought to [illegible] the law of [illegible] and the necessities of civilisation. M. [illegible] ages was a new [illegible] a family advance to one of the most important prefectures of France by his merit and his energy, he had made a deep impression on the President, whose rapid penetration needs but cast a look upon a man to appreciate him. M. de Maupas had not been mixed up, like M. de Persigny, in the struggles of Bonapartism, but he felt its power instinctively before he had acquired its faith. An enterprising nature, easily excited and warmed by what is grand and sublime, he was gradually conducted towards a cause whose object was to revive and strengthen the principles of authority, by personifying it in a ruler as popular as glory and as virtuous as law. Endowed with the spirit of government and order, he accepted without hesitation all that was necessary, and he comprehended without effort all that was generous. The firmness of his character, entrusted by the elegance of the man of the world, and the benevolence of a good heart, rendered him fit to govern others without mortifying them. He was one of those rare mortals who support and enforce authority without passing the bounds of moderation. The President of the Republic, by confiding to him the Prefecture of police in an hour of danger, not only made choice of a bold and resolute hand for the struggle, but who remained behind indistinct beforehand a clear head and flexible talents for a new ministerial institution, demanding the most eminent and extraordinary qualifications. General Leroy de Saint-Arnaud had just arrived from Africa: he had conducted with success a war which requires more than courage and military talent, and for which calculation, reflection, and prudence are needful. Africa is not only a field of glory, it is also a school for Government. Politics, as well as war, may be learned here. There Marshal Bugeaud became a great statesman; Lamoricière, Cavaignac, Bedeau, Changarnier, returned from it with aptitudes for Government, badly directed perhaps, but indisputable. General Saint-Arnaud, having scarcely alighted from his battle-horse, after the capture of Kabylia, took his seat as a minister of war on the benches of the Legislative Assembly: he possessed at once conception and decision. As prompt to conceive as he was resolute to execute, he was the man Louis Napoleon needed to lend an irresistible impulse to the army, when the day was come to strike a decisive blow for the salvation of society. The army of Paris, composed of picked regiments, was commanded by General Magnan, whose authority is as great as his renown is glorious, having under his command young, ardent, and devoted generals. This army was an invincible shield for the President to with stand Parliamentary assaults; but it was to say, as to the eternal honour, that it became also the protector of the country, of civilisation, and of religion. It was with these devoted adherents and these forces that Louis Napoleon prepared for the struggle.

HIS DEMEANOR IN DECEMBER 1851.

While the drama was unfolding itself, in the exact order of the preliminary plan, neither anxiety nor excitement was visible in Louis Napoleon. The events of the 2nd of December [illegible] him at the Elysée. Never had the Prince appeared more himself or affable. Having retired early to his private apartment, a few minutes of time, and a few words imparted to his friends, had restored him a sufficient settle all. Then he went to sleep, as sure and confident as he had been on the eve of Strasbourg and Boulogne, without even inquiring whether this night divided him from a triumph or a catastrophe.

HIS FAITH.

Writing from Ham to Lady Blessington, in 1841, he said—

How can I have no wish to leave my prison abode, for here I am in my place, *With the eagle or I bear, I must either have the obscurity of a dungeon or the light of power.*

What did Louis Napoleon intend by his enterprises of Strasbourg and Boulogne? Did he simply come to overturn a Government and take its place? Did he come, like Charles-Edward, at the head of his partisans, to stake his right and his sceptre on the chances of a battle? Did he come to decide, hand to hand, a party contest in a final duel on the banks of the Rhine and on the sea shore? No; the Bonaparte was not a pretender of an ordinary kind. He prepares nothing; he organises nothing. His plans are not warranted by any strategy. His efforts are connected with no secret understandings. He can reckon only a few inferior officers, who tender their swords and their allegiance. It is not on Paris, the centre of the territory, that he brings his action to bear, to ramify afterwards the whole of [illegible] he appears suddenly like his uncle, in a corner of the territory, and he believes his march will be one long, victorious, and popular procession. A few proclamations, a Constitution such are his impulsories of war—his [illegible] A decree. Friends, who consent to share his fate, constitute his army.

To obey destiny—to follow his star—to sound France with the sword of Napoleon—to [illegible] the flame of affection it contained for the name of Bonaparte and the Empire—to call upon the people to decide its fate with upon the system which, as he he loved, engraved all their favour and published in the name of the Emperor, such was what Louis Napoleon Bonaparte had faith in, and endeavoured to bring at once an entering sword in hand into Strasbourg, the 30th October, 1836, as in disembarking at Boulogne, the 6th August, 1840.

THE DUNGEON OF HAM.

The dungeon of Ham, far from appalling or saddening him, appeared to him as a fatality of his life, a halting place in the midst of the march of his fortunes. It was a scene decoration that rose up, at a given hour, and at the wish of the manager, on the stage of living history, and which was to assist in the representation of the supreme regret of the drama in which he was the hero. Ham was to him a resting-place on the road to the Elysée.

After his escape from the prison of Ham, the Prince Louis Napoleon had proceeded to England. It was in that country, whose manners and customs he admired, that he awaited with quiet patience and confident anticipation the return of his destinies. His first word to himself had never for a moment left him. A few days after his arrival in England he went to see his cousin, Lady Douglas, daughter of the Grand Duchess of Baden. "At last, you are free," said the young Princess to him: "[illegible] quiet? Will you lay aside those fallacies which have [illegible] you so dear, and the cruel delusions of those dreams which have brought such misery upon your race?" "I am free, indeed," replied the late prisoner of Ham, "I do not belong to myself: I belong to my name and my country. It is because my fortune has twice betrayed me that my destiny is secure of accomplishment. I bide my time." This was laborious enough. The star of Louis Napoleon was veiled from all eyes, even from those of his relations who best loved him; he, alone, saw and followed it.

These extracts will give some information and some new ideas about Bonaparte. He is a reflecting, resolute man, who has taken a wide, and yet correct, survey of France and Frenchmen. He inherits from the first Napoleon a complete confidence in his own abilities and his success; and it is, perhaps, for the public in France and here to make his success consistent with their welfare, and make him the instrument of social improvement, instead of an instrument, like the first Napoleon, of social destruction.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ENGLISH SOLDIER IN THE UNITED STATES' [illegible]. Two volumes Hurst and Blackett

Looks which enable us to [illegible] ok at old subjects from new points of view, [illegible] obviously better [illegible] an those which treat of novel themes in a worn-out and obsolete style of remark: they have a freshness that interests our attention, and excites the reflective to trains of thought that [illegible] the past and present, and perhaps the future, in a chain of reasoning that may conduct to more direct conclusions than those hitherto accepted as orthodox. The title-page of the present work leads to an expectation of the sort. The writer is a Scotchman by birth, a hand-loom weaver by trade, and a British soldier by necessity. He left his home, after his discharge, in search of employment, for the United States, in 1846, where, having narrowly escaped the hardships of a whaler's life, he engaged himself for five years in the American service. His experiences of this service form the staple matter of his biography. As the writer appears not to have been without a smattering of literature, his story is told in an agreeable manner. From the account which he gives, we learn that the arrangements of the American service are much behind those in the British. In the former, the soldiers sleep two in a bed—a custom abolished here for the last twenty years; while the shortness of the period of service leads to indifference on the part of the American officer towards his men and their interests. The defects of the American system in this respect are, however, not without compensations. The dread of having cowardice imputed, and of losing one's character by it, becomes a powerful motive on the conduct of the American soldier. He is keenly sensitive, our author tells us, to the ridicule of his companions, whose good opinion he generally esteems more highly than that of his officer, to whom he stands, as above suggested, in rather an anomalous position. "To stand well in the estimation of his special comrades," our autobiographer testifies, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] powerful incentive to the soldier's conduct in the field of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] attack, the love of Bill, Tom, or Harry's approbation, or the dread of being called a coward, has often been the means of gaining the battle."

Desertion is, however, a common evil in the American service, owing to the misrelation between officers and men. The former are sometimes ignorant and brutal, and the non-commissioned especially often guilty of barbarous treatment. Foolish young officers often violently strike and assault soldiers on the most slight provocation, while to tie them up by the wrist, it is stated in the work before us, as high as their hands would reach, with a gag in their mouths, was a common punishment for trivial offences. The desertions occasioned by these causes among the troops for the obstinate resistance which the American troops, under General Scott, met at Churubusco; two or three attempts of the Mexicans to hoist a white flag having been made by some deserters, who, from desperation, killed the Mexicans attempting so to display it. The large number of officers killed in the affair was also ascribed to them; as, for the gratification of their revenge, they aimed at no other objects during the engagement.

A fearful example was made of the deserters taken at Churubusco; nevertheless, the practice continued. The following citation will illustrate the causes better than any statement of ours:

As the majority of these deserters were Irish, the cause commonly assigned by the officers for their desertion was, that as they were Catholics, they imagined they were fighting against their religion in fighting the Mexicans. There was a portion of truth in that view of the subject, but it came very short of the whole truth. I have good reason to believe—in fact, in some individual cases, I know—that the harsh and unjust treatment of their officers operated far more strongly than any other consideration to produce the desperate resolve. The various degrading modes of punishment, often inflicted by young, headstrong, and inconsiderate officers, in their zeal for the discipline of the service, for the most trivial offences, were exceedingly galling to the fiery, untameable spirit of the sons of the Green Isle. And I have not the slightest degree of doubt but that those barbarous modes of punishment in common adoption, and the want of sympathy generally existing between the officers and the men, were the exciting causes of the majority of these cases of desertion so lamentably frequent.

One of the modes of punishment practised while in the city, consisted in placing the culprit standing on a barrel in the open street, exposed to the heat of the sun all the day, and the derisive admiration of the street passengers. Of course a sentry was in attendance to shoot or ram him through with a bayonet if he attempted to escape from his uncomfortable position. Another punishment was that called the horse, or a high wooden horse; and I knew of one man losing his life in consequence of be ng compelled to sit for a series of days and nights in that position. The ungainly attitude, the long back, the sharp edge of the transmute steel, which was about eight feet high, on the hard pavement, and was so severely injured that he died shortly after in consequence

But the favourite punishment was that called the bucket and gag, which is administered after the following manner.—The culprit being seated on the ground, his feet are drawn up to his hams, and his wrists tied firmly in front of his legs, a round piece of wood is then inserted between his legs and arms, going over his arms and under his bent knees, a gag is then placed in his mouth, and tied firmly behind his head. In this helpless condition, unable to move, he is left for a series of hours, or even days, according to the humour of his tormentor. This revolting and disgusting punishment, which is often inflicted at the mere whim of the officer, has long been in use, and, I may say, still continues, a favourite mode of punishment in the American army.

The fact seems to be that Republicanism and military discipline are an ill-assorted couple. All manner of irregularities are engendered by the Democratic spirit, which, if not carried, and other neglectful as of the sick on the field, or in the hospital, or on board of transit vessels. In all these, and other respects, the condition of the British soldier is incomparably superior to that of the American. The provisioning of the Yankee troops is, indeed, thus expressed:— "The British soldier is treated like a man, the American soldier like a dog." Our author's reflections on this difference are as follow:—

In England the army is very perfectly organised and disciplined, and a strict subordination runs through all the various grades and ranks, from the highest to the lowest, rendering the evasion of the standing rules and regulations of the service an impossibility. In England the army is also a popular profession; and the nation generally is proud of the achievements in the way of modern warfare. The public, therefore, take some interest in the concerns of the army; and no abuse could long exist in it without showing the importance which it attaches to the subject of the army by the strictness with which the soldier is attended for a comparatively long period, and is discharged with a pension, in the event of his losing his health while in the service, unless such incapacity be the result of his own misconduct. This is a feature important, even in an economical view, that the soldier should be well taken care of, and the country may thus be said to have a direct interest in his well-being. Accordingly, he is provided with good quarters in commodio barracks, and supplied with a sufficiency of wholesome food. In case of sickness he is carefully attended, and no expense spared in promoting his recovery. On all occasions the complaints of the men are patiently listened to by his officers, for the purpose of affording him redress. Indeed, the utmost solicitude is shown by his Colonel or Major, and by the subaltern commissioned officers to which the soldier belongs, to discover if he has any just cause of complaint, that it may be removed. He never sits down to a single meal, either breakfast, dinner, or supper, without the customary [illegible] of some officer appointed for that duty, who asks if he has any complaints. Neither is all this mere matter of form: the desire of officers to promote their comfort, and protect them from every species of imposition and injustice, is well understood, felt, and appreciated by the great majority of British soldiers

The American army is composed of Germans and Irish, with a small portion of natives of the lowest caste, and a thin sprinkling of English and Scotch. The officers are all natives, and graduate for a certain period at West Point Military Academy before receiving their commissions. As the idea of a standing army is very unpopular in the States, and as the mass of the army are foreigners, the officers are allowed to govern or misgovern as they choose. The system of subordination according throughout the various grades of rank, on which the discipline and good government of an army principally depend, is very imperfectly developed in the American army. This evil arises partly from the want of equality in which the American officer has been educated, and partly from the difficulty of enforcing proper regulations, owing to the army being split into a number of petty detachments scattered at wide distances. The officers commanding these small bodies, thus removed from the inspection and control of their superiors, too commonly become the petty tyrants and oppressors of their companies. The American soldier's nominal pay is larger than that of the British soldier, but his comfort and health are not cared for as well as the British soldier's are, and no amount of pay can compensate for the deprivation. It would be much better for the American soldier to have more comfortable quarters, a more wholesome dietary, more liberal treatment when sick, and the sympathy and protection of his officers, even if this should be purchased by a reduction in his pay. At present the American soldier is only paid once every two months, and his pay being most commonly consumed in riot and debauch in a few days, its large amount is more an injury than a benefit to him.

Such is the professional lesson taught in this autobiography, and the details of its proof are interesting. There are also some descriptions of Indian and Mexican scenery, traced with a free and fluent pen, and some personal traits not wanting in manly characteristics. But it is on its utility that the book must rest its claim to attention. It is a voice from the army asserting the human in the militant, and, as such, merits both regard and respect.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street. MADAME [illegible] HAS THE HONOUR to announce that on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7th, and during the following week, will be performed [illegible]

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street. MADAME [illegible] HAS THE HONOUR to announce that on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7th, and during the following week, will be performed [illegible]

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC every Morning, at Eight o'clock. Stalls 3s., which can be secured at the Box-office, every day, from 11 till 5. Four Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET. WALMER CASTLE and the DUKE'S CHAMBER are exhibited enormously large, by Dissolving Views, for the We Image in Chromatrope, including the Portraits of the Duke, Personal Presents, and Interior of the Castle, as used by the Duke. Daily, at 12, 3 and 8 o'clock. Admission 1s., 2s. 6d., and 3s.

SACRED ENTERTAINMENT.—On ASH-WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, MR. BEALE will deliver an entirely new Lecture on the subject of Sacred Music, illustrated with Songs of Handel and other celebrated Composers, at the PHILHARMONIC ROOMS, 30, Oxford-street, commencing at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s. Tickets may be had at the Philharmonic Rooms, 30, Oxford-street, and other Music-sellers.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHILDREN of ALL AGES.—Mr. John Parry will give the first Entertainment on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7th, at Sheffield, 8th, at Bradford, 10th, at Huddersfield, 11th, at Leeds, 12th, at Hull, 17th, at Durham, 18th, at Sunderland, 21st and 22nd, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 23rd and March 3rd, at Edinburgh; and on Monday, the [illegible]

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-Mall. The Gallery is now open for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of the Old Masters. The Gallery will be OPEN on MONDAY, the 7th of FEBRUARY, and will remain open Daily, from Ten till Five. Admission, One Shilling. [illegible]

NOW OPEN, the WINTER EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOURS and DRAWINGS, exhibiting 200 choice specimens by most of the leading artists of the day. From Ten till dusk daily. Admission 1s. Catalogues 6d. [illegible] Gallery, 121, Pall-mall.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY. The next ORDINARY MEETING of this Society will be held at the SOCIETY OF ARTS, on the FIRST THURSDAY in MARCH, at 8 P.M. [illegible] Persons wishing to be proposed as Members of this Society, or to send communications, should communicate with the Secretary, ROGER FENTON, Esq., 2, Albert-terrace, Albert-road, Regent's-park. Ladies may become Members of this Society.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK, are OPEN to Visitors daily. The only living specimen of the [illegible]

ADAMS'S ANNUAL BALL. Mr. THOMAS ADAMS has the honour to announce to his numerous Friends and PATRONS that the ANNUAL BALL will take place on [illegible]

CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY, 33, NORFOLK-STREET, STRAND.—A Drawing for Fifty Lots of Choice on the Society's Estates will take place on SATURDAY, the 12th of FEBRUARY, at noon, at the Offices. All persons joining the Society on or before the [illegible]

CITY OF LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. [illegible] ROYAL EXCHANGE-BUILDINGS.

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GLOVES and REAL FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.—MESS. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, the manufacturers of Paris Gloves [illegible] Lace, White and Coloured Kid [illegible] Cambric Handkerchiefs, [illegible] of Baby Linen, [illegible] Ladies' Wedding Outfits, [illegible] Lace Veils, [illegible] Mantles, [illegible] Warehouse, 221, Regent-street.

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NEW BOOKS, &c.

NEW BOOKS FOR FEBRUARY.

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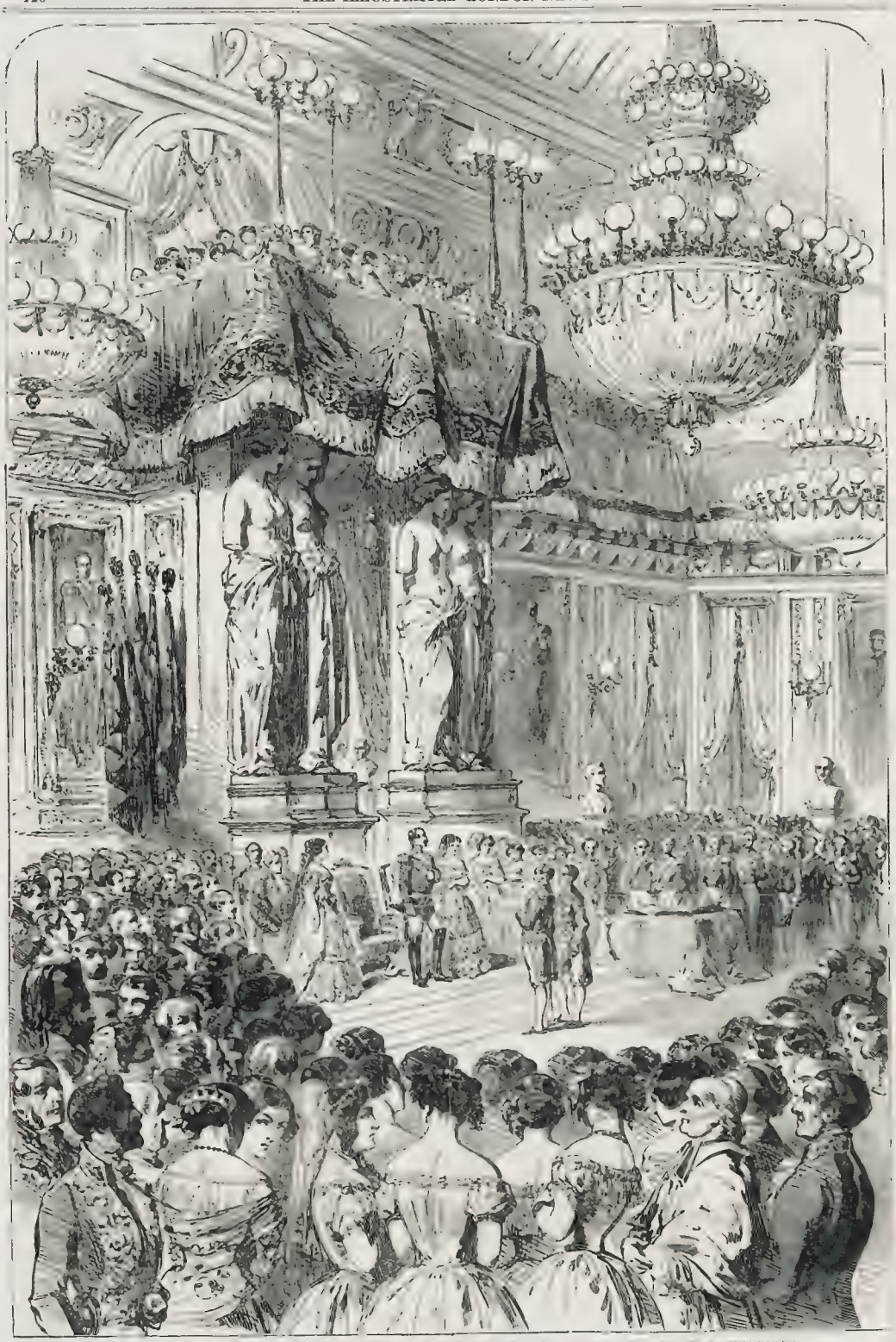

THE CIVIL MARRIAGE OF THE EMPEROR IN THE SALLE DES MARECHAUX AT THE TUILERIES

London: Printed and Published at the Office 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, February 5, 1853.—Supplement.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 608.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1853. [SIXPENCE.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE PAPER DUTIES.

THE "general reader," which, in our age and country, is but another name for "the public," cannot fail to have noticed the remarkable fact that, within the last eight or ten years, the national activity of our Transatlantic brothers and friends has run strongly into literature. The Americans are no longer contented with the literary flowers and fruit that used to be imported from the old country. They have now astrong and a teeming growth of their own, which they have determined to make the most of. In almost every department of literature their young and rising writers have given to the world many works of the highest excellence and beauty. They have not yet produced a great poet; but they have produced men (like Mr. Longfellow and others) who promise, at no distant period, to reach the highest summits of poetic art. They have produced one great historian, Mr. Prescott; and several minor luminaries, not simply of respectable talent, but of unquestionable genius; an inimitable essayist, Mr. Washington Irving; and many who, if he had not arisen to overshadow them, would have deservedly ranked high in the world's opinion; an original philosopher, full of thought, of feeling, and of beauty—the philosopher of "self-reliance," of "compensation," and of "nature;" Ralph Waldo Emerson; a galaxy of novellists—amongst whom the names of Cooper, Hawthorn, and Stowe, are stars of the brightest lustre. In theology they have not been idle, as many well-known names can testify—especially those of Dwight and Channing. In addition to these, we have the names of Everett, Sparks, Bryant, Whittier, Willis, Parker, Goodrich, Webster, and many others, as well known in England as in America, to prove that the proverbial vigour of the Anglo-Saxons, in every intellectual art, has not diminished in the Western World, and that the Americans are fated to rival us, not only in political and commercial greatness, but in every worthy path of literary renown. This is right. The nursing mother lives again in her Transatlantic children; and Englishmen will be as proud of the result as America can be.

But there is one part of this subject which is of more immediate and practical interest to Englishmen than might appear at first glance, and to which we wish to direct the attention, not only of English authors, who know it and feel it already, but of English statesmen. Formerly the American booksellers, having no literature of their own, lived upon the productions of English writers. A man of genius in America had little chance of success, because he expected to be paid for his labour; and the bibliopolists of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia would not pay him, because they found it more profitable—pampered by the absence of an international copyright—to reproduce English books. American literary piracy ultimately became a bye-word of reproach. At present the case is reversed; and the whole race of English booksellers, with few exceptions worth mentioning, are greater literary pirates than the Americans. No sooner does a tolerably good book appear in America, than the whole tribe of English publishers pounce upon it, and rival each other who shall first stock the market with it. There is nothing to pay the author. The book trade goes on swimmingly; and the English public have cheap "Uncle Toms." In the meantime the English writer is at a greater discount than ever in his own country, and sinks a step lower in the social scale. From being under-paid he descends into the condition of being unpaid, and would, if he were wise, take himself off to the diggings, or devote his energies to trade or some recognised profession, in which the labourer is thought worthy of his hire.

In due time we shall, no doubt, have between Great Britain and the United States of America the long-demanded and imperatively-needed treaty of international copyright. There is, we believe, no real impediment in the way. The American booksellers are no longer opposed to it, and American statesmen look upon it with favour. In England, we know of no impediment but the apathy of public men. The English book trade would not object, for the vast majority of booksellers and publishers would rather see an end put at once to the present disreputable system, and start fair with books and authors on both sides of the Atlantic. The indifference of our statesmen to the question will, doubtless, be removed; for, little as they may love living English authors, they are not so dead to the patriotic senti-

AN IRISH PETTY SESSIONS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ment as to look with complacency on the near or even remote extinction of the literary property and supremacy of their country. But it is not only an international copyright that is required. Of itself, an international copyright would but aggravate the evil of the existing system as far as the position of the British author is concerned. Without paper, there can, in the present state of the arts and sciences, be no books. In America there is no excise or other duty upon that material. In America the manufacture is perfectly free, and broad-sheets as excellent as can be desired can be published at a profit for a penny, when similar sheets, no better in any respect, cannot be profitably issued in this country for three or four times the money. An international copyright, without the simultaneous abolition by the British Government of the Excise duty upon paper, would but give an impetus to American literature, and would place English booksellers and authors in a far worse position than before. We should be supplied with our books as we are with our cotton, from the Far West, unless, indeed, the inexhaustible ingenuity of the British mind should come to the rescue in that dire extremity, and invent a cheap and convenient substitute for paper. Already it has been suggested, though not proved, that such a substitute might be found in thin sheets of iron. The literature of Great Britain needs no protection, no pampering, no propping up of any kind. All that it needs is freedom. The Government, in point of reason, might as justly tax pulpits as tax paper. A pulpit is the vehicle from which a high class of public instructors issue their instruction. A book is but the vehicle of another class of public instructors, which a large class of persons consider almost, if not equally, valuable to society.

We are quite aware that the Excise-duty upon paper produces a very large revenue, and that the advocates for its repeal will again be met with the weighty objection that the Government, however well disposed, cannot afford to forego it. The impost yields nearly a million pounds sterling per annum; and official men are but too ready to make that reason an all-sufficient one; to talk of their good wishes, but to entrench themselves in an alleged impossibility of making such a sacrifice; and to meet the most urgent entreaties with the formidable *non juratur*. Yet, weighty as the objection may be, it is not weighty enough to be allowed to settle this question. It does not follow that the Government, by relinquishing this tax, would not be partly, or wholly, reimbursed by the increased employment which would thereby be given to larger bodies of the people. But, upon this part of the subject, argument has been exhausted. The facts are patent to all the world, and have been admitted, if we are not greatly mistaken, by the Chancellors of the Exchequer under the last two Governments, as well as by the leading politicians of all parties. With Sir Charles Wood and Mr. Disraeli the repeal of the Paper-duty was but a question of time. We trust the right honourable gentleman who is now at the head of the finance department is still better disposed to consider it, and that he will not only devote the energies of his powerful mind to the fiscal and economic bearings of the subject, but that he will also inquire into the past operation of the impost upon English literature, and weigh the probability of future injury that may yet result from it.

A SCENE AT AN IRISH PETTY SESSIONS.

Arriving at the village of ——, some two hours before Bianconi's car passed through on its route for Clonmel, I sauntered about in search of amusement during the interval. A crowd assembled round a modest-looking house, at the end of the main street, attracted my attention; a policeman told me it was "Petty Sessions" day, and invited me to enter the Court. Being anxious to witness the local administration of justice in Ireland, of which I had heard and read so much, I availed myself of the invitation, and took my seat amongst the spectators. The chair was filled by a portly rubicund personage, and with him sat a "stipendiary (who used an ear trumpet), and two others. As I entered, the clerk, having recorded the judgment pronounced in a previous case, cried: "Tymothy Nowlan against Barney Brannan." There was a buzz of excitement in the court, which subsided into a dead silence as the plaintiff and defendant took their respective positions to the front of the judicial seat. Tim Nowlan (the complainant), his head enveloped in bandages, rose slowly, and, leaning on the arm of his spouse, advanced with difficulty, as if his injuries were even more serious than they appeared to be; and they were followed by Paddy Phelan, their witness, an old, peaceable-looking farmer, who, as a mark of respect, was accommodated with a chair. Barney Brannan, or "Boulteen,*" as he was named, assuming a half smile, half-grin on the auditory, as much as to say, "Now I'm in for it," also came to the post, and he was attended by a small wiry-looking cur dog, which all his threats and all his wife's efforts could not restrain from sharing the fortunes of its master. The little brute burst from the grasp of Mrs. Brannan (who did not accompany her liege lord to the tribunal), and ensconced himself at Barney's feet, plainly indicating, by the expression of his physiognomy, that he was ready to take a turn with any adversary in his owner's defence. Both parties made a profound obeisance when they came in front of the Bench. And then, Barney Brannan, placing his shillelagh under his left arm, stood proudly erect, with his hands behind his back, an attitude which he rigorously maintained until called upon for his defence. He responded to the accusations of his adversary occasionally by a bland smile, and sometimes by a knowing wink at their worships.

"State your complaint, sir," said the Chairman to the wounded man.

"Ah, thin, it's myself, that's not able to say anything, yer Honours," replied Tim (delivering his answer with extreme difficulty, and gasping for breath between every word); "I'm fairly ruined by that villain; he didn't do as much hurt in my body—saving your honour's pre-ence," as id feed a hungry midge."

"Well, come, how did it happen, sir?"

"How did it happen? By gorra it happened no how at all, barring "the Boulteen" comin' among me unknownst, as I was sittin' I was sittin' quiet with my pipe, and kissin' my wife and murtherin' myself, when I could him to behave dacent av he could. That's all. Nelly can tell ye the rest better nor I can; for I'm not able to say any more." And Tim threw himself on Nelly's shoulder, and groaned dismally.

"Well, Mr. Brannan," observed the Chairman, with great dignity, "I'm sorry to see you here again so soon, sir."

"Thank yer honor, I know'd that, long life to you,"

"What have you to say in answer to this charge, sir?"

Barney planted one end of his sapling on the floor, and leaning with both hands on the other, he bent forward with great gravity and decorum before he answered: "Ye all know me, gintlemen, egg and bread, man and boy, for generations, except the stipendiary; and sure my uncle's son is his honor's right hand man; an' I defy the world to say I iver did anything mean, ye see, or my fathers afore me."

"Ah, that's not all you know about the matter," cried the deaf magistrate, who appeared nervously attentive to the proceedings, and occasionally blew into the ear-piece of a gutta-percha trumpet: "It's very extraordinary," he remarked to the Chairman, "it's very extraordinary. I had that trumpet from town yesterday, could hear perfectly with it last night, and find it quite useless to-day. It must have been left too near the fire; it really does me more harm than good."

"Well, yer honours, it's an odd story"

"You have sung to do with the stories," interrupted the justice.

"Aisier, why you beat the complament."

"Some years agone, come Michaelmass next," resumed Barney, "I and Corrigan and myself took a piece of Connors's farm, and when the reaping time came we cast lots, I got the right-hand sickle, and becourse Tim got the lift. Then, ye see, we agreed to go in co., and I won the toss for the first cut, and my part was finished and stooked that same day; it was the fair eve of Boulahy, but I had no more notion of goin' there the next day than the child unborn. I was sittin' quiet at home, when in comes a boy of the Feeneys, to say that they were to beat the Sullivans, and take the town from them to-morrow, and that they'd want the twenty Sweep men they lent us (the Brannans) to beat the Mullanys at the fair of Ballyhawnish. I can't go, sis I, for I have Tim Nowlan's oats to reap, and the wind's getting strong, an it'll be shed. No faction has a right to borrow men, says he, if they don't intend to pay them back; but I'm thinkin', sis he, that ye're afeard to meet "the Whang"* that's to head the Sullivans (" the Whang," yer honours, is Nelly Nowlan's own brother). Well, sis I, to the devil with the oats, no one ever had it to say that I didn't pay men or money when I could, and I don't care a "thraneen" for any Sullivan that ever stepped in shoe leather."

"Oh! d'ye hear him?" ejaculated Nelly. "It's little buisiness three like ye'd have to stand before 'The Whang,' av he got fair play."

"Well, I went," continued Barney, "to the fair, and 'The Whang' an I met and the world knows that I didn't get the worst iv id. From that day to this Nelly Nowlan's against me; an' it's not bekase the oats was destroyed by the storm, but bekase I bet her brother. Well, ye see, I went into the election the other day with Father Mick—and well treated we were, no doubt; and comin' home, does I meet his Riverence. 'Well,' says he, 'Boulteen, I forgive ye all ye ever did to me, ye behaved so well to-day. Ye're a real patriot. Here's a shilling to drink my health'——

"Oh, ye villain!" interposed Nelly; "Father Mick wouldn't look the side av the road ye travelled. Didn't he give ye the curse iv God last Sunday, for yer conduct at the election time to the congregation, that if that wasn't able for you, he'd give you his own curse next Sunday? And in troth, av he does, ye'll be trotting about the Moat of Mallow in a little black dog to the Day iv Judgment?"

"Hould yer tongue, woman!" roared Barney, not at all relishing the threat. "Father Mick 'ill do me no harm, I tell ye. Well, ye see gentlemen, I was in great humour, seein' I had the Priest on my side; and says I to myself, as I passed Tim Nowlan's house, 'I'll go in, an' make up with them, and be at peace with the world.' In I goes, an' bid them the time of day, and sat on the bed, beside Nelly, and lit my pipe. Well, 'Butty,' this little animal (pointing to the dog)—the best bit of flesh on earth, Master Charley (addressing the youngest Justice); yer Honour recollects the day he buckled the big water-dog? (Well, yer Honour neednt laugh, now; for, on my sowl, ye might put him to sleep in a patridge's nest, and the divil an egg he'd touch)—well, ye see, by course, Butty followed me in, an' wint to warm himself at the fire; and whatever came between himself and the pig in the corner, I don't know, but they up and at other in the middle iv the floor, and there was a rigular ruction. I lifted my legs out iv the way, and laid my hand on Nelly's shoulders to hinder myself from fallin into the bed, when she gives me a rap on the lug. I jumped up. Tim made a whack at Butty, an knocked him down. I made a blow at the pig, and Tim's head came between my stick and her back. 'Whoch!' says he, pitchin the handle of his stick. 'Whoch!' says I, doin the same. We at 'other; and I wasn't gettin the worst iv id, when that dacent man (pointing to Paddy Phelan) came in and sundered us.'

"Now, sir," said the stipendiary, "what did Butty say when he was knocked down?"

"The divil a word, yer honour," roared Tim, at the top of his voice.

"What did he do, then?"

"The poor fellow found Nowlan's heel in his mouth, and he bit it."

"A most barbarous method of fighting," rejoined the stipendiary, addressing Phelan, the witness. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"I had nothing to do with it," replied Paddy, mildly.

"Then where is Butty? hasn't he been summoned?"

"He's there, yer honour," shouted Nelly (pointing to the dog and his master); "but 'twas 'Boulteen' did all the harm."

"Oh! I see," said the stipendiary, again addressing Phelan; "he, Butty and your's Boulteen. You should have been the defendant instead of Brannan."

"I saved Nowlan, yer honour."

"I was able to save myself," cried Tim (now completely recovered from his exhaustion); "there never was a Brannan able to handle me. I'll fight Boulteen for the whole matter this minute, ye see, if ther honours 'ill let me."

"A bargain, by gorra," exclaimed Barney; and the two men shook each other's hands most violently, in token of agreement, while the Court rung with laughter.

"There's no knowing how to decide on such contradictory evidence," remarked the stipendiary; "and as the men seem disposed to make it up, and have shaken hands, let there be peace, and an end of it."

"Shall it be settled as Mr. suggests?" asked the Chairman, of her colleagues.

"I have no objection," was the reply.

"Now, Mr. Brannan, remarked the chairman, with great severity of manners, you were clearly drunk, and I'll fine you five shillings. You're of an honest family, but you're quarrelsome in your drink, and I'll always punish you for such misconduct."

Barney made a bow, and was departing——

"Pay the money, sir, before you go."

"It's paid already, yer honour. Didn I sowld the butter, I lodged a sovering with the clerk, to be worked in, an' this 'ill make ten shillings."

"Fifteen!" cried the functionary appealed to, after referring to his book. "There were five shillings for striking the gauger; five more for pulling the preacher off the hogshead; this makes fifteen: will ye have the change?"

"No, thank ye, I'd rather lave it in, for fear I'd be short taken the next time."

"Won't ye bind him over to let me alone?" cried Nelly, "av ye don't do somethin' with him an' his dog, no dacent woman can live in the country."

The clerk quickly called the next case, and the parties were unceremoniously thrust out of court by the police.

"By Gorra," remarked a person beside me, "them —— is the true ould blood; the devil himself couldn't take a feather out o' any one that ever stood to them."

Just then I remarked the "stipendiary" exhibiting a piece of cork to the Chairman, which he had succeeded, after many efforts, in extracting from his ear-trumpet.

* "Boulteen" is the Irish name of the light staff of the flail which strikes the corn in threshing.

* "Whang" is the leather thong used to tie the brogues of the peasantry, it requires to be strong and tough.

THE IRISH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. A letter from Paris says:—"The greatest interest is felt here with regard to the success of the Dublin Exhibition in May next. The Emperor takes the liveliest interest in its success, and has already several times inspected the works in progress for the Exhibition at the Royal Porcelain Manufactory of Sevres. They are truly beautiful—fully equal to the contributions to the Exhibition of 1851. Amongst other articles there is a magnificent table of fancy wood inlaid with painted Sevres porcelain of the most exquisite character, representing a hunting party in India, which, it is expected, will be the principal ornament of the Irish Exhibition. His Imperial Majesty has also commanded an equally attractive table to be made of the Beauvais tapestry and of Gobelin work from the Imperial manufactories."

THE GREAT DUKE AND MR. COBDEN.—The pamphlet of "1793 and 1853," contains a passage in which Mr. Cobden speaks of the Duke of Wellington's mind, and his "mercurial law" by which nature "dims the mental vision" as we approach the end of life. This assertion has been peremptorily denied by Mr. C. C. Greville, who says that, "So far as regarded the decadence of his mental faculties, the Duke received a reply, from no less a person than himself, by the assembly of troops in the neighbourhood of London, previously to the opening of the Exhibition in 1851, was the result of the orders of the Government. It was entirely approved by the Duke of Wellington, who considered that it was right to take every precaution, and to make such preparations in support of the civil power as might best insure the maintenance of the public peace. There was no exhibition of troops, and all military display was carefully avoided. The assertion in page 90, 'that the Duke, who at forty was incapable of fear, at eighty was subject to almost infantine alarms,' will obtain little credence. I have no hesitation in pronouncing the assertion to be wholly without foundation. During the whole course of my connection with the Duke I never saw him unnerved or labouring under the apprehension to which most men are liable when placed in circumstances of difficulty or danger. However grave the occasion, and in every situation almost in which a public man could be placed, he was the same superior to it, and so late as the 10th of April, 1848, when he had nearly completed his 79th year, he exhibited the same calmness, the same freedom from restlessness, which were remarkable in him 40 years before, the period at which it is admitted that 'he was incapable of fear.' That he so continued to the last day of his life is my deep conviction, my firm belief. Nothing was more beautiful than his courage. It was so unostentatious, so free from a desire to attract attention, so peculiarly his own."

STATISTICS OF WINTERS.—Severe winters were unusually prevalent between 1771 and 1791. In the first ten years of that period the months of January were excessively cold; the next ten years the winters maintained fully an average temperature, those of the next ten years were still warmer, between 1851 and 1821 they fell below the average; but since that time they have been generally above it.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

That there is "nothing new under the sun" the ceremonies of the Carnival form one of the many instances. Have you seen them once, dear reader?—then rest assured that you have seen just as much of them as the oldest inhabitant of the Boulevard du Temple.

Have you been at the *bal masqué*? (We have not, but we know quite as much about it as it is at all desirable or necessary to know.) Then you have been at fifty. Be assured that the *fadaises*, and imperfinences, and *impertinences*, that have saluted your ears there, have rung in those of your grandfather; and, unless the world turns upside down—a casualty which Messrs. Hind, Arago, and Co., will prove to you is out of the immutable laws of nature, *ce que, &c.*—will ring in your grandson's. Have you been at one of the *bals d'artistes*, and seen in their boxes Mdlle. Finette and Mdlle. Georgette, of the Palais Royal; Mdlle. Clémentine, and Mdlle. Alphonsine, of the Francais; Mdlle. Mimi and Mdlle Zizi, of I don't know where? and been told that the first two were *les plus folles, les plus spirituelles, les plus ravissantes, les plus capricieuses* (an attraction the more), *les plus séduisantes* actresses of low comedy, that ever did, that do, or that ever will exist? that the second two are *les plus belles, les plus gracieuses, les plus charmantes, les plus distinguées* (on the stage, *bien entendu*), *les plus beaux talents* of this or any other age? that the last two are *les plus piquantes, les plus spirituelles, les plus originales, les plus fantastiques, les plus amusantes trouvailles* of ancient or modern times? You may believe us, that, at any period of the last or the next few centuries, there were, and will be, Finettes and Georgettes, Clémentines and Alphonsines, Minnis and Zizis, as inimitable and incomparable as those you see before you. What does it signify that this *bonbon-box* is called Monte Christo one year, the Juif Errant another, and Uncle Tom a third? Has he any more analogy with the life and times of any one of those individuals than with those of any other? He has not always got the same procession, the same triumphal car, the same *mascrues*, catching cold, and making fools of themselves, in his train? And does he not always end his glories and his fatigues at the *abattoir*? To be sure, the eternal programme is occasionally diversified by some dangerous accident; now and then the woman, who, with bare neck and arms, stands on the triumphal car as Ceres, or Liberty, or some other equally unsubstantial divinity, trying to counteract the effects of the cold (invariably bitter at this concert) by copious libations, is seized with a raging inflammation, from the combined influence of the atmosphere and the spirits, and dies within a few hours;* but then this has been off the stage, and has had nothing to do with the *spectacle*. It is time all this should cease. Innocent and honest and genuine mirth have in themselves the elements of reasonable duration; but all this tom-foolery and masquerading, and forced and brutal excitement, requiring an unnatural stimulus to prevent its falling into utter insanity and weariness, must surely, ere long, give way before the march of civilisation and a consideration of the grave interests of a great and mighty nation.

The Empress is daily endeavoring by gracious and graceful acts to counteract the good-will which unquestionably failed to greet her elevation to her present position. Innumerable are the *entendeuyns* and *bon-mots* current on this topic, many of them more remarkable for their ill-nature than wit. Among these not thus objectionable is the following: a gentleman, relating some of the feats of Lorsemanship of the Empress, particularly dwelt on her boldness and skill in leaping: "Je crois bien," exclaimed one of his auditors, "elle a franchi la Barrière du Trône!"† The Emperor has desired the Duc de Bassano to apologise privately to all the members of her family in France for the passage in his speech on the support of her relatives, saying that neither she nor himself had any wish to deny the connexion, and that he used the phrase in ignorance of her having any near relatives in the country—where she has, in fact, several.

Of course the great topic of the day is the unwarrantable arrests that have taken place, and the still more unwarrantable manner in which they have been executed. *The Times*, in an article whose courage, straightforwardness, and generosity must add new consideration to the only bold and fearlessly conscientious journalist of the day, M. Emile de Girardin, attacks the measure with a vigour and audacity strongly new to the present state of journalism in France. Few acts of authority have, since the 2 *Décembre*, excited such indignant astonishment as this; and there is not a doubt that it will weigh immensely in the balance of the reaction, which we firmly believe must, ere long, take place.

The ball of the Senate was very brilliant as a *coup d'œil*, intensely hot, and frightfully crowded. The *cuisine courte* was *de rigeur*, except in the uniforms, which, in the generality of cases, contrived to elude the rule, though it had been duly promulgated. There will now be some time to balls, though a few private ones will be given up to the *mi-carême*.

On Thursday took place the *première représentation* of the long-looked-for comedy of Madame Emile de Girardin (Delphine Gay) entitled "Lady Tartuffe," at the Théâtre Français. The principal rôle by Mdlle. Rachel. Of this we shall give our readers a full account next week.

The principal theatrical attractions of the moment are the adaptation of "Jean Bolbec" at the Grand Opera, in which the *débutante* Madame Bosio has a great and deserved success—voice, method, and taste being all of real merit; and the charming little operetta at the Opéra Comique, "Les Noces de Jeannette." *Jean* has resolved to take unto himself a wife. *Jeannette*, young, pretty, sprightly, and sage withal, finds favour in his sight; the proposals are made and accepted, the hour for completing the contract arrives, and all is in readiness, when, alas for the constancy of man's resolution, *Jean se ravise*. Suddenly the charms and liberty of his bachelor life acquire a new value in his eyes; the village bells obstinately ring forth a *de-don*, which seems cruelly prophetic; and at last our hero ends his cogitations by taking to his heels, leaving bride and wedding in the lurch, and, seeking refuge in his bachelor home, where he contemplates with delight his rickety table, tumbles down, in his movements of satisfaction, on his broken chair, rolls heels over head in pulling out a refractory drawer, and, in short, thoroughly enjoys all the comforts of a well-regulated *ménage de garçon*. While thus agreeably occupied arrives the *délaissée* bride; neither furious nor piteous, neither storming nor weeping, but gentle, grave, and reasonable; demanding, without tears or reproaches, the motive of our friend's somewhat unusual mode of proceeding, and whether he can accuse any fault or misconduct on her part as its cause. *Jean* declares that his terror of marriage in the abstract is the sole reason of his change of purpose, but consents to sign a paper to this effect, which is neither more or less than a contract to marry her; upon his himself in terms calculated to terrify the most determined husband-hunter, which *Jeannette*, however, wishes to have, so as to be able to possess the power to refuse him, should he continue in the same unpromising state of mind, for the instance of their domestic life. This accomplished, he goes to join his companions, and, returning intoxicated, finds *Jeannette* installed in his *ménage* as its mistress. Furious, he raves and storms, abuses his would be helpmate, breaks the remains of his furniture, and retires to the loft to sleep off the effects of his wrath and potations. Meanwhile, *Jeannette* has sent for her own neat, clean, good furniture, sets the house in order, prepares a savoury repast for her lord and master, and makes ready to stand and deliver according to one of the terms of the contract. The result may be guessed. The comfort, the order of the house, the charms of the active, good-humoured little housewife, produce their due effect: *Jean*, in his turn, sues for the happiness he so brutally rejected, and he induces *Jeannette* to give the bridegroom a reproof as he was formerly repugnant. The music of this charming piece is as fresh and attractive as the libretto, and the success of both deservedly great.

Complaints are made that the list of 4812 persons who have received a mitigation of punishment in France, upon the occasion of Louis Napoleon's marriage, contains none of the names of those whose military services or political action have attracted public attention, which might render them influence favorable to the Empire. The persons selected to receive the Emperor's "pardon" are obscure members of the lower and middle classes—small tradesmen or journeymen in the towns, peasants and labourers in country districts. None of them have ever been tried or convicted of any offence, but wholesale deportation by proscription was carried into effect with such suddenness and secrecy, that in many instances their very existence remained a mystery to their families. Many of the names which occur in this list are those of young children—one is described as apprentice to a saddler, at the age of *ten years*. The immense majority of them belong to so humble a class and position in life that the idea of crimes exposing them to the penalties of high treason is ludicrously inapplicable to them. Three or four obscure

* Last year two of these women were thus carried off—the one on the night of the *Mardi Gras*, the other within two days after.

† The Barrière du Trône is one of the principal entrances into Paris.

provincial writers are alone exempted from the universal proscription of the independent press Nothing is done for the miserable beings who are gasping for life in the latitudes of Cayenne, or who have escaped to other and to freer countries. Such is the very partial and imperfect act of clemency which Louis Napoleon has thought sufficient for the celebration of his nuptials.

At the moment when a batch of the lower order of offenders is thus liberated from penal detention, a blow has been struck by the police at the higher ranks of society in the capital. On the night of Saturday last, or rather on Sunday morning, a considerable number of arrests were made in the best quarters of Paris. General St. Priest, Duke of Almazan, in Spain, a Lieutenant-General in the French army, formerly an Ambassador, and a leading member of the Legitimist party, was apprehended, and thrown into a cell in the prison of Mazas, while his papers were ransacked. In the course of the afternoon a message reached the General, informing him, with M. de Maupas's excuses, that he had been mistaken for his son—a gentleman well known in Parisian society by the name of the Duke of Almazan, but of no political importance. M. Réné de Rovigo, a son of Savary, M. Planiol, the Marquis de Mirbeau, some correspondents of English and German newspapers, and M Tanski, a Pole, who is naturalised as a Frenchman, and connected with the *Journal des Débats*, also formed part of this *razzia*. No charge of conspiracy was made against them, or, indeed—if any serious charge of the kind existed—the number of persons taken into custody amounts to 17 The alleged object of the arrests is to proceed against the parties for circulating what are termed "libels against the Emperor and Empress, and writings tending to endanger the pacific or friendly relations between the French and other Governments." The parties, too, are accused of "fabricating and propagating stories of a scandalous and indecent kind, affecting the reputation of the Emperor and Empress." The authorities will not cease until they discover the real author of the *jeux d'esprit* which have given such offence. Those now in custody are to be handed over to the tribunals to be prosecuted, whether for mere libel, or what remains to be seen. M. Tanski was, it seems, on terms of acquaintance with the ex-King Jerome Bonaparte and his son Prince Napoleon, as also with the Secretary-General of Police, and the French Ambassador in London.

Among the persons arrested were M. Carpelex, correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette*, M. Mayar, of the *Cologne Gazette*, and M. Simon, of another German journal. MM. Vergniaud, Etienne, and Gerard, who are in custody, were in the employment of the *Lithographic Correspondence* establishment (Havas)

M. De Chantelauze, the son of one of the Ministers of Charles X., has addressed the following letter to M. Emile de Girardin:—

Sunday afternoon, Feb 6

Sir,—the police made a descent on my house at eight o'clock this morning I was absent. Five agents, who came, no doubt, to arrest me, broke all my locks and withdrew, having found no document which could compromise me. Be so good, sir, you whose courage never fails, to appraise your readers of these facts, and please to accept the expression of my most distinguished sentiments. B. DE CHANTELAUZE

40, Rue de Seine.

In the *Presse*, M Emile de Girardin expresses himself with some warmth against the examination of the papers of suspected persons by the police. This, however, is a course not peculiar to the present Government of France. It was practised under the Restoration, under the Constitutional Government of Louis Philippe, and even under the Provisional Government of the Republic of 1848; which professed to have so much regard for right and liberty. There is, in fact, no period of history for centuries past in which the French Government did not, in virtue of what is called a *jugement administratif*, exercise the power of arbitrary seizure of papers without the previous authorisation of a legal tribunal, or even of any high legal functionary. It is quite reasonable to object in principle to the exercise of power, but it would be wrong to impute it exclusively to the Imperial *régime*. All Governments in France have exercised it more or less, and all on the ground of its being necessary for their protection against secret machinations.

Addresses of felicitation on the Emperor's marriage continue daily to arrive from all parts of France.

On Ash-Wednesday the usual ceremonies were performed in the Roman Catholic churches, which were crowded from an early hour. There was not a place vacant in the large church of the Madeleine, from twelve to one o'clock.

The news of an insurrection having broken out at Milan produced considerable sensation upon the Bourse. The insurrection was regarded, by many as a pretext used by the Austrian Government to collect a larger army in Italy. The Three per Cents. opened at 73f, fell to 72f. 80c., and closed at 72f. 95c. for the end of the month

The Ministerial changes generally believed last week to be about to be consummated, are not (says the *Moniteur*) to take place. But if a modification of the Cabinet is postponed, it is not because the changes in question were not intended and desired, but because the means of accomplishing them failed. M. de Morny, who is said to have resumed an important position in the Imperial Government, refuses the honour until certain stipulations are conceded to him. Marshal St. Arnaud refuses to return and go to Africa unless he be invested with unlimited powers; but in that case the authority of the Minister of War over the colony and the army in it would be annulled, and no officer will consent to succeed St. Arnaud on such terms. The change in the governorship in the Bank of France, which has been often attempted, is a matter of still greater difficulty. The various consequences and the difficulties of such changes as these have induced the Head of the State to postpone them.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contained a long report on the financial situation of the country, from M. Bineau, the Minister. It is, on the whole, very fairly drawn up, and the facts are stated in a way to lead to no recrimination from his predecessors. M. Bineau expresses a hope that this year there will be an equilibrium in the receipts and expenditure; and states that the Emperor has resolved upon economy in the different branches of the public service, and that there will be no necessity for new taxes. This assurance after what had been said to the contrary, has produced a good effect; but at the course this evening, and only been to the extent of checking the fall, which was beginning to manifest itself rather seriously. The actual deficit for 1852 will be reduced to £1,120,000. The indirect taxes have recovered to £32,400,000, and are now within £600,000 of their amount in the most prosperous year of the reign of Louis Philippe (1846). Adding the deficit of 18[illegible] to that which had previously accumulated, the total is £30,500,000 M. Bineau then proceeds to state that, owing to the large amounts constantly receivable by the Treasury for the savings-banks and public establishments, and on which the Government allow interest, this position of the floating debt is not too heavy. With regard to the Mincome observes that its expenditure showed an estimated excess over revenue of £1,360,000, which has since been increased by supplementary credits to £2,100,000. He contends, however, that the probable receipts were placed too low, since the proceeds of the indirect taxes were calculated at £260,000 less than in 1852, whereas he hopes they will show a progressive and considerable increase.

A few days ago it was stated, that General Changarnier had written a letter to friends in Paris, in which he was represented as saying, "that he is profoundly convinced that war is inevitable in consequence of the armaments which are being prepared throughout all Europe, and that his friends the Bourbons ought not to lose time in concerting measures with a view to the restoration of Henry V." The General has written to the *Times* to say that he has not penned such a letter, nor anything resembling it

In execution of the decrees of the 22nd January, 1852, imposing on the Orleans family the obligation of selling all their real property in a year, the forests of Bourbon-Lancy and Bruadon, in the department of the Saône-et Loire, were sold a few days ago. The former fetched 900 000 francs, which, it is said, is about its real value; the latter, 2,800,000 francs, which is much under the estimated value. Peculiar circumstances have caused the sale of the estate of Amboise to be indefinitely postponed. The estate of Chateaubriand in the Maine-et-Loire, belonging to the Duke d'Aumale, has just been sold. The purchaser was the Marquis de Prégalis, and the price given 4,000,000 francs. The *employés* have been informed that they will be kept in their places.

BELGIUM.

In the Chamber of Representatives of Belgium, in its sitting of the 4th, the Minister of Foreign Affairs presented a bill calling for a credit of 60,000f., to be applied to the expenses of a Minister and a Counsellor of Legation to the Russian Government; "with which," said the Minister, "the Belgian Government is on the point of establishing intimate and constant relations."

ITALY.

We learn from Turin that, notwithstanding the Royal pardon, and the assurances which attended it, Dr Mazzinghi, immediately on coming out of prison, was ordered to leave the kingdom within five days, and to be expelled from it by force upon non-compliance. This announcement has produced great indignation among the public. The *Gazetta del Popolo* declares roundly that the King's pardon was nothing but a Jesuitical deception—a measure adopted merely to evade the consequences which the atrocious sentence against the Madiai at Florence has brought upon the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

GERMANY.

The commercial negotiations between the Cabinets or Vienna and Berlin are terminated. M. de Bruck waits at Berlin for the authority of the Austrian Government to sign the treaty of commerce concluded for twelve years. The clauses of the treaty are favourable upon the whole to free trade

The Emperor of Austria has granted a sum of 30,000 florins to Professors Rottger, of Frankfort, and Schonbein, of Bâle, the two inventors of cotton powder, for the communicant n of the secret of their discovery

A treaty has been concluded between the Switzerland and Austria for the junction of their telegraphic lines. The Austrian Government undertakes to construct at its own expense the lines connecting Milan, Como, Feldkirch, and Bregenz, as far as the frontier, while the Swiss Government engages to prolong its lines to its frontier to meet the former

A Frankfort journal, under date of Vienna 3rd, says—"The rise in the exchange at the Bourse yesterday, to more than 10 per cent, must be attributed solely to the fears of the speculators, who, notwithstanding the assurances to the contrary, which have been given by the competent authorities, see in the movement of troops towards the Turkish frontier, the forerunner to inevitable war."

GREECE.

The labours of the conference which assembled in London for the settlement of the question of the succession to the crown of Greece having been completed, the exchange of the ratifications of the convention concluded on the subject, and signed at London on the 20th November, by the representatives of France, Greece, Bavaria, Great Britain, and Russia, took place on the 1st inst

SPAIN

Letters from Madrid, of the 3rd inst., state that General Narvaez had resolved on not going to Vienna, but demanded previously an investigation of his conduct by court-martial. "The Government," says one of the letters, "is doing what it has been doing for the last ten years, viz. exercising every sort of coercion to gain the elections. It is thought that it will succeed in obtaining a majority. The Opposition journals continue to be seized almost every day, and the candidates cannot address the electors through the channels of the press. And this is called representative Government!" Narvaez and others who lately were powerful in Spain at their own discretion, now feel the inconvenience and mischief of despotic power. A Royal decree directs that in future the Royal corps of Halberdiers, and the squadron of Guards of the Princess should form but one corps, under the name of Guard of the Queen.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that on the morning of the 30th ult., there were 437 cholera patients in that city. In the course of the day there were 21 new cases, 40 cures, and 14 deaths.

A letter from Moscow says:—

The celebrated "Uncle Tom" is continuing his course through the world It is known in Russia by a French translation, most negligently done: the writer, who is, however, a man of talent, appearing only anxious to be first in the field The work has great success in Russia, and the police do not interfere with it. It so happens that in Russia at present extraordinary is quite the order of the day, and no one can enter any court in high quarters than by appearing a *quid novi*. For strange enough, the term uncle, brought into fash on by the Americans, is also perfect, Russian, and employed in the same sense of familiarity and affection Although no formal authorisation has been given to admit the work, yet it is not interdicted. At first, when only a few copies had arrived, they were passed about with the utmost re..ikirky from one part of the city to the other, the station for which [illegible] being fixed at two rou.. and not an instant longer. Hence [illegible] ..ay of Moscow actually read the work bit by bit, as they could best manage to obtain it At present, thousands of copies are in circulation both here and at St. Petersburg. A translation into Russian of an eminent writer is about to appear by the authorisation of the Government

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO

The *Trieste Zeitung* of the 4th contains a letter which has something semi-official about it, and which says that George Petrovich, the Vice-President of the Montenegrin Senate, who left Vienna about a week since, was persuaded that it was not advisable that his countrymen should push their resistance to the utmost; on the contrary, Prince Daniel was advised to seize the first opportunity of effecting a decent compromise

The last number of the same journal says:—It is reported that the Montenegrins made a nocturnal descent into the camp of Derwisch Pasha (at Grahovo) in order to liberate the captive Wojevode. Although they massacred several Turks, whose heads they carried off, they did not effect their principal object. It appears that there was a regular battle between Omar Pasha's corps and the Montenegrins on the 1st, but it is not known how it ended. Forty-four thousand Turks are now operating against "the Black Mountain," but its heroic sons have already repulsed larger armies and better soldiers A part of Marmont's army attempted to enter Montenegro, but was quickly driven back.

There was some talk at Constantinople of the movements of Russian troops on the frontier of Moldavia. Russia had threatened to again occupy the principality, and a distinguished personage, charged with an extraordinary mission, was expected at Constantinople.

INSURRECTION AT MILAN.

On Wednesday morning a telegraphic despatch was received at the Foreign office, announcing that an insurrection had broken out at Milan on the 6th and 7th. The insurrection was at first suppressed, but again broke out with great violence.

The Austrian troops in the Arsenal were massacred by the insurgents.

Mazzini's proclamation was posted up everywhere through the city

On the morning of the 8th, the gates of Milan were closed, and the usual communication with the Swiss frontier was interrupted.

The following sub-marine telegraph despatch from Paris, arrived on the same day:—

"An insurrection took place at Milan on Sunday.

"The people rose suddenly in three parts of the town; five men were killed. An Austrian proclamation announces the re-establishment of order. But the Milan train had not arrived yesterday at the Swiss frontier.

"Milan is still closed, and it is believed that the fight has re-commenced. Mazzini's incendiary proclamation was everywhere posted up."

A despatch from Berne, of the 8th, states that, according to a despatch from the Swiss Consul in Milan, of the 7th, in the evening, the affray in Milan had been suppressed, and order promptly re-established.

The Submarine Telegraph Company received on Wednesday the following message from the English Minister at Berne to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in London:—

A telegraphic message from Bellinzona of the 8th instant, half past four P.M., announces that the gates of Milan were shut, and it was supposed the insurrection which had been suppressed, had re-commenced.

M. Kossuth has addressed the following proclamation to the Hungarian soldiers in Italy:—

IN THE NAME OF THE HUNGARIAN NATION.—TO THE SOLDIERS OF HUNGARY IN ITALY

Soldiers; Comrades!—My activity is unlimited. I am about to fulfil my intent My intent is to free my country, to make her independent, free, and happy. It is not by force we have been crushed. The force of the world would never have sufficed to crush Hungary. Treason alone did it.

I swear that force shall not conquer us, nor treason injure us again. Our war is the war of the liberty of the world, and we are no longer alone. Not only the whole people of our own country will be with us, not only will those once adverse to us now combat with us the common enemy, but all the peoples of Europe will arise and unite to wave the banner of liberty. By the force of the peoples of the world the tottering power of the tyrants shall be destroyed. And this shall be the last war.

In this war no nation fraternises more with the Hungarian than the Italian. Our interests are one, our enemy is one, our struggle is one. Hungary is the right wing, and Italy the left wing, of the army I lead. The victory will be common to both

I therefore in the name of my nation, have I made alliance with the Italian nation. The moment we raise the banner of the liberty of the world in the [illegible] a soldier in Hungary unite with the insurgent Hungarian nation, and the Hungarian soldier in Italy unite with insurgent Italy. Let all—whencesoever the alarm shall first sound—combat against the common enemy. Whoso will not do this, he, the hireling of our country's executioner, shall never more see his native land. He shall be for ever exiled as a traitor—as one who has sold the blood of his parents and of his country to the enemy

The moment of the insurrection is at hand, let not that moment find the Hungarian unprepared; for, should it take them unprepared should our nation not improve the opportunity—our dear country would be lost for ever, and our national flag would be covered with ignominy

I know that every Hungarian is ready for the war of liberty The blood shed by the martyrs, the sufferings of the country, have changed even children into heroes

No nation yet rewarded its brave sons so liberally as the Hungarian nation will reward hers. After the victory, the State property shall be distributed among the army and the families of the victims of patriotism; but the coward and the traitor shall die.

And I, therefore, make it known to you, soldiers, in the name of the nation, that whoever brings you the my order is expressly sent to you, that he may report to me the favourers of liberty in the army stationed in Italy, and that he may tell you, in my name, how you should organise yourselves

Accept the instructions that are forwarded to you by the nation through me, and follow them. Let it be so in every town and district of our own country and every where

Hurrah for arms! The Honveds and the Hussars have covered with glory the name of our nation. The world looks on the Hungarian flag as on the banner of Liberty. We will preserve that glory, and satisfy that expectation.

It is principally on you that the eyes of the world are turned, for your number is great. The arms are in your hands; a generous blood in your veins; the love of the country, and the thirst of vengeance on her executioners is in your breasts Your task is glorious and easy; for you are among a nation which will give its own millions of combatants against Austria.

From Rome to the island of the Sicilians—from the Sava to the country beyond the Rhine—all the people are unanimous in a cry joined to the clang of millions of arms. Let God be our judge! I vow with the tyrants! Long live the liberty of the people! Long live our country!

Brave ones! By this cry your voice will be like Joshua's voice, at the bidding of which the Jericho of tyrants shall fall.

So I order, in the name of the nation. Let every one obey. I will shortly be among you. *Au revoir.* God be with you. KOSSUTH.

February, 185-.

There appears to be no doubt that Mazzini is at the head of the movement. He has been in the canton of Tessino for the last month; and the proclamation issued by him has been placarded, not only at Milan, but in several parts of the canton of Tessino. Copies of the proclamation are known to be in Paris. It appears that the movement has not been quite so sudden as may at first appear. There was a good deal of previous agitation, evidently got up for the purpose of exciting the people, and preparing them for the movement. On the 2nd a rumour was industriously circulated that Louis Napoleon had been assassinated on the day of his marriage, and so generally was it believed that it created a tumult which threatened the public peace: and, ultimately, appearances were so alarming, that the authorities were forced to issue placards announcing that the report was wholly without foundation.

AUSTRALIA AND ITS TRAFFIC.—The General Screw Company's steamer *Hellespont* left Southampton yesterday for Australia: she has on board £300, 00 in specie and jewellery, sixty passengers, and a full cargo. The *Hellespont* is intended to leave on the 26th; and will be followed by the *Argo*, a new vessel of 18 0 tons, early in April, both for the same destination The following statement of vessels now out for the Australian colonies during the present month, has just been issued: Five ships, of 1224 tons, to Launceston; three ships, of 1471 tons, to Hobart Town; twenty-four ships, of 11,852 tons, to Sydney; fifty-four ships, of 20,874 tons, to Port Phillip; nine ships, of 3635 tons, to Adelaide, South Australia; four ships, of 2436 tons to New Zealand, one ship, of 780 tons, to Swan River; and one ship, of 700 tons, to Moreton Bay—total, 101 vessels, of 41,449 tons The undermentioned vessels had left various ports in Australia for England. On October 21, the *Oriental*, with 7119 oz., value £28,476; the *Albert*, November 4, with 4 lbs 4 oz., value £172,.00; October 28, the *Chowringhee*, with 63,713 oz., value £254,852; and the *Three Bells*, with 7,860 oz., value £31,212; November 16, the *Roxburgh Castle*, with 153,157 oz., value £604,628

IMMENSE SCREW-STEAMER.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw-steamer *Bengal*, the largest steamer and ship at present on the waters, has had a trial trip from Southampton to the Isle of Wight, in which she averaged 11½ miles per hour. Notwithstanding her enormous length and bulk, she was as manageable as a boat. On returning to Southampton she raced with her Majesty's steam-yachts, the *Fairy* and the *Black Eagle*. The *Fairy* beat her, but it was in smooth water. The *Eppleton Castle*, with 153,157 oz., value £604,628

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THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

PARIS, February 7th, 1853.

SIR,—I have just arrived here, and found in your excellent paper of the 29th January, an account of the family of the Empress. As it is not quite correct, I send you the following, thinking that it may be interesting to some of your readers:—

The Countess had three daughters; the eldest married Mr. Kirkpatrick, minister of the Countess of Montijo; the second Mr. Newmann, Consul of Prussia, in Malaga; and the youngest, Mr. Lesseps. The Countess of Montijo's youngest sister, who lives now in Malaga, married the Count of Casarrus, who had a sister who contributed very much to the death of Robespierre, according to Lamartine's account in the "History of the Girondins." Mr. John Kirkpatrick, brother of the Countess of Montijo, lives in Andalusia in Spain, where he is Consul of France. Mr. Newmann had several sons and daughters, some of them live yet, making the number of uncles of the Empress pretty large. The following are of this number, in direct line or by alliance:—Mr. William Neumann, living in Puerto Rico; Mr. Mathias Rinchn, Consul in Malaga; and Mr. Lara, Advocate in Malaga—all men of independent fortune. Mr. Lesseps was the father of Mr. Ferdinand Lesseps, Ambassador of the French Republic in Spain, and who was sent to Rome in 1849; from which place he was called back, after he had been entirely deserted and undone from headquarters. The Empress's only sister is married to the Duke of Alba and Berwick.

I remain, sir, your great admirer and old subscriber,

VERITAS.

[Upon the next page we have engraved a Portrait of the Empress from a drawing by a Parisian Artist. Her Majesty is portrayed in her bridal costume: a rich long robe of white silk, covered with point lace, studded and stomacher of diamonds, and a long veil of Honiton lace surmounted with orange-flowers.]

THE VALPARAISO AND SANTIAGO RAILWAY.

WE owe to the Daguerreotype, in the skilful hands of a gentleman at Valparaiso, a spirited Illustration of the inauguration of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railway.

The ceremony took place at Valparaiso on the 1st of October with all possible *éclat*, in presence of the highest functionaries of the city, both ecclesiastic and civil, the diplomatic corps, and a large concourse of spectators, both on foot and in carriages. General Blanco, so long the Intendant of Valparaiso, represented the President of the Republic at the ceremony. The Bishop of Conception, his clergy celebrated a Pontifical mass near the spot, and a stone with a suitable inscription was then laid to mark the commencement of the undertaking. Instead of digging the first sod, the ceremony in the present case, as it was took that had to be operated upon, was performed by a salvo of blasts, which were immediately answered by a salute from the battery on the fort.

After the ceremony a large party of the shareholders and their friends partook of a sumptuous banquet at Meillard's hotel. The "Valparaiso and Santiago Railway and its speedy completion," was toasted with loud huzzas, led by the English guests, and heartily responded to by the Chilians present. The undertaking is regarded as the begaining of a new era for Valparaiso. The Valparaiso journals state that there will be no lack of subscriptions to make up the capital necessary for its completion—a circumstance which denotes the confidence of the people in the stability of the Government. The Railway thus inaugurated, which will connect the great seaport of Chili with the capital, will be a monument to the enterprise and prosperity of the little Republic, the Government of which, by its loans and guarantees, has offered important facilities for the execution of the project. The distance between Valparaiso and Santiago is about ninety-four miles; but, as the country is rugged and mountainous, it will be necessary to follow the course of the valleys, and the distance by railway will consequently be considerably greater. It is expected that the line will be opened for traffic throughout in about five years

Valparaiso contains 40,000 inhabitants, and is said to be one of the most thriving seaports in the world. It has greatly increased in size and consequence of late years; and the discovery of gold, and the sudden

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH, IN HER BRIDAL COSTUME.

influx of population into California, have given a further impetus to its trade and commerce. Its comparative proximity to Australia, and the abundance of its exchangeable products, will also enable it to carry on a most lucrative, and almost boundless trade with the Australian continent. The wheat of Chili is of the finest quality. The beef and mutton are proverbially good, and vegetables are cheap and abundant. The exports consist of copper, hides, wool, hemp, and plata pina. Large quantities of copper ores are shipped annually to England, and 100,000 marks of 8 oz. in bar silver. The returns from sales of English goods are said to be made mostly in bullion. Thirty thousand hides are exported annually from Valparaiso. About one million silver dollars come annually from Cobija to Valparaiso, to be shipped thence to England. Our trade with Chili is very large. Our annual imports to Chili and Peru are from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 dollars. Santiago, the capital of Chili, contains a population of about 70,000. It is said to be the only capital in South America which is increasing in wealth and population. The climate of Chili is justly celebrated throughout the world, and that of Santiago is deemed delightful even in Chili. The temperature is usually between 60 deg and 75 deg. The climate is drier and colder at Santiago than at Valparaiso, where the mean temperature is 63 deg. There are several English miners on the Chilian side of the Andes, engaged in working the silver and copper ores.

The view given in the Illustration is taken from a suburb of Valparaiso. The stones upon the left of the picture are the *debris* of the blasting operations on the side of the hill, and sufficiently show the formidable engineering difficulties to be surmounted in the construction of the railway. Santiago is 1891 feet above the level of the sea.

There is a good deal of traffic at the present moment along the line of the proposed Railway. An omnibus proprietor of Valparaiso (and there are not less than eight of these vehicles in the city) has just ordered two coaches from the United States, to ply between Valparaiso and Santiago. They are to be constructed on six wheels, with a propeller to drag up and go down the steep mountainous roads between the two cities.

There are many neat and comfortable dwellings, surrounded by flower-gardens, on the hills around Valparaiso, which are chiefly occupied by the families of American and English merchants.

The Valparaiso papers, from which we take our account of the inauguration of the Railway, lead us to suppose that the inhabitants are not so engrossed by the pursuit of gain as to neglect the cultivation of one branch at least of the fine arts. They say

One of our principal houses in Valparaiso has received the Grand Piano manufactured by Collard and Collard to which was awarded the prize in the London Exhibition. The parties ask 2,000 dollars for it; and, with the natural love of music which the Chilenos possess, are likely to obtain their price. It is a well-known fact that scarcely any country—thanks to our prosperity imports, taking our population into account, so many pianos as we do. A bed, a piano, and a lamp are the first requisites in a Chileno household.

The construction of the Railway is expected to be followed by an increased development of the resources of the country, which cannot fail to add to the number of English resident merchants.

THREE VALENTINES.

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

1.—THE EVE OF ST. VALENTINE.

How shall I woo her? 'Neath her glance
My spirit faints away,
Frail as a mote that dares to dance
Along the sunbeam's way.

Her lip hath never breathed a sigh,
No cloud is on her brow;
Swept on by lava streams am I—
She standeth 'midst the snow

By Love's sweet breath untouched,—unstirred,
She lifts her arching brows,
And carols like an untaught bird
Among the listening boughs.

O! she is radiant as a star.
Yet wayward as a breeze;
Changeful as Autumn echoes are,
Caught up by rustling sheaves.

At times, like gathering mists that steep
The sun forsaken earth,
Soft shades of dreamy sadness creep
Betwixt her and her mirth.

Yet in her every step of grace
The soul of freedom dwells,
And scornful beauty in her face
Love's faintest sigh repels.

How shall I woo her? 'Twere as light
To stay the wild wind's wailing
She stoopeth not to own the might
Of tender Love's prevailing.

2.—ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Behold me, love, beside thy lattice leaning,
Ere yet the icy stars have ceased to glow,
From thy full sheaves a little gladness gleaning—
A little hope, that melteth like the snow!

I know thou art a wavelet of the sea,
Ever from Love's delicious shore retreating,
Thy young life floats unto a silent lea,
No other heart unto thine own heart beating.

Is there no sadness in thy singing, love?
Seems not thy very freedom desolate?
Buildest thou not within a leafless grove—
Oh! tenderest bird—oh! dove without a mate?

Could I but shield thee from the cruel years,
Whose touch shall steal the bloom upon thy cheek,
Drowning thy sorrows in my own heart's tears,
In that dumb worship Love can never speak;

Could I but turn Life's serpent folds aside
Which coil around thine Eden even here,
Sweet would that poison be whereof I died—
My love and truth the only tempters near.

Oh! hear me! Turn thine eyes upon my face;
With love—*thy* love, alone will I depart.
One smile, and Spring will take cold Winter's place
Oh! hear me! for the ice is on my heart!

3.—THE ANNIVERSARY OF ST. VALENTINE.

'Tis long ago; the tale of woe
Is old as Memory's dreaming;
Soon, on my breast, my love confessed
Her coldness only seeming.

She told me how, with beating brow,
She leant beside the pane,
And caught the prayer I whispered there,
And breathed it back again.

She heard the sigh I poured on high,
The scorn within her sleeping;
While o'er the snows the sun uprose,
And showed her softly weeping!

One sound alone, of touching tone,
Her tenderness awaking,
Stole on her Night: it took to flight—
She felt her Day-spring breaking!

She turned—she heard the thrilling word,
Her soul made answer sweet;
No more forlorn, she blessed the morn
That found me at her feet!

COMMENCEMENT AT VALPARAISO OF THE RAILWAY TO SANTIAGO.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MR. HELSBY.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

AMATEUR CONCERT IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE INFIRMARY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

GRAND AMATEUR CONCERTS IN AID OF THE INFIRMARY AT NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

THE magnificent saloon of the Assembly Rooms in this town presented a scene of unusual brilliancy on Tuesday evening, the 25th ult. and subsequently on Thursday evening, when two Grand Amateur Concerts were given in aid of the funds of the New Asylum Infirmary, under the distinguished patronage of their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Earl and Countess Grey, Lord Ravensworth, the Hon. H. T. Liddell; with nearly all the nobility, gentry, and civic authorities of the two counties of Northumberland and Durham.

A committee, consisting of the Vicar of Newcastle, Dr. Headlam, Dr. Charlton; John Anderson, and Wm. Brandling, Esqs., was at the same time appointed, and under their able management, with the invaluable services of the Rev. C. C. Snowden, as honorary secretary, a selection was made of the chief nobility of their town and district.

The tickets issued were inadequate to the demand, and the committee consented to give a second concert. The spacious and lofty saloon of the Assembly-rooms was brilliantly illuminated, and around and above the circular recess at the end of the apartment where the performers were placed, a variety of tasteful decorations had been extemporised by Mr. H. Brandling, assisted by a party of ladies. The embellishments consisted of a drapery in the medieval style, which extended from the ceiling; and banners, bearing the names of the principal composers—Gluck, Haydn, Handel, Mozart, Bishop, Purcell, Mendelssohn, Czerny, Auber, and Meyerbeer—were tastefully grouped at intervals around the platform. Signor C. Pisroni was the conductor. The performers were twenty six ladies and thirty-one gentlemen, amongst whom were the Hon. Lady William-on, Hon. and Rev. F. R. Grey, Rev. Mr. Errington, Rev. Mr. Greenwell, &c. Rossini's "Barbière" overture was played by the Messrs. Walsham, L. Brandling, Anderson, and Bainbridge, on four pianofortes. Mrs. Ralestone, Misses Bainbridge, Wilkinson, and L. Brandling played a selection, composed and arranged by Miss Brandling, for the four harps. *(See the Illustration upon the preceding page).* Considerable curiosity was felt as to the effect which would be produced by the music from this ancient instrument, now coming into vogue after having been in very general disuse. Its tones were no doubt new to many, at the same time that they were familiar to all. The performers were evidently well able to bring out the full powers of their instruments—Miss Laura Brandling taking the leading part; and each sweep of the strings drew forth a group of fine robust chords, the four being handled with an exactness which made them sound as one. The "Farewell" of Miss Brandling, which is a fine and well arranged composition, was followed by a March, for which species of music the harp appears rather adapted. The audience testified their approbation by frequent applause; and much encore was given, alike in compliment to Miss Brandling and the manner in which the selection had been performed.

Some German amateur sing quartets. Misses Walsham, Brandling, Dobson, and Dalyell, executed a fantasia on themes from Meyerbeer's "Prophète," arranged by Pinsuti for four pianofortes and four harps, the latter played by the ladies mentioned above. Mr. Herrmann, Mr. Stephens, and Mr. Bell, performed solos on the violin, violoncello, and flute. Czerny's arrangement of Rossini's "William Tell" overture, for eight players on four pianofortes, was allotted to the Misses Walsham, L. Brandling, Lange, Brandling, Dobson, Carr, Dalyell, and Hewson. Messrs. Allison and Anderson played a duo on two concertinas. The array of local talent was altogether imposing; and the talent displayed by the amateurs is pronounced to have been of the highest order. The Vicar composed some appropriate lines for the occasion; and at the conclusion of Thursday's concert the Vicar complimented the conductor on the zeal and ability he had displayed. The selections were from the works of Rossini, Auber, Mendelssohn, Campana, Pinsuti, Donizetti, Meyerbeer, Crouch, De Beriot, Webbe, Kucken, Bellini, Sir H. R. Bishop, &c.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, February 13.—First Sunday in Lent. Gloucce massacre, 1691.
MONDAY, 14.—St. Valentine's Day. Captain Cook killed, 1779.
TUESDAY, 15.—National Debt commenced, 1900.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Ember Week.
THURSDAY, 17.—Battle of St Albans, 1461. Michael Angelo died, 1564.
FRIDAY, 18.—Martin Luther died, 1546.
SATURDAY, 19.—Galileo born, 1564.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 19, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 30	5 55	6 20	6 45	7 5	7 25	7 50
8	9	10	11	11	12	12
50	15	35	55	55	10	35

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The present Emperor of the French is nephew of the great Napoleon, being son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland.

A. F.—"The Right Honourable" Lord Crewe.

G. H.—After the Strasbourg affair, in October, 1836, Louis Napoleon was detained for a short time in prison in France, and then sent to the United States. In August, 1840, the Prince made his attempt at Boulogne, and, after its failure, was taken prisoner and tried for high treason: the sentence was perpetual imprisonment in a fortress in France, and the Prince was conveyed, in consequence, to the citadel of Ham, whence he effected his escape on the 25th May, 1846.

CLEMENTINE.—The French Princes hold their titles by right.

PISISTRATUS.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer becomes entitled to a retiring pension of £2000 a year, when he shall have held the said office for a period of not less than two years in the whole, either uninterruptedly or at different times.

META.—The name of "Deux ponts" was applied to the Duc de Bordeaux from his birth. The Hon. Diana Abney Hastings, sister of Count Odlleu, was married August 5, 1851, to the Hon. Edward Coke, brother of the Earl of Leicester.

INQUIRY RESPECTING THE ROOKE FAMILY.—If Herodicus will send his address to the Editor, he will forward it to a gentleman who can give him every information respecting the family of Admiral Sir George Rooke, that he may require.

W. J. B.—The register is compulsory.

W. L.—The surname of Viscount Ashbrook is Flower. His Lordship's arms are—"Arg. on a chev., voided at bottom three ravens, each holding in the beak an ermine spot, as many pellets. *Crest:* A demi-lion, per pale, erm. and ermines, gorged with a chain with a collar gemel or in the dexter paw a pellet, per. *Motto:* Mon conseil vrai."

B.—The arms of Viscount Bridport are:—"Az. a fret arg. on a chief or, three crescents sa. *Crest:* A cornish chough ppr. supporting with the dexter claw an anchor or. *Motto:* Steady."

A. W.—The earldom of Mountmorris is extinct. Viscount Valentia is now next in the family.

A CONSTANT READER.—Baronets of Nova Scotia are entitled to support arms, but English and Irish baronets are not.

A. R. W.—A person married to a baroness has neither arms and quarterings on an escutcheon of pretence, but he is not entitled to take her family name unless he obtain the Royal license so to do.

POPW.—"Short-Short-Hand" is published by Whittaker and Co. Arms of Pope-Wyndham:—"Arg. a chev. gu. between three roses of the last, seeded and leaved ppr. *Crest:* A squirrel sejant on chest on two wheels, or, fixed with fire ppr. *Motto:* Time et fide."

TRAFALGAR.—Shortly after the Duke of Wellington's death, we gave the detailed pedigree, showing, link by link, his descent from King Edward I. Nelson's Lineage and Pedigree may be seen in Burke's "Royal Families," Vol. II. 2nd edit.

A CORRESPONDENT, in answer to A, gives the following information: Guillaume Dode de la Brunerie, Marshal of France, was born in 1775, the son of a notary of Geoire: he served as engineer officer through the campaigns of Egypt, Germany, and Spain, and directed the works at the sieges of Saragossa (1809), and Badajoz (1810). After the disasters in Russia, he shut himself up in Glogau, and maintained himself there until the peace. In the year 1823 into Spain of 1823 he commanded a corps d'armée, and on his return home was created Peer of France with the title of Viscount. In 1840 he was nominated President of the Council of the Fortifications of Paris, and carried those great works through to a happy and successful accomplishment: he was the bâton of a Marshal of France, an honour not previously conferred since the time of Vauban on an engineer officer. Marshal Dode died in 1851.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—You are entitled to quarter the arms of your paternal grandmother, who was an heiress, as well as those that came to her through her husband. The title of Marshal, and the decoration requires no payment of fees.

HERALDRY.—The arms of Anne, Countess of Mornington, mother of the first Duke of Wellington, were: "Quar. erly 1st and 4th per bend erm and ermines, a lion rampt. or 2nd and 3rd; as on a fesse arg. between three boars pas. sant, guardant, or; as many escallops gu."

MME. J. N. M.—Henri, Duc de Bordeaux and Comte de Chambord, was born 29th Sept., 1820. He married, in 1846, the Archduchess Marie Therese, daughter of Duke Francis IV., of Modena.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS VOLUMES, from the Commencement (May 14th, 1842) to December 31st, 1852, consisting of TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES, may now be had, in cloth and Reading Cases and Numbers, of the Complete Set, bound in strong paper, for exportation, £14 10s.; bound in cloth, neatly gilt, £19 5s. Any single Volume can be had separately. Price of Volume I., cloth gilt, £1 4s. Volumes XVII. 18s. each; XVIII. 18s.; XIX. 18s.; and XX. 18s.; and Part One Cover, at 3s. per Volume less. The price of a single Back Number, a month after the date of publication, 5d.; 6s. Covers for Binding the Volumes, 3s. 6d. Reading Cases, 3s. Portfolios, 2s. 6d. A fifty per cent discount to booksellers and agents.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1853.

THE British Parliament has commenced its usual Session, and the eyes of the world will be directed with more than common interest and anxiety to its deliberations. That august and venerable body is the hope of Europe. There is abundance of work before it—for it has not simply to devote its attention to financial and administrative reforms, of the highest importance, but to maintain unimpaired the dignity and influence of this country throughout the civilised world, at a time when the state of the Continent is fraught with no ordinary perplexity and peril. Happily the Corn-law question is no longer in the way to set class against class, and prevent or postpone the consideration of every other matter of public interest. Statesmen and minor politicians are freed from the long protracted annoyance of that ignoble strife. The arena is clear. An able Government, backed by a strong Parliamentary majority, is at the head of affairs, and there is every reason to believe that our domestic policy will be in accordance with the wishes and the necessities of a practical and intelligent people. In the home atmosphere neither darkness nor storm is visible. No classes of the people are now led away by theories about "five points," or any other great organic changes—but all are aware of the consoling truth, that whatever may be the defects or anomalies of the Constitution under which they live, it secures to them an amount of personal liberty unknown to the rest of Europe, and leaves the Englishman free to think, to speak, to act, and to prosper. But the state of our foreign relations is not so comfortable a subject of contemplation. Our very liberty, which we so dearly prize, isolates, if it does not alienate us, from the Powers of the Continent. Europe is covered with armed men. With two millions of soldiers under arms in Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France, war is possible at any moment. It is our first duty to be guarded against the chances of such a catastrophe; and the feeling of the country is such that the Government will be cordially supported, in and out of Parliament, in the measures they will take to secure our coasts against invasion, and to arm us effectually on the defensive. Should it unfortunately become necessary that we should be required to act upon the offensive as well as upon the defensive, there is reason to know that the old public spirit is as vigorous and indomitable as ever; and that England is as able to hold her own and make herself respected—and, if need be, feared—as in the brightest days of her annals. The Powers of Europe suspect, if they do not know this fact; and the more extensively it is believed, the greater security will this country possess against aggression. France is not the only possible disturber, as Mr. Cobden and others seem to imagine. The events of Lombardy, whatever may be their issue, show how uncertain is the peace of Europe. Italy is a great political volcano, ready for eruption; and Hungary seems to be little, if any, better. Not even the immense and highly-disciplined army of Marshal Radetsky was sufficient to prevent the outbreak at Milan; and while such discontents exist in any part of Europe as those which drove the desperate Lombards into a struggle with their alien masters, war may arise at a moment's notice. In such circumstances, the policy of England is clear. We are not quite such a nation of dotards as the amiable enthusiasts of the Peace party would represent us.

THE affairs of Montenegro assume daily a character of more importance. A Turkish army of nearly 50,000 men, in three divisions, have attempted, with varied success, to penetrate into the Montenegrin territory, and to occupy the country. Omar Pasha has summoned Prince Daniel to surrender, on pain of seeing his entire territory occupied by the Turkish troops. The Montenegrins are greatly outnumbered, and wage a most unequal contest with the whole power and resources of the Turkish empire.

The Turkish Government knew perfectly well that the campaign against Montenegro would bring special emissaries from the European powers to Constantinople; and that Russia, Austria, and France would eagerly offer their mediation, and counsel the Porte to respect the independence which the Montenegrins have so long enjoyed. The design of the Sultan, has, therefore, been by a *coup de main* to reduce the Montenegrins to submission, and thus to cut short the offers of diplomatic intervention. The Montenegrins, on the other hand, lost no time in sending embassies to Vienna and St. Petersburgh, and both Courts have made the strongest representations to the Turkish Ministry, but hitherto without diverting the Sultan from his determination to punish and subdue the fierce marauders who for so many years have waged an incessant border-warfare with his subjects. The chapter of accidents may still befriend the Montenegrins, if they can, for a few weeks, defy the army of Omar Pasha. Austria has assembled a large army on her Dalmatian frontier, and has sent General Leiningen to Constantinople with terms which have been rejected by the Porte, notwithstanding the threatening attitude assumed by the Austrians. The insurrection at Milan, and the general disaffection in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, will compel the Court of Vienna to moderate its tone at Constantinople, and to withdraw some brigades from Dalmatia. Russia has not yet spoken out, and is probably waiting for the arrival of the French Envoy at Constantinople, before committing herself to any decided course of action. Baron Brénier may, indeed, find himself "master of the situation" at Constantinople; for the revolt in Lombardy has occurred at a moment when the diplomatic relations between France and Austria are little more than a series of mutual insults and affronts, and Louis Napoleon would not be disinclined to find in the East a plausible pretext for marching a French army across the Alps.

We believe that the British Cabinet is entirely of accord as to the policy which the honour and interests of Great Britain require her to pursue at the present juncture. That policy is to maintain the integrity of the Turkish empire at all hazards. No doubt, the excesses of the Montenegrins have been paralleled by acts equally savage and barbarous on the part of their neighbours on the Turkish frontier. Montenegrins and Turks have not scrupled by turns to invade each other's territory, whenever the lust of plunder or the desire to cut off a few heads became too strong to be resisted. Both nations have been equally cruel and equally faithless, although it has happened that, from the savage bravery of the Montenegrins, the poverty of their country, and the facilities which their mountains offer for retreat, they have been enabled to inflict more loss and mischief upon the Turks than they have sustained from the hands of the Mussulman. The interests of civilisation and humanity demand that this desolating border-warfare should cease; and if, as is asserted by the Turks, it should appear that the Montenegrins were the aggressors in this war, that they attempted to engage neighbouring states in their undertaking, and that they encamped upon the plains beyond the Turkish frontier, the people of England would see, without regret, this horde of robbers and assassins reduced into a Turkish pashalik, with the free use of their religion. The Montenegrins are Christians of the Greek Church, but Europe can have no sympathy with Christians who bring disgrace upon their creed by their savage passions and lawless rapacity.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 32° and 9.0 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean of Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degrees of Humidity	Direction of Wind.	Fall, Inches
Feb. 4	[illegible]	42°	31°	37°	0°	91	N.E.	0·01
" 5	29·7	42	27	34	1°	94	N.E.	0·18
" 6	29·5	41	30	37	0°	93	"	0·00
" 7	29·3	41	30	37	0°	97	S.W.	0·00
" 8	29·1	35	29	32	5°	82	S.E.	0·00
" 9	29·1	42	29	36	1°	86	E.	0·00
" 10	29·1	38	32	34	3°	98	N.E.	0·05

N.B. The [illegible] denotes below the [illegible] and the [illegible] above the average. The [illegible] on the seventh contains one cubic inch [illegible] of rain fell since the restoration of the barometer to its proper temperature.

The mean reading of the barometer for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the sea, was 29·416 inches. The reading descended to 28·870 inches on the 5th, and from this the readings rose low to the end of the week. The mean temperature of the week was 37°, being 1·2° below the average of 38 years. The mean daily temperature has been below its average on every day from February 1st excepting on the 7th, when it was slightly in excess; the mean daily defect being 2·8°. The temperature has varied during the week from 42° on the 7th, to 29° on the 9th. The average daily difference of temperature during the week was 8·2°. Snow fell on the 5th. The amount of rain during the week was 0·3 in. (three-tenths of an inch).

Lewisham, Feb 11th, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, 1559 children were born: of these, 827 were boys, and 732 were girls. The average number of births in the corresponding week in the preceding eight years is 1507. The number of deaths registered in the week was 1220; the estimated number for the week was 1164, thus the actual exceeded the estimated number by 56. For many weeks the mortality has been less than its estimated amount. In excess in the present week is attributable to the great change of temperature which took place at the beginning of the month, and the rain that fell during the present time. Of consumption, 158 deaths are stated, the average is 137; to bronchitis, 130—its average is 96; to hooping-cough, 64—its average is 41; to typhus, 50—its average is 38; only 3 to measles, the average of which disease is 21.

THE LAST OF PROTECTION.—A meeting of the committee of the National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital was held at the South Sea House on Monday, "for the purpose of considering and deciding on the course which it might be expedient for the association to pursue;" the Duke of Richmond in the chair. A letter was read from Mr. G. F. Young, in which he says "I venture then very respectfully to suggest, as a subject deserving an early consideration, whether the time has not arrived, when, in reference both to personal character and to public considerations, which no one is able more justly than your Grace to estimate, the National Association ought to be dissolved. Its existence as a public body should now terminate, without compromise of its duties, and in a manner consistent with its character and that of its supporters." After several observations from various members, this opinion was adopted; thanks were moved to the chairman, to retaries, Mr. G. F. Young, &c., and the dissolution of the Association decided on.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The adjourned meeting of the "working-classes" (with reference to opening the Crystal Palace on Sunday) took place on Wednesday evening, at Drury lane Theatre. Mr. Frideaux (in the absence of Mr. Henry Mayhew) occupied the chair.

THE LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The anniversary festival of the London Orphan Asylum was held on Tuesday. The Earl of Harrowby presided, and amongst those present were Mr. Sheriff Carter, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Hankey, Mr. Alderman Salomons, &c. The subscriptions and donations amounted to about £1800, amongst which were, from the Drapers' Company, £100; Goldsmiths' Company, 100 guineas; the Cordwainers' Company, £20; and the Duke of Wellington, £50. The asylum has been enlarged, so that it now affords accommodation to 600 children.

CLOSING OF ST. CLEMENT DANES' CHURCHYARD.—On Thursday, a crowded meeting was held in the vestry-room of St. Clement Danes—the Rev. W. Ellis, rector, in the chair—to determine whether a burial-ground should be provided, under the Metropolis Burial Act. After much discussion, it was resolved, by 50 to 11 votes, to request Lord Palmerston, as Home Secretary of State, to obtain an order in Council for the immediate closing of the burial-ground.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—On Tuesday this society held its meeting, when Dr. Baird read a paper on a new species of emyda. Common [illegible] was also read from Dr. Gray, Mr. Adams White, Mr. G. W. Lord, &c.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' INSTITUTION.—The meeting on Wednesday evening was entirely occupied with a discussion on Mr. Josiah Richardson's paper, "On the Ventilation of Mines."

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society was held on Sunday, at No. 53, Berners-street. Dr. B. G. Babington, F.R.S., in the chair. A paper was read by Mr. R. D. Grainger, of the Board of Health, on the influence of noxious human effluvia in the production of disease. A discussion followed, during which the state of the sewerage of the metropolis was adverted to at some length; and a unanimous vote of thanks given to Mr. Grainger for his highly philosophical views.

THE NEW MINT OF AUSTRALIA.—The first appointments in the establishment of a branch mint in Australia have fallen upon Messrs. Welch and Drury, senior clerks of the census establishment, who are nominated as accountant and probationary duties at the mint. It is understood that the assay-masters will be selected from the Bank of England: and the necessary arrangements in the forming of a new mint for Australia are in progress.

THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.—About 1300 persons are at present employed on the Ordnance survey. They have now completed maps of several large towns in England, on a scale of sixty inches to the mile. Maps on the scale of six inches to the mile of several other large counties are preparing, as well as one-inch maps of Ireland and Scotland.

THE LORD MAYOR'S COURT.—A special court has been held at the new office, in Guildhall Chambers, to swear in the attorneys. Hitherto the business of the Court has been carried on by six aldermen and four barristers; but for the future it will be open to the whole of the profession who are freemen of the city.

DINNER TO DISSENTING M.P.'S.—A grand dinner is to be given on the 16th inst., at the Middlesex Club in London, to the Protestant Dissenters who are members of the House of Commons. Dissenters from all parts of England will attend the banquet.

LA SOCIETE FRANÇAISE DE BIENFAISANCE.—On Monday evening the twelfth annual ball in aid of the funds of this charitable institution took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the patronage of his Excellency the French Ambassador and other distinguished foreigners. A very numerous and most select company attended the *réunion* upon this occasion. Mr. Charles Boose presided over the orchestra, and dancing was kept up with much spirit until a late hour.

MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL ART.—The numbers attending at Marlborough-house during the month of January were as follows: 11,751 persons on the public days, and admitted as free; 624 persons on students' days, and admitted as students on the payment of 6d. each; besides the registered students of the classes and schools.

INSANITY AMONGST THE WORKING CLASSES.—An official report just published states that insanity has lately increased to such an extent amongst the working classes, that none but those whose duties bring them in contact with the sufferers can form an idea of its fearful spread. There are now no less than 404 chargeable to the parish of Marylebone. In St. Pancras, insanity also prevails to an unusual amount. The painful fact ought to be made the subject of official and medical inquiry, with a view to tracing its origin and retarding its progress.

THE MURDER AT BRIXTON.—Elizabeth Vickers has been fully committed for trial for the murder of Mr. W. Jones, of Acre lane, Brixton. A police-officer deposed to having seen marks of blood on the coach on which the deceased was represented to have died, on a pillow-case, and a sheet. Another witness deposed that a silver snuff-box, silver watch, and other articles of the deceased, had been left in pawn to him by the prisoner. They were identified by Mr. Jones's nephew. The prisoner was extremely violent during the investigation, flatly contradicting the witnesses. Her solicitor was obliged to interfere, and request her to be quiet.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS. FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE gave notice of his intention, on Monday next, to ask the noble Earl at the head of the Government whether he had any objection to lay upon the table copies of the correspondence which had taken place between the Governments of this country and of France respecting the establishment of the French Empire?

THE POST OFFICE.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in moving for the returns connected with the department of the public service, took the opportunity of complaining upon the appointment of Mr. Joseph Long to the office of President of the Money Order Office in Dublin, and of justifying the course he had pursued when acting as Postmaster-General in the appointment of gentlemen to important and responsible offices in the post-offices throughout the United Kingdom.

The Earl of HARDWICK defended the appointment of Mr. Long, who had been recommended to his notice by testimonials of the highest character as to his honour and ability.

Lord CANNING having assented to the motion, the returns were ordered.

THE SIX-MILE BRIDGE (IRELAND) AFFAIR.

The Earl of CARDIGAN wished to know what was the intention of the Government with reference to the soldiers charged with murder, while defending themselves from an infuriated mob, in the county of Clare, during a contested election? He had been informed that the Government had determined to prosecute those soldiers, and had instructed the law officers to take the necessary proceedings. If that be correct, it was quite contrary to the course determined on by the late Government. Nothing could be more discouraging to her Majesty's troops, when employed in such painful duties as those of keeping the public peace during contested elections, and of protecting voters, than to know that if they defended their lives against a furious mob, led on by Roman Catholic priests, that they were rendering themselves liable to take their trial for murder. He wished to know, in case the Government intended to prosecute, how those soldiers were to procure legal assistance, and how those expenses were to be paid?

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that nothing had as yet been decided upon in respect to a prosecution by the Irish law officers. The question was still under the consideration of the Irish Government.

The Earl of DERBY wished to know whether any determination had been come to in reference to the prosecution of the priests who were charged with having excited the mob to attack the soldiers?

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that that subject was also under consideration. Nothing had as yet been determined on. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN SPAIN.

Sir R. H. INGLIS asked the noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Office a question in reference to a decree of the Spanish Government, dated the 17th day of November, 1852, providing that no stranger, whether domiciliated in Spain or passing through it, shall be permitted to profess in Spain any other religion than that of the Church of Rome.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the noble Lord who preceded him in the Foreign Office had directed Lord Howden to ask for an explanation of the decree in question; and the answer he received from the Spanish authorities was, that the decree made no change whatever in the existing practice as regarded foreigners.

In reply to Mr. Monckton Milnes, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that the Spanish authorities had offered a piece of ground at Madrid for a Protestant cemetery, but objections existed as to its eligibility. On the subject of the religious service to be performed at funerals, a correspondence was at present going on.

In answer to Mr. Hildyard, Mr F. FEEL made an explanatory statement on the subject of the mortality which had taken place on board four vessels, chartered by the Emigration Commissioners, between Liverpool and Melbourne, in Australia.

In answer to Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord PALMERSTON expressed a hope that the parish authorities would not be deterred, from considerations of expense, from taking the first step towards the removal of the metropolitan graveyards. The state of most of those graveyards was a disgrace to a civilised community. The matter would continue to undergo the anxious consideration of the Government.

SIR C. WOOD'S SPEECH AT HALIFAX

Mr. DISRAELI said, not seeing the right hon. gentleman the President of the Board of Control in his place this evening, he thought he should ask him whether the following passage in his (Sir C. Wood's) recent speech at Halifax was correctly reported:—

"Take our nearest neighbours. Such a despotism never prevailed in Europe, even in the time of Napoleon the First. The press gagged, liberty suppressed; no man allowed to speak his opinion; the neighbouring country of Belgium forced to gag her press; no press in Europe free but ours, which, thank God, has not forgotten how to use its ornaments of the country."

In answer to a question from Mr. Spooner, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Sadlier as to the abandonment of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was incorrect, for Mr. Sadlier had written to him to say that he had been incorrectly reported.

In answer to a question from Mr. Ashhurst, Lord J. RUSSELL said he would have no objection to lay on the table of the House all papers connected with the case of the Madiai.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to a question from Lord D. Stuart, said, that Lord Stratford would immediately proceed to Turkey to resume his official duties.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise advances from the Consolidated Fund, to discharge money borrowed for the metropolitan improvements, on the security of the town estates, and to charge the same on the London-bridge approaches fund. Adjourned.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska returned to London from Paris yesterday.

WE regret to learn that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is confined to the house by a severe, though, we trust, temporary indisposition, arising out of a painful injury to his arm.

THE Speaker's first Parliamentary dinner will take place on Saturday next, the 19th instant.

THE CITY SOLICITOR At a Court of Common-council for the City, held on Thursday, Mr. Charles Pearson was re-elected City Solicitor; but with a general understanding that he is to refrain from acting in any schemes or companies, and to devote all his time to matters connected with his office.

RECOMMENCEMENT OF ACCIDENT.—A report of considerable circulation early yesterday morning that a dreadful railway accident had occurred, by which twenty-five lives had been sacrificed. The *locale* was variously stated on the Great Western and upon the Great Northern. An unusual delay in the delivery of the northern mails having induced a belief that the frightful story was more or less true, we are happy to give the most positive contradiction to the report. On the Great Western no casualty occurred. There was a break down on the Trent Valley branch of the North-Western, occasioned by the failure of a goods waggon, but no mischief followed beyond the delay of the mail. On the Great Northern line a collision took place, during a heavy snow-storm, between a goods train and a train of empty coal waggons. The rails were torn up for some distance, and at present the traffic is confined to a single line of rails.

STOCK-EXCHANGE FAVOURS.—A scene of considerable excitement occurred yesterday in the Stock-Exchange. It appears that a certain gentleman has for some time past been practising upon many brokers, not excluding those of high standing from participation in his favours. It seems he yesterday renewed his attempt, but his intended dupe had got an inkling of the character of his customer, and by a ruse got him within the precincts of the Stock-Exchange, when he was speedily seized, and a large quantity of flour having been procured, with a due proportion of decayed eggs, the reverend culprit was well besmeared. In that guise he was marched a considerable distance up Old Broad street, and pilloried against the church as a warning to evil-doers.—*Standard*.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The British Ambassador at Paris (Lord Cowley) has been honoured by his Sovereign with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Of the persons arrested on Sunday and Monday last, only fourteen connected with newspapers are to be prosecuted.

M. Guizard, formerly Councillor of State, one of the most influential of the Republican party, has refused similar Government offers to those accepted by M. Laroche-Jequelin, the Legitimist.

The Duchess of Vicenza, after being personally waited on by the Empress, and urged to accept a highly honourable position in the household of the Empress, steadily declined to accept the proffered honour.

The annual report of the Bank of France has just been issued, which is of the most favourable character.

The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 105f. 20c.; and the Three per Cents at 79f. 30c., with a buoyant market.

THE INSURRECTION AT MILAN.—We are again without later intelligence from Milan. All communication between that city and the Swiss frontier would appear to be still closed, and the circumstantial accounts of an inference not unfavourable to the insurgents.

On the 4th, numerous arrests took place at Milan, where the utmost desolation prevailed. On the 5th, upwards of 200 families had sought refuge in the canton of Tessin. It was believed that the Government had discovered an extensive conspiracy, and that the vigorous measures taken by the police compelled the revolutionary leaders to commence the contemplated insurrection before their plans were matured.

The *Zurich Gazette* states, with respect to the insurrection, that about 500 men, armed with pouiards, attacked the troops and gendarmerie on Sunday last, and that there had been about 300 killed. A similar occurrence, it says, had taken place at Rusiul; but no details were as yet known. The *Basle Gazette* states that similar movements had broken out in several towns of Lombardy. These accounts are probably exaggerations. The insurrectionary movement at Milan is at an end, at least for the present. Austrian troops have succeeded in putting down the *emeute*; but the discontent which prevails in that and many other towns of Lombardy leads to the belief that it will break forth again, at no distant period, and with increased vigour.

A letter from Vienna states that the affair was sharp while it lasted, but that the insurgents were without efficient leaders, and for the greater part without fire-arms. Many important personages had been arrested at Milan, and several summary executions had taken place, but this was the case only with persons who were taken in the act of rebellion. It is said that the Austrian Government has sent to that of France a list of Italians in Paris who are suspected of having been concerned in getting up the insurrection. Several Italian refugees have suddenly left Paris, and these, probably, were the persons to whom the despatch of the Austrian Government refers.

TURKEY.—Athens journals to the 27th ult. have arrived. Great financial embarrassment existed in the country, owing to the scarcity of specie, arising from the large purchases of corn rendered necessary by the scarcity. With the view of obtaining specie, the Government had listened favourably to propositions made to it for establishing mortgage banks to lend at 8 per cent., and had nominated a commission to collect information on the subject.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—TRIESTE, Feb. 10.—The *Egypte* steamer arrived here this afternoon, at one o'clock, from Alexandria, having accomplished the distance in 146 hours.

By this conveyance we learn that Pegu had been annexed to the British empire, by a proclamation dated the 20th of December last. It concludes by an intimation that in case the King should still refuse to make peace, or in any manner to molest our new Burmese territory, he will be expelled from his throne.

The Burmese do not manifest any intention of yielding, and therefore an advance upon Ava appears to be inevitable, which will probably be effected as soon as the necessary means are obtained for the transport of the troops.

The Overland Mail does not furnish any other news of public importance.

Commercial affairs are dull, but money is easy.

Exchange at Calcutta is 2s. 1d. at the highest.

At Canton, 120 rebels have been hung during the last month.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

On Thursday, Parliament re-assembled for the despatch of business.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships assembled at five o'clock, the Lord Chancellor presiding. The attendance of Peers was tolerably large. The Earl of Derby and the late Ministers occupied the front Opposition bench.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA gave notice that, on an early day, he should move for a committee to inquire whether the system of education adopted at Maynooth was reconcileable with the spirit of the Protestant institutions of the country?

Lord St. LEONARDS laid on the table a bill, the object of which was further to diminish the expenses of suitors in Chancery; three bills relating to proceedings in lunacy, declared to lessen the expense and generally facilitate these proceedings; likewise a bill to amend the law of bankruptcy, one of the objects of which was to abolish the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes of certificates. The noble and learned Lord also introduced a bill to effect improvements in the criminal laws. These bills were severally read a first time.

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Earl of DERBY rose and asked the noble Earl at the head of the Government for some information in reference to the measures intended to be proposed by the Government during the session?

Earl FITZWILLIAM said, although there was a natural anxiety throughout the country to ascertain the intentions of the Government in reference to many important questions, he hoped that the noble Earl (Aberdeen) would not be tempted into a statement respecting the policy of the Government, on what might be considered the first night of the session. Such a course would be unprecedented.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that, before their Lordships adjourned for the Christmas recess he intimated the intentions of the Government upon the great leading questions that occupied public attention. During the recess the Government had given these questions their most mature consideration; and in respect to most of them, if not all, measures would be shortly submitted for the approval of Parliament.

The Earl of DERBY pressed for a more definite statement.

The Earl of ABERDEEN having, however, declined to give any other response, their Lordships adjourned until Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock, when the following members of the new Administration took the oaths and their seats on their re-election:—Lord John Russell, Sir William Gladstone, Sir Cardwell, Mr Strutt, Sir George Grey, Admiral Berkeley, Sir W. Molesworth, Lord Dunkellin, Lord Drumlanrig, Mr Baines, Mr. W. Cowper, Mr. Charteris, Sir J. Graham, Mr Villiers, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lord E. Bruce, Lord Mahgrave, Lord Alfred Hervey, Sir A. Cockburn, Sir R. Bethell, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Thomas Baring and Mr Grenfell also took the oaths and their seats for Huntingdon and Windsor. Mr. John Russell, as leader of the House, took his seat about the middle of the Ministerial bench, with Sir James Graham on his right and Admiral Berkeley on his left, the other members of the new Administration sitting in different parts of the side of his Lordship on the Ministerial benches.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for the county of Perlar, in the room of Mr. Maule, who, since his election, had accepted the office of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said that on the 24th he would bring the subject of the Australian colonies, and the transportation of convicts to those colonies, before the House.

Mr. BROOKE gave notice that he would on an early day move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the grant to Maynooth.

Lord HOTHAM gave notice that he would on an early day move for leave to bring in a bill disqualifying certain judicial officers from sitting or voting in the House.

Mr HENRY DRUMMOND gave notice that he would on the 24th move for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the sale and transfer of land.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on bringing up papers with respect to the acts of the Government in regard to Greece, said he did not think it necessary to make an general statement of the policy of the Government. With respect to the order of business, it was their intention to bring forward the estimates without delay, and he might state, that it was not their intention to increase the number of men in the navy, army, and ordnance, beyond the vote taken before the recess; but there would of course be an increase in the estimates of those of last year. It was their intention to bring in a bill to enable the Legislature of Canada to dispose of the clergy reserves (Cheers). On an early day he would move a resolution to remove the Jewish Disabilities (Loud cheers). He also intended to propose certain important resolutions on the subject of education, which would further and promote education, a subject of the greatest interest and importance (Loud cheers). On that occasion he would state what the Government intended to do with respect to the reports which had been made with regard to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The present Government intended to adopt the policy of the late Government in declaring that transportation to Australia should cease. The late Lord Chancellor had given notice of his intention to propose the consolidation of the statutes with respect to criminal law, and that subject would receive the serious consideration of the Government, and that particularly with reference to transportation to Australia. Immediately after the Easter recess the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make his financial statement. In a few days he would state what measures he would propose with reference to legal reform. It was the intention of the Government to appoint a committee to consider the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland. There was another important question, to which the Government had directed their attention, and that was the representation of the people in Parliament.—(Cheers)—and they would bring in a bill on the subject, but not until the early part of next session. They proposed to ask for a renewal of the income tax for one year in its present form; and, considering the declarations which were necessary before any alteration took place, they could not propose any alteration in the present session of Parliament; but at the commencement of the next session, the Government would bring in a measure on that important subject. With respect to bribery and corruption at elections, which were rarely found out during the late general election, he would propose that a tribunal of inquiry should take place, and a measure would be introduced by the Government.

COURSE OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Mr. HAYTER stated that on Monday the Lord Advocate of Scotland would bring in a bill to facilitate proceedings in the Sheriffs' Court of Scotland; on Tuesday the Under-Secretary for the Colonies would bring in a measure on the subject of the Clergy Reserves in Canada, and on Friday, the 18th inst., the First Lord of the Admiralty would bring forward the Navy Estimates.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM wished to know whether it was the intention of the Government to take any steps in reference to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which Lord John Russell deemed of such importance to the religion which he professed?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that there was no intention, on the part of the Government, to make any proposition whatsoever in respect to the Act Sir F. THESIGER inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce any bill to abolish Grand Juries in Ireland?

Lord PALMERSTON replied in the negative.

Sir J. DUKE asked whether it was the intention of the Government to bring in a measure to put a stop to the betting-office system.

Lord PALMERSTON said the subject would meet with his best attention, but he was not as yet satisfied as to any practical measure for the accomplishment of the object, as it was desirable to attain.

Mr. BANKES asked whether the Government intended to introduce any measure for the reform, or, had would be much better, for the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Courts?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that when the report of the commissioners appointed to consider this subject was presented, it was the intention of the Government to deal with the question. Adjourned.

THE COURT.

WINDSOR CASTLE. The return of the Court to Buckingham Palace is now definitively fixed for Monday next. The hospita ities of the Castle were brought to a close on Thursday last—the thirteenth anniversary of her Majesty's marriage—by a grand concert, to which a distinguished circle were invited. Schiller's "Lay of the Bell" was performed on the occasion.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince, with the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday her Majesty held a Privy Council. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duke and Duchess of Wellington arrived at the Castle, on a visit to the Queen.

On Tuesday her Majesty and the Prince Consort drove out in an open carriage and four. Viscount Hardinge and Sir James Graham were added to the Royal suite to-day.

On Wednesday, the Queen and the Prince again took carriage exercise. Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice and Prince Leopold, arrived on a visit to her Majesty. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, and Sir James Graham left for London.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—On Monday, at three o'clock P.M., the Queen held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and nearly all the members of the Ministry were present. At the Council her Majesty pricked the list of High Sheriffs for the English and Welch Counties for the present year. The Most Noble Arthur Duke of Wellington (Master of the Horse to the Queen), Lord Brumbridge (Comptroller of her Majesty's Household), and the Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers (Judge-Advocate-General), were, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the Board.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have returned to Kew from visiting the Earl and Countess of Wilton, at Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray. Her Royal Highness came to town on Wednesday, and paid a visit to their illustrious relative, the Duchess of Gloucester.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

ST. STEPHEN'S PORCH.—ST. STEPHEN'S HALL.

THESE grand portions of the splendid pile of the New Palace at Westminster have very recently been completed, and were opened at the commencement of the present session of Parliament. Their location in the plan of the building is due west of the Great Central Octagon; and they form a continuous chain of approaches to the Octagon, and thence to both Houses of Parliament, from Old Palace-yard.

WESTMINSTER HALL, which is a dining hall, by King Richard II., used as a banqueting hall of high festivity, at coronation feasts; employed, also, as a court of justice in cases where not only religious and titled persons were arraigned and adjudged, but even a King himself consigned to the scaffold; and in the periods between many of the Royal festivals alluded to, the gathering place for members of the bar and their clients while attending the courts of law situated on the west side of the hall—forms now the chief hall of entrance to both Houses of Parliament. This use of the fine old building renders it important in every point of view; and hundreds of persons will see this history-famous apartment, who, probably never would otherwise have thought it worth Lawful while to visit it for its associations. Its roof is celebrated as amongst the finest of the open timber-framed roofs of Europe; and in the graceful sweep of its arches, and the details of its tracery, is, perhaps, unequalled. To render it available for its present use, the Hall was shortened, we believe, one bay, or space between arch and arch; and St. Stephen's Porch added at the southern end. The south wall and window was therefore taken down; and the window restored, and placed in St Stephen's Porch, where it still forms a conspicuous feature, both externally and internally, and in the great window shown in our illustration. Two flights of steps—one the whole width of the hall, the other the width of the arched opening into the porch lead into the latter portion of the New Palace, which is covered and sustained by a groined roof of stone. A flight of seven steps, leads through a doorway in an exquisite screen, westward into the street, opposite St. Margaret's Church; and another flight eastward, through a similar door, into St. Stephen's Hall. It is proposed by Sir C. Barry to place statues on pedestals on each side of Westminster Hall, and these would add greatly to its effect, we lament the ugly openings which were made in the roof some years since, on occasion of the Exhibition of Princes, &c., to let more light into the Hall; but we trust that when the whole of the arrangements are completed, these will be blocked up, or made more in unison with the character of the woodwork of the roof.

ST. STEPHEN'S HALL. Entering from the arched doorway mentioned in our notice of St. Stephen's Porch, the eye is arrested by the noble proportions and fine details of this Hall, lighted by windows placed some way from the floor, and thus allowing ample space for frescoes, or other wall decorations hereafter, the clustered columns, groined roof, sumptuous bosses, and delicate tracery and mouldings of the arches, form a striking and beautiful coup d'œil, which, when still further enriched by marble statues, stained glass, and pictures, will be truly magnificent. The groining of the roof is very fine: the largest bosses represent events in the life of St. Stephen, and are most powerfully modelled and sculptured; the smaller bosses comprise angels, the apostles, foliage, &c., all of the most elaborate character. Above the doorways are spaces filled with demi angels, holding fleurs-de-lis, roses, and portcullises, crowned. Similar images are in the hollows between the pillars, and quatrefoils fill the spaces between the great arches of either end. Short octangular pedestals are at the bases of the columns between the windows and entrance doorways, and on these will be placed marble statues, three of them—Hampden, Lord Falkland, and Lord Chancellor Clarendon—being already purchased and placed in their niches. The rest of the statues are to fill the alcoves, the second by John Bull; and the third by C. Marshall, A.R.A.; and they are all highly expressive. (Representation of them will be found in our Eleventh Volume, page 112.) Other statues are, we know, in hand, and probably will soon be completed. Between the pedestals are stone benches or seats, for the use of persons waiting. These floors of Minton's encaustic tiles, laid with alcoves of black marble. The spaces under the windows and over the doorways are covered over. It is scarcely necessary to say that the design of the beautiful portions of the New Palace we have this week illustrated is by C. Barry, Esq., that they have been most skilfully executed by the Messrs. Lucas, and sculptured work are due to the skill and taste of Mr John Thomas.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

WESTMINSTER HALL, AND ST. STEPHEN'S PORCH.

(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

ST. STEPHEN'S HALL.
(SEE PAGE 127.)

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The honourable mission of producing the sacred works of the great masters in the strictest integrity, without reference to religious difficulties, and regarding such performance purely as an artistic question, must command the support of the great body of intelligent and tolerant amateurs in the country: and it is, therefore, not surprising that Exeter Hall was crowded to excess on Ash Wednesday to hear, for the first time, Mozart's sublime "Requiem," executed in its entirety in London, and under Costa's direction. Although every note of this composition is familiar to the professor, and to the cultivated amateur, it has only been presented in detached pieces from time to time at our public concerts. It has been given at Musical Festivals; but objections have been frequently made to the words, which touch too closely on doctrinal points not in accordance with the Protestant faith. Once at the Norwich Festival an attempt was made to perform the Requiem, under the English title of "Redemption," but it was a signal failure. To the Continental travellers the Requiem is well known, being performed at the funerals of celebrities on almost every grand occasion. The touching story connected with the writing of the Requiem, and the discussion as to the authenticity of a portion thereof, owing to the dishonest claim of a treacherous pupil of the composer, have been noticed in every biography of Mozart. But we may accept without reserve the opinions expressed both by Mr. Holmes and Mr Hogarth, in their learned, as to the paternity of the "Requiem" being solely that of Mozart, without even a reference to the elaborate pamphlets on the subject, by foreign disputants. The work also contains within itself the proof of the Mozartian inspiration. It is unmistakably and peculiarly his own melodious flow, as well as harmonious disposition and orchestral treatment.

Wednesday's execution, as regards orchestral reading, was one of the finest we have ever heard in this or any other country. It would be almost invidious to indicate special ties of ability, whether in the wood and brass-players or in the stringed band, whilst doing justice to the brilliancy and crispness of the latter, is not the obligato bits of the former be overlooked for their purity of tone and precision of attack. The choral singing was in many respects admirable for its massive energy. There were some mishaps, but the spirit of the text was evidently felt, if the intricate notation were not so perfectly conquered as might have been desired, especially in the fugues. Such a work as the "Requiem" is peculiarly adapted to the powers of Costa, exacting as it does in turn devotion, faith, hope, despair, glorification, and exultation. It is a terrible musical picture, too intense and gloomy, perhaps, for a mixed assemblage, requiring its awful *mise en scène*, the yawning grave, to be at hand, to make the auditory acutely alive to its portentous and soul-searching sublimities.

The effect of a bold, vocalist was assigned to Miss Louisa Pyne, Mrs. Wilkins, Mr Hobbs, and Mr Lawler. The latter was strongly in the rendering of their parts, the two first are too light for the music, and Lawler was wanting in force and grandeur. The lovely "Recordare" in F, the tri-octaved "Benedictus" in B flat, the "Tuba Mirum" in the same key, and scarcely the justice done to these quatuors, which their surpassing beauty called forth. A repetition of the "Requiem" may possibly ensure more decision from the principals.

Prior to the funeral service, Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" (Hymn of Praise) was performed to perfection. Miss Louisa Pyne and Miss Williams quite enchanted the hall by their delicious style of singing the duo, "I waited for the Lord," with chorus. The chorale, "Let all Men," was also nobly done by the choralists; and the exciting theme of the cantata was effectively enunciated "Benedicite" in flat, the "Tuba Mirum" in the same key, and scarcely the justice done to these quatuors, which their surpassing beauty called forth. A repetition of the "Requiem" may possibly ensure more decision from the principals.

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MUSICAL WINTER EVENINGS

The director of the Musical Union opened his short winter campaign last Saturday, with Mozart's quartet in D, No 10; Mendelssohn's quintet in A, Op. 18; Schubert's trio in E flat, Op. 100; and Beethoven's sonata in A flat, Op. 26, in which is the funeral march. Eloquent exponents of this we...selected chamber were found in Mr. Goffrie, Mr. Mellon, as first violinist; in the classical profundity and sentiment of Charles Halle, as pianist; and in the refined expression of Piatti, as violoncellist; while Herr Goffrie and Mr. West, called upon at the eleventh hour to play the last quartet, and Mr. Mellon was of value as the second violin. Mdlle. Clauss and Herr Pauer are engaged for the ensuing concerts.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Letters from St. Petersburgh and the journal the *Abeille du Nord*, which is some devoted to matters musical, dwell on the rapturous reception given to Madame Viardot during her re-appearance in the Russian capital, where she was such an especial favourite six or seven years since. Her voice is declared to be in the finest condition, and the personal attraction of Verdi's "Luisa Miller," produced at the Imperial Academy of Music (Grand Opera), had been moderately successful. Madame Angelina Bosio, Mdlle. Masson, M. Guyenard, Derfy, Jacques and Morelli sustained the chief parts. The pieces most liked were the cavatina of Bosio, in the third act, and the unaccompanied quartet, in the third act (re-demanded). The romance of the tenor, and the duo of soprano and bass, in the last act, were likewise encored.

We learn from Rome that Verdi's new opera, "Il Trovatore," is detained by Signora Ronconi, Signor Gaggi, and Bonarelli, the tenor. Lablache is enthusiastically received, and the composer called for several times.

The Bach Society, of which Sterndale Bennett is conductor, and Dr. Stegall honorary secretary, had a meeting at the Mortimer Street Rooms last Monday.—The English Glee and Madrigal Union (Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Lawler, Lazier, H. Barnby, and Phillips) gave their first of a series of six vocal concerts, at Willis's Rooms, last Monday. The subscription is larger this year than in any previous season: a proof how popular is the revival of this exquisite school of English vocalization. The selection was from the works of S. Smith, R. Cooke, Horsley, Wilbye, Webbe, J. L. Hatton, Sir H. R. Bishop, Spohr, Purcell, Lachner, S. Bennett, &c.—On Ash Wednesday there were evening concerts at the Lyceum and Sadler's Wells theatres. The vocalists who assisted in the former scheme at Mr. Wood's concert were Madame Florentini, Mdlle. Favanti, Mrs. Sims Reeves; the Misses Messent, Mdlle. Rose, Harper, Poole, Alberti, Stabbach, R. Etzwidium, M'Alpine, Dolby; Mdlle. Doria, Madame L. Lablache; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Brandt, Corri, G. Tedder, Manley Leffler, J. Lablache; besides Madame Pleyel, Mdlle. Adini Comelli, Mr. Thomson, Case, Lazarus, Hardy, and Nabish, as solo instrumental stars; with J. Mori, backler, and Willy as conductors, and Mr. Greenbank leader of the band.—Mr. F. Chatterton, at sadler's Wells, secured the Misses Birch, G. Hodson, Lizzie Stuart, A. Taylor, F. Rowland, Partridge, and Rainford; T. Williams, Hanford, Thomas, Sharp, Collins family, Mr. B. Wells, Signor Negri, and Mr. J. L. Hatton.—Mr Hobbs, the tenor, delivered, at the Princess's Concert-room, a lecture on the leading features of Sacred Music, illustrated with songs of Handel and other celebrated composers, on Ash Wednesday.—On Thursday, Mr Lindsay Sloper, the accomplished composer and pianist, gave the first of his annual series of three concerts of chamber Music, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, assisted by Messrs. Benedict, Lucas, Ringrose, Dando, M. Rousseau, Piatti, Herr Pauer; Misses K. Fitzwilliam, Rainford, A. Dolby, L. Barnby, Messrs. Sims Reeves, T. Bodda, Ciabatta, &c.—Mdme. Pleyel had an evening concert last night, at the Greenwich Lecture-hall, assisted by Mdme. Fiorentini, Miss K. Fitzwilliam, Miss Alleyne, Mr. Sims, and Mr. F. Bodda.—Mr. Henry Russell has been preparing his musical entertainment, the "Emigrant's Progress," this week at the Strand Theatre.—Mdme. Pleyel (the pianiste) and Mdme. Fiorentini (the prima donna) have been creating it appears, a prodigious sensation in Birmingham and Cheltenham: the forces her immediate performances, and the latter by her splendid singing. Jullien's farewell tour, prior to his departure for the United States, has been one unceasing round of successes, with the aid of Mdlle. Clari, Sedlatzek, Briccialdi, Harper, Pratten, Winterbottom, &c.—Mrs. Plummer, the vocalist, and Mr. Mercader Mitchell, the blind composer, gave an evening concert, last Monday, at the Edmonton Assembly Rooms.—Under the patronage of Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch, Miss Lascelles, Madame Zimmermann, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. A. Pierre, Mr. W. Bolton, Herr de Becker, Mr. W. Mason (the American pianist), Mr. J. Wenzel, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper, assisted at this concert, which went off with great satisfaction to the numerous auditory.—Handel's "Judas Maccabeus" will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, Friday, instead of Wednesday next, with Misses Birch, Deakin, F. Huddart, Messrs. Sims Reeves, T. Williams, and Phillips.—In the notice of Madame Fiorentini's singing at Torquay, in last week's number, the name of Signor Mouticini was misprinted by mistake. It should have been Maria Marcolini, a pupil, from Bologna, a pupil of the Conservatoire.

A deputation on the subject of Burnham Beech, consisting of Mr. Williams, M.P., Mr. Hunt, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones, Mr. Smeedon, Mr Wilson, and Mr. Neate, had an interview with Sir William Molesworth on Wednesday.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Saturday, MM. Barrand and Léon Laya's vaudeville of "L'Etourneau" was produced. The situation is similar to that of Mr. Planché's "Court Fool." But Mr. Maxwell gives to the piece here a pathetic interest, which considerably increases the effect of the situation. On Monday this great actor had another of these exciting characters to impersonate, in a new piece entitled, "La Chevalier des Jeux," produced at the Palais Royal, and written by MM. [illegible] Miche. There are in the part great movement, and a wonderful accumulations of mental diseases and embarrassments wrought to a terrible climax by a succession of accidents, which had no real importance save in the imagination of the agonized. The *Vascond Noctor de Bout Rimes* is a modern knight-errant, whose services are at the disposal of all fair ladies in difficulties. The lady in this case is *Madame de Merlemont* (Mdlle. Lambert), to whom he has made an apology, and to keep the secret from her jealous husband that she had been abroad to visit a convent. He is driven to the [illegible] of pretending a sudden [illegible] having his own as a [illegible] purpose, for [illegible] pocket-compromising [illegible] Madame, of course, the [illegible] person [illegible], of course the husband, [illegible] the packet, and [illegible] [illegible]. Of course, he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Printers' Pension Society will hold its annual dinner this year on the 16th of April, under the presidency of Dr. Layard, and with a list of distinguished stewards.

An extensive military penitentiary is in course of construction at Avignon. All persons condemned by courts-martial in central France and in Corsica will be sent to this establishment.

The late Prince Gustavus of Sweden has left among his papers a funeral march, composed by himself and dedicated to himself. That more ambitious *dilettante*, his Royal Highness the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, is announced as having finished a new opera, entitled "Toni."

An increase of ten steam-vessels to the United States navy will be proposed in the Senate.

The Brothers Rothschild have contracted for a loan of £9,360,000f to Piedmont, and another of 15,080,000f to Tuscany.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were 509,518 lbs., being rather less than those of the preceding week

Paul Ledru, an upholsterer of Paris, has been fined 100f. and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, for wearing a *fleur-de-lis* in his button-hole and on his shirt-bosom

The chairman of the Cambridgeshire Quarter Sessions recently stated that in seventeen cases for trial, the value of the property stolen was only 17s. 2½d., and that the cost for trying would not be less than £150

The carpenters and joiners of Bristol, in consequence of the emigration mania, have addressed a circular to their employers generally, in which they solicit an advance of 6d per day on their present wages

The *Swift* brought home a skeleton, found in Peru, supposed to have been interred for centuries, with a variety of native domestic and other articles. The skeleton, &c., will be sent to the British Museum.

The *Bhemar* arrived at Liverpool from Sydney, after a passage of nineteen days, having sailed on the 3rd of November. She brings gold to the value of £2,800

The statement of the threatened strike of shipwrights in Woolwich and Deptford Royal Dockyards is incorrect. No shipwrights have left the establishment.

The house of Mr. T. Rawack, of Hamburg, has suspended payment for about £10,000. This event has been caused by his death. The winding up, it is supposed, will not be unfavourable

Abd-el-Kader has arrived at Broussa, a town ten leagues from Mondania, at the foot of Mount Olympus, where he is to reside

A lady at Malvern left her home for a short time, and returned in about three months, when she noticing that her pianoforte was out of condition, sent for a tuner, who discovered that a rat had taken up his quarters in the interior, having constructed a commodious nest with the coverings of the hammers, portions of silk, &c.

The Rev. Hugh Stowell has denounced the practice of tobacco-smoking. He says, "Never myself will I hire a curate who indulges in it. I never now make inquiries for a curate, but I invariably inquire is he a smoker of tobacco; if he is, I instantly reject his application."

The Hon. Henry Pepys, a son of the late Lord Chancellor Cottenham, while hunting near Aylesbury, received a fall which dislocated his collar bone, and fractured his wrist, but he is going on favourably

As the Earl of Caledon was returning from hunting, when within two miles of his residence, he met one of his own tenants in a gig, and the horse took fright, the latter became restive against the shaft of the gig, which in the struggle broke, and he was thrown on the ground, and killed on the spot His Lordship was thrown, but escaped with a slight injury.

Sir Edmund Tekkat has been so ill for some days past as to be unable to attend his usual duties as Secretary of the Board of Trade.

According to the *North British Mail*, gold has been found on an estate belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, in the Island of Arran

The cultivation of tobacco in Algeria has proved most successful. In 1851 only 284,912 kilogrammes were produced; in 1852 the quantity had risen to 599,199 kilogrammes

Viscount Goderich, M.P. for Hull, has been lecturing in the Mechanics' Institution of that town, on the poetry of Alfred Tennyson

Several farms on the Saufield estates, Elgin, lately have been let; one at a rise of £20 on the present rental; another at an advance of £30; and all the rest at a proportionate increase.

It has been ascertained that 200,000 people daily arrive at and quit London by rail. The North-Western Company runs 300 trains per day, and employs 11,000 servants

A Bible yet preserved, written on palm-leaves, is at Gottingen, containing 5378 leaves. Another Bible, of the same material, is at Copenhagen. There were also, in Sir Hans Sloane's collection, more than twenty manuscripts, in various languages, on the same material

On Sunday morning last the customary pastoral letter or "Lenten Indult" of Cardinal Wiseman was read in all the Roman Catholic churches and chapels of London, proclaiming the arrival of the usual "indulgences."

Mr. T. B. Sprague, B.A., the senior Wrangler, and first Smith's prizeman of the present year, is the grandson of a late member of the corporation of London, whose name he bears

Lieutenant W. M. Walker, of the United States' navy, has visited Woolwich Dockyard, and inspected the ships of the Admiralty

There have been two more falls of cliff on the South Devon Railway—the last a very extensive one

A lady advertised lately in the *Times* for a housekeeper, and received in the course of two posts upwards of 900 replies

Amongst the various articles that have advanced in price through the weather is ice, which has risen from 14s a ton to 18s. a cwt., the former being its price four months ago.

The children of the Liverpool Victuallers' School, having received an invitation from the lessee, attended the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, on Thursday, at two o'clock, to witness the pantomime and other entertainments

The steamer *Les Parisiens*, plying on the Rhone, recently exploded between Lyons and Avignon: two soldiers and two workmen were killed, and several other persons wounded

A remarkably fine salmon has been exhibited at a fishmonger's shop in New Bond-street. It weighs 30 lb., and it is very rare to get such a fish so early in the season.

Alfred Clarke has been acquitted, at Liverpool, of stealing the £1000 in the Branch Bank of England, in that town, in November last

A large fish of the whale species has been caught, about 35 miles off Brighton, and brought to shore. It is about 14 feet long, and 10 feet in circumference.

Snow fell at Southampton on Wednesday, for the first time during the space of two years.

The Hon. Mr. Bent has obtained a verdict of £100 damages against Mr. Oliveira, M.P. for Hull, for a libel

A convention between England and the Republic of Chili, for the reciprocal abrogation of differential duties, has been signed at Santiago of Chili

The Marquis of Londonderry, on Tuesday, dug the first turf for the commencement of a railroad between Seaham and Sunderland

At a meeting of the City Aldermen on Monday, it was decided that the gaming-rooms at Guildhall should not be destroyed, but only reduced in number

It appears by the latest returns of the mortality in the town of Croydon, that the number of deaths from fever has very greatly diminished

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland had offered to restore Earl Roden to the Commission of the Peace, but the latter has replied in such terms that Earl St. Germans has withdrawn his offer

Thomas Mackett has been committed for trial for the wilful murder of Eliza Lee, aged 26, by throwing her into the Regent's Canal, near Camden Town, on the 31st ult

As the cortége of the Bœuf Gras was passing over the Pont Neuf a young man, seated on the parapet of the bridge, fell backwards into the river, and was drowned.

As the fairs now in progress throughout Ireland, cattle bring high prices, owing to the smallness of the supplies in comparison to the demand

Mr. Danbeny, of Macdalen College, Cambridge, has been unfortunately drowned in the Cam, near Ely, while rowing with a friend. The "gig" got on a weir, and capsized.

Mr. Dunn—so notorious for his absurd claims on Miss Burdett Coutts—sought an action in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, against the banking firm for the sum of £100,000; but, when the trial was about to commence, he withdrew the record, and so ended the case.

The Mormons have a number of disciples in Southampton. They believe in the necessity of baptising adult converts by immersion. The place where they are baptised are the private baths in Westbury.

The electric telegraph from Paris towards the east of France is now in full operation at the French frontier. It is not yet established with Kehl and from that place branch lines diverge in all directions

The splendid mansion of Lochaell, in Argyleshire, has been totally destroyed by fire, but how it arose is not known

The whole of the labourers of the extensive parish of Stratford-sub-Castle, near Salisbury, have turned out, for higher wages.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

E H of Norwich.—The Kew moves to the Pe[illegible] have been mentioned several times before. We are [illegible] took the fact that White at mate at his seventh [illegible] either [illegible] King's Rook's Pawn, and that Black cannot possibly [illegible]

C T of IVANHOE.—You can get the Rules of Double Chess at Sherwin's, Great [illegible]

H S of [illegible]

J H [illegible]

HALLESCO.—[illegible] to print [illegible] problem, as it [illegible] Black's move are necessary.

INQUIRER.—Our correspondent signing himself "C. R. L." and whom you describe as well known to the frequenters of the metropolitan Chess-rooms, has, it is feared, left England for ever, for Australia. We perceive, therefore, he has nominated his amateur [illegible] for a collection of La Preda's.

R. D., Otago.—If we are rightly informed, the series of articles on "Provincial Chess-clubs and Associations" [illegible] just commenced in the *Cheltenham Chronicle*, is intended to run through the whole [illegible] and to comprise every Chess society of note in the kingdom.

MELETE, Glasgow.—The unexplained excess of the "Eastern Division" has led to many fraudulent imitations of them, which are very commonly palmed off as the original. The best guarantee against this sort of imposition is to order a set of the most respectable tradesman in your town, and before trading it to see if the well-known label and signature are attached to it or not.

E P H.—The solution of Enigma 761 is 1 Kt to B 8th (ch) 2. B to K 8th. 3. B to K Kt 5th, mate. [illegible] 2. B takes P—Mate. Black's moves are necessary.

[illegible] Problem, by CARLS, FALCK, CLIVE, J. G. T. of Halifax.—They shall be examined [illegible] the CHESS-PLAYER'S CHRONICLE. Mr. Lowenthal is at this time, we believe, fulfilling [illegible] provincial engagements in the midland counties. Those clubs which [illegible] a visit of [illegible] to make application at once to the secretary of the present month.

H M S, Cumberland.—If [illegible] as a Pawn two at its forward on the first move, it passes a [illegible] Pawn [illegible] Pawn [illegible] Pawn

HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP "RATTLESNAKE," FITTED FOR THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

jesty the Queen, which is forwarded as a present from his Royal Highness Prince Albert to the Rev. Mr Nobbs, at Pitcairn's Island. The picture will be left in charge of the Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific.

The *Rattlesnake* left the Nore at 9 A.M. on the 8th inst., in tow of the steam-vessel *African*, for Portsmouth and the Arctic regions.

THE BŒUF GRAS, AT PARIS.

The heroes of this year's procession are *Oncle Tom*, *Shelby*, and *St. Clare*; the first of which our Artist has here portrayed. The procession took place on Sunday, in the order of the programme. It was got up with more than the usual display, and was on the whole an interesting sight. At the head of the procession were two men, dressed in the costume of the middle-ages. They were followed by twenty drummers and two drum-majors, in the uniform of the Volunteers of the Republic, and thirty-four musicians in the uniform of the Zouaves. Next came a number of men on horseback in various uniforms, and some in the costume of the old nobility. These were followed by six Druids, dressing in white, and immediately preceding the Bœuf-gras, which was escorted by men bearing banners. The car, which came next, was richly gilt, and was drawn by six horses splendidly harnessed. Old Time, Cupid, &c., filled the car as usual, and it was escorted by men on horseback. The Boulevards were rather dull, very few masks were seen, and there were not, as in former years, any very dashing equipages

The procession was resumed on Tuesday The *cortége* proceeded to the Tuileries at one o'clock, to pay their respects first to the Emperor, and then to General Magnan and the Minister of State. An immense crowd followed. The Emperor and Empress appeared at the balcony. The band played, out of compliment no doubt to the Empress, amongst other airs, the Cuban "Tango," a special favourite in Spain, and the "Jota Arragonesa," which all the world has heard of. The Emperor and Empress bowed repeatedly to the multitude, and there were partial cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

A deputation from the *cortége* was received by the Emperor, who paid the usual fee on the occasion; and, after appearing again for some minutes in the balcony, the Emperor and Empress retired, and the *cortége* went their way to pay other visits. The weight of *Oncle Tom* is 2700 livres.

MARDI GRAS, AT PARIS.—THE FAT OX "UNCLE TOM."

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. DIGBY SEYMOUR, M.P. FOR SUNDERLAND.

It was remarked on the occasion of the last general election what an unprecedented number of lawyers offered themselves as candidates, and what a large proportion of those candidates succeeded in their aim. When a barrister has attained to position and practice, it is natural that he should seek, through a seat in the House of Commons, the promotion and the honours which are the legitimate objects of his professional ambition. It is very rarely that we find a practising barrister seeking this road to eminence until after he has attained to such an amount of business as will at once justify the devotion of time to his parliamentary duties, and place him above the influence of the vicissitudes of public life. Whether it be that of late years the incomes realizable by practising barristers have become more equalised, or that a multitude of recent instances attest the greater rapidity of promotion attainable by comparatively young and unknown men, certain it is that the old custom has been so far broken through that it is no longer considered either presumptuous or imprudent in a barrister still with his position to make, if he seizes opportunity to go into Parliament.

Mr. William Digby Seymour, M.P. for Sunderland, is, to a certain extent an example in point. He has been little more than six years and a half at the bar, and although recognised as a man of considerable professional ability, he cannot be said to have already attained eminence; yet we find him the representative in the House of Commons of a large and important borough, whose peculiar connection with the shipping interest would seem to require that its affairs should be watched over by some person practically acquainted with the peculiar pursuits of the inhabitants. Mr. Digby Seymour is certainly much better qualified for such a position than many of the young barristers who successfully seek the favour of borough constituencies; for he is a man of varied acquirements, and of great ability, activity, and energy.

MR. DIGBY SEYMOUR, M.P. FOR SUNDERLAND.—FROM A DAGUERRÉOTYPE BY BEARD.

Mr. Seymour is the third son of the Rev. Charles Seymour, vicar of Kilronan, in Ireland, by his second wife, Beata, sister to the late Fergus Langley, Esq., of Loch Frin, in the county of Tipperary. The rev. gentleman was a cadet of the family of the Seymours, of Ballimore Castle, in the county of Galway. Mr. Digby Seymour was born at Clifden, Connemara, in the county of Galway, in the year 1822, so that he is still a very young man. At fourteen years of age he was sent to Trinity College, Dublin, where he was not long in distinguishing himself. He obtained honours in Hebrew and classics at the term examination; and, on taking his degree, an ethical moderatorship, and while still in Dublin, he became a member, and ultimately president, of the Historical and Literary Institute of that City. Subsequently, having chosen the bar as a profession, he entered at the Middle Temple; and, in due time was called, in June, 1846. He chose the northern circuit, and soon obtained a fair share of practice.

A man with the energy and activity we have described Mr. Seymour as possessing, was not likely to remain long in obscurity. His acquirements, general ability, and popular manners, had already favourably impressed his professional brethren, and he was looked on as one who would not wait for the ordinary routine in order to force himself into notice. Among his other qualifications, was that of a no ordinary capacity for public speaking, and some platform speeches of his at Exeter-hall soon attracted the notice of the influential bodies who make that building the arena for their religious discussion. As an Irish Protestant, Mr. Seymour held very strong opinions on the policy of successive Ministries with respect to the endowment of Maynooth; and a congeniality of sentiment on this much-vexed question soon rendered him an especial favourite with some of the chiefs of the Protestant party in London. His marriage, in 1847, with the second daughter of Mr. Joseph John Wright, a solicitor, in Sunderland, and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Durham, first led, we believe, to his political connection with the borough, and to the thought of his becoming its representative. Mr. Seymour was intimately connected with Mr. George Hudson, once the Railway King, and for a long time, as now, representative of Sunderland. When that gentleman, was made the scapegoat not only for his own railway financial offences, but also of those of many who had profited by his patronage, but joined in the cry against him when the explosion took place, Mr. Digby Seymour was not one of those who deserted the deposed monarch in his misfortunes. He did his utmost to obtain a fair hearing for Mr Hudson against the clamour which gave full notoriety to his misdeeds, but overlooked the palliative circumstances. This conduct was the more marked from the fact that the politics of Mr. Seymour are entirely opposed to those of Mr. Hudson on all questions with the single exception, perhaps, of those affecting the Roman Catholics.

Mr. Seymour was still continuing his professional career, when, at the last general election, he started as candidate for Sunderland on the Liberal interest; his friend, Mr. Hudson, the former member, being the Conservative candidate. Mr. Hudson polled 868 votes, and Mr Seymour, 814; Mr. Fenwick, the unsuccessful candidate, mustering 654 votes Mr. Seymour, in the course of the contest, made some able and spirited speeches, which lead to the inference that if his tact be on a par with his ability, he will succeed in the House of Commons. He avows himself a thorough Liberal, adopting the chief articles of the Reform creed, and is favourable to a large measure of Parliamentary reform. He is not only an opponent of the Maynooth grant, but also of all special endowments for religious purposes.

Besides a species of college exercise, written some years ago, while he was President of the Historical and Literary Institution in Dublin, entitled "An Address on the Genius and Study of Rhetoric," Mr. Seymour published about a year and a half ago, a bulky pamphlet on the modes of employing capital in the west of Ireland. This is a valuable treatise, very practical in its character, and highly creditable to its author, for the application and research it displays. Mr. Seymour's attention was more particularly turned to the best modes of cultivating flax, and of producing beet-root, with a view to the manufacture of sugar. The latter subject, more especially, is thoroughly investigated in its scientific and practical aspect; and also with reference to its fiscal bearings In studying the subject, Mr. Seymour had made himself acquainted with the various processes employed by the beet-sugar manufacturers of France, Belgium, and, in his treatise, he explains the connection between the production of sugar and the advancement of agriculture In doing this he has conferred a benefit on the Irish landholder, who is informed of the manner in which the manufacture of beet-sugar is made remunerative in the hands of proprietors who look for their profits, not solely to the sale of sugar, but also to the fattening of cattle, and the other advantages arising out of the fertilizing properties of refuse matter.

RECEPTION OF THE NEW LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND BY THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW VICEROY IN DUBLIN.

THE reception and public entry of the new Viceroy, the Earl of St. Germans, by the citizens of Dublin, on Thursday, the 3rd, proved an interesting event in the week's history, which our Artist has pictured in the accompanying Illustrations. The weather, which had been very severe in the morning, cleared up at noon, and was during the rest of the day remarkably fine for the season.

At about one o'clock, the *Prince Arthur*, Government mail steamer, hove in sight, when the troops in attendance were drawn up in single files between the landing place at the jetty and the entrance of the terminus of the railway. The artillery was posted at the eastern side of the St. George's Club-house, for the purpose of firing the usual salute on the landing of his Excellency. At about a quarter-past two o'clock, the *Prince Arthur* rounded the eastern pier of the harbour, and the guns of the club-house fired a salute, which was returned by the approaching steamer. As the *Prince Arthur* neared the jetty, a Royal salute was fired by the cruisers in the harbour. On coming alongside the jetty, his Excellency was recognised on the quarter-deck, accompanied by his Countess, their son, the Hon. H. Eliot, R.N.; the Hon. Major Ponsonby, his Excellency's private secretary, and suite.

Previous to their landing, they were waited upon on board by several of the nobility and leading gentry. On their landing on the jetty, the troops presented arms, the band struck up "God save the Queen," and the artillery on the neighbouring height fired a salute of 21 guns. The Viceregal party having reached the terminus platform, they were conducted to the elegant state carriage, and, the nobility and gentry and the members of the suite having occupied three other first-class carriages forming the special train, they proceeded at a rapid rate for Dublin at twenty minutes to three o'clock. Although the arrival was expected before two o'clock, the special train conveying the Earl and Countess of St. Germans and suite, and consisting of the Royal state carriage and three first-class, did not reach Westland-row station until shortly before three o'clock.

On stepping on the platform the Lord Mayor congratulated his Excellency on his safe arrival. The City Marshal then handed the keys of the city to the Lord Mayor, and they were presented by him to the Viceroy, who immediately returned them to the Chief Magistrate. His Excellency and Countess, after receiving the congratulations of their friends, left the station—his Lord-ship preceded by the Corporation, followed by the Countess and Major Ponsonby, and surrounded by a brilliant staff of officers in full dress. Outside the station there had assembled a large crowd of persons, who received the Viceregal party with every demonstration of respect. Throughout the street, from the station to the castle, crowds had assembled from an early hour to witness the arrival.

On reaching the street her Excellency entered one of the Viceregal carriages, and the noble Earl, mounted on horseback, surrounded by his staff, and accompanied by the civic equipages, with some private carriages, and an escort or guard of honour of Dragoons, proceeded at a walking pace; and great was the admiration of the graceful manner in which his Excellency managed his spirited charger as he proceeded through Lincoln-place, Nassau-street, Grafton-street, and College-green (as shown in the Illustration), and up Dame-street. As the cortége passed the University a large body of the students cheered the noble Earl. His Excellency's reception was extremely cordial; and the cheering continued until his Excellency had reached the entrance to the Castle-yard, where a loud shout was given, to welcome his Lordship to his regal home.

In a few minutes after his Excellency's arrival at the Castle, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and members of the Town-council were admitted to a private reception; the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-General were also honoured with a private reception. The cathedral joy-bells rang a peal immediately after his Excellency entered the Castle.

On Monday, the Lord Mayor, attended by the members of the Corporation in their robes of office, was introduced for the purpose of presenting the usual congratulatory address upon his Excellency's elevation to so distinguished a post in the Government of this country. At half-past twelve, the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars attended for the same purpose. In replying to these addresses, two important declarations were made by his Excellency. In his first reply, his Lordship stated, with respect to the abolition of the Viceregal Court, that he had not seen, within the last eight years, any reason to change his opinion from the support he then gave in his place in the Senate to the continuance of the Court; an avowal which will render his Lordship very popular with a large portion of the Dublin community. In his reply to the Provost, his Excellency stated that after the lengthened investigation of the subject, he felt convinced of the desirableness of measures calculated to extend collegiate education to a much larger portion of the youth of Ireland than at present enjoy it.

THE VICEREGAL PROCESSION PASSING FROM GRAFTON-STREET TO COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN NICHOLL, D.C.L.

DR NICHOLL died at Rome on the 27th ult., in the 68th year of his age. The right hon. gentleman was only son of the late Right Hon Sir John Nicholl, D.C.L., F.R.S., of Merthyrmawr, county Glamorgan, Judge of the Arches Court, by Judy, his wife, youngest daughter of Peter Birt, Esq., of Wenvoe Castle. He received his education at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated a first class in Classics. In 1824 he was called to the bar; in 1826 took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law; in 1834 became Queen's Advocate-General, and was appointed, in 1841, Judge Advocate-General, which office he held until 1846. For some time, previous to 1841, he was Master of the Faculties; and during many years he sat in Parliament for Cardiff.

The family of Nicholl is one of considerable antiquity and influence in the county of Glamorgan. The representative of the senior line is Mrs. Jane Hawkins, of Tredunnock, county Monmouth, only daughter and heiress of the late William Nicholl, Esq., of Tymawr and the Garn. The head of the branch of which the Right Hon John Nicholl was a scion is the present Hugh Nicholl, Esq., of the Hill, Glamorganshire; and from the same stock spring the Nicholls of Dimland Castle, who have assumed the additional surname of Carne.

The gentleman whose decease we record was born August 21, 1797, and married, Dec. 14, 1821, Jane Harriot, second daughter of the late Thomas Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam Abbey, by whom he leaves several children

THE RIGHT HON. DAVID BOYLE, OF SHEWALTON

THIS able and accomplished Judge, who held with such high repute the first judicial office in North Britain—that of Lord Justice General of Scotland, and Lord President of the Court of Session—died on the 5th inst., at his seat, Shewalton, in Ayrshire, aged eighty; having survived only nine months his retirement from the Bench.

A member of the learned Judge, with an engraving of a bust of his Lordship, by Park, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for January 29.

David Boyle was the intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, and enjoyed in a remarkable degree the love and esteem of his contemporaries. It is impossible to over-estimate his abilities as a Judge, or his amiable qualities as a private gentleman.

He married, first, 24th December, 1804, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Alexander Montgomerie, Esq., of Annick Lodge, next brother of the 11th, 12th, and 13th Earl of Eglinton, and by her (who died in 1822), had eight children—five sons and four daughters. He married, secondly, 4th July, 1827, Emma Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Hon David Smythe, of Methven Castle, Perthshire, a Judge of the Court of Session, and had by her three sons and a daughter

The Right Hon David Boyle was a Privy Councillor, a Keeper of the Crown and Regalia, a Director of the Royal Academy of Scotland, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Ayr.

LADY THERESA DEASE.

THE death of this venerable and much-respected lady occurred on the 4th instant, at Richmond, Surrey. Her Ladyship was born February 19, 1762, and had consequently almost entered on her ninetieth year. She was the daughter of Arthur James, seventh Earl of Fingall, and married the late James Dease, Esq., of Turbolstown, county Westmeath

FRANCES CATHERINE, LADY MUNCASTER.

HER Ladyship, whose death was announced last week was the youngest daughter of the late Sir John Ramsden, Bart, of Byrom-hall, county York, by the Hon. Louisa Susan Ingram Shepherd, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Charles, Viscount Irvine. She was born June 18, 1805, and married, December 1, 1825, Lowther Augustus John, third Lord Muncaster, by whom, who died April 30, 1838, she has three surviving sons (the eldest, Gamel Augustus, present Lord Muncaster) and two daughters

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following have recently been made:—The Rev J. Davies, to be Canon Residentiary, of the cathedral church of Durham *Rectories*:—The Rev. F. C. Blomfield, M.A., to St. Andrew Undershaft; the Rev. F. Vandermouten to Thorley, Hertfordshire; Rev. F. F. Gilbert, to High Halden, Kent; Rev G. J. Blomfield, to Bow and Broad Nymet, Devon. *Vicarages*:—The Rev. Edward Pridmore, M.A., to St. Breage and St Germoe annexed, near Helston, Cornwall. *Incumbencies*:—Rev. T. L. Stewart, to Lanlivery, near Austell, Rev. Thomas Thackeray, to Usworth, near Gateshead

THE GOVERNMENT DECISION ON CONVOCATION.—It is now under-stood that the Government has assured both the Archbishop of Canterbury and the clergymen anxious for the revival of Convocation, of its determination to interfere, if Convocation attempts to enter into business beyond that which has been already transacted in framing an address to the Crown, or if any factious attempt be made to reject the proposals made by the Archbishop. The address will be presented on the 16th, and the prorogation will immediately follow Anxious that the Government should take an equally wise course in the matter of the Colonial Churches Bill, and of the Court of Appeal (which certain bishops are about to recommend), we understand that the joint committee appointed by the two Houses of Convocation to report in the present session having undertaken to introduce a Clergy Discipline Bill, their labours have ceased.—*Daily News*

CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY.—HER Majesty has intimated to the Archbishop of Canterbury her intention to receive the address of the clergy and prelates of the Convocation of the province of Canterbury on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at Buckingham Palace.

ARCHDEACON RAYMOND is about to resign the Archdeaconry of Northumberland, together with the stall he holds in this cathedral The Archdeacon of Lindisfarne will succeed him.

CATHEDRAL TRUSTS.—At a recent meeting of the Leicestershire Church Union, it was resolved—That this meeting is deeply sensible of the evils caused by perversions of cathedral trusts from their prime devotional and educational purposes, and earnestly desires to see our cathedral establishments restored to the position of models for their several dioceses in all the departments of their agency; and that this meeting, therefore, rejoices in the attention which has been called to this important subject by the proceedings in the case of Whiston *v.* the Dean and Chapter of Rochester."

Lord Bateman has appointed the Rev. Robert Montgomery, of Purey Chapel, one of his Lordship's domestic chaplains.

The new schools for St. Thomas, Charterhouse, are so near completion, that they be opened on Tuesday next, the 17th. After the ceremony, the friends of the institution will dine at the Albion Tavern, Earl Granville in the chair. There will be room for nearly 300 children.

THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has fixed Wednesday, May 11, for the celebration of the 153rd anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy. During the past year, the sums granted were as follows:—Apprentice fees, to schools, sons five, daughters twenty-seven, £1065. To other professions and trades, sons eighteen, daughters three, £220; making together, £1285. Outfits, to sons on going to office or in the colonies, sons thirty, daughters thirteen, £ 0. Educational grants at schools or colleges, sons thirty-eight, daughters six, £747; making together £1337, and giving a total of £2622, disbursed during the year 1852

A CORRESPONDENCE has taken place between the Marquis of Lansdowne and Mr Christopher. The latter gentleman, in a speech at Lincoln, asserted that "on one of the days preceding the discussion and division of the House of Commons on Mr. Disraeli's Budget, there was a large meeting of the Whig party held at Lansdowne house, for the purpose of considering what was to be done on Lord Derby's overthrow." The Marquis denies this in the strongest manner. "No such meeting took place; no such meeting was proposed to be held Had any such meeting been proposed, I should have objected to its being held at my house." Mr Christopher apologises for this assertion, and regrets having made any statement not founded on fact; but says that the matter was the subject of general conversation at the Carlton and other clubs, and this led him to make the remark he had made

SHERIFFS APPOINTED BY HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1853

BEDFORDSHIRE—Henry Littledale, of Kempston Grange, Esq
BERKSHIRE—Henry Pottinger Best, of Donnington Castle, Esq.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—Abraham Darby, of Stoke Court, Esq
CAMBRIDGESHIRE and HUNTINGDONSHIRE—William Whitting, of Manea and Thorney Abbey, Esq.
CUMBERLAND—Francis Baring Atkinson, of Rampsbeck Lodge, Esq.
CHESHIRE—John Hesketh Leche, of Carden Park, Esq
DERBYSHIRE—Sir John Harpur Crewe, of Calke Abbey, Bart
DEVONSHIRE—Edmund Bastard Hen Gennys, of Whitleigh Hall, Esq.
DORSETSHIRE—William Engage, of Sadborow, Esq.
DURHAM—Frederick Acklom Milbank, of Hart, Esq
ESSEX—John Gordon Rebow, of Wivenhoe Park, Esq.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE—John Richard Kemeys Kemeys Tynte, of Halswell Park, Esq.
HEREFORDSHIRE—William Money Ayrie, of Homme House, Esq.
HERTFORDSHIRE—Sir Thomas Gage Saunders Sebright, of Beechwood Park, Bart
KENT—Francis Colville Hyde, of Nyndale House, Osprings, Esq
LEICESTERSHIRE—Frederick Woollaston, of Shenton, Esq.
LINCOLNSHIRE—Joseph Livesey Hutchinson, of Kingerston, Esq
MONMOUTHSHIRE—Henry Bailey, of Nanty Glo, Esq
NORFOLK—Daniel Gurney, of North Runcton, Esq
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—Charles Rowes, of Great Billing, Esq
NORTHUMBERLAND—Walter Selby, of Biddleston, Esq
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—Thomas Spragging Godfrey, of Balderton, Esq.
OXFORDSHIRE—James Morrell, jun., of Oxford, Esq.
RUTLANDSHIRE—John Parker, of Preston, Esq
SHROPSHIRE—Algernon Charles Heber Percy, of Hodnet Hall, Esq.
SOMERSETSHIRE—Francis Henry Hutchinson, of Kingweston, Esq
STAFFORDSHIRE—Edward Buller, of Dilhorne Hall, Esq.
SUFFOLK—Sir Thomas Hare, of Stow Hall, Bart
SURREY—Thomas Grissell, of Norbury Park, Leatherhead, Esq
SUSSEX—Francis Barchard, of Horsted-place, Esq
WARWICKSHIRE—Sir William Edmund Cradock Hartopp, of Four Oaks Hall, Sutton Coldfield, Bart
WESTMORELAND—John Wakefield, of Sedgwick House, Kendal, Esq
WILTSHIRE—Francis Leyborne Popham, of Littlecot, Esq
WORCESTERSHIRE—Chas Noel, of Hall Hall, near Holbroughton, Esq.
YORKSHIRE—Andrew Montague, of Melton-park, Doncaster, Esq.

WALES

ANGLESEY—Richard Williams Prichard, of Erianell, Esq.
BRECON—Postponed
CARNARVON—Robert Vaughan Wynne Williams, Llanddunio, Esq
CARMARTHEN—The Hon. Wm. Henry Yelverton, of Whitland Abbey.
CARDIGAN—Lewis Pugh, of Aberwythin, Esq
DENBIGH—Peirce Wynne Yorke, of Dyffryn Aled, Esq.
FLINT—Whitehall Rice Clutterbuck, Esq
GLAMORGAN—Richard Hill Jeffreys, of Ynispenllwch, Esq.
MONTGOMERY—John Naylor, of Leighton Hall, Esq.
MERIONETH—Thomas Arthur Bertie Mostyn, of Kylan, Esq.
PEMBROKE—Adrian Nicholas John Stokes, St. Botolphs, Esq.
RADNOR—Jonathan Field, of Esgairdrainllwyn, Esq

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the early part of the week the market for Consols was decidedly firm, and a full average number of transactions resulted. The receipts of the reduction of the National Debt—was transacted, at steadily improving prices; but, owing to the accounts from Milan, to the effect that an insurrection had broken out there, the demand for stock has since fallen off, and the quotations have not been supported. The Unfunded Debt has ruled very inactive, large sales having materially reduced the premium; whilst India Bonds have fallen to some extent. An impression has got abroad that numerous persons are selling Exchequer Bills for the purpose of investing in Consols, under the supposition that prices are about to take a start; but our opinion is that that the proceeds of the sales in question are about to be applied to commercial purposes, which, in the present state of things, appear more likely to realise a much larger return than National Securities

The demand for money out of doors has continued active, at from ¼ to ⅜ per cent upon first-class securities. Most of the brokers are liberally supplied with cash on "call," at 2 per cent.

Notwithstanding that gold is somewhat dearer in New York than in London, 150,000 dollars have arrived from that port this week, and £46,000 in gold have been reported from Australia. The shipments, since we last wrote, have been heavy, upwards of £600,000 having been forwarded to India, Australia, and 100,000 to the Continent, principally at the beginning of the year. Russia has drawn from us £1,400,000, and it is not probable that we shall be compelled to send away large additional sums before the stronger sight disbursements. Bernards close upon New York we may observe that no change can be reasonably expected in the money market until the spring shipments of goods from this side have been fully commenced. Intelligence has been received from Sydney, how the Premier of Australia during the next two or three months; nevertheless, we do not anticipate any material addition to the stock of bullion in the Bank England for some time, aware as we are that much of the gold from Sydney, &c., will be returned to the colony in speci

On Monday, the Three per Cents Reduced were done at 100¾; the Three per Cent Consols, 99⅞; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103⅛. Consols for Account 99⅞. South Sea Stock marked 111. Exchequer Bills were 60s. to 58s. prem. Prices were well supported on Tuesday, and the opening on Wednesday; but they closed heavily, and the Three per Cents Reduced were marked 100. On Thursday the Three per Cents Reduced were done at 100; the Three per Cent Consols, 99⅝ ⅞; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103⅛; Consols for Account, 99⅞. Exchequer Bills, £1000, were 58s., 57s., 55s.; and Small 58s to 57s. prem. Bank Stock has realised 220. India Bonds have sold at 60s. to 65s prem. Long Annuities have been 6 7-16.

The Treasury contracts for £200,000 for the West Indian Islands, at four per cent, have been taken at from £100 to £100 17s. 6d. The new Life Annuity tables issued by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, now stop at £30 3s. 6d., instead of £104 6s. 11d. as heretofore

We have to report a very inactive market for all Foreign Bonds. In the general quotations, however, no material change has taken place The Turkish Loan has continued at a discount, although it is stated that a minimum of 160 francs per share will be presented to the bondholders when the principal sum of Messrs Devaux and Co., the contractors, have received a letter from Constantinople, in which it is intimated that the Sultan "has an unconquerable aversion to a loan of fifty millions of francs will on a guarantee, and for so long a period as twenty-three years. His Majesty considers such a one disadvantageous, and totally different from the ten years' loan." Thus, the Porte has refused to ratify the obligation, although deposits have been paid upon it. We are informed that funds have now been transmitted to London and Paris to settle this disagreeable business. On Thursday, Austrian 5s per Cent Scrip was done at 2 prem. Brazilian five per Cents. were 103; Grenada Deferred, 13⅛; Russian Five per Cents., 109¾; Russian Four and a Half per Cents., 103⅜; Swedish Loan, 1¼ dis.; Ditto, 4 dis.; Spanish Three per Cents. Deferred, 22½; Equador Bonds have been taken at from £19 to £19 17s. 6d. The New Life Annuity tables issued by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, now stop at £30 3s. 6d., instead of £104 6s. 11d. as heretofore

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Mexican and South American Stocks have been steadied with Consols The transactions have not been extensive. It is stated that the dividend of the Mexican Loan, 15 to 17; South Australian Land, 48 to 50; North British Mexican, 1¾ to ⅞ pm; Scottish Australian Investment, 1¾ to 1¼; Union Bank of Australia, 21½ to 22½; Oriental Bank, 46 to 47; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 4 to 4¼ pm.; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1¾ to 1⅞; Bank of Australia, 7 to 7½ pm. Great Nugget Venture, 1¼ to 1½ pm. Australian Agricultural, 1 to 1¼ pm. Steam, 82 to 85; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 80 to 85

Railway Shares have been steadied with Consols The transactions have not been extensive. It is stated that the dividend of the London and South Western Railway will be at the rate of four per cent per annum. The Midland dividend is expected to be at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, after reserving a balance of £15,000. The dividend upon the Great Western line will be four per cent The following are the official closing money prices on Thursday

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 103; Caledonian, 6¾; Chester and Holyhead, 2¾; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 6; Eastern Counties, 6⅞; Ditto, E. and H., 4½; Eastern Counties, 10⅞; East Lancashire, 77; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 79; Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee, 77. Great Northern Stock, 17½; Ditto, A Stock, Ditto, Southern and Western (Ireland), 16¾; Great Western, 89¾; and Yorkshire, 78; Ditto, Fifths, 16; Ditto, West Riding, Lancashire and Yorkshire, 91¼; London and Brighton, 100; London and North Western, 110½; Ditto, Fifths, 15; London and South-Western, 86; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 78; Newry and Enniskillen, 7; Norfolk, 6½; North Staffordshire, 13; Shropshire Union, ¼ South-Eastern, 78; South Wells, 7; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 71; Ditto, Extension, 12; York and North Midland, 60.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 150; South Staffordshire, 8; Wilts and Somerset, 108

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 10; Eastern Counties No. 1, ¼ prem.; ditto New Six per Cent Stock, 14; Great Northern Five per Cent, 113; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 20, 6; Mancester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, £10, 11; Norfolk Extension, 2; North British, 10½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 110, Shrewsbury and Chester, 17; South Devon 1

FOREIGN.—First Italian, 2½; Ditto, Extension, 3; Grand Junction of France, 6; Lyons, Geneva, 4½ Ditto, North of France, 2; Paris and Lyons, 22; Paris and Orleans, 45; Ditto, Extension, 2; Paris and Rouen, 42; Sambre et Meuse, 7½; Ditto, Extension, 2; Ditto, Cherbourg, 4; Sections of France, ¼; Upper Italian, Scrip, ¾ premium

MINING SHARES have sold slowly, and prices have somewhat declined On Thursday Australasian Investment, 1; Ave Maria, ½; British Australian Gold, 1½; Imperial Brazilian, 4; Colonial Gold, 3; Copper Miners of England, 70; General, 15; Mexican and South American, 4; Port Phillip, 2½; United Australian, 4; and West Rampoes, 1

FRIDAY EVENING.—There has been more doing in the Consol Market to day, and prices have had an upward tendency. The Three per Cents Reduced have been done as high as 101¼, and for the Account, 99⅞. The Three per Cents Reduced are 100; and the New Three-and-a Quarter per Cents, 103. Bank Stock, 228. Exchequer Bills, 58s. to 57s. premium. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares may be considered tolerably firm.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE [Friday].—The supplies of English wheat up to our market this week have been on a moderate scale, and the trade has been confined to fair country and very inferior condition. Fresh up this morning, the supply to hand ... the show of samples of fine quality. The attendance of buyers being ... numerously attended. In prices, however, we have no change to notice ... sent to nothing was doing The imports of foreign wheat have been only ... good heavy parcels sold slowly, at full currencies. In all other kinds next to nothing was doing Floating cargoes met a dull inquiry at barely late rates. Fine barley scarcely ... very scarce, and quite unsaleable on Monday. Grinding and distilling sorts sold at late rates. The demand for malt was tolerably firm, at full currencies. Pale ... sold very slow, sale for oats, the prices of which were with difficulty supported. Beans, peas, and flour are ... very dull inquiry.

ARRIVALS. English, wheat, 1260; barley, 3020 malt, 2003; oats, 1610; flour, 1750 Irish ... 90. Foreign, wheat 1410, barley, 600

MARK LANE, Friday.—The supply of wheat ... this week ... Kent and Essex ... ditto, and ... ditto, and ... ditto, and

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. Mondays and Fridays, Subscription Nights. This EVENING, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, will be presented the favourite Comic Vaudeville, in three acts, UNE FEMME BRULANTE. The character of "Richard Tremblay" by M. Ravel, with other entertainments. The performances on Saturday Evenings will commence before Eleven o'Clock. On Monday next, M. Ravel will perform in two favourite pieces.—Stalls, 8s.; Pit, 4s. Tickets may be obtained at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—This (Saturday), Monday, and Tuesday, Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, PI-CIPHI; or, Dorothy's Fortune; and the PANTOMIME every evening.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Mr COSTA. On FRIDAY, February 18th, [illegible] 200 performers. Tickets, 3s., 10s., and [illegible] Offices, 6, Exeter Hall.

MUSICAL WINTER EVENING, THURSDAY, [illegible] Mr. WILLIAM COOKE, assisted by Mr. [illegible] No 29 Haydn Quintet, C major, Pianoforte, Op. 51 Spohr; Cantata (MS.), Grace Darling, Miss Barker, sung by Miss Bailey; Quartet, B flat, Op 42. Mozart; Theme and 6 Variations in F, Op. 34 Pixis Solo, Beethoven; Recitative, Mozart, Mr. Allen; Trio, Op. 97 Hummel, Herr Pauer. Sing-a-tickets, 7s., to be had of Cramer and Co., Regent-street. For other particulars apply to J. HILL, Director.

HERR JANSA has the honour to announce, that he will give a SECOND SERIES of SIX CONCERTS, [illegible] Herr JANSA, Herr C. Coffin, and Mr. W. F. Reed, [illegible] many years' practice in Vienna in an official capacity [illegible] on MONDAY, FEB. 14 and 28; March 28, April 11 and 25; [illegible] and May 9, at Eight o'clock, at the NEW BEETHOVEN ROOM, 27, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square. Sing-a-tickets, each to the Series. Five tickets, Subscription Fifteen Shillings. Admission to Tickets, Private Boxes, Family Tickets, to admit Three [illegible] Concert. One Guinea Ticket. Half-a-dollars. To be had of Wesse, and Co., 229, Regent-street; Schott and Co., 157, Regent-street; and Herr Jansa, 16, Kensington-crescent.

MR. LUCAS'S ANNUAL SERIES of MUSICAL EVENINGS will take place at his residence, No. 54, BERNERS-STREET on WEDNESDAYS, FEB 23rd, March 9th, [illegible] Admission to each Evening, Half-a-guinea. Tickets may be had of Mr. LUCAS, 54, Berners-street, and of Messrs. HOLLAS, Regent-street.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK, are OPEN to Visitors daily. The only living specimens of ORNITHORHYNCUS in Europe. Admission, 1s.; Mondays, 6d.

THE GOLD FIELDS of AUSTRALIA.—The New MOVING PANORAMA, painted by Mr. [illegible] on the spot by T. S. Priest, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water-colours, is EXHIBITED, at 26, REGENT-STREET, next the Polytechnic. The Lecture is given at 3 and 8, by Mr. Priest. Open at 12, 3, and 8. Admission, 1s.; Reserved, 2s.; Gallery, 6d

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—MR. WALLACE'S MORNING CHAMBER Concerts, illustrating the Life of Wellington, the Lying in State, Funeral Procession, &c. With Vocal and Instrumental Music. Afternoons, 3 o'clock; Evenings, 8 o'clock.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s.

PANORAMA of the BERNESE ALPS, [illegible] taken from the PAVILION, including the entire range of those magnificent Mountains, and the Valley, containing Interlachen, is NOW OPEN, at BURFORD'S PANORAMA, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—The Views of Interlachen and Grindelwald, as Dissolving Views, [illegible] and 8.30 have been added.—Admission, at each exhibition, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Children under ten years of age, half-price.—Doors open from 10 till 5 and 7 till 10.

HINDOSTAN.—This Grand Moving Diorama is now OPEN DAILY, at Three and Eight o'Clock, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s. [illegible] Mr. Phillips, with the figures and animals by Mr. Louis Haghe, and the Sculpture by Mr. Smith. The [illegible] conjunction of talent has been brought to bear for the production of this gorgeous scenery."—*Literary Gazette*. The Museum is open half an hour before each exhibition.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—[illegible] OPTICAL and MUSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS of Shakespeare's [illegible] Children under ten years of age, half-price.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC every Evening, at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s., which can be secured at the Box-office, [illegible] every Tuesday and Saturday, at Two.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHILDREN of ALL AGES.—Mr. John Parry will open the Entertainment on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, at Eight o'clock; Dublin, 16th; at 8, Nine-street, Thursday, 17th and 24th; and March 3rd, at Edinburgh; March 7th, at Glasgow 9th, Carlisle; 10th, Preston; and 11th, Manchester.

SALLE ROBIN, 232, Piccadilly.—Third Season of the ARCHER of MADRID, PHYSIQUE, and LEGERDEMAIN, as also of the INDIAN JUGGLER, DAK-KA. Every evening, at 8 o'clock. M. WELLS-ROBIN will appear in his Entertainments, and the Indian Juggler, DAK-KA, every day (during Lent) a Morning Performance at half-past 3.—Box-office open from 11 till 5.

ADAMS'S ANNUAL BALL.—MR. THOMAS ADAMS has the honour to announce to his numerous [illegible] that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL BALL will take place at Mr. [illegible] on THURSDAY, February 17th, 1853. [illegible] Tickets 7s. 6d. each, including refreshments. Tickets to be obtained at Mr. THOMAS ADAMS'S Royal Quadrille Office, 77, Aldersgate-street, Bridge-square; and at the Rooms. An early application for tickets is particularly requested.

THE SURREY BACHELORS' THIRD ANNUAL BALL will be held at the HALL of COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 17th instant. Weipert's Band. Mr. Frampton, M.C. Tickets (bachelors), 5s.; Lady's do.; London, 10s. 6d.; including Refreshments, can be obtained of J. G. Nash, Esq., Hall of Commerce; and of the Hon. Secretary, 39, Trinity-square, Southwark.

DARIEN SHIP NAVIGATION.—A LECTURE will be delivered on the subject of the DARIEN SHIP CANAL (WITHOUT LOCKS), at the ROYAL GEORGE, Limehouse-causeway, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 16th FEBRUARY, at 8 P.M., by Dr. CULLEN.

ART UNION OF LONDON.—(By ROYAL CHARTER.)—Specimens of the two Prints to be given in every Subscriber of the current year may now be seen at the Office; viz., "THE SURRENDER OF CALAIS," a work of anxious and dignified interest, by H. Robinson, after H. C. Selous; and "CHRIST LED TO CRUCIFIXION," in which the artist, Mr. Solomon Hart, has shown how well as entitled to select for himself a Work of Art from one of the Public Exhibitions.

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Has also, and, I am sure which am a Jew of Tarsus, a city of Cilicia, a citizen of no mean city." Acts xxi., 39.

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OPENING OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The Exhibition of Works by Modern Artists, opened on Monday, contains 589 subjects in painting, and twenty in sculpture. As a whole, if it be pronounced as of an average character, it certainly does not present any evidence of improvement, either in respect of the spirit or treatment of art, upon many exhibitions of like kind which have preceded it. A very large proportion of the paintings are landscapes, a department in which the arts of this country are justly allowed to hold a foremost rank, and the individual specimens by popular hands display the usual facility of handling and happy realisation of prescribed effects. But even in this branch we observe here, as on too many occasions lately, a neglect of the grander lessons and the more inspiring aspects of nature, and an amplification of small specialities which the artist may have been led by chance or the accident of success, to adopt, under the erroneous notion that they constituted the elements of "a style." The cold tone of our modern landscape school has been remarked upon before by critics of acknowledged authority, and but too truly is the charge confirmed by a survey of works of this class in the present collection. It may safely be said that out of scores of landscapes here brought together, there are not two which pretend to show the bright face of nature, lit up and warmed by the rays of the life-giving sun. Mountain, wood, and lake scenery we have in abundance, all painted with more or less accuracy and success as regards the actual copyism of material; but, with scarcely an exception, taken under a cold and forbidding condition of atmosphere. Why this should be we cannot pretend to say; why, with the glorious example of Claude ever before them, and the still more glorious temptations afforded by actual glimpses of nature in her happiest moods constantly coming across them, our artists should persevere in this cold, hard treatment of a mistress so gracious and inexhaustible in her resources, we are at a loss to divine. Certain it is, however, that the fact is as we state it, and that whilst it continues to be, our landscape painting can never pretend to aspire to the rank which it might otherwise claim. In historical subjects we have, as usual, few in this exhibition, and none of prominent merit. On the other hand, in the *genre* line, are a great variety of pieces, many of which are extremely successful in their way. The works of sculpture claiming attention are few, and will be noticed individually hereafter.

The place of honour over the chimney-piece in the South Room, is occupied by an "Organ Boy," by R. Buckner, an everyday subject, very ordinarily treated. Beneath it is a very beautiful view of "Dort," by Stanfield, R.A., painted with exquisite delicacy of finish, and in a quiet and harmonious tone. At this end of the room, also, are a view of the "Isle of Staffa," by Copley Fielding, a dark and stormy scene, vigorously realised; a view of "Llyn Llydan, North Wales," by A. W. Williams, remarkably well executed, but cold in treatment; and a "Welsh Farm," by Sidney R. Percy, upon which much careful study and finish have been bestowed, but also unsatisfactory to the eye on the same account as the last. In the west angle, at this end of the room, is, perhaps, the most attractive work in the Exhibition, an attempted realisation by Sant (which we Engrave) of Shakspeare's pathetic tale of her who "never told her love." The artist has treated the subject in his own way, presenting us with a study of a female of considerable beauty and intelligence, earnestly contemplating a miniature which she holds in both hands. The expression is that of intent scrutiny, as of one inquiring if ought of sympathy exist between the original and herself; but there is none of the pining melancholy, or the statuesque patience which the poet typifies in this delicate creation. The figure, which is only quarter length, is dressed in a robe of rich deep blue, with a veil over the head, and the background is of a deep brown colour, which serves well to bring out the face and hands. The same artist has another of those female studies of a domestic character in which he has frequently been so successful. It represents a young mother, contemplating with wrapt solicitude and admiration her infant doubtless her first-born—who is asleep, mouth open, extended across her lap. The features of the juvenile are, indeed, a "perfect picture" of infant life. The expression of the mother is, perhaps, slightly over-studied, betraying more of reflective anxiety than of the unalloyed delight of new maternity. Nevertheless, the group as a whole is a highly pleasing one. The drapery throughout is pure white, slightly set off with a blue ribbon round the lady's wrist, and a little buff and pale green drapery in the back ground

Nieman presents us with a view of "Stonehenge" under a rather peculiar aspect The sun has just set, the tip of the pale blue moon is just peering on the horizon, and the sky is loaded with clouds much of the colour of, and apparently as impervious as, the stone blocks beneath. His large picture, entitled "Moss-troopers," exhibits a wild moor scene, under a bleak sky, with a little light trailing in the distance: but the figures of the horsemen are too small, as compared with the size of the canvas, to give a name to the picture. From the same hand, we have a view of "Norwich by Sunset," very skilfully and agreeably treated.

J. Danby has two landscapes which claim to be exempted from the general remarks upon this department made at the outset of the present notice, viz. "Inverary Castle—Loch Fine" and "Sunset off the Hill of Arran;" both suffused in golden light; the latter is, upon the whole, the best performance.

Lear has a very remarkable view of a remarkable historical spot, "The Mountains of Thermopylæ." The bold sharp outline of the mountain range is defined with great breadth and truth; and we understand that the colour, which strikes the spectator at first as being preternaturally blue, is strictly faithful. This clever picture, which we engrave, has been purchased by Mr Beadon, the police magistrate.

"SHE NEVER TOLD HER LOVE."—PAINTED BY J. SANT.

PAINTED BY E. LEAR.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 609.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1853. [SIXPENCE.

THE MINISTERIAL PROGRAMME.

ABOUT the last Ministry all was dim, vague, and uncertain. We had magniloquence of promise, and impossibility of performance—the vaunting conjuror—the inexorable bottle—the grinning audience. It and its measures "loomed," but neither itself nor its measures ever took a satisfactory and palpable shape. With the present Ministry the case is very different: all is fair, clear, and above board. Nothing looms; nothing is left to bucolic imagination to play with, or to civic common sense to be puzzled over. It has taken office in order to get through the national business; and it has taken the earliest befitting opportunity to explain what business is in its estimation the most pressing, and the manner in which it proposes to deal with the various questions before it—some of which do, and some of which do not, admit of postponement.

Taking these measures in the order in which they were ranged by Lord John Russell, the mouthpiece of the Administration in the House of Commons, we find that no further increase of men for the army, navy, or ordnance will be demanded; that the increase voted before the Christmas holidays is considered sufficient; and that although the estimates for military and naval purposes for the year 1853, will considerably exceed those for 1852; Great Britain will be put on the defensive, and fully prepared for all chances and contingencies, at a much less cost than might have been anticipated. The militia, instead of being an unpopular, is already a popular force; the artillery, that great arm of the service, has been, or will speedily be, rendered as effective as any artillery in the world; the marine force, of which the value to a country like Great Britain can scarcely be over-estimated, will be placed on the highest scale of efficiency; and the naval forces—men and ships—will be quietly made as worthy of the Great Britain of 1853 as the men and ships of 1806 were of the Great Britain of that epoch: so that, if necessity arise, the countrymen of Nelson will have no reason to dread that the naval glory of their empire has become a tradition of the past, instead of a living and fruitful reality. The serene, strong man, whom it is dangerous to assault, may go through the world quietly. A nation, strong, and known to be so by all the nations that surround her, is in the same happy predicament; and the peaceful intentions avowed by the French Emperor in his speech to the Senate, and to be supported by the immediate reduction of the French military forces to the extent of 20,000 men, may have a more intimate relation to the "preparedness" of the Government and the people of this country than the innocent lambs of Mr. Cobden's fold are prepared to admit, or to imagine.

The interests of our great, though yet imperfectly developed, empire in America will receive the immediate attention of the Government. A bill to enable the Legislature of Canada to dispose of the clergy reserves of that province was introduced by Mr. Peel, on Tuesday night. Some legislation on the subject is urgently called for, unless we are prepared to alienate the affections, if not the allegiance, of the Canadians. Upon this subject public opinion will have full opportunity to declare itself hereafter. In the meantime, it will be as satisfactory to Canada as to the rest of our colonies to know that the right of local self-government is to be so solemnly recognised.

There was one portion of the abortive Budget of Mr. Disraeli that had the merit of justice and common sense, although it pleased Mr. Rigby in the *Quarterly Review*, to deny it both. We mean the portion relative to the light dues, pilotage, and other matters affecting the shipping interest. The new Ministry have resolved to take up this question, and have left it in the competent hands of the President of the Board of Trade.

The disabilities affecting the admission of the Jews to Parliament form a question that no Ministry, honoured and strengthened by the presence of Lord John Russell in its councils, can consistently or prudently neglect. To that question the leader of the House of Commons is pledged. The House of Commons itself, whose constitution and privileges are more immediately involved in it, has more than once decided in favour of the admission of Jews. It has decided that, if Jews may be jurors, electors, aldermen, Lords Mayor, sheriffs, and county magistrates there is no reason why they should not be members of Parliament. The House of Lords has denied the claim as often as the House of Commons has affirmed it. The support of so Conservative, so cautious, so highly-respected, and so influential a statesman as the Earl of Aberdeen will, possibly—when the question is again affirmed by the Commons, as it is certain to be—induce the Peers to reconsider, and to settle it as the voice of the country demands.

After the estimates and the Budget shall have been voted, Lord John Russell has promised to introduce a question, with the advocacy of which his whole life and career are identified—the great, the crying, the imperative question of the education of the people. The Government does not pledge itself to do much in this cause. Unfortunately, the difficulties are many and grievous. The religious element is so important, and in the state of the public mind upon religious questions so formidable for any Minister either to confront, to parley with, or to ignore, that the warmest and most sanguine friends of education cannot hope that anything very great or very effectual will be done. But the wedge is already in its destined place; and if Lord John Russell do but drive it in a little further, he will deserve well of the present, and of a future generation.

Scarcely less important than the question of education—which is, in its essence, the preventive of crime and the stoppage of the cultivation of criminals—is the question of transportation and of

GRAND STATE BALL AT THE PALACE OF THE LUXEMBOURG.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

secondary punishments in general. It is the first duty of a great nation to prevent its young children from becoming criminals. If it neglect this duty, its next is to manage and to reform the criminals, whom, to some extent, it has been the means of fostering, either by its neglect, or by some inherent vice in its laws or in its civilisation. We are glad to see that the clumsy, ineffectual, and unjust system of transportation is to be abolished, as far as regards Australia. We trust, however, that the Government will not stop at this reform; that it will see the injustice of burdening our other colonies with our criminals; and that, like a good and wise parent, it will not impose upon strangers the duty of looking after its bad children. The Lord Chancellor has already announced that he is preparing a codification of the criminal law. This is a great undertaking; and if, in addition to this, the Aberdeen Administration shall carry or introduce a measure for the utter abolition of transportation, for the due punishment or reformation of criminals, so that neither punishment nor reformation shall operate as an injustice upon the destitute or suffering classes who are not criminals, they will do sufficient, even without other measures of reform, to be entitled to the gratitude of the country.

Reforms in the administration of the law are not to be lost sight of. The example set by the Russell Administration, and followed with praiseworthy effort by the Administration of Lord Derby, will still be operative upon the strictly Liberal, yet strictly Conservative Government of Lord Aberdeen. Common law, equity, and ecclesiastical courts law—very different from, and often opposed to, both—will all receive their due. That last not come before Parliament so speedily as the first two, because the Government will await the report of the commission which has been appointed to take evidence on the subject, before proceeding to legislate upon it.

It would be a strange Ministry and a strange Parliament, if Ireland and its grievances were not included in the programme of the Session. Ireland will vindicate its right as heretofore. It will stand upon the dignity of its misery, and its claims will be allowed as far as practicable. A further amendment of the law of landlord and tenant in that portion of the empire, and a bill with respect to ministers' money, are the subjects selected by Government for parliamentary consideration this year. They will, no doubt, receive it.

Such are the measures which the Government is proposed to carry through during the present Session, with the exception of the Irish bill for the amendment of the law of landlord and tenant, and others, which await the report of a committee before legislation will be attempted. The only other great object is the Budget—of that it is, of course, unnecessary to speak. The Government itself does not, in all probability, yet know what it will propose. The country will await the result with confidence in the sound sense of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer; but with a steady determination, nevertheless, to weigh the Government in the fiscal balance, and to test its usefulness by its financial ability.

One subject of interest to large masses of the people has been postponed until the year 1854. Lord John Russell is pledged to introduce a measure of Parliamentary Reform. The country is well inclined to wait for it. There is no very urgent demand or necessity for it. The people are not so theoretical as they were before the year 1848. It is true that many persons who ought to have a vote in the election of members of Parliament have no vote; but those persons are free, which is more than can be said for the citizens of a neighbouring state, which possesses universal suffrage, with the ballot in addition. It is not only the rich who know and who are grateful for this, but the poor. We believe, therefore, that the postponement of the Parliamentary Reform question will excite no very vehement regret in any quarter, and that generally it will be received with more satisfaction and acquiescence than with the opposite feelings.

GRAND STATE BALL AT THE LUXEMBOURG.

THE grand ball given by the Prince, Senate to the Emperor and Empress, on the night of the 7th inst. was more than mere festive compliment—it was raised to the dignity of an historical scene, by being the first occasion on which the young Empress appeared since her marriage before the assembled rank and wealth of the capital. The Palace of the Luxembourg was on the occasion transformed into a vast series of *salons de fête*. Brilliant with hangings, flowers, hangings, and decorations. A large gallery, formed by the old Salle du Trône, the former Chamber of Peers, and another large room, was fitted up as a vast ball room fitted up with consummate taste. Immense mirrors placed in the recesses of each window; whilst other glasses encompassed with garlands of flowers, were placed along the walls at both sides. In the centre of this ball-room was erected a fountain, decorated with flowers and shrubs, and having a deep edging of roses all round it, which produced a most happy effect. During the whole night, the waters, springing up from innumerable jets, sparkled in the blaze of light, and added a most pleasing variety to the scene. Magnificent lustres were suspended from the ceiling, and even both sides of the gallery, besides a vast number of wax tapers being placed at various points in lofty girandoles. At the end of the gallery was raised an estrade, on which were placed two chairs of state for their Majesties. The erection was surmounted by a canopy of crimson velvet and brocade, made by Chaudet for the throne of Napoleon I. Draperies of crimson velvet, sprinkled over with bees, hung on both sides Two columns, surmounted with gilt eagles with outstretched wings rose on the right, and as many on the left, and splendid silver vases served as the ornament to the steps leading to the estrade. Eagles were also embroidered in gold on the chairs of state

After o'clock the Emperor and Empress, after having had a reception of the Diplomatic Corps, left the Tuileries, escorted by a detachment of cavalry. On the arrival of the cortège, at the Luxembourg, their Majesties were received at the grand entrance by the President of the Senate, the Vice Presidents, the members of the bureau and the Grand Referendary, whilst behind, along the hall, and up the stairs, were ranged the senators. Every member of the Senate was in succession presented to the Empress. Their Majesties were then conducted in state, preceded or followed by the great officers of the Empire, to the Grand Gallery, where the chairs of state had been placed for them. Prince Jérôme Napoleon, Prince Napoleon, and the Princess Mathilde already arrived, and took their places near their Majesties. Prince Lucien Bonaparte and the Princess Camerata were also present, as were the Diplomatic Corps, the Ministers, all the senators, &c. The Empress was dressed in white satin, trimmed with fringed ribbons. She wore a magnificent pearl necklace, and had violets in her hair. The eagerness of the ladies to behold her was extraordinary, and amidst so many women remarkable for beauty she undoubtedly shone forth pre-eminently. She seemed in excellent spirits, and her cheek, in place of being pale, as was observed at the evening of her marriage at Notre Dame, had the clear bright colour of perfect health. In a few minutes after the entrance of the Imperial pair, the Emperor descended from the estrade to open the ball. It was not without difficulty that sufficient space could be procured to allow the quadrille to be formed. The Emperor danced with Madame Troplong, the Empress dancing with Count Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely, Vice-President of the Senate. Their Majesties took two turns in arm through the rooms, and at half-past eleven proceeded to the Imperial supper-room, where their Majesties presided at a table set out for two hundred ladies, all admitted by ticket to the ball. Half-past twelve the Emperor and the Empress retired, and the company remained later, and dancing was kept up until a late hour to the sound of Strauss's enlivening band, until [illegible] on Monday. A considerable sprinkling of English uniforms were [illegible] the Empress directly addressed to the militia.

For the [illegible] the splendour of the guests were attired only in Court costume [illegible] as official costumes. It is calculated that in the course of the [illegible] 5000 persons were present. Even before their Majesties [illegible] the rooms [illegible] the crowd at last became so dense, that it was almost impossible to move, and had [illegible] oppressive.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The speech of the Emperor, at the opening of the Senate, promises peace in the most unequivocal terms; and the disavowal in the *Moniteur* of the "Lettres Français," though somewhat tardy, tends to the same conclusion *Tant mieux*; but we strongly suspect that if this demonstration be sincere at present (which the reduction of the army, much more than the declaration, would lead us to credit) it is that the ideas of the Government have very recently undergone a considerable modification. We will not say whether the active measures of defence on the part of England have had any thing to do with this modification; but we do not consider them altogether foreign to it. With regard to the rest of his ideas and intentions, Louis Napoleon troubles his auditors as little as may be, and contents himself with some contemptuous allusions to the partisans of liberty, of whom and of which he disposes very summarily.

Madame de Maintenon said there was nothing so difficult as to amuse a person who was no longer amusable Granted But the next most difficult point is to amuse without possessing the materials for so doing; and this is, alas! dear readers, *à-peu-près* our case at present There is literally nothing going on in vain we stretch our ears in your service; in vain we consult all the gossips of our acquaintance (in our position of *feuilletoniste*, we are obliged to cultivate the genus, to which we have, personally, rather an objection); the result is *nul*. To be sure we get a few bits of scandal—*chut* thrives in soil which can produce nothing else, and, like perfumers' and confectioners' markets, stands all climates; but it suits not all tastes, and pleases only the most vitiated, most vitiated, so for *yours* it can have no charms.

It is bitterly cold not the brisk, bracing, frosty cold which fosters the blood and gives tone to the whole system; but that raw, gloomy, sulky, dirty, foggy, east-windy cold, which the French call *un froid noir*, which creeps into your very marrow, in-doors and out, and makes your eyes and nose red, leaving the rest of your face of a livid purple, or of a sallow paleness. A grey fog hangs between you and the sky, and closes up the vista of every street; not dense and yellow like our worst London fogs, but a second-class fog like our common ones quite enough to make us wonder at the cool assurance with which Parisians abuse ours, and assert that *here* such a state of atmosphere is unknown. This reminds us of an anecdote—a true one—related by an Englishman, who, arriving for the first time in France with the firm conviction that the sun shone there every hour of the three hundred and sixty-five days, encountered, some time after quitting Calais in a diligence, a fog so thick, that the conducteur, wholly incapable of directing his horses, was compelled to descend and walk at their head. "I thought," said our innocent traveller, who had followed his example, "that you had no fogs in France." "C'est vrai," replied the John, with imperturbable *aplomb*, "we have none of our own; this comes from England" The fact is, fogs are now less frequent than in London, and the tint is different; but we have seen as dense ones as we ever witnessed there; and maintain, that though here the summer climate is decidedly superior to our own, the winter is not one whit better

The new style of male costumes seems likely to produce a revolution in male physiognomy, and the bizarre visages, which of late years have become the almost distinguishing mark of a Frenchman, will probably have to give way before the invasion of velvet coats, *culottes courtes*, and lace ruffles. Fancy a black beard descending on the flimsy folds of a *fabot de point d'Alençon!* No doubt there will yet be mighty struggles: many a man who has succeeded for years in passing for a *beau garçon* by the aid of a well trimmed moustache may find one who has concealed his natural uncomeliness by planting out the ugly country; will revolt at the notion of displaying the naked truth, and will resist, as long as possible, the evidence of the ridiculous mirror. But it must at last be too glaring, and either the Tuileries or the beard must be resigned.

We promised our readers that they should have this week an account of the great theatrical event of the day—the appearance of Madame Emile de Girardin's comedy, "Lady Tartuffe," for which occasion boxes had been engaged three months back. On Thursday evening, accordingly, the Théatre Français was crowded to excess: stalls rose to three and four times their usual value; the mention of boxes was scouted by those who had them to let, and the very places were paid for at prices of the best. The plot of the piece may be given in a few words; but the analysis of the characters—more especially of that of the heroine—becomes a much more delicate and complicated matter, and which no description can adequately render

Mlle. Virginie de Blossac (Lady Tartuffe) is a woman, young, beautiful, passionate, interested, ambitious, gifted with extraordinary powers of dissimulation, perception of character, an unscrupulous determination to use any means of furthering at once her passions and her interests that may present themselves, joined to a grace and fascination so fatally alluring, that, even when unmasked, she ceases not wholly to be seductive. Unmarried, she passes for a young widow, and, while her interest and ambition urge her to leave no means untried to win the hand and fortune of the gouty *Maréchal d'Estigny*, her heart—oh, this syren has a heart, such as it is—appears to seek a return of the passionate affection that for years has burned in her bosom (but, however, to the exclusion of certain distractions) for *Hector de Rennerville*, who is enamored to *Jeanne de Clerm nt*, the sweetest little rose-bud that ever bloomed in the garden of innocence. To ruin *Jeanne* in the eyes of her lover and of the world is the amiable device that occurs to our heroine, and an unfortunate circumstance which presents itself so aids her scheme, that for a moment *Jeanne's* own mother—all, all but *Hector*—doubt her maiden purity. An explanation, however, clears up every suspicion: *Hector*, resolved to be revenged, lays a trap for the fiscal natur; monster, into which, blinded by her passion, and forgetful of her prudence, she falls, and stands exposed in her true character.

The plot is unquestionably somewhat meagre for a five act comedy; some of the situations are weak. There are certain *longueurs*: and we could have wished that the Censor, while correcting the political passages, had cut out certain pleasantries decidedly of questionable on the score of morality; but these defects apart, the piece is one containing remarkable merit. The character of *Virginie de Blossac* is too complicated, too finely drawn, too much the result of close study to be generally comprehended, or fairly judged. Some will be fascinated by her serpent graces, others revolted by her diabolical wickedness; she will have as many admirers and haters as Becky Sharp, to whom she bears a striking resemblance in many points, though in one, strength, of passion, she is wholly dissimilar

Mdlle. Rachel played the part to the life: grave, saintly, prudish, reserved in the beginning, diabolically, fatally attractive when, unsuspicious of danger, she believes she has succeeded in winning *Hector* self-possessed, insolently calm, haughtily assured, retreating like a lioness at bay—which, even though forced to her last retreat, awes her enemy when detected; she never for a moment was cast down, weakened in the performance of one of the most trying parts ever confided to the genius of an actress But her triumph, signal as it was, did not the least eclipse the success of the *débutante*, child though she be, who performed the part of *Jeanne* Mademoiselle Dubois, at the age of fifteen took, on her first appearance, the place of *première ingénue* of the Théâtre Français, by the infantine grace, the virginal freshness, the *naïve* innocence of her acting. Through all the dark plots and infernal contrivances of *Lady Tartuffe*, the little sylph comes and goes, smiling and singing, loving and beloved, like a little bird fluttering among the limed twigs which are spread to entrap it, but from the contact of which some kindly wood-spirit guards its light wings

The success, though great, was not wholly unmixed—the extreme resiliency of the dialogue not always conceal ng the *longueurs*, and the faults occasionally coming to the surface. The merits of the piece are, however, so unquestionable, that, even if it fail of obtaining a very large share of general popularity, it cannot fail fully to sustain the literary reputation of its gifted authoress

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS

The opening of the Legislative bodies took place on Monday, in the Palace of the Tuileries. The ceremony took place in the same apartment the Salle des Maréchaux, where the Chambers were opened in February last, and with the same formalities as on that occasion The Emperor was accompanied by the Empress. The speech of the Emperor is as follows

Senators and Deputies,—A year since I called you together in this place to inaugurate the Constitution promulgated in virtue of the powers which the people had conferred on me. Since that period calm has not been disturbed. The law, in resuming its sway, has brought the return to their homes of the majority of the men who were made the subject of necessary severity The riches of the nation have increased to such a point, that that portion of our floating capital the value of which can be estimated, amounts to about two milliards The activity of labour develops itself in every branch of industry. The same progress is being produced in Africa, where our army has just distinguished itself by heroic [illegible] The form of the Government has been changed, without any shock, [illegible] The fundamental principles Great wrongs have been undone, [illegible] the prevention of any new tax, and without a loan. Peace has been maintained without weakness. All the Powers have recognised the new Government. France has now institutions which can defend themselves, and the stability of which do not depend on the life of one man

These results have not cost great efforts, because they were in the public mind for the interest of all. To those who would doubt their importance, I will reply that scarcely fourteen months ago France was destined up to the hazards of anarchy. To those who may [illegible] that a wider field has not been given to liberty, I will reply, that liberty never aided in founding a durable political edifice; it crowns it when it has been consolidated by time. Let us, besides, not forget that, though the immense majority of the country has confidence in the present and in the future; there still remain incorrigible individuals, who, regardful of their own experiments, of their past terrors, and of their disappointments, obstinately persist in paying no attention to the national will, deny the reality of facts, and in the midst of a sea which every day grows more and more calm, call for tempests, in which they would be the first to be swallowed up. These occult proceedings of the different parties have no purpose but to show their weakness; and the Government, instead of being disturbed at them, only thinks of [illegible] the firm determination to [illegible] expenses and immunities, and to devote to useful purposes all the resources of the country, to keep up with good faith international relations, in order to prove to the most incredulous that the new era [illegible] Formal intention to remain at peace if we may believe it, for she is strong enough not to desire our war.

You will see, Gentlemen, by the budget which will be presented to you, that our financial position has never been better for the last twenty years, and that the public revenue has increased beyond all previsions Nevertheless, the [illegible] army, already reduced by 30,000 men in the course of the last year, is about to be immediately reduced 20,000 more.

The majority of the laws which will be presented to you will not go beyond necessary exigencies, and that is the most favourable indication of our situation. The people are happy when Government do not find it necessary to resort to extraordinary measures.

Let us, therefore, thank Providence for the visible protection that it has accorded to our efforts; let us persevere in this course of firmness and moderation, which never wearies without irritating, which leads to good with out violence, and so prevents all reaction Let us always reckon on God and ourselves, as on the mutual support which we owe to ourselves, and let us be proud to see in so short a time this great country pacified, prosperous at home, and honoured abroad.

After the delivery of the Emperor's speech, Prince Jérôme and a great number of the members of the Senate and Legislative Corps took the oath of fidelity.

The President announced that he had received from M. Bouhir a letter, conceived in terms so improper, that he considered it his duty to abstain from reading it in public. "M. Bouhir," he said, "is free to give in his resignation, but it is not permitted that he should protest against the will of the nation and the Constitution." M Bouhir exclaimed against the interpretation ascribed to his words; but the President ordered him to be silent, and declared that if during the next fifteen days he had not taken the oath required by the Constitution he should be considered as having resigned.

The Senate sat on Tuesday under the presidency of M. Troplong, who addressed to an eloquent speech, in which he enumerated the great and numerous benefits resulting from the establishment of the Empire

The sensation produced by the speech of the Emperor was favourable, but the slight effect that it produced at the Bourse had already in some degree subsided. The pacific assurances given by the Emperor obtain credit; but there is a large party in Paris who believe that it will not be easy to maintain peace for a very long time, and very little confidence is placed in the financial statements of the Government. The Bourse was more animated on Wednesday. The explanations given by Ministers in the British Houses of Parliament on Monday night were regarded as a pledge of peace by the speculators, and a considerable rise took place in the value of public securities

The Minister of War has addressed a circular to the Generals in command of divisions on the carrying out of the new reduction of 20,000 men in the army. The reduction is to take place in the army of Algeria and of Italy

The Count de Haussonville (son-in law of the Duke de Broglie) has been taken into custody, but since released, for an expression disrespectful to the Emperor

The speech of Sir C. Wood at Halifax does not seem to have offended the French press and people so much as it scandalised the right hon. gentleman's late colleagues and friend, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer. The *Journal des Débats* says:—"The incident which had been got up out of a phrase in a speech addressed by Sir C. Wood to the electors of Halifax, has been set at rest, to the satisfaction of all sensible persons. It has not produced the slightest [illegible] contrary to the hopes of Mr. Disraeli. *Au fond*, it was nothing but a petty manœuvre of Opposition; and, after a few dignified words from Lord John Russell, the whole of this wretched affair fell to the ground (*est tombée dans l'eau*), and the House passed on to another [illegible] The "interpellation" here referred to is that of Mr. Cobden on the letter of Lord Mount Edgecumbe; and the few words uttered by Lord John Russell "will," according to the *Débats*, "be accepted everywhere as a new guarantee for the maintenance of peace."

The *Moniteur* publishes the explanatory letter of Sir C. Wood, which there is every reason to believe was furnished in manuscript to the French Government.

M. Billot, author of the "Lettres Français," has written a letter to the *Constitutionnel* declaring that he does not desire a European war, but merely a war with England, "the enemy of France, the enemy of Europe, the enemy of the human universe." M. Billot recommends an alliance with the other powers of Europe against England, to avenge Waterloo and tear up the treaties of 1815. The *Constitutionnel* ridicules the idea of these powers allying themselves to France against England, and says whether it is probable that, if the French were to go to London, or attempt to go there, Austria, Prussia, and Russia would remain quiet spectators of the fray. They would, on the contrary, says the *Constitutionnel*, make a common cause with England against France, and there would be a general war in Europe, the issue of which no man can foresee

THE INSURRECTION AT MILAN.

We are still without full and circumstantial details of the late insurrection; but so far as the facts are known they may be embodied in the following narrative:—On the night of Sunday, the 6th inst., the first day of the Carnival, the Austrian officials made so many arrests in Milan as to excite apprehension that all was known, and no less than 300 persons were thrown into the dungeons across the Piedmontese frontier. Nevertheless, on the appointed day, the desperate attempt was made. A company of young men, armed with sword-sticks and polgnards—the only weapons which Austrian rigour has left to its Lombardian subjects—assembled in small parties, sallied out in the evening, threw themselves upon sentries and patrols, filled the streets with an excited populace by their cries, pressed upon the guard-house, and were only narrowly prevented seizing the citadel. Simultaneously with this attack upon the citadel, an assault was made upon the viceregal palace, in another quarter of the town; but the guard seems to have been prepared, for we are told that "the rebels were received with a brisk fire, and driven in disorder." It appears that the garrison were then ordered to clear the streets, and executed the order with little difficulty. Official accounts represent that the citizens showed no sympathy with the insurgents, and took no part in the struggle—that tranquillity was restored before nightfall—and that leading insurgents hanged or shot on the morrow. But against this representation, we must balance the statement that Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian garrison sided with the people, in obedience to Kossuth's proclamation (since, however, declared to be a forgery); that the address of the Italian National Committee was placarded on the walls: that [illegible] was renewed on the 7th; and that, on the evening of the 8th, some half-dozen soldiers were killed or wounded. To this counter, statement should be added the facts, that the gates of the city continued closed, "a vigorous realization of the state of siege" proclaimed, a

cordon of troops drawn around Milan, and railway communication with the frontier States suspended

At Monza, a town six leagues distant from Milan, there is reported to have been also a brief but desperate and unavailing attempt upon the garrison

The *Mi lan Gazette* of the 11th. says

Yesterday, four other individuals, convicted of participation in the émeute of the 6th, one of whom was armed with an iron shod bludgeon and the three others with knives, were sentenced to death and executed. Public tranquility continues to prevail, both at Milan and in the provinces The four culprits above-mentioned were a tavern-keeper, a professor of gymnastics, and two journeymen carpenters. They were all hanged

The Gazette contradicts the following report Milan, 11th

Many officers the same as that on Good Friday. No bell is allowed to toll except the bell of the Sacristans at the *Sancta*, and at the Elevation of the Host. A great silence reigned in the city, which is not disturbed by the challenges of the sentries. Many persons are thrown into prison Troops have been lodged in the palace of the Duchess Visconti The most rigorous orders are given to the Generals Venus The presence of General Benedek sufficiently explains the intentions of the Austrian Government towards us

It appears that the insurrection must have been much more serious than was admitted by the Austrians, as the troops are said to have bivouacked outside the walls It seems that seventeen of the ringleaders at Milan were hanged at the castle, with their faces towards the city, the morning after the atrocities were committed. The same authority speaks of the rioters as novice refugees.

The following proclamation has been addressed by Marshal Radetzky to the inhabitants of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom

In the evening of the 6th a gang of malefactors, armed with daggers, attacked isolated officers and soldiers with murderous intent, killing two, and, more or less dangerously, wounding fifty four. (By telegraphic dispatch from Milan we learn that nine privates and three officers were killed.) Filled with the horror inspired by that most detestable of crimes, "hired assassination." I am necessitated to employ severe measures against the city of Milan, and therefore ordain

1. The city is to be placed in the most rigorous state of siege, which, however, in its consequences, will be maintained with the very greatest leniency.

2. All suspicious strangers to be dismissed from the city.

3. The city of Milan has to provide for the maintenance of the wounded as long as they live, as also for the families of the killed.

4. That the ringleaders and instigators of the crime which has been committed are delivered up, the city of Milan will have to pay the extraordinary expenses attendant on the unusual exertions of the garrison; from this contribution, however, such individuals as are notoriously attached to the Government—whatever class of society they may belong to are exempt.

According to the result of the inquiries which are being made, a reserved punishment will be inflicted on the city of Milan, or a contribution raised

6. To calm the fears of the public, it is made known that no disorder has taken place in any other part of the kingdom.

Verona, Feb. 9, 1853.

A letter from Florence of the 10th, announces that some rioting had taken place at Orvieto, in the Roman dominions. It appears that an individual was stabbed, that stones were thrown into the windows of a church, that menaces were uttered against the authorities and several inhabitants known to profess Conservative opinions.

Although the revolutionary movement was pretty much confined to Milan, it can hardly be supposed that the year 1853 will be brought to a close without further disturbances. Hungary is full of the emissaries of the democratic party

SPAIN.

The result of nearly all the elections is known. The combined oppositions have not been able to return more than 70 or 75 members. The Ministerial majority will consequently be considerable. Among the important personages who lost their election were MM. Olozaga, Rios Rosas, Pacheco, Moyana, Nocedal, &c. The Opposition, on the other hand, have gained some names, such as MM. Mon, Pidal, Cortina, Seijas Lozano, Rios Rosas, &c.

It is not yet known whether the Queen would open the Session of the Cortes in person.

Cabinet Councils were frequently held. The projected reform of the Constitution was one of the most arduous and interesting questions with which the Cabinet was occupied

Five Madrid journals were seized on the 10th, by order of the Fiscal of the Press

The Spanish Government has resolved to increase the number of gendarmerie in Madrid. A new battalion of 200 mounted gendarmes will raise the effective of the force to 8000 foot and 1500 horse. The immediate motive of this measure is not stated, but it is unfortunate that this increase should coincide with the administration of an liberal Cabinet

The Government had received despatches from the Havannah, dated the 5th ult., at which period Cuba enjoyed the most perfect tranquility The Captain-General was then on a tour through the populous districts of the island.

GERMANY

According to intelligence from Vienna, Austria is said to be determined to take measures against Switzerland and Piedmont, which she regards as two hotbeds of revolt.

Last Saturday Lord Bloomfield signed a treaty with the representatives of the Anhalt principalities of Cöthen and Dessau, by which the latter become parties to the international treaty already existing between Prussia and Great Britain for the reciprocal protection of copyright

According to an instruction issued by the Prussian Minister of the Interior, no Poles will in future be sent to France when expelled from Berlin Belgium and England are the two asylums indicated for them.

The cholera has not only made its appearance in Breslau, but seems to increase in virulence From the 18th of December till the 1st of February 86 cases were known, of whom 55 died. On the 2nd of February there were nine new cases and nine deaths; on the 3rd, fourteen new cases and eight deaths. Six thousand children are mentioned in the returns as still at school free of charge

The understanding between Prussia and Austria has for the moment ceased The Swiss canton consents to pay a reasonable pecuniary indemnification to the banished monks.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

The latest accounts from Montenegro state that no further hostilities were likely to take place between the Montenegrins and the Turks, Prince Daniel having expressed himself willing to accept the Turkish ultimatum.

AMERICA

(From our own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 31, 1853.

The Session of Congress is a short one. On the 1st of March business must be closed by twelve o'clock at night, and the industrious representatives of the people return to their various homes. Bills which have been retarded by laziness or design are forced through in a no very seemly manner; and thus, as in other countries which shall be nameless, measures which will not bear examination are passed, with all their imperfections, partialities, and favours.

If there is any one simple enough to suppose that this Republican land is free from the cramping, monopolising, and hoodwinking spirit of the Old World, he is erroneously mistaken. All bodies of men in whose hands power is placed, are liable to abuse of it for personal advantages. In Europe we have a sort of hereditary right in those who govern to profit by the perquisites appertaining of old to their station; but here, the right is simply the right of opportunity, and strength, or cunning; and of all the places on the face of the earth, there is no small spot on which more barefaced corruption grows and prospers faster than in Washington

I am not here uttering the sentiments of a foreigner—for foreigners remain a very few days residence before they can learn enough of the wire-working behind the scenes—but I respect the universal sentiment of Americans, both honest and corrupt, who admit the great increase of abuses in office and in Congress, regretting or explaining them each after his own fashion

I have been told, by men in office here, that an incredible amount of fraud and forgery is practised upon the Government Congress passes a bill or bills authorising grants of lands to be made to men who served in the war. This has been a fruitful source of fraud from all parts of the Union. Again, this Government took upon itself the payment of certain claims—as, for instance, upon Mexico. There became the subject of fictitious demands to a large amount, supported by forgery and false testimony; and, owing to the influence of men, to whom an interest was given, and who were most probably entirely innocent of any fraud on the part of the claimants, the money was in some cases actually paid over to them, while instances can be adduced of men having just claims being almost denied their rights, merely because they did not think it necessary to give an interest in them to certain influential parties. Thus, you see, even in America, the land of liberty, as it is called, justice is something more than a favour.

However, this *is* a land of Liberty, in more senses than one; and the proof of it lies in the fact of the immense property of the whole people. Laws trammel the operations of industry in a multitude of ways —by fa-vouring classes, by establishing monopolies, by unequal and unjust taxation, or by interfering in the natural enterprises of men. One of the multitudinous papers of this country has a very significant motto, to the effect that the *world has been overmuch governed*. And nothing can be more true of our old Europe. I often look back with wonder and sorrow at the insufficient reward which the toiling millions receive there; at the amount of energy uselessly employed; at the waste of labour; and at the diminution of general wealth and prosperity, which must be the fruit of so many restrictions and so much over government. In this happy country the road is pretty clear for the development of human industry. I do not know but I am right when I say that opportunities are so great that business rather presses upon men than that men press business on. There is no lack of energy in many; but there is an amount of laziness, or a love of "loafing," as they call it here, which cannot be surpassed, or equalled, perhaps anywhere. An European's estimate of energy is different, I apprehend, from that of an American. The former struggles, his life through, amidst incredible disadvantages, arising from laws, prejudices, and social position, to make an independence. The latter flies from speculation to speculation, shunning steady toil as he would a pest; scheming, plotting, planning, projecting, and inventing; now, in Washington [illegible] about Congress, to get a grant to build ships to Liberia or Shangai; now, in San Francisco, speculating in mines, establishing a bank or "hell," or planning a revolution in Sonora; now, in New South Wales, prospecting for gold; and, anon, now in Cuba, bargaining sympathy against a sugar estate, or off to Japan, for the first fruits of the peaceful intercourse a powerful fleet may establish with its people Jonathan has to work hard, in a measure, to keep up with the pace of improvement and prosperity; I think European habits of steadiness not without their advantage in this country. Indeed, the merchants of its great cities fully admit that fact, and in terms infinitely more powerful than I have stated. There is in Jonathan an amount of restlessness and passion, which he constantly mistakes for energy: it is much nearer bewilderment at the press of business opportunity. Every new scheme he hears of, he runs after, rarely sailing to carry out himself those which have preceded it; and, when the dreaded moment for work—steady, plodding work—is come, he looks round for a man in need, or procrastinates the enterprise until he finds one. The number of these (self-styled, energetic) speculators is surprising. A more idle, loafing, procrastinating, drinking, smoking, lying set of fellows, can scarcely be met with elsewhere. They have promises for everybody; but are generally so unbusiness-like and lazy, that it is difficult to get them to pay the slightest attention to those [illegible] to their engagements. Occasionally [illegible] business, its very soul [illegible] the amount of this speculative spirit, with its hosts of schemers, is a natural consequence of the great prosperity and resources of the country; yet I cannot help thinking the lazy spirit, and strong passions, are to be traced to the great use of spirits and the inordinate chewing of tobacco. Still, it is a glorious country where man has such full opportunity for the development of his faculties and his industry; and, although the loafer and the schemer may find their trade succeed to their hearts' content, the industrious man, native or foreigner, can scarcely fail to get on, if he be prudent and steady. I hear Americans, who have been in Europe, and have seen the never-ceasing energy of the European, attribute it to the climate, which they designate a "working climate." But the industry of the Old World may be attributed to other habits and training, rather than to climate. Here, the chances of fortune are numberless, the restrictions few, there are intense disparities on the hardest toil, consummate skill, business shrinks, and habit carried to the utmost perfection. Brother Jonathan has good traits, but his social system, like his climate, is rather raw, and will bear, and will receive, improvement.

In anticipation of the new President's inauguration, people are beginning to flock into Washington. We may expect, as we approach March, an unusually great crowd. It is difficult in the winter season to obtain accommodation, although houses are building up by dozens. There is not one man who is erecting three houses of good size He had some fifty applications for them before they were covered in. And so it is in every lot, where a man is seen laying two bricks together Rents are high, and provisions board in

THE AUSTRALIAN CLIPPER-SHIP, "MARCO POLO."

zine, so that not only does the light from the ventilator diffuse itself over the whole, but air is freely admitted. The saloon doors are panelled with stained glass, bearing figures of Commerce and Industry, from designs by Mr. Frank Howard. In the centre of the saloon is a table or dumb-waiter, made of thick plate glass, which has the advantage of giving light to the dormitories on the deck below. The upholstery is in embossed crimson velvet. The designs have been prepared and their execution superintended by Mr. Rainford, of Liverpool; the stained and decorated glass by Messrs. Forrest and Bromiley, also of that town.

The berths in separate state rooms are ranged in the 'tween decks, and are rendered cheerful by circular glass hatch-lights, of novel and effective construction.

Messrs. James Baines and Co., of Liverpool, are the enterprising owners of the *Marco Polo*, which was built by Mr. Smith, of St. John's, N.B. She is commanded by Captain Forbes; and is announced to sail for Melbourne on March 6.

HIS HIGHNESS ABBAS PACHA'S PALACE, AT BENHA, AND THE SITE OF THE INTENDED RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE DAMIETTA BRANCH OF THE NILE.

Benha, whose immense mounds of rubbish testify to the extent of this once important city of the Pharaohs, and which continue to yield up numerous beautiful bronzes and ancient works of art, is now a wretched village, but has near it a Palace of the Pacha, and is selected as the spot where a bridge will first span the waters of the Nile. Our Illustration represents the Palace on the left. About three years since a small house stood in its place, but in less than twelve months the present residence was erected. It is furnished partly in the European and partly in the Turkish style, and has about 3000 acres attached, 800 of which are already laid down as garden ground, and planted with olives, mulberries, libakhs (*Acacia Nilotica*), and other trees. To irrigate these lands and supply the Palace, a 100-horse power engine, built by Fawcett and Preston, of Liverpool, has been put up by his Highness' able engineer, Mr. Scully, who is now engaged in erecting another of 140-horse power for the same purpose. This will be the largest hydraulic engine in Egypt. In the gardens are numerous animals—a hippopotamus (lately arrived), giraffes, ostriches, deer, sheep, goats, &c. A pheasantry is building. Between the engine and the white building (a disused cotton factory), on the right, the railway is to cross the river, which is here about 800 feet in breadth at low Nile, and a quarter of a mile at flood, at which latter time it is from thirty-five to forty feet in depth. The bridge will be of iron. Tubular girders, on which the engine and carriages will run, supported on hollow iron piers, and stone abutments. From near Cairo to Benha, and to Tantah, celebrated for its great fair, the Pacha constructed a road, which is now to serve as the bank of the railway, and thereby renders any further earthwork unnecessary on this portion of the line. The works are not proceeding rapidly. Great part of the rails and chairs (metal) are delivered, but no commencement had, at the date of our sketch, been made towards laying the permanent way of the Cairo division, though the road is in a fit state to receive it. Platelayers were, however, expected to arrive immediately from Europe.

The exertions of the Government seem directed almost exclusively towards completing the district from Alexandria to the Rosetta branch of the Nile, on account, it is reported, of the probability of the Mahmoudieh Canal silting up so as to render it for a time unnavigable by the transit steamers. Abdallah Bey is removed from the railway divan to the head of the transit. Abderruchman Bey, late Governor of Suez, eminent for his attainments as a linguist, succeeds him. He is supposed to be favourable to English interests. The country around Benha is very flat, and nearly destitute of trees; but, now that the Nile has receded within its banks, has a smiling though monotonous appearance, being covered with burseem (a clover) of a brilliant green, springing wheat, beans, and cotton; which latter gives cover to numerous wild boars.

The dark lines shown in our Engraving, projecting from the west bank, are stone groynes, made for the purpose of directing the water to the opposite side for the engine, and to give sufficient depth for his Highness's steamers to approach the landing-stairs.

By a letter received on Monday, from Alexandria, dated February 2, we learn that Abbas Pacha had returned from his trip to the Upper Country, and was staying at Benha.

PALACE OF ABBAS PACHA, AT BENHA, AND SITE OF THE INTENDED RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE DAMIETTA BRANCH OF THE NILE.

MR. BARTLEY.

FEW leave-takings of the stage have been more graceful and honourable, either to actor or to the public, than that of Mr. Bartley. Honoured by the patronage of Royalty, supported by a crowded audience of admirers and well-wishers, this equally excellent man and artist closed his scenic career by a farewell, the good taste and modesty of which were in harmonious accordance with his whole life, before or behind the curtain. Few other actors in our recollection have ever undervalued themselves. Mr. Bartley, for the last twenty years, had it in his power to command a far higher salary and a far more prominent position as a player than he ever stipulated for; but he went on rating himself at what he only thought his fair worth; so that lessees had in him their best and easiest bargain. The first step for the last quarter of a century made by any one who has taken a national theatre with a view to render it a temple of art befitting the nation, has been to engage Mr. Bartley as stage-manager. The securing him was a proof of the integrity, solvency, respectability of the concern. Still his terms and his estimate of himself continued the same—far below their real standard. We have dwelt on this point both from its professional singularity and because it is an index to the man

In his farewell address, Mr. Bartley adverted to the fact of his having been recommended to the London boards by Mrs. Jordan. What a host of pleasant memories must have passed through his mind as he uttered the words! At the time he came under the notice of that most charming of all charming actresses, he was one of the *corps dramatique* at Margate, where, in the summer of 1809 (the days of Margate hoys), Mrs Jordan was starring, and where he was patronised by other stars; by the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire; by the scarcely less celebrated Countess of Jersey; by Lady Argyll (dear to Dublin memories), and by the beautiful Mrs. Duff. These were brilliant days for Margate, and brilliant auspices for a young actor. He was introduced to a London audience as *Orlando*, to Mrs Jordan's *Rosalind*. For five years our *Falstaff* was the juvenile lover and stock prologue speaker of the Theatre-Royal, Drury-lane, and something more; for whenever gout or accident prevented Bannister from wearing the sock, he was replaced, and with success, by Mrs. Jordan's *protegé*. In fact, Mr. Bartley was stepping largely into public favour: but, while thus progressing, he found that nature was playing him a trick and that he was acquiring a rotundity of figure inadmissible, according to orthodox canons, in theatrical lovers. Experience had shown him that comedy was his forte. With Wroughton, Bannister, and Dwyer, in the higher walks—with Suett, Dowton, Cherry, Collins, and others in the broader walks—in full possession of the field, every avenue to the object of his ambition was blocked up—so he wisely threw himself upon the provinces. During the following seven years, from 1807 to 1814, we find him as lessee, or acting manager, or simply as performer, in Glasgow, Dublin, Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, enjoying a high reputation, and perfecting himself in those broader comic walks which brought him side by side with Dowton, Fawcett, Munden. At Birmingham, in 1814, he married Miss Smith, the reigning tragic actress of the day, who was there on a starring tour; and in the year following he re-appeared, with great and instant success, at Drury-lane, in *Falstaff* ("Henry IV."), selected by him as his closing part. Thenceforward, with the exception of a lucrative trip to America, Mr. Bartley occupied a leading position on the London boards; and what with his winter engagements at the two larger theatres, and his memorable summer management for Mr. Arnold, at the Lyceum, (of which Miss Kelly, Wrench, Harley, and he were the main pillars, he for years did not cease to "burn the midnight oil;" since in the Easter weeks, when playhouses were closed, he used to deliver, and with admirable effect, a popular and eloquent course of astronomical lectures, the gratification derived from which was largely enhanced by his felicitous manner and delivery.

MR. BARTLEY, LATE OF THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

When the memorable difficulties and embarrassments of Covent-garden Theatre, in 1829, threatened the close of that establishment, and the walls were placarded with bills of sale, Mr. Bartley headed a deputation of the actors, asked for admittance at a meeting of the creditors, made a proposal from himself and brethren, to aid in the restoration of the performances. This proposal was accepted. Mr. Charles Kemble, at the same moment, came forward and threw himself into the gap his brother proprietors had left vacant. The bills of sale were removed; the theatre opened under Mr Charles Kemble's management, who immediately (upon Mr. Fawcett's retirement from his share of the direction of the theatre) appointed his old acquaintance, Mr. Bartley, his acting manager. His highly-gifted daughter, Miss Fanny Kemble, appeared; the fortunes of Covent-garden changed; and the season 1829-30 proved one of the most lucrative the theatre had known for many years. From that time, however the lessees changed, no change was known in the stage-manager. Mr. Bartley held his post with Laporte, Bunn, and Polhill; and when Mr. Macready and Madame Vestris embarked in turn in the hazardous speculation of reviving the legitimate drama, each, as we have already hinted, secured Mr. Bartley for their stage-manager, as their main stay and support

Domestic calamities now intervened. The sudden death, in 1843, of Mr. Bartley's only son, a fine intelligent youth, prematurely cut off at Oxford, withdrew him from the stage, never, as he then thought, to return. The loss of his sole remaining child, a daughter, as suddenly and unexpectedly as that of her brother, was followed by the demise of his clever and fascinating wife; and thus one of the most domestic of men, whose happiness had centred in his home, was left alone in the world.

Still, return to the stage, though urged upon him as a solace and occupation, was far from his thoughts. During the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, he was honoured with her Majesty's commands to read at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, the translations of "Antigone" and "Œdipus," to which Mendelssohn had put music: in compliment for which her Majesty honoured Mr. Bartley's execution of the Royal command, with a valuable diamond ring. He also, about that time read a similar translation of "Athalie," at both the Philharmonic Concerts, and at Exeter-hall, on occasions when her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured those performances with their presence. In 1850, he had the honour of being commanded to represent *Sir John Falstaff*, in "King Henry IV.," in the course of the theatrical entertainments entrusted to the care of Mr. Charles Kean, at Windsor Castle. This brought him once more in connection with his art in the autumn of 1850, and facilitated his partial return to the stage, the public being naturally desirous to see the plays as illustrated before Royalty, and chosen for its special delectation. On Mr. Bartley's occasional appearances at the Princess' Theatre since that period, it is unnecessary to dwell, they being fresh in the recollection of the public. He took his farewell benefit on December 18th last, being the fiftieth anniversary of his acting. At the conclusion of the performance Mr. Bartley delivered a valedictory address, characterised by excellent taste. The opening is full of touching truthfulness:—

Ladies and Gentlemen (said Mr. Bartley), this night fifty years ago—this very night—the night of the week and the date of the month—I had the honour to appear in London, and to make my bow before your sires and your grandsires. Believe me, it is something more than mere vanity that induces me, now that the long play is over, to offer one parting word to their children. The years behind me are very many—those before me are few indeed; and I quit the mimic scene to prepare, as is the common lot, for another, a more real, and a final leave-taking. As I stand before you here, grateful for the kindest appreciation of the poorest services, it is impossible for me not to recal vividly the expectation and hope with which my boyish heart, half a century ago, beat when I first trod the London boards. The hope I entertain now is, that whatever may have been my imperfections as an artist, I have not thrown discredit upon my art. The expectation that I feel not, I trust, an unwarrantable one—is that I may at length retire into privacy with the good wishes of my latest, but certainly not my coldest and least indulgent patrons.

As we have stated above, Mr. Bartley here, as he has ever done, underrated himself. He has left no one to replace him. *Falstaff*, bluff *King Hal*, and a host of Shakspearian and other characters, of what may be termed Elizabethan and classic date, have lost their sole living exponent. Few are the actors who have been so varied and so sufficient in their talents. Though he had fashioned himself on the best models, he was no imitator. He has played their own choicest parts alternately with the master spirits of a now by gone generation of actors; and not only was not found wanting, but was recognised by the public as their worthy and fitting competitor; and as an elocutionist in the best sense of the word, as a natural, but finished, graceful, impressive, and expressive speaker and reader, he, in his sixty-ninth year, is still without a rival. He has quitted the stage full of honours and of honourable recollections. His parting tribute to Mr and Mrs. Charles Kean, a tribute well deserved, speaks the heart of the man, ever kind himself, ever warmly susceptible of kindness in others. He retires into a circle of friends who know his merits and appreciate his worth, and takes with him, in his retirement, the cordial esteem and sympathies of the great patron, the public.

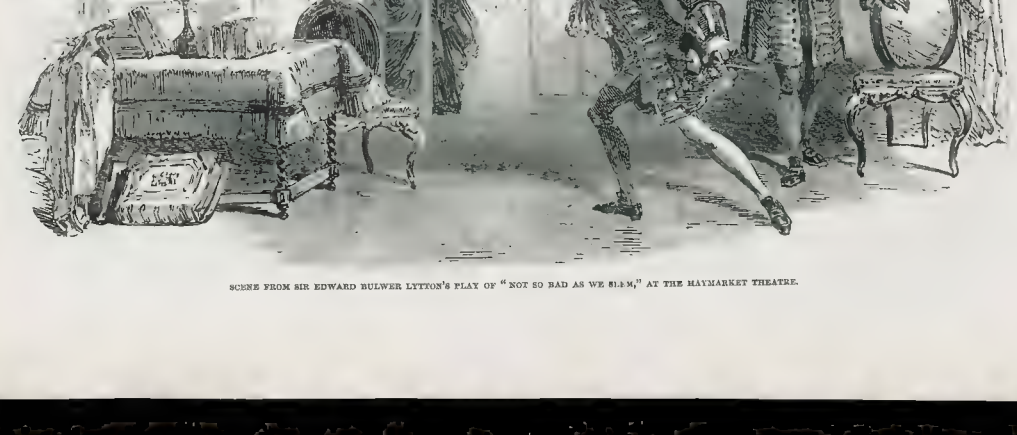
THE THEATRES, &c.

ST. JAMES'S.

M. Ravel continues to be attractive, and on Friday appeared in a remarkably piquant new character in a very vivacious piece, strangely entitled "Une Rivière dans le Dos." The hero is one with the inconvenient habit of temporarily appropriating the property of others. A diamond necklace is not safe from his larcenous fingers; to conceal the possession of which he places it in the nape of his neckcloth, from whence it progresses down his back, and finds a final refuge in his boots. His embarrassments are oddly interpreted by M. Ravel. In the next piece, of "Le Corporal et la Payse," the subject of which is familiar to the English public in the Adelphi farce called "Seeing Wright," this clever actor is curiously funny in the scene of the nursery; though some of the details are *rather* too broad, but the comical face of Ravel, in a female night-cap, it may be imagined, was infinitely ludicrous. On Saturday, the extravaganza named "Une Fièvre Brulante," by M. Moiseville, was revived, in which M. Ravel performed the part of *Richard Tremblay*, and produced the same effects in it which made it so successful in 1846, when, it will be recollected, M. Ravel enacted the character, and established that name with the British play-goer by which he is now so largely profiting.

HAYMARKET.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's comedy of "Not so Bad as We Seem; or, many Sides to a Character," written, as our readers are aware, for the Literary Guild, and played by that distinguished troupe of amateurs before the Queen, and also in London and the provinces, was produced in public at this theatre on Saturday. Its representation by regular actors was evidently an object of curiosity and interest, as the house was full to witness it, and the performance throughout received a large measure of applause. The plot of this piece is framed for the purpose of illustrating the integrity of the literary character. A poet, fallen from his high estate, has become a Grub-street pamphleteer; and has also been charged with the possession of a chronicle or diary, kept by a deceased brother of the *Duke of Middlesex*, which being supposed by such publishers as Tonson and Curll to contain "smart and spicy" scandal in connexion with aristocratic circles, is eagerly sought by them as an article of purchase. The poor author, with the claims of a starving family upon him, is sorely tempted, but resists the temptation to the last, and thus ultimately wins the esteem of all parties. The *Duke o' Middlesex* just mentioned, the type of aristocratic



SCENE FROM SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S PLAY OF "NOT SO BAD AS WE SEEM," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

pride, was confided to Mr. Stuart, who succeeded "indifferent well;" better still was Mr. Howe, as *Mr. David Fallen*, the pamphleteer, who sustained the part with much *vraisemblance*, the thinking and independent man being skilfully brought out. Mr. Barry Sheaven, in *Harebrain*, had a kindred character—a M.P., who owes all, as he mistakingly terms, to his own cause, but he made the part too starry and mouthy, though far from being edacious. Of great excellence, the *Sir Geoffrey Thorndale* of Mr. Webster stood out in bold relief, as a well-defined and elaborate impersonation. The intentions of the character fro a suspicion to fear are well conceived, both in the style of the *bonhomie*, and the vein of the mysterious *Silent Lady of Devil Mere-stone*: one of which is presented in our illustration. New was Mr. Leigh Murray, as *Lord Wilford*, deficient in the appropriate qualities for a representative of the reigning mode. In his assumption of Curll's character, also, he was admirable; and made the most of the famous Hustle bet by of Prize Minister But the crowning hits of the representation were the drunken scenes of Messrs Keeley and Buckstone, as *Mr. Shadbolt Softhead* and *Mr. Sandbag Rowley*. Here they chased the hand and triumphantly, and ensured the success of the remaining acts, heavy as they are. This comedy now is fairly before the public; and, judging from the experience of the first night, it promises fairly to retain a permanent position. Some of the writing is excellent; its defects of structure, and its too direct moral are owing to its original purpose, not to want of skill on the part of the author. As a matter of course, the piece is admirably mounted, and the conclusion, was vehemently called for; but Mr. Webster announced, with regret, that Sir E. B. Lytton was so seriously indisposed as to be unable to attend the theatre.

PRINCESS'S.

On Monday the most magnificent mounting of Shakspeare's tragedy of "Macbeth," within our recollection, was exhibited at this theatre to overflowing audience, we believe, indeed, that it exceeds all precedent. Mr. Kean has been at pains to explain to the public, in an elaborate address, the principle on which he has proceeded, in regard to costume and architecture. He has, for instance, been compelled to proceed upon a compromise of principle; and, in the diversion of positive materials in Scottish tradition, to borrow from those of the nations in connexion with the land of *Macbeth*. The Norsemen, Danes, and Anglo-saxons have accordingly contributed their quota to the general fund of illustration, and the whole has been executed previous to the conquest has been produced on the scene. In treating the supernatural scenes, an abundant use has been made of gauze, so that the witches are continually presented involved in thick mist, which, in the case of the larger groups, has an exceedingly massy and solemn effect; and many of the scenes besides are so enveloped that the change from one to the other is managed almost with the effect of a dissolving view. Other means of effect are also resorted to. The ghost of *Banquo* at the banquet first occupies the centre of the stage, with the head strongly illuminated; and then reappears in the interior of a pillar which becomes transparent for the purpose. Numerous opportunities for by-play are sedulously found or made; and the long processions, and new pieces of stage-business, whicl. give weight and solemnity to the performance. Music is likewise frequently introduced; thus the banquet scene commences with the strains of harpers, several of whom in ancient costume being exhibited aloft in a gallery with their harps. So far the production may be regarded as a well-appointed spectacle; but the acting, by its excellence, made it something more. Mr Kean was chaste and impressive in the early scenes of *Macbeth*; adopting where requisite a conversational tone, and throughout wisely depending rather on intensity than vehemence. His elocution in some points was exceedingly fine. Mrs. Kean's *Lady Macbeth* had received, it was evident, the most careful study; and her powers of execution did full justice to her judicious conceptions. In a word, her delineation was marked by vigour and determination. At the close of the banquet scene she manifested the exhaustion of energy, which, re-acting on the lady's constitution, led to her somnambulism, and that remorse which, in the original text, terminates in suicide. We must not close this notice without recording a triumph on the part of Mr. Ryder in the pathetic scenes of *Macduff*. The play was performed for the most part according to the stage version; but the corrections from Mr. Collier's manuscript authority were adopted, and some, also, of more doubtful accuracy, from Mr. Charles Knight. Locke's music was played. The house was crowded, and the curtain fell to immense applause.

DRURY-LANE

An experiment was made at this house on Monday with M. Casimir Delavigne's "Louis XI." To suit it to the conditions of the present stage, this fine play has been reduced to three acts by Mr. W. R. Markwell, who has effected his translation with some elegance. The interest of the drama lies in a group of few persons; the fraselle *Louis* himself (Mr. Davenport); his physician, *Cottier* (Mr H Wallack); and the *Duke of Nemours* (Mr Edward Stirling); to which may be added the *Dauphin*, very nicely played by Miss Emma Fist.

With his character of this Monarch the general reader is sufficiently acquainted through the pages of "Quentin Durward." Mr. Davenport had a difficult task with the irritable, malignant, perfidious, and scapelous King; but he gave its various phases with remarkable command over rare histrionic resources, and individualised the old and silling man with a degree of perfection seldom attained. Mr. Davenport gave a study, indeed, that he is capable of much greater things than he has hitherto been permitted to undertake. We fear that there is insufficient movement in the drama to justify a lengthened run; but, at any rate, the occasion has not been thrown away by this deserving actor.

OLYMPIC.

A new farce, entitled "A Deed without a Name," has been produced at this theatre. It has no great pretensions as to plot or composition, but gives opportunity Mr. Compton's humour, in the part of a gentleman who pretends to commit suicide, in order to cure his wife of ill-temper He re appears as the ghost of himself, and frightens her into compliance. The piece was completely successful.

ISTHMUS OF DARIEN SHIP CANAL.—A lecture on this project was delivered on Wednesday evening, by Dr Cullen, at Wyld's Globe, Leicester square. The lecturer commenced by pointing out the great advantages that would accrue to the commercial world by cutting through the Atlantic and Pacific by a ship canal. He described the various ship canals across the Isthmus that had hitherto been proposed, viz., the Tehuantepec or Mexico; the Nicaragua, from San Juan del Norte to Realejo, and from San Juan del Norte to San Juan del Sur; the Atrato, by Napipi and Cupica; the Chagres, or Limon Bay, to Panama; and the Darien, from Port Escosces to the Gulf of San Miguel; and raised reasons to all these routes except the Darien. The latter was stated to be the only practicable line. In this route the Cordilleras, or mountain ridge was divided by transverse valleys that did not exceed 150 feet in elevation, and the base was only two miles in width, with a plain extending for 15 miles to a point on the river Savana, 20 miles above its mouth. The greatest distance to be excavated was 8 miles, and the canal would possess this advantage which was not offered by any other route. Port Escosces was a very safe and extensive harbour: the largest vessels could enter it, and ride close in shore. The Gulf of San Miguel, which opened into the Pacific, had also good depth of water. The ship canal communication would be to cut from Panama, which was in lat. 9 deg. 58 min., and lon. 77 deg. 56 min., or from the mouth of Lara to Port Escosces, a distance of from 45 to 55 miles, of which there would be three or four miles of deep cutting. The canal, to be serviceable, must be cut 30 feet deep, to which the tide of the Pacific to flow right through it across to the Atlantic, so that ships bound from the Pacific to the Atlantic would pass with the flood, and those from the Atlantic to the Pacific with the ebb tide of the latter. The canal would be 150 feet wide, and the alternate currents from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which occurred every six hours, would cause the canal to last for ages, as their effects would be gradually to enlarge it, widening the banks and deepening the bottom. From the tide flowing at the rate of three miles per hour, it was necessary possible that the passage could be effected in six or six and a half hours. The lecturer also gave a description of the inhabitants of Darien, the healthful nature of the climate, and the fertility of the soil.

NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION. Commander Inglefield has received orders to set out again, with the *Phœnix* a row-steamer, to assist in the search for Sir John Franklin. He will fit [illegible] stores to Beechey Island [illegible] where he may deem fit, in the direction of his former voyage. The *Isabella*, sailing-vessel, will accompany the *Phœnix* as far as [illegible] to be stationed at some spot in Baffin's Bay while the *Phœnix* proceeds on her voyage of discovery.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.—This company despatched the [illegible] ton, Captain Shirdick, from Southampton for Sydney [illegible] outward [illegible] and amongst their [illegible] to be followed by the [illegible] Montero, [illegible] Sir Charles Fox's [illegible] Hall. Of the [illegible] shipped, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR stated the intentions of the Government in regard to a law of reform. He thought it desirable not to proceed to further reforms in the Court of Chancery and the superior Courts of Common Law until the reforms which had been so recently effected in those courts had been tested. With regard to the proposed fusion of law and equity, he thought it would be unadvisable if, with his short experience on the woolsack, he were to attempt any measure on this subject. The state of the testamentary jurisdiction of the country should have his attention; and he would place himself in communication with Dr. Lushington, to see what changes could be effected in the mode least likely to cause injury. With regard to the law of marriage and divorce, commissioners had been appointed to inquire into these subjects, and, until they had reported, it would be impolitic to propose any thing. Another beneficial measure he found almost ready to his hand. This had reference to the transfer of land and a registration of deeds. It was utterly impossible that the land of the kingdom could be transferred as easily as Bank of England stock. The objections (said the noble and learned Lord) lie on the very surface:—

"It is obvious that £1000 of stock is precisely the same as any other £1000 of stock, while every man's acre is different from his neighbour's acre. It is therefore necessary that we should be able to identify every particle of land that is subject to transfer. At present the difficulty in what is called the transfer of land does not arise from the state of the law relative to the transfer of land. If there were no ownership but that of fee simple there would be very little difficulty indeed in the transfer of it; but we admit the complication of interests arising from mortgage, settlements, jointures, entails, and what are called shifting estates, and the difficulties are very considerable; because, when a party sells, he must prove that none of these circumstances affect his title. I believe that this is at the root of the difficulty and expense in the transfer of land in this country, and not in the system of conveyance."

There were two modes by which the transfer of land was made expensive at present—one arising from the length and complication of conveyances, and the other, and the really important one, from the investigation of titles. The length and complication of conveyances did not arise from the state of the law, but from the desire of the person purchasing to have the title details on the subject from the conveyancer. The aggregate number of statutes, inclusive of Scotch and Irish statutes, amounted to about 20,000.

"They are (said the noble and learned Lord) all in a most repulsive form: there is no classification; but they are huddled together in the most complex fashion. It is part of the common law of the land that there cannot be a single stop in a statute, and, though you see them printed with stops, I have heard it argued that if the stops were in different places a different meaning would attach, and that the stops must be disregarded altogether. Then, again, the style in which they are couched is most perplexed. You will see enormous sentences occupying a whole quarto sheet, unbroken by a single paragraph or division. By one of the Editors of law the judges are supposed to be acquainted with all the law, both written and unwritten. To suppose that they really do know anything like all these statutes is absurd. No human mind could master them. What has been the consequence? Knowledge is impossible, and therefore ignorance has ceased to be a disgrace."

Of the enormous mass of our statutes only about one-fourth remained to be dealt with in consolidation, so that there were no insuperable difficulties in the way. He proposed to secure the services of Mr. Bellenden Ker, and of two or three other gentlemen well skilled in the subject; and with these gentlemen working under his special direction, after a plan he had marked out, he thought the statutes of the Legislature might be placed before the community in a compact form, and in language intelligible to the whole community.

"I conceive (said the noble Lord in conclusion) there is no reason why this proposed step should not, at some future time—some few years hence—constitute the foundation of a "Code Victoria," that shall put us on the same footing a neighbouring nation is sustained by that great code which will immortalise its creator long after his triumphs and his failures in all other matters have passed into oblivion" (Hear, hear)

The Lord Chancellor then laid upon the table a Bill for the Registration of Deeds

Lord ST LEONARDS said the fusion of law and equity might rather be called the confusion of law and equity (A laugh). He doubted whether any human was competent to digest the statute-laws of the country into a code.

The bill was read a first time.

The MARQUIS of CLANRICARDE called attention to the language of the President of the Board of Control, in a late speech to his constituents at Halifax.

The Earl of ABERDEEN assured the noble Lord that the most amicable relations existed between France and England. With respect to the speech complained of, though the expressions employed were not so respectful as might have been used to the Sovereign of a foreign state, he still thought its argument legitimate. He was sure, however, that nothing was farther from Sir Charles Wood's intention than to say anything offensive to the French Emperor.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. DISRAELI drew the attention of the House to the following paragraph in a speech delivered at Halifax by the President of the Board of Control (Sir C. Wood), reflecting upon the conduct of the present Emperor of the French

"Take our nearest neighbours; such a despotism never prevailed in Europe, even in the time of Napoleon I. The press gagged; liberty suppressed; no man allowed to speak his opinion; the neighbouring country of Belgium forced to gag her press, or else Europe free but one, which, thank God, he cannot gag; and hence his hatred of our press, and alone dares to speak the truth"

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had called upon his right hon. friend for an explanation, and had received from him a letter, which the noble Lord read to the House. It was in the following terms:—

"I expressed no opinion on the conduct of the Emperor, indeed, if any one, though I cannot conceive that an English Minister is to be precluded from adverting to what he understands to be the state of things on the Continent (Loud cries of 'Hear, hear'); but I can say, with the utmost sincerity, that in doing so nothing could be further from my intention than to use words which could be considered as offensive to the Emperor; and I regret that any expression should have fallen from me on that occasion on which such an interpretation could have been placed"

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced his intention to submit a measure amending the law relating to Savings-banks.

Mr COBDEN inquired whether the British Government had had any communication with the Government of France with respect to the increased naval preparations alleged to be going on in that country? He put this question because a letter appeared in the *Times* of Saturday, from the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, in which the noble Earl asserted, from private and exclusive information which might be relied upon, that the French were meditating a descent upon our shores

Lord J. RUSSELL said the increase in the French naval force was not such as to justify the British Government in asking any questions of France thereupon. The relations between the two countries were of the most friendly nature; and, with respect to European affairs, he believed understanding prevailed between the two Governments. He knew nothing of the peculiar information possessed by the noble Earl; and, added the noble Lord, "I don't attach so much importance as my hon. friend to the statement of a Peer of the realm, because there are Peers of the realm who as authority is by no means infallible" (Hear, and a laugh).

The General Board of Health Bill passed through committee.

The LORD ADVOCATE obtained leave to bring in a bill for the reform of Sheriffs Courts in Scotland. The bill also provided greater facilities for the ejection of tenants, when the term of their tenancy had expired

On the motion of Sir J. SHELLEY, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the operation of the laws under which dues or taxes are levied on the introduction of coals into the metropolis and the neighbourhood, the mode of collection, and the expenditure of such dues or taxes

Lord J. RUSSELL could state on behalf of the Corporation of the City of London, that they were willing to meet any inquiry into the subject (A laugh,

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Bishop of EXETER protested against the Government measure on the Clergy Reserves [illegible]. He asserted that every member of the Canadian Legislature [illegible] committed himself to the secularisation of the Clergy Reserves [illegible] Provincial Legislature could give them the power. The present Ministry contained, as it did, [illegible] even the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Gladstone, were the last persons from whom such an act of spoliation was to have been expected.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE defended the measure, as being founded upon the right of internal self-government which had been conceded to the Canadian Legislature.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave an explanation as to the course intended to be taken by the Government relative to the Income-tax, from which it may be inferred that the Government have it in contemplation to propose during the present session, an alteration in the Income-tax, and possibly a modification in the mode of assessment.

Mr. DRUMMOND moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the sale and purchase of land. He wished to establish the rule that, after a title had been once examined by a competent tribunal, and established, that one examination should be held conclusive for ever. His object was to have these titles registered, which would be held good for ever after. He wished to have a registration of titles, which was a thing totally separate from a registration of deeds. A registry of titles would shorten the delay, and in that sense would enable land to be transferred as easily as stock. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. F. PEEL moved for leave to bring in a bill to empower the Legislature of Canada to deal with the Clergy Reserve Fund in Canada West. When Canada was divided into two provinces in 1791, it was provided that whenever the Crown disposed of its waste lands, one-seventh should be reserved for the Protestant clergy. Large quantities of land had been so reserved; and at the present moment the Clergy Reserves consisted in part of land and in part of money invested in the Funds. The fund was appropriated to the payment of stipends to ministers of different denominations, but by far the greater portion was received by the Established Churches of England and Scotland. In 1840 it was determined to unite the two provinces, and a compromise was agreed to by the Canadian Legislature, which, however, in its practical operation, had been found to give a greater share of the Reserve to the Churches of England and Scotland than was warranted by the proportion of population following the creeds of those churches. The people of Canada desired a readjustment of the question; and the object of the present bill was to give the Legislature of Canada the power of altering the present arrangement. He did not think it right to anticipate that the clergy reserves would necessarily be alienated from religious purposes, and secularised by the Legislature. The endowment of the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada might be dealt with by the Legislature, and it was now only proposed to set the Protestant endowment on the same footing. The Government had taken ample guarantees for the enjoyment by the present clergy of the Church of England of the stipends now paid to them, which would be continued so long as they should live.

Sir J. PAKINGTON and Sir R. INGLIS opposed the bill, on the ground that it interfered with the rights of property solemnly guaranteed to the Protestant clergy by the act of 1840

Lord J. RUSSELL argued for the right of the Colonial Legislature to decide for itself whether to distribute the property either among clerical or lay bodies. He doubted, however, whether it was wise in the Canadian Legislature to wish to disturb the act of 1840; and anticipated that violent hardships and anomalies would be engendered by any steps which should apply the fund to secular purposes, and bestow those which were appropriated exclusively to religious purposes, but apportioned between religious sects. The noble Lord congratulated the House upon the happy results of the union of the two provinces. There was no instance of dependency of the British Crown having made so rapid an advance in prosperity within an equal space of time as Canada had done since the Legislative Union had taken place—Leave was given to bring in the bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The County Elections Polls Bill was read a third time by a majority of 129 against 28

On the motion of Mr. Deedes, the Parish Constables Bill was read a second time

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the act for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals, by extending the power of appeal.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock

Lord Brougham was in attendance, having just arrived from France.

TRANSPORTATION TO AUSTRALIA.

In reply to Lord Montegle, the Duke of NEWCASTLE took the opportunity of correcting a misapprehension that prevailed in reference to what Lord John Russell stated in the other House of Parliament upon the subject. Although the Government had determined to abolish transportation to Van Diemen's Land, they felt it necessary to continue transportation, for a short period and to a limited extent, to Western Australia.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

Lord CARDIGAN, in asking the noble bart at the head of the Government whether her Majesty's Ministers contemplated the abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, recommended by Lord John Russell when Prime Minister of the country, took occasion to express his opinion of the uselessness of the office of all others, and of the necessity of abolishing it to impart the first and proper administration of the law in Ireland.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said, he believed that the noble Lord alluded to by the noble Earl had found reason to change his opinion on this subject before he left office. The present Government had no intention to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Earl of WICKLOW expressed his disappointment at the answer just given by the noble Earl at the head of the Government

Lord BROUGHAM, having referred to the great and long reform of the Lord Chancellor, expressed his regret that he (Lord Brougham) was not present when the noble and learned Lord made his statement on the subject. The opinions and intentions therein expressed were highly creditable to the noble and learned Lord. He also tendered his thanks to Lord St. Leonards, for his efforts in the way of law reform. He noped that the statement of the noble and learned Lord on the Woolsack and not made, as many similar ones had been, more to mark time than really to advance in the way of reform. Lord Brougham also moved the first reading of Lord Dunedin's Law of Evidence Bill, which he had framed for the purpose of extending it to Scotland

The LORD CHANCELLOR said it would not be necessary for him to assure their Lordships that, when he made his statement on the subject of law reform, it was really his intention to advance. He would be most happy to avail himself of the valuable assistance of Lord Brougham in his proposed amendment of the law.

The Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill was then read a first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to Mr [illegible], Sir JOHN YOUNG stated that [illegible] nature on the subject of Ministers' Money [illegible] was under consideration of the Government, and would [illegible]

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to [illegible] not prepared to state the time at which the Government would be able to bring forward a measure on the subject of [illegible] ecclesiastical dignitaries

Mr. FREWEN moved that the Excise duty on hops is impolitic and unjust, and ought to be repealed. The hon. gentleman entered into statistical details, for the purpose of showing that the operation of the tax was oppressive and unequal, its collection was vexatious, and the whole burden and inconvenience of it fell upon a body of persons engaged in a work of agriculture which employed a large number of labourers.

Mr. FULLER seconded the motion.

Mr. GLADSTONE hoped that the House would not enter into a discussion of the question of [illegible] duties. He admitted that the case of the county of Sussex was undoubtedly hard [illegible] compared with other hop-growing districts; but the [illegible] rather for a readjustment of the mode of levying the tax than for its repeal. A tax ought never to be repealed until the House had decided what the expenditure for the year should be. An abstract resolution of the kind was not the mode by which the question of retrenchment should be considered.

Mr. E. BALL supported the motion, alleging that the House was bound to adopt it, in accordance with its own Free-trade principles.

Mr. BELLEW characterised the motion as another attempt of Mr. Frewen to place hops in direct opposition to all England. Nothing could be more suicidal for persons itself than to claim the repeal of the hop duty—thus opening the door to the unrestricted admission of foreign hops into the English market.

Mr. HARCOURT opposed the motion for agricultural reasons

Mr. BRIGHT disputed Mr. Gladstone's dictum that such motions should not be brought forward until the financial statement was made. The hop tax was a disgrace to a civilised country.

Mr. HUME said, if independent members were to take the advice of Mr. Gladstone as to the time and mode in which such motions should be made, no good would ever be done for the country

The motion was negatived by a majority of 175 to 91.

THE CASE OF THE MADIAI.

Mr. KINNAIRD brought under notice the case of the Madiai, with the view of inducing the House to agree to an address "that her Majesty would graciously be pleased to take such steps as her Majesty may deem most fitting for bringing under the notice of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany the strong feelings prevailing among a large number of her Majesty's subjects, in consequence of the persecution now actively begun in Tuscany of those who secretly or openly profess principles held by her Majesty in common with the majority of her Majesty's subjects in this United Kingdom, which persecution appears likely to increase in intensity through the decree lately promulgated, which re-enacts the penalty of death against the so-called deprivers of the religion of the State." The hon. gentleman said that the imprisonment of those persons for reading the word of God and caused the greatest consternation, not only in England, but throughout Protestant Europe, and even as far as America. Previously did the President of the United States feel on the subject that he had not only addressed a remonstrance to the Tuscan Government, but had offered a vessel to convey the Madiai to the United States, and to provide for them there. He wished much the British Government had exhibited the like humane promptitude. He had served at the conclusion that the case of the Madiai and the persecutions of a like kind which had occurred, must be taken as evidences of the determination of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to put down Protestantism by force wherever the aid of the civil power could be obtained. In his opinion no cheap preferred against the Madiai of having violated Tuscan law had been disproved by the facts.

Lord D. STUART seconded Mr. Kinnaird's motion

Mr. ROEBUCK followed in a speech of some length, in the course of which he denied that the Madiai had been condemned for reading the Bible, but for carrying on a system of proselytism by foreign agency, and for holding a conventicle in their own house, contrary to the law of the country. Why did not the Foreign Minister of this country interfere, and remonstrate with the Emperor of Russia when that great potentate authorised the persecution and the torture of the Catholic nuns of Minsk? No; the tender mercies of the Government are only to be exercised in the case of Protestants. He quoted from Lord Palmerston with having written a despatch to the Marquis of Normanby in 1847, containing expressions of satisfaction at the expulsion of the Jesuits from Switzerland, and in which he recommended their extermination, as well as any lay Catholics that advocated their cause. After adverting to the case of Tahiti as another instance of a similar character, the hon. gentleman said he would put the sincerity of the Government in their profession of religious liberty by submitting a motion for the interposition of the Crown on behalf of Roman Catholics suffering persecution in Sweden, and other Protestant countries. The resolution before the House was opposed to the facts of the case, or he would have supported it.

Lord J. RUSSELL complimented the hon. member on the ability of his speech; but said he had wished to see if he could be invariably consistent in whether he approved or otherwise of the principle of punishing persons for their religious opinions. With respect to the proceedings of Lord Palmerston, in the case of Switzerland, he must say that there was nothing like inconsistency in the conduct of the noble Lord, who, if he had erred, had erred entirely upon Roman Catholic and not upon Protestant authority. It was also to be recollected that not only the King of Spain but the Pope himself had expelled the Jesuits from their dominions. With respect to the case of Minsk, the Pope had energetically interfered in their behalf, and surely it was equally natural that England should interfere on behalf of Protestants similarly persecuted. Taking the case of the Madiai as represented by the Tuscan Government and by Mr. Lucas himself, the punishment inflicted was a moral crime against which the voice of England was raised; but it would be equally raised against any similar persecution of Catholics in Sweden or elsewhere. He would at once state, as a universal principle, that religious persecution was odious and indefensible; but he would advise Mr. Kinnaird to withdraw his motion, and leave the subject in the hands of the Government.

Mr. BOWYER remarked upon the fact that Lord John Russell was not able to give a single instance in which England had ever [illegible] on behalf of persecuted Roman Catholics [illegible]

Mr. H. DRUMMOND said that [illegible] of the Madiai was due to the [illegible] power, and not by the ecclesiastical. Similar excuses were made for the massacre of St. Bartholomew and for outrages of the character. He quitted the Catholic Church to persecute, but he could not [illegible] of Catholic hierarchy.

Mr. FAGAN, as a Roman Catholic, expressed his regret that such [illegible] could have been carried out as that against the Madiai.

Lord ASHLEY thought there could be no doubt of the propriety of interference on the part of England; but such interference should be of a non-political character

Sir R. H. INGLIS repudiated the principle laid down by Mr. Lucas, that the British Government was at all called upon to consider the wrongs of persons living out of the dominions of the Crown.

Lord PALMERSTON said that Mr. Lucas, finding himself unable to say one word in defence of the Duke of Tuscany, had made some observations (which Lord Palmerston) heard with pain on the subject of Switzerland. The noble Lord then proceeded to defend the course he had pursued in recommending the retirement of the Jesuits from Switzerland, which was the obvious course under the circumstances.

Mr. KINNAIRD then withdrew his motion, and the House adjourned.

DINNER TO NONCONFORMIST MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

A GREAT Dissenting demonstration took place at the London Tavern on Wednesday evening, when nearly 400 gentlemen from the metropolis, and from more than seventy towns in the provinces, celebrated, at a public dinner, the successes achieved by the Dissenting body at the recent elections. Mr. Samuel Morley, who presided, was supported by fifteen Dissenting members of Parliament—Sir J. Anderson, Stirling; Sir G. Goodman, Leeds; Messrs. E. Ball, Cambridgeshire; T. Barnes, Bolton; J. Bell, Guildford; J. Cheetham, South Lancashire; F. Crossley, Halifax; G. Hadfield, Sheffield; C. Hindley, Ashton; J. Kershaw, Stockport; E. Miall, Rochdale; R. Milligan, Bradford; A. Pellatt, Southwark; M. Peto, Norwich; and J. Pilkington, Blackburn. Two other members, Mr. A. Hastie, Glasgow; and Mr. O. Thompson, Aberdeen—were unavoidably absent. There were also present the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Wentworth, B.A.; Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Rev Dr. Massie, Rev. Dr. Stoughton, C. Pearson, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Mr J. Cassell; Mr. E. Baines, of Leeds, the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, A

The Chairman said [illegible] understood the company to meet to-night as Evangelical Nonconformists. While they had a hearty sympathy with everything political that tended either to increase liberty or happiness, and they knew it to be understood that Dissent was not a mere political movement. There were in the House of Commons, it was supposed, as many as 36 members who held, in the main, Nonconformist principles. They represented a population, according to the last census, of 3,203,078 persons. They formed about one-eighteenth of the House, and they represented a sixth of the electoral mass of the population of England. He gave "Our Representatives in Parliament."

The toast was acknowledged by Mr. Cheetham, Mr. S. M. Peto, and Lord Mahon. Mr. Peto gave his brother members and the House some prudent advice. He deprecated bringing forward motions prematurely in the House, and thought it undesirable for the Dissenters, either in the House or out of it, to adopt an aggressive policy. The only way in which the Dissenters could create a public and Parliamentary sentiment was by maintaining, for a time, a defensive policy, by vigilantly watching measures of public importance, by opposing every [illegible] measure, by opposing every extension of the state church system at the expense of the people, and by frequent inculcations of sound views on these questions.

Mr. Miall, who followed, said:—"I have had but very slight experience of the House of Commons; but I believe that, to an earnest, practical mind, sensible of its powers that which it desires to be of importance, the House is, after all, a useful legislative assembly. It has its moods of vexation, it will not suffer itself to be turned into a debating club; and very properly so; it exercises this function for those objects that are to end only in [illegible] of time; but if a man earnestly and practically desires to say something which is [illegible], and that man is sufficiently supplied with a good sense of necessity, the House will listen with respect. Not there less than elsewhere are moral qualities powerless. There, as elsewhere, [illegible] influence will have their due weight. Whatever we do with our [illegible] principles there, must undoubtedly be done with due discretion, but if we do invariably put them aside, I believe we shall descend to political nonentity on the occasion of all the world."

The chairman proposed "Our Literature," which called up the [illegible] and Mr. Josiah Conder. The latter said: "The four most popular books, perhaps, in the English language were written by Dissenters—Milton's "Paradise Lost," John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," and Watt's "Psalms" and "Hymns" (Loud laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Barnes, M.P., gave the "Milton Club." Mr. H. Bateman, who responded, said that premises had been purchased in Ludgate-hill, where it was intended to erect a very simple elevation, bearing upon its front the appearance of a sentimenally private house, where everybody who came within the Nonconformist signification of the word, and Nonconformists would be heartily welcome. The ground, which had been purchased, was freehold; and, if adequately supported, no doubt the contemplated building would remain for generations in the service of the great Nonconformist body

The Chairman proposed "The Press," coupling with the toast the names of Edward Miall, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Mr. Barnes promised to do his part in the *Leeds Mercury* towards supporting the new members in the maintenance of Nonconformist and Liberal sentiments in the House—especially in regard to the Newspaper Stamp, the Taxes on Knowledge, for the purpose of showing their baneful tendency in keeping back the education of the people in its maturer stage, and expressed a hope that Nonconformist members of the House of Commons would unite as one man in support of any proposition which might be introduced for the entire removal of these taxes.

The proceedings did not terminate until half-past eleven o'clock. Ladies were admitted to the galleries at each end of the room, and the fair spectators appeared to take great interest in the proceedings.

Mr. Ransford and a glee party were in attendance; but the speeches were so long, that very little demand was made upon them for their musical services.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

SECOND NOTICE.

Our complaint against the prevailing coldness of treatment of our landscape-painters generally bears with peculiar force and significance against a picture by F. R. Lee, R.A., in other respects an admirable work, "Benmore, with the town of Killin, taken from the North of Loch Tay." All the striking features, all the nice details of a magnificent stretch of mountain scenery, are embodied on the canvas with great precision and command of perspective; but how cold is the sky, the floating clouds still clinging to the hill-top! how chilling cold the surface of the lake! how cold and cheerless all!—the more so for the thin flickering ray of sunshine almost smothered before it touches the earth! In referring to a production by so esteemed an artist, in further illustration of our general position, we are actuated by no wish to make an invidious selection; that is unnecessary when so many works around err in the same respect; but to show that even our very best hands set example for a style of treatment which we are fain to consider an unhappy one, if not utterly untruthful; and to express a hope that their influence may before long be turned in a more wholesome and agreeable direction. It may be alleged, in answer to these remarks, that there are as many cold days in warm and favoured land; and that in Holland, where the climate is still less genial than with us, winter scenes have been a favourite subject with her best painters ever since she had a school. We grant both these positions; but, in reply to them, submit that although the loveliest women have sometimes their hours of ill humour, an artist rarely selects their aspect at such times from choice; and that the Dutch, whilst in hundreds of admirable works they faithfully represented the bitter realities of a winter's day, took care to enliven and light up the scene by the introduction of figures clothed accordingly, and engaged in sports and occupations appropriate to the season. Without these additions, the mere representation of an ice-bound lake or snow-covered plain would be as unmeaning and repulsive as in some other instances of the kind which come under our notice in the present and other modern exhibitions, but which we need not now stop to particularise.

"ST. AGNES."—PAINTED BY H. O'NEIL.

Over Mr. Lee's landscape, on the east wall of the North Room, is a figure subject by H. W. Phillips, entitled "Lydaka, from the play of 'Valerie,'" a striking though not complimentary portrait of the inimitable *trapsticuna*, Rachel, as she appears in the wild scene of revelry in the play named. The golden goblet is poised in her hand, her face is flushed, and her features wear an expression of momentary triumph and defiance. It is, altogether, a highly characteristic picture; though, in our opinion, not finished up to the mark

Very near at hand, on each side of the above, are two as unsatisfactory nonentities as it were possible to conceive in the domain of canvas: the one "An Archer," with a green dress and a very fir from "arch" expression; the other a "Lady Hawking;" insipid, stiff, and chalkily coloured. But for the fact of their being the productions of an R.A., H. W. Pickersgill, we should almost have been tempted to have passed by these very feeble productions in silence; but, at a time when the extension of the resources of the venerable Academy—the seat of the "aristocracy of art," as it has been styled—is under discussion, it is interesting to see what example has been, and is likely to be, set by the *élite* of that institution.

J. E. Lauder, of Edinburgh, has a study of a "Money Lender," which exhibits considerable command of expression and cleverness in the design. The treatment is evidently intended to be studied after Rembrandt; but there is an absence of that great master's marvellous harmony and tone, and especially a prevalence of blue and cold mixed tints, in which Rembrandt never dealt. The same artist has a tolerably successful "illustration" piece of Duncan "Bailie Mackwheeble at Breakfast," after a well-known passage in "Waverley."

C. R. Ross has a small picture after the style of Etty, "The Sea Nymph's Toilette"

A dainty damsel dressing of her hair—

very gaudy in colouring, and adventitiously attractive in texture; but, upon the whole, hard and unsatisfactory. We have also a less showy but more ambitious study of "Sappho contemplating suicide on the brink of a rocky precipice," in which considerable command of feature and careful drawing are displayed.

H. C. Selous has a truly startling embodiment of the murder scene in "Macbeth," in which Macbeth has evidently been startled and over done. The inhospitable Thane, dressed in gaudy nondescript attire, stands "grinning horrible" over the sleeping guests, [illegible] attendants who [illegible] uncomfortably and unpicturesquely huddled together. A single lamp casts a lurid and unwholesome light upon the scene, at the back of which is a green curtain. All the details are stagy and exaggerated. It becomes almost imperative to condemn errors of conceit in men of real genius when they are liable to be followed up by such extravagances as those in the example before us.

O'Neil exhibits a "Study," and a "St. Agnes," the latter of which we Engrave. It is a pleasing picture: the attitude is simple and

THE CRITICS."—PAINTED BY T. EARL.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

"PLEASURE-BOATS ON THE DANUBE.—MORNING."—PAINTED BY JOHN ZEITTER.

dignified; the expression of the upturned face speaks of devout resignation; whilst the features are eminently feminine and beautiful. The colouring is not quite so successful, that of the drapery being cold, and that of the upper part being of a lurid glow unfavourable to the complexion.

Amongst the *pièces de genre* (which we shall notice more in detail on a future occasion) come two animal pieces which attract a good deal of notice. The one is by J. Wolf, who ushers it in with a pun (there ought really to be a notice in front of the catalogue—"No puns admitted!"), which runs thus:—"Just out, the Tale (*tail*) of a Teal" (*Quarterly List of New Works on Natural History*). It represents an unfortunate, or perhaps we should say fortunate teal, just escaped from the claws of two hawks, leaving his "tail" behind him, which his two assailants, perched on the top of a rock, still fight over. The birds are vigorously painted; the foliage admirably true in colour and texture.

The other animal piece now under notice, and which we Engrave, is by T. Earl, and is entitled "The Critics." Here we have a couple of rough terriers intently scanning the merits of an engraving from one of Landseer's well known and favourite dog pieces; amongst the various animals represented, in which they fancy they recognise an old acquaintance or rival. The joke perhaps is not founded on fact—not perhaps true to nature; but *si non e vero e ben trovato*—the features and expression of the two dogs speak for the correctness of their portraiture; and it is impossible to contemplate their interesting occupation without participating in their feelings.

WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES.

We have already noticed the opening of this interesting exhibition for the current year. Our purpose in now recurring to it is to present Engravings of two of the works exhibited which struck us as possessing peculiar merit.

The "View of the Danube," with groups of persons looking out for the arrival of boats, by Zeitter, is pleasing in character, and nicely filled up in the details.

The study of "Russian Peasants," by Ivons, small though it be, is an extremely vigorous and striking effect. The group consists of three persons: two of them are earnestly engaged in the fascinations of "the hazard of the die;" whilst the third, who is partially overcome with the fumes of strong drink and tobacco, languidly surveys their proceedings. The drawing throughout is masterly.

"RUSSIAN PEASANTS PLAYING AT DICE."—PAINTED BY A. IVONS.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RETURN OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

AS OBSERVED DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17

Day of Week	Barometer. Corrected and Reduced to 32°	Thermometer. Highest Temperature in the Day	Lowest Temperature in the Night	Mean Temperature of the Day	Departure of Temperature from Average	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Melted Snow in Inches
	Inches							Inches
Feb 11	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.7	83	N.E.	0.02
„ 12	29.[illegible]	44	29	41.1	7.7	96	N.E.	0.06
„ 13	29.[illegible]	44	29	41.1	7.7	87	N.E.	0.12
„ 14	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.0	86	N.E.	0.01
„ 15	29.[illegible]	47	29	37.7	9.4	93	N.W.	0.00
„ 16	29.[illegible]	47	29	37.6	9.5	86	N.E.	0.03
„ 17	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37.6	8.4	94	N.E.	0.04

Note. The sign — denotes below the average.

The reading of the barometer for the week, at the height of 32 feet above the level of the sea, was 29·946 inches. The weather during the week has been very severe, the temperature varying from 8° to 11° below its average. The mean temperature of the week was 31·9°, being 7·6° below the average of thirty-eight years. The mean daily difference of temperature during the week was 8°6°. The temperature has varied during the week from 29·8° on the 16th, to 29·6° on the 15th. Snow fell on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, and 17th, producing nearly 0·3 in. (three-tenths of an inch) of water.

Lewisham, Feb. 18, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week, 1653 children were born of these, 846 were boys, and 807 were girls. For the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845 to 1852, the average number was 1497. The number of deaths in the week was 1151, while the average number was 1[illegible]. In the months of December, 1852, and January, 1853, was 1027; so that the effect of the cold weather is evidenced by an increase of mortality to the amount of at least 200 weekly. Of diseases of the lungs and organs of respiration, 312 cases proved fatal—the average number is only 214. To hooping-cough 52 deaths are attributable (its average is 40); to measles 21 deaths are chargeable (its week is 3 only); to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 43 deaths during the week are attributable.

THE SPRING MEETINGS of the Royal Institution will commence on Saturday, the 5th of March, and the second on Saturday, the 19th of March—each night at the usual hour, 8 o'clock.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The annual Hunterian oration was delivered on Monday in the new theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons, by Sir Brandby Cooper, F.R.S., in the presence of one of the largest audiences ever collected within the walls of that learned institution; an audience comprising the *élite* of the surgical profession resident in the metropolis.

THE PRUSSIAN LEGATION.—His Excellency the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen have given a grand dinner at the new residence of the Prussian Legation, on Carlton-house-terrace, to Lord and Lady John Russell and a large party of eclectic gentlemen.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The third drawing for the distribution of shares amongst the uncompleted shareholders of this society took place on Saturday, at the offices, 33, North-street, Strand. The next drawing will take place on the 12th of March.

THE ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution was held on Monday, in the board room of the hospital, Bloomfield-street, Moorfields. There was a large attendance of governors, and the chair was filled by the Rev. John Russell, D.D.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—A crowded meeting of this society was held on Monday, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street; Sir Roderick I. Murchison, president, in the chair. The papers read were:—1. Abstract of Letters received from Mr. Ladislaus Magyar, dated the 20th of April, 1851, Sah-Quitom, on the River Kasabi, Kalunda, in Africa. Translated from the Hungarian, by Dr. H. Bradshaw, accompanied by a learned Commentary on the same, by Mr. Cooley. 2. Remarks on the Country between Seleucia, the Valley of the Orontes, Antioch and Apiamea to Beles, on the Euphrates, by Lieut. W. F. K. Stanton. 3. Notes on the Watershed of the Wadi El Arabà; by Captain W. Allen, R.N., F.R.S., F.R.G.S.

CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION.—The annual meeting of this corporation was held on Monday, at the offices, 79, Pall-mall. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P., presided. According to the report, the operations of the committee had been attended with considerable success. The report of the building committee was read, and stated that a sum of about £16,000 was already subscribed for erecting a new building in lieu of the one at St. John's-wood. It appears the greater part of the money was the gift of Dr. Warneford, who was a donor to the amount of £1,000.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Monday evening Mr. Frederick Warren, of Manchester, delivered the first of a course of four lectures at the Society of Arts, on the History, Trade, and Manufacture of Cotton. This lecture was devoted to a consideration of the natural history of the cotton plant, and of the countries in which it flourished.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, at the society's rooms, Regent-street, the special objects of exhibition being camellias, table pears, and forced vegetables. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, however, there was a very small collection of specimens, the larger proportion of which had been grown from the society's own gardens. Mr. Ingram, gardener of the Royal Gardens, Frogmore, received a prize for some fine asparagus, the hundred heads exhibited weighing twenty pounds. The camellias were principally furnished by hot-water pipes. The chair was taken by Mr. Henderson. The next meeting is to be held on the 1st of March.

ST. THOMAS'S CHARTERHOUSE NEW SCHOOLS.—On Thursday these schools, in Goswell-road, the foundation of which was laid by the Marquis of Lansdowne, on the 28th April, 1852, were opened by the Earl of Granville (Lord Privy Seal), the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Dean of Hereford, &c. The schools, which are built in the Byzantine style, will accommodate 1000 children, in addition to 600 accommodated in the old school. The total expenses have been £8245, of which £2146 has been subscribed, in addition to Government grants of about £2000, leaving £1140 to be provided for. In the evening about 160 friends of the institution dined together at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, and we doubt not a large sum was subscribed to cover the deficiency.

LONDON HALL AND SILK MERCERS' ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday week the annual meeting of this association was held in Exeter Hall; Mr. John Pearce in the chair. The report stated that during the last year, 76 applications for relief had been favourably entertained, and the whole expenditure had been £1000, exclusive of £1200 invested, making the funded property of the company £26,485. The report was adopted, and the usual formal business transacted.

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME.—On Thursday, a public meeting in aid of the society was held in the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's, Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B., in the chair. It appeared from the statements made that there are 100,000 female servants in England, of which 30,000 are always out of place. Since the establishment of the society, in 1846, 25,000 wanting places had been registered free of expenses, and many thousands had been assisted in all health, and prevented falling into distress and misery. A number of resolutions were passed relative to the meeting to use its best efforts to enable the society to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB BALL.—On Tuesday the spirited and liberal members of this club gave their annual ball at the Hanover-square Rooms, which were crowded with elegantly dressed company throughout the evening. The stewards were indefatigable in their exertions, which were completely successful; and the result was, altogether, one of the most select and attractive entertainments of the season.

SEWERS COMMISSION, &c.—On Monday Lord Palmerston received deputations on the subject of the mismanagement of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission and the police of the metropolis, at his private residence in Carlton-gardens. The deputations, consisting of 50 or 60 gentlemen from nearly every metropolitan parish, were accompanied by Sir B. Hall, Bart., M.P., Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. Wilkinson, M.P., Mr. W. Williams, M.P., Sir Benjamin Lacy Evans, M.P., Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P., and Mr. E. J. Hutchins, M.P. Sir B. Hall, having introduced and stated the objects of the deputation, Lord Palmerston said he felt it to be his duty, as it was his inclination, to exercise the office he then held to the best of his energy and ability to the public advantage. In order to do this, he was most anxious to hear the expression of the opinions of the public as represented by the deputation, for he was much obliged to those gentlemen who had come there that day to give him practical information on which he should no doubt find exceedingly useful to him as a guide. The deputation then withdrew, and proceeded to the official residence of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Sir W. Molesworth.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—Mr. Tufnell, M.P., had an interview with Sir James Graham, at the Admiralty, on Monday, for the purpose of presenting petitions from the shipwrights and joiners at Devonport, praying for an increase of wages paid at Sir George Berkeley, M.P., who was to have accompanied his colleague, was prevented by indisposition.

MUSIC.

THE UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF MENDELSSOHN.

A war is controversy has been carried on, for some time, respecting the extraordinary keeping back from publication of the unpublished works of Mendelssohn. The heirs of the composer have in their possession a chest full upwards of sixty MS compositions in his library. His wife, after her Lieland's death, gave the manuscripts to Paul Mendelssohn, the banker, of Berlin, a brother of the composer. Paul Mendelssohn, not being a musician, handed over the MSS. to Herr Schleinitz, a well-known amateur, who, however, took up so much time in preparing the works for the press that it was found necessary to withdraw the MSS. and confide them to the care of a committee of four professors, namely: Herr David, the violinist and composer; Herr Hauptmann, the organist and composer; Herr Hiller, of the popular pianist and composer; and Herr Rietz, a professor of the Leipsic Conservatory. Now these four artists are charged with a much heavier fault than that of indolence. Their behaviour was accused of slowness, but the professors have subjected themselves to the graver accusation of suppression, and suppression of the worst kind that of withholding from the public eye and ear the MSS. of a Mendelssohn, whose inspirations, it need scarcely be added, belong to the world—not to Leipsic and its four professors. Here, then, is the entire case. Some twenty-six posthumous productions have seen the light, and more than double that number are at the "tender mercies" of four artists who dare to take upon themselves the responsibility of publishing what they in their wisdom may deem to be worthy of Mendelssohn's genius. Now this is not the case of an editor of the works of a deceased writer, who in the interest of public morals, or having regard for the feelings of existing persons, takes upon himself to keep back certain portions of private correspondence, or of excuse objectionable matter. It is the glorious attribute of music that it is incapable of being clothed in a bad thought; and, therefore, with Mendelssohn wrote and did not publish, cannot affect his good name. "But," say the somewhat desperate and fanatical advocates of suppression, "we fear if we publish such and such a work, the world may think less of Mendelssohn's genius." This defence is adding insult to injury. Commit Mendelssohn's genius to the flames at once, and there is an end of the matter; but it is a monstrous stretch of executive power, a flagrant violation of the principles of honest editorship of posthumous works, and it is a daring disregard of public opinion to find out that you must suppression is to be the mode of action, when the world is absolutely panting to hear every note that Mendelssohn committed to paper.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The second meeting of the English Glee and Madrigal Union took place at Willis's Rooms last Monday night, Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Foster, and Phillips being the principal singers.

Lord Joseph Hamilton, Commissioner, on Monday night, at the New Beethoven Rooms, Queen Anne-street, opened a series of concerts of chamber music, aided by Herr F Hennen, second violin; Herr Goffrie, tenor; and Mr. W. F. H ed violoncello. Mr. Hennen was the violinist, and Mr. Aguilar the pianist. Herr [illegible] for piano, violin, and violoncello has much merit, particularly in the adagio, but it is excessively difficult to execute

Herr Pauer, the pianist, gave the first of a series of three *soirées musicales* at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, with the co-operation of Miss Dolby, Mr. W. S. Bennett, and Signor Piatti. Herr Pauer is rapidly making his way in the estimation of the public as an executant of first-rate ability. His playing of his own arrangement of Handel's concerto No. 2, is a fine specimen of his just appreciation of his master; and, associated with Mr. Bennett's beautiful fantasia in F minor, for two pianofortes the amateurs must have exhibited a rare treat. Of Herr Pauer's sonata in C minor, for pianoforte and violoncello, we have every reason to report favourably. It is full of thought and true merit; the adagio has especial[illegible]. It was faultlessly given by the composer and Piatti. Pauer's triumph over the enormous mechanical difficulties in Chopin's sonata in B flat minor, the work of pianoforte [illegible]

Last week Mr. Ella's musical evenings took place on Thursday, at Willis's rooms, with the valuable assistance of Molique, Mellon, Goffrie, Piatti, Henry Blagrove, and Miss Dolby, who sang Miss Laura Barker's fine cantata "Œnone." Molique's beautiful quartet in B flat, Op. 42, was included in the programme, as well as Haydn's quartet in D. No. 79, Spohr's quintet in C minor, and Beethoven's theme and variations in F, Op. 34.

The Lent performance of Handel's "Messiah," by the Chelsea Sacred Harmonic Society, took place on Thursday night, at the Commercial-hall, in the King's-road. The principal singers were Miss Chambers, Mrs. Dixon, Mr T. Williams, and Mr. Leffler; Mr. Rowley was leader of the band, and Mr. Surman the conductor.

Standigl, the famed bass singer, is in London this season.

Mr. Charles Braham, the tenor, who has been studying three years at Naples, has just well great success at Messina, in Rarini's "Maria Regina d'Inghilterra," and in Donizetti's "Polyeuste" (I Martiri).

Handel's oratorio, "Judas Maccabæus," was performed at Exeter-hall last night, under Costa's direction, with Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. F Huddart, Messrs. Sims Reeves, T. Williams, and Phillips, as chief vocalists.

The English Glee and Madrigal Union (Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr Francis, Mr Lund and Mr F Bodda) were engaged at the Misses Scrimpton's Literary Institution on the 9th; and the Islington Literary Institution on the 14th; the rooms at both places being crowded, and the public delighted with the musical treat.

The musical meetings for the ensuing week will be the third concert of the English Glee and Madrigal Union, and the performance of the "Messiah," by the Harmonic Union, on Monday; Mr. Sterndale Bennett's second pianoforte concert, on Tuesday; the first of Mr Lucas's Musical Evenings, on Wednesday; Mr. Lindsay Sloper's *soirée*, on Thursday; and the second of Mr. Lindsay Sloper's *soirées*, on Thursday. Mr. Hillet will begin his concerts of pianoforte music this evening (Saturday).

The *Edinburgh Advertiser*, in its account of the concert last Monday, given under the General Reid Bequest for the Chair of Music, which the University has just instituted, states in the highest terms that the playing of Madame Pleyel, the pianiste, and of the singing of Madame Fiorentini. Miss Alleyne, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. F. Mori were the other artists.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES IN CALIFORNIA.—A letter from San Francisco, dated Dec. the 31st, gives the following information respecting the appearance in the land of gold, the "El Dorado del Mundi," of Miss Catherine Hayes:—"Miss Hayes has made no less than seven nights' engagement with Mr Barnum, who is likely to realise as much by the contract as he did with that of Jenny Lind. Miss C. Hayes has now been here five weeks, singing with immense success. The tickets for the first concerts were put up to auction, and no less than £250 was paid by a gentleman for the first one to the third concert; and at the succeeding ones as much as 500 to 600 dollars for the choice of seats. She has had fourteen concerts, and, at a public requisition of the principal inhabitants, she is to give ten or more before she visits the interior. Despite of the great fire, and a dreadful storm which took place lately at Sacramento, she is expected to be very successful. The weather here has been most dreadful since her arrival; it has rained in torrents, but, nevertheless, the concerts have been crowded. People—even the ladies—rone in great high boots, india-rubber cloaks, and hoods. Carriage hire is very expensive—to take only two persons to and from a concert, as much as £10 is constantly given. A coachman boasts that he has made £250 by Miss Hayes' first six concerts. So much for cab-hire here. Diamond rings, gold nuggets, fifty-dollar pieces, have been thrown to her on the stage. At one concert a ring hat was presented to her, ornamented with green velvet and shamrocks, in bas gold, clasped in front with a harp of the same material. The most costly specimens in gold have been sent to her. Miss Hayes will visit South America before she returns to New York. The Empire Exchange Company escort Miss Hayes, after a concert, to her hotel, with music, banners, and torches. Herr Mengis, the barytone, is also engaged. The concerts have been given in the San Francisco Hall, in Washington-street. One speciality at the concerts will make your sickle to Europe—the artists sing in costume sometimes.

POTTLOCK, THE HARPIST.—It will be gratifying to those persons who took an interest in the case of Pottlock, the young harpist, of Newport, Monmouthshire, to learn that he has been admitted as a pupil in the Royal Academy of Music—thanks to the kind intervention and assistance of the Earl of Westmoreland, the Chairman of the Committee of Management; Viscount Raneigh, Lord Alfred Churchill; Sir Charles and Lady Morrison, Hall, in Washington-street. One speciality at the concerts will make your sickle to Europe—the artists sing in costume sometimes.

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CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—Every work tending to improve the condition of country choirs, must be accepted with satisfaction. Every help afforded to the choir master to promote solemn psalmody must be gratefully acknowledged. Every assistance extended to improve private devotional singing, must be clearly acceptable to the amateur of sacred music. We, therefore, see with pleasure that under the title of "The Standard Psalmist," edited by W. H. Birch, organist of St. Mary's, Avenshan, and published by Hall, Virtue, and Co., London, Psalm tunes to the extent of eight pages of type are in course of weekly publication, at threepence each Number; the work being proposed as a companion to the Rev. W. J. Hall's Selection of Psalms and Tunes, who has given his permission to has the words published with each tune.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ROYAL RESIDENCE AT BALMORAL.—Contracts for the new Royal residence about to be erected at Balmoral are now completed, and the work has been undertaken by tradesmen in the district. The building is not to be so extensive as was at first reported, but it will be a handsome edifice in the Norman style of architecture, and the private property of the Royal family.

ELECTION MATTERS.—The petitions against the return of Mr. Wickham and Mr. Milligan, for Bradford, have been withdrawn. The statement that Mr. Keeles, M.P. for Blackburn, has consented to accept the Chiltern Hundreds, is without foundation.—Viscount Ebrley is a candidate for the representation of West Worcestershire in the Conservative interest, the vacancy being caused by the elevation of the late member to the Earldom of Beauchamp.

DEFRAUDING THE CUSTOMS.—A serious charge has been made at Liverpool, against Messrs. Fletcher and Frith, flint makers of that town, and their principal clerk, Mr. Kerfoot, for returning the amounts (in flint sales) below the prices realised, in three different instances. The defendants were committed for trial at the assizes, but bail of £500 each was accepted.

THE ASHTON-COURT ESTATE.—A new claimant for the title and ample estates of the late Sir John and Mrs. Upton Smyth, of Ashton-court, near Bristol, has just come upon the field. It is [illegible] "Sir Richard Smyth, Bart., of the Priory, Clifton [illegible] lawful son of Sir Hugh Smyth, Bart., and nephew of John Smyth, commonly called Sir John Smyth, of Ashton-court, and Heath house, Stapleton." The present claimant is a youth of 16 years of age, the son of Mrs. Upton; and the value of the property is estimated at from £30,000 to £80,000 a-year

A NEWLY-INVENTED "RIFLE BULLET" MACHINE.—Mr. J. Anderson, managing superintending engineer of the Dial-square Royal Arsenal, has invented a curious and ingenious "rifle bullet" machine, capable of turning out 100,000 bullets per day, in a most perfect manner. The Board of Ordnance have adopted that mode for supplying the British service with rifle bullets.

LORD RECTORSHIP OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.—The Earl of Carlisle is to be nominated for the high office of Lord Rector of Marischal College and University. The duties of the office are mostly a nominal character [illegible] according to the charter, the Lord Rector may have to decide questions of a highly responsible description. There have been several other names mentioned, but it is believed that if the noble Lord consent to go down personally and be installed he will be very cordially elected

NEW USE OF MILK.—In consequence of the advance in the price of [illegible], a manufacturer of woollen cloths, in the neighbourhood of Thirlstone, tried whether milk mixed with oil would not answer the purpose. The experiment fully succeeded, the mixture being far better than olive oil alone. The consequence has been that milk has advanced to 1s. 4d. per gallon in the neighbourhood of the woollen cloth mills.

DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH.—A young man of respectable appearance, at Leytonstone, has been found guilty of shooting sparrows in a field near the high road, on Sunday during divine service. The accused was told that he was guilty of a double offence—desecration of the Lord's day and breaking the law, which rendered it penal to discharge a gun in the direction of a thoroughfare within a mile's distance. The accused was fined 40s. and costs, or three months' imprisonment. Not with the least grace or very great alacrity he paid the fine and costs, £2 5s. 6d, shouldered his costly gun, and marched in slow time away.

THE LATE MURDER AT ROMFORD.—Saunders, the man committed for murder, is either insane or feigns to be so. One constable and the chaplain have been with him really night and day, and have much ado to stimulate madness. One of the warders asked him how the flies fingers were (they got out with cutting his victim's throat), when he replied, "It was no matter whether they were well or ill, as he was about to be scragged." He eats, drinks, and makes merry, as if he considered his tomorrow not worth a groat.

PRESERVED MEATS.—A committee at Deptford is examining the claims of preserved meats to be served in the navy dinner-boy-hood. Much of it has been found in a good state; and the general opinion is, that most of the bad portion has been obtained from foreign meat by Mr. Goldner, who has also been called upon and paid the sum of £3000 for non-fulfilment of contract.

SCARCITY OF SEAMEN.—In consequence of the large number of vessels which have been despatched for and lying in the ports of Australia, there is a great scarcity of seamen. Outbound vessels are detained for a length of time, waiting for men to man them. At the Welsh ports seamen are very scarce, and eager to sail for the Australian diggings. Sunday evening (Oct. 24th), at Swansea, in spite of the Sunderland bush, Bristol, for the purpose of enrolling seamen for her Majesty's service, and a rendezvous for this object has been opened in the neighbourhood.

TURN-OUT OF COTTON CLOTH WEAVERS.—Manchester has been placarded with an appeal to the public from the Havannah weavers of Messrs. J. F. Westhead and Co., who complain that they have been compelled to strike at a reduction of wages below what are given in Manchester of 15 per cent. The cotton districts have been remarkably free from strikes for some considerable time past, until this arose.

A MISER.—One of this unusual class has just died at Newby in Westmoreland. When William James was a young man, he became possessed of a little property; he worked as a labourer, and added to his store, through a long series of years by scraping and saved, denying himself every comfort and almost mere necessaries. During his latter years he lived in a cottage alone, in the most wretched style. Several estates had been mortgaged to him, as it has been said, at the [illegible] of his bed, and upon which [illegible] vowed when dying, is supposed to contain money and securities to the amount from £20,000 to £30,000. His heir is a nephew in London, his sister's son

DEATHS BY COLD ON DARTMOOR.—Corporal Paxton and private Driver and Carlin, of the 7th Fusiliers, stationed at the Dartmoor Prison, left Princetown, for Moreton, on their leave in the snow on Dartmoor, on Saturday night. It is surmised, from the positions in which their hats and knapsacks were scattered, that they passed through the first encampment of the Duke of York, and reached the Devil's bridge, a mile and a half further. There they could not proceed, and retraced their steps to the first drift, which by that time had become impassable, and there they unhappily perished. Paxton, who returned to Princetown, states that he and Panton were four hours coming from Dourstand farm (five miles), being at times up to their arms in snow, which was in some places at least 6 feet deep. He succeeded in reaching Panton from returning the same evening. The bodies of Driver and Carlin were found

CHANGE OF FORTUNE.—A striking instance of this has recently occurred in the person of Lieut H.M.S. *Volcanoes*, at Plymouth. The individual who has now fallen on times precisely into the lap of Fortune has been a stoker or fireman, the immense property of which he has now become the inheritor having been [illegible] in the Chancery Court for many years. A few days ago this begrimed son of Neptune was visited by a gentleman, who communicated to the object of his visit the astounding intelligence that he was entitled to the Earldom of Stockport, and the immense property attached to the title, of the value of £[illegible] per annum. The feelings of the poor fellow, on learning what had taken place in his affairs, may be readily conceived.

IRELAND.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—A deputation from the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition of 1853, headed by the chairman, Alderman Roe, has waited on his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, for the purpose of submitting the plans &c., of the building. The Lord-Lieutenant and Countess subsequently visited and inspected the building, with which they expressed themselves very much pleased.

REPRESENTATION OF TRALEE.—A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* states that a report is prevalent to the effect that Mr. Maurice O'Connell is about to resign the representation of Tralee, and that Mr. Sadlier is to be the new candidate. Mr. O'Connell has since indignantly denied the report. He says—"The statement is simply a lie. No man dare suggest to me so dishonourable a negociation."

CARLOW ELECTION.—A petition has been presented by the electors against the return of Mr. Alexander, on the ground of bribery, intimidation, and illegal majority.

MR. PIERCE MAHONEY, the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland, has dangerously ill, his medical attendants having little or no hope of his recovery.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.—The accounts relating to the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom, for the year ending the 5th January, 1853, are issued, and afford satisfactory evidence of the prosperity of trade and commerce. The value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, during 1853, shows an increase over 1851 of £[illegible] and over 1849 of £[illegible], over 1840 of £22,[illegible], and over 1846 of £[illegible].

CITY SEWERS COMMISSION. On Tuesday a court was held; Sir James Duke, M.P., in the chair. The meeting was numerously attended, in consequence of this being the first court under the new commission. A variety of public business was transacted, but most of it was of a purely official character. The officer of health was re-appointed unanimously.

SUBURBAN POST-OFFICES.—Amongst the new Post-office arrangements is one of considerable importance to residents in the suburbs. In future letters can be ordered to be collected at the receiving houses at the different branch offices in the suburbs after five P.M., early the next morning, to be in readiness for the first mail carts; but Mr. Rowland Hill, it appears, has determined that these suburban letters shall be collected and forwarded to the General Post-office, by special mail-carts, at ten P.M. on the evening of the day of posting. This plan will greatly advance the delivery of letters posted within the limits of the town post districts after five and up to ten o'clock at night.

ISLINGTON PARK.—A deputation from Finsbury on the subject of Albert Gate, Knightsbridge, waited upon the Earl of Carlisle (Lord Wednesday, in Downing-street. The deputation consisted of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.; the Lord Mayor, M.P.; Sir J. Duke, Bart., M.P.; Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P.; Mr. Hastings Russell, M.P.; Mr. W. Tyler, Mr. J. J. Bunning, Mr. J. Bailey, and Mr. J. [illegible].

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—A deputation of the various trades, [illegible] on the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sunday, have waited on Lord Hamerton. The noble Lord received the deputation with great courtesy; and, after listening to the arguments advanced by the different speakers, admitted the importance of the question, but replied that he could not at present give definite pledge as to the course which the Government might feel bound to take when it came on for discussion before Parliament, but, at the same time, he could and would promise to give it his best consideration. He would also undertake the presentation of their petition to the House of Commons.

OMNIBUSES IN HYDE-PARK.—During the last two or three days the state of the roads has been exceedingly bad, in consequence of the [illegible] and sinking thick frost. By permission of the Board of Works and Woods, the Knightsbridge and Brompton omnibuses have been permitted to enter the park at the [illegible] gate, and proceed to the Albert and Kensington gate, passing through the latter into the Kensington-road. To this considerate arrangement the public owe their safety as well as time.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—Considerable surprise has been occasioned at the Inland Department by the accidental discovery of bank-notes and jewellery to a very large amount, supposed to be the property of a series of letter-robberies which occurred two years since. The objects of the discovery were found in an extra office only used under a pressure of business. Information was at once forwarded to the secretary's office, and the property will be examined, and deposited in a place of security. A list will be issued, to enable the persons by whom the various articles were transmitted to identify and recover them.

DWYER the policeman, who was almost killed by Cannon the sweep, attended at the Lambeth police-office, and informed the magistrate that he was much better, though still suffering. The Home Secretary presented him with £5, and the Commissioners of Police have granted him six weeks' leave of absence. The subscriptions received for his use amounted to £102 1s. 1d. Mr. Elliott said he would consider what was best to be done with the money. Dwyer thought of investing it in the Funds.

FIRES DURING THE WEEK.—No. 20, Castle-street, Holborn, has been much damaged by a fire, and a poor woman named Ann Cole a victim to the flames. —The premises of Mr. Lambert, College-street Chelsea, have been in jeopardy from fire; the contents of the upper rooms were consumed.—A second fire has taken place at the Coach and Horses (Ben Cauvin), in St Martin's-lane, and much damage done. A fire took place in the extensive premises of Messrs. Forrest and Greenlees, in Bond-street, which at one time threatened much damage; but was got under without much loss.—The premises of Mr. Bird, a dealer in parrots, &c., in Spitalfields, has been injured by fire, and some birds destroyed.—Another fire took place at the same time, at Mr. Last, in Bethnal-green-road, and much injury resulted.—At 18, Lant street, Borough, Mr Barwise's workshops, &c., have been consumed, and some damage done to the neighbouring houses.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

TATTERSALL'S

THURSDAY.—Beyond an improvement in Orestes and Honeywood, the latter's fashion has changed hands, the betting this afternoon led to no alteration worth speaking of; it resulted in the following averages:—

7 to 1 agst Miss Mowbray	14 to 1 agst Vlew Halloo	16 to 1 agst Vletross
15 to 2 — Hawkesdaff	16 to 1 — Hawkesdaff	15 to 1 — Crabbe
13 to 1 — Due-au-Dharras	16 to 1 — Bourton	

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.—5 to 1 agst Doubt

NEWMARKET SUMMER STAKES.—100 to 1 agst Maria (t)

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

6 to 1 agst Contentment (c) | 12 to 1 agst Lancelot | 20 to 1 agst Redmond O'Hanlon

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.—5 to 1 agst Contentment (c)

CHESTER CUP.

20 to 1 agst Trifle	40 to 1 agst Little Jack	
60 to 1 — Truth	1000 to 15 — Prime Minister	

DERBY.

5 to 1 agst W at Auchinain	15 to 1 agst Orestes	20 to 1 agst Honeywood (t)
12 to 1 — Canada	10 to 1 — Stringsbourne	22 to 1 the Baiver (t)
	25 to 1 agst Brigadier	

GRAND NATIONAL CURLING MATCH.

NORTH v. SOUTH.—The great gathering (after missing two annual meetings for want of ice), took place on Tuesday, on a new pond, or loch, near Cramond-bridge, in Perthshire. Nearly 60 clubs had notice of the meeting, and the total number of players on the ice was little short of 200. The place of the gathering is thus described:—When the players and spectators were all assembled the scene was very beautiful—a vast moor moorland studded by the Ochils and the Grampians, and in the midst of it sixty acres, crowded and black with moving men, looking like a mere dot amid the far-spreading scene of desolation around. These wilds never before heard the sound by so much life and stir—not perhaps even when Mar marched across them in 1715 on his way to Sheriffmuir.

Among the players were the Duke of Atholl, the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Strathallan, Sir W. Gibson-Craig, Sir John Ogilvy, Sir J. M. Mackenzie, Hon. Colonel Lauderdale Maule, M.P.; Mr. Cowan, M.P., Mr. Stirling, of Keir, M.P., &c. The Duchess of Atholl and a party of ladies also graced the spot.

The result of this great match was, that the North obtained 2426 "shots" against 1857 scored by the South.

ELECTION OF A NEW "TATTERSALL'S" IN SOUTHWARK.—A very spacious building is now being erected on a large plot of ground opposite the Elephant and Castle, Newington, on the site of the old Fishmongers' Almshouses. It is to be called "Tattersall's Repository for the Sale of Horses," and in enacting the racing business now carried on at Tattersall's at the West-end. The contractors are Messrs. Piper; and the building and offices, when completed, will have a very handsome appearance. On the north and east sides, which front the St. George's road and the Newington-road, handsome shops will shortly be erected, and a large and commodious hotel.

In the Rolls Court, Sir John Romilly gave judgment against Mr. Hudson in the action between him and the York and North Midland Railway Company. The Master of the Rolls decreed as follows:—"Declare that 6 Scotch trades' [illegible] and Vale of Neath Railway Company [illegible] the Eastern Counties Railway Company [illegible] Hudson, and the Halifax and [illegible] Railway Company [illegible] in his character of chairman and director of the said company, declare that the defendant is bound to account for all such sums from the sale and disposal of such shares respectively take an account of all monies produced by, or arising from, the sale of the East and West Riding Extension shares and the Hull and Selby, disposed of by the defendant, or by his order, or for his use; and in taking such account, let the defendant be charged with interest at £5 per cent for the sums so received by him, or for his use, from the time the shares were received; and in taking such account the defendant is to have credit for all sums paid by him to or for the use of the company in respect of such shares; and he is to have credit for all such allowances as Sir John has directed the defendant to be the 2nd with costs at £5 per cent; for, if his decision were correct, the defendant stood in the position of a trustee who had derived profit from the property of his cestui que trusts. As the expenses of the suit up to the 9th of June had been principally occasioned by the defendant contesting his liability to account, he must pay the costs up to and including this hearing; but the costs of the rest of the suit must depend on the account. With regard to the demurrer to the 1st claim's statement, prayed by the bill, the bill must be dismissed as to the

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RICARDO.—We have stated repeatedly that we reply immediately to all communications that reach us, but we cannot do newspaper [illegible] for delays at the Post-office, or even for those which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE COUNTESS DE TEBA (EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH).—PAINTED AT MADRID.

THE COUNTESS DE TEBA (EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH) AT MADRID.

The above Portrait of the Empress has been copied, by the kind permission of its illustrious proprietor, from a picture painted at Madrid, in 1850, by M. Odier, the celebrated French historical painter. At the above date, the Countess might be seen on the Prado, riding her favourite Andalusian horse, and was usually accompanied by her family and friends: she wears the national costume of a *maja*, with the *sombrero* and *basquina*; ladies in Spain do not wear any peculiar riding-habit.

RAILWAY BETWEEN SEAHAM AND SUNDERLAND.

The want of railway communication between the important ports of Seaham and Sunderland has long been felt to be a serious inconvenience by the inhabitants of both these towns. On Tuesday (last week) the interesting ceremony of "cutting the first turf" of a railway intended to connect these two ports took place, in the presence of a large assemblage of the inhabitants of the adjacent districts.

This Railway has been projected by the Marquis of Londonderry, and is to be executed throughout by his Lordship, at an estimated cost of £50,000. In addition to affording the means of speedy communication between the two towns, the project embraces the connecting and opening an easy way to the sea-board for many important colliery districts, hitherto compelled to send their mineral produce round by circuitous routes. The new line, which is seven miles in extent, will enjoy the remarkable distinction of being commenced and carried through without the obstruction of competing interests—the necessary buying off of opposing landholders, or the expense of an application to the Legislature. It will be made without an act of Parliament; the whole of the land traversed belonging, with unimportant exceptions, to the noble Marquis. The ceremony was witnessed by a very large number of persons, including the leading inhabitants of Seaham and Sunderland, among whom we remarked the Mayor of the latter borough, James Hartley, Esq.; Hon. Thomas Liddell, Mr. W. Ord, Mr. Roland Burdon, Rev. Hart Dyke; Rev. H. Peters, rector of Sunderland; Sir William Eden, Mr. Nicholas Wood, &c. The scene was highly animated. A platform, occupying the site of the intended Seaham station, was erected in the centre of a field, commanding a fine sea view on one side, and upon the other the ancient church of Seaham, with the family mansion of Lord Londonderry in close proximity. The guests invited to be present assembled in the town of Seaham, at one o'clock; and shortly afterwards moved in procession, headed by two excellent bands belonging to his Lordship's collieries, to the scene of operation, where they were met by the Marquis of Londonderry, accompanied by the Mayor of Sunderland, and two or three other gentlemen, in a carriage and four. His noble Marquis was welcomed by the assembled multitude with loud cheers. His Lordship, together with his friends, having mounted the platform,

Mr. Joseph Wright, of Sunderland, then came forward, and addressed the company, expressing his admiration of the public spirit and liberality of Lord Londonderry, and the advantages which this railway would confer upon the district, and concluded by wishing success to the Londonderry and Seaham and Sunderland Railway, and long life and happiness to its noble and spirited projector. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. White, iron-master, of Seaham, next characterised the benefits to be derived from the proposed railway, and bore testimony to the great public works which Lord Londonderry has already carried out in this locality, as well as to the active benevolence of his Lordship and the Marchioness.

Mr. Christopher Bramwell (of Sunderland) spoke in support of the proposed railway, remarking that it could not fail to give a great impulse to the coal trade of the district.

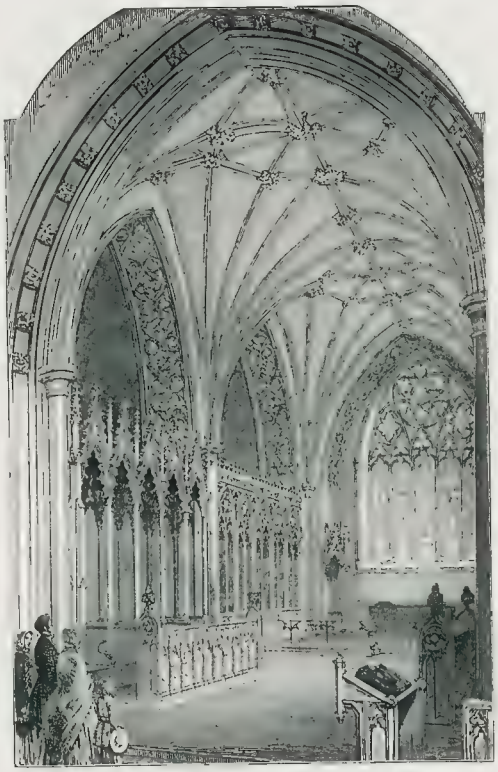
Mr. George Elliott, C.E., then presented to Lord Londonderry a very handsome silver-mounted spade; when his Lordship addressed the company in a speech, in the course of which he made the following observations:—"When I added the estate to this Wynyard family property, there was a notion a harbour might be made at this end of the estate, and I was introduced to a clever engineer of that day, named Chapman, who projected a small basin. The coal-trade at that time was in a sad state. The rivers of this wealthy district, Sunderland and the Tees especially, were frequently shut up, and there was not then the enterprise and vigour which has lately grown up in the flourishing town near us ('Hear, hear,' and laughter). In fact, our trade was imprisoned; vessels loaded with coals frequently remained weeks and weeks without actually clearing for sea. Coals were sent down to the banks of the Wear, and shipped there into keels, and again from them into ships; and I myself, at that period, was paying to the commissioner of the river Wear £3000 a year for permission to send my articles by this river to market (Hear, hear). Great discontent prevailed. Sunderland having a good thing, kept their own. And they were right. So would any of you have done the same ('Hear, hear,' and laughter). Such was the state of things, when it occurred to me that if I could get a harbour my trade would be in my own hands, and I should not have to go to sea for it. I embarked at once in the undertaking, against the opinions of those I valued, and ought to have looked up to, and engaging Chapman, and entering as rapidly as possible into other arrangements, I launched your little harbour. Urged on by the same principle which guided me in the case of Seaham harbour, viz. that I should not have to seek a trade, for that if I made the harbour the trade would come to me, I conceived the project of constructing the railway we are about to commence this day (Hear, hear). I knew that the trade of many of the collieries to the southward of us in this great county must pass, sooner or later, our little half-way house of Seaham on their way to Sunderland, and I thought if we could get them to stop on the road we should be safe to obtain a large addition to our present trade. (Hear, hear). Communicating these views to my able manager and engineer, the latter set about the matter in real earnest, and has already formed engagements with the South Hetton and Haswell Colliery Companies to carry their coals over the line as soon as completed, either to ships in the first instance at Seaham, or, if not, to send them on to Sunderland. The trade is, therefore, secured before the railway is commenced. There is my project, and that is the simple history of it." In conclusion, his Lordship said, "If I live to see this last project successfully accomplished, I shall cheerfully lay my head upon my pillow and resign life, conscious that, so far as concerns those whose interests Providence has committed to my care, I have to the fullest extent of my means discharged the duty which has devolved upon me" (Loud cheers).

The noble Marquis descended from the platform amidst the hearty cheers of the multitude assembled, and, advancing a few feet, cut a piece of the turf with his spade, and threw it into a handsome mahogany wheelbarrow in the most approved fashion. His Lordship next, amidst, if possible, still greater acclamations, wheeled the barrow across the field to his carriage, on the top of which, together with the spade, it was triumphantly elevated.

The noble Marquis then, together with about eighty gentlemen, returned to Seaham-hall, where a handsome dejeûner was served. The extraordinary spirit and energy displayed by Lord Londonderry, throughout the day, notwithstanding his advanced age, were the subject of general congratulation.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY COMMENCING THE SEAHAM AND SUNDERLAND RAILWAY.

NEW CHURCH AT CHARLECOTE.—VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



INTERIOR OF THE NEW CHURCH AT CHARLECOTE.

CHARLECOTE NEW CHURCH.

This beautiful edifice has been erected from the design of Mr. John Gibson, architect, upon the site of the old church, and at the sole expense of Mrs. Lucy, of Charlecote-park, near Stratford-upon-Avon, and celebrated as one of the early haunts of Shakspeare.

The church is situated in the park, near the high road, at the end of an avenue of fine old elm-trees which leads from the family mansion. The style of the church is Gothic, of the fourteenth century. The exterior, as well as the interior, (the latter being richly groined), is entirely of stone, principally from the quarry belonging to the Earl of Warwick, and which is of similar quality to that used in the building of Warwick Castle.

FONT IN THE NEW CHURCH AT CHARLECOTE.

The plan consists of nave and chancel, 120 feet long, with the Lucy Chapel and vault; and on the north side, over the latter (which is partially below the surface), there is a gallery with seats for the school children, and space for the organ. On the south side rise a tower and spire, the belfry being pierced, and at the angles angels are carved, holding open books. The lower part of the tower forms a vestry. The east elevation, shown in the View, has a richly-moulded light as well as a circular window, the latter lighting the Lucy Chapel, and under the string-course of these windows are carved, in panels Scriptural texts. The gables are surmounted with richly-sculptured crosses. The north elevation of the Lucy Chapel has three elaborately-carved openings—the centre bearing the arms of Mrs. Lucy, quartered with those of her late husband, with the inscription "Ædificavit Anno Domini 1852," and the initials M. E. L. at the angles, which are attached with a cord to a scroll and shield. The north and south sides of the nave are similar, having gabled buttresses, from which are boldly carved gargoyles, the emblems of the Evangelists, and the crests of the Lucy family. The windows, which are of two lights, are double moulded and cusped, and the whole is surmounted by a parapet and carved string course

The west elevation of the church is treated with much novelty in design, having a deeply sunk panelled arcade serving as seats in lieu of a porch, the centre one forming a richly-carved doorway. Above these are incised appropriate texts; and there is also a very fine and elaborate circular window, fitted with stained glass, representing the heads of the Apostles, with scrolls containing the Creed; the head of Our Saviour being in the centre: the glass in this and the three subject windows in the nave were presented by the children of Mrs. Lucy; the circular window being given by Miss Lucy; that containing the Baptism, Woman of Samaria, Sermon on the Mount, and Christ's Agony, was given by Mrs. Fitz-Hugh; whilst that given by Aymir Lucy is in memory of his father, and executed by Holland. One of the remaining nave windows contains the arms of the Queen and of the see of Worcester, with symbols of Church and State. The other windows have borders, pike and crosslets, the arms of the Lucys. The east window contains stained glass, representing the Ascension, the Four Evangelists, &c., and is the gift of Mr. Lucy, in memory of his late father. The circular window in the Lucy Chapel is a rich armorial design; being, as well as the east window, by Willement, and having the shields of the Lucys (who lie buried there), with dates of their death, and the family crest in the centre

This chapel is exceedingly interesting from the fact of its containing the beautiful monument, by Bernini, of Sir Thomas Lucy (of Shakspearian fame) and his lady, representing their full-length figures, elaborately carved in statuary marble, and placed under an arcaded canopy of various-coloured marbles. There are, also, two other interesting monuments in the chapel, which latter is separated from the chancel by an elaborately-carved oak screen. Reverting to the chancel, which has a brass railing, there is a successfully stained window, containing large figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, with the deliverance from prison and the conversion; these being the gift of the architect. This window, with those not otherwise described in the nave, were executed by O'Connor. There are five lofty oak canopied, groined, and carved stalls on each side of the chancel, of fine character and workmanship.

The reredos under the east window is very exquisite, being elaborately carved in stone tracery, and consisting of passion-flowers surrounded by a lily wreath. The floor is partially marble. The pulpit and reading-desk, to correspond with the stalls and screen, are of oak, and this work is extremely well executed by Davis, of London, from the architect's details. The seats are open, and all of oak. The beautiful font was executed at the cost of the late Lord and the Downger Lady Willoughby de Broke; the workmanship, in Caen stone, being confided to J. Hollins. Round the bowl is a boat fretting to baptism, four angels holding shields, upon which are carved symbols, are on the sides of the stem, with lilies and tracery between; the names of the donors and date being carved upon the lower step. The whole of the nave and chancel has what in these days is a very unusual feature, viz. a richly-groined stone and embossed ceiling, springing from clusters of semi-detached shafts. The masonry and roof have been very nicely executed by Messrs. Locke and Nesham.

The design of the church throughout has been well studied, and the details admirably carried out by its accomplished architect, John Gibson; and to Mrs. Lucy is due the highest praise for her munificence in having so beautiful a temple erected for the service of the church. It was consecrated on the 2nd inst. by the Lord Bishop of Worcester: a distinguished assembly being present at the ceremony.

ANCIENT CHAPEL IN LEADENHALL-STREET.

It has been known many years that a beautiful vestige of early English architecture existed beneath the house at the south-east corner of Leadenhall-street, No. 110, and directly opposite Aldgate pump. The house is in the occupation of Mr. Brown, watchmaker. The arches and vaults on the basement have been hitherto used as a warehouse for wood and other materials; but the extreme beauty of the details, particularly the sculpture and groining, has just led to an investigation. Descending from Mr. Brown's shop, through a dark passage, the centre of the old Chapel is attained, which is lighted by a grating in the pavement, whither the steps shown in our Engraving, lead. The light streaming down through this stairway, produces a most pictorial effect, while the side aisles of the chapel are gloomy in the extreme, and the groining of the roof can only be seen after remaining in the obscurity for a short time, or by means of a light. On the right of our Engraving is a small doorway, with an iron ring or socket for the reception of a bolt; also a hole for the reception of a bolt placed a little higher. This doorway communicates with a staircase, four steps of which are visible, and evidently formed part of a newell or winding stair

ANCIENT CHAPEL IN LEADENHALL STREET.

The ancient chapel has lately been cleared, and has been somewhat erroneously stated to be a discovery of the other day. It has been described as a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, designated by old historians as "Sancti Michaelis Aldgate," and built by Norman, Prior of St. Katharine's of the Holy Trinity, in the reign of Henry I. and his Queen, Matilda of Boulogne, about the year 1108. From the ground to the crown of the arches is 10 feet; and, allowing the shafts to be buried 16 feet, gives a height of 26 feet to the interior of the building. The iron hinges of the easements are still attached to the walls, from which circumstance it is conjectured that the structure originally stood on the surface, but that the ground outside has been raised gradually, until the chapel has assumed its present crypt-like appearance.

We scarcely think the style of the architecture justifies our ascribing it so so early a date as the commencement of the twelfth century.

A Correspondent of the *Times* of Wednesday considers that—

There is not any reasonable room for doubt as to the fact that the first Prior of the House of the Trinity, because that priory itself is said to have been built "near to the chapel of St. Michael," and the parish of St. Michael was one of the principal parishes in the priory for its maintenance in the year 1115. The chapel, then, would seem to have been built before the priory (founded in 1108); but whether the architecture will bear out this assumption of antiquity remains an open question, until some one shall have exerted himself to remove the sixteen feet of dirt under which it is hidden. In the middle of the twelfth century a fire ravaged that part of the city, and destroyed a stone house, probably a remain of Roman sway in that district on the immediate neighbourhood of the chapel; but if the chapel were destroyed, it was soon rebuilt, for it is mentioned as then existing, in a survey of the sale of the priory, made by command of its inmates, about the year 1264. From that time until the time of Stow I can find no mention of it. He only speaks of it incidentally, thus:—"The Priory of the Trinity was built, near to the said chapel of St. Michael, and continueth, &c." We can scarcely infer from this paragraph that the chapel was then in use, because he gives a particular account of every other religious edifice in the city, and in particular describes the church of St. Katharine, which stood but a few hundred yards from the chapel, and which, though originally on a level with the street, was in his time so much lower that "men went down into it by steps, seven in number." If he did not occupy the house under which the chapel, he certainly lived in the neighbourhood of it, for he tells us that the Vaniff of Romford was executed at Aldgate Well, on the pavement of his (Stowe's) house. As there are two sides to a street, we cannot specify his house in this paragraph; but in any case it is most extraordinary that so zealous, patient, and able an antiquary should be ignorant that a relic so beautiful lay buried within a few yards of his own residence.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

South-Western Railway.—The half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday, the Hon. Francis Scott, M.P., in the chair. The report showed that the net revenue for the half-year amounted to £134,266 18s. 3d.; which, with the surplus from the 30th June, 1852, of £107 1s. 5d., left a balance of £136,653 19s. 8d. applicable to a dividend, from which the directors recommend a dividend of four per cent on £6,746 334, which would leave a balance of £747 8s. 10d. to be carried over to the next half-year. After some discussion the report was adopted, and a dividend of four per cent agreed to.

The Great Western.—On Thursday the half-yearly general meeting of this company was held at the Paddington station; Mr. C. Russell, the chairman, presiding. The chief business transacted was the declaration of a dividend for the half year, at the rate of four per cent per annum, and the re-election of the directors, who had retired by rotation. The directors congratulated the shareholders on the way the company were in a very satisfactory state, inasmuch as they were enabled to pay the ordinary dividend, although there had been a general reduction of fares and a diminution in the charges for the conveyance of goods, and the repair of the line, in consequence of the wet weather during the last few months.

Eastern Counties.—The accounts of this company show the total earnings for the half-year to have been £445,769 1s. 1d., and the expenditure £346,615 7s. 9d. The net balance in hand (including that from the last half-year), amounts to £100,983 6s. 4d., out of which, after paying interest and guarantees, the directors propose to declare a dividend of 3s. per share, leaving £4374 16s. 8d. to be carried to the credit of the next account.

York and North Midland.—It appears from the accounts of this company, that the gross revenue for the past half-year has been £256,314 16s. 10d.; and the working expenses and taxation, £96,045 2s. 8d.; leaving a net profit of £160,269 14s. 2d. for the benefit of the shareholders. The amount remaining applicable to dividend on ordinary stock is £63,262 9s. 7d.; from which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, leaving £4921 19s. 7d. to be carried to the next account.

Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.—The report of this company for the past half-year states that, after paying the debenture and other interest, there remains to the credit of the revenue account the balance of £19,605 13s. 3d.; out of which the directors recommend the payment of one half-year's dividend on the £6 preference shares, amounting to £15,975; and leaving £4681 19s. 3d. to be carried to the next account.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The leading feature in the Money Market this week has been the publication of an official notice, to the effect that the interest on the next issue of Exchequer Bills, viz., on and after the 10th proximo, will be at the rate of 1d. per diem, or £1 10s. 5d. per annum, instead of 1½d. per diem as at present. This proposed reduction has been unexpected, and those parties who have large amounts temporarily invested, are, of course, annoyed at the change, and strongly condemn the course taken by Mr. Gladstone. As might be expected, the premium has suffered a considerable decline, and the March Bills have only marked 25s. to 30s. When we consider the matter in all its bearings, we are led to the conclusion that the step is a judicious one. True it is that a high premium can scarcely be expected; but its amount will, of course, be wholly governed by the available supplies of surplus capital, and the demand for money.

Under the impression that large additional amounts will shortly be invested in Consols, the Market for those securities has been somewhat active, and prices have steadily improved. Jobbers in general have operated largely for the next account. Several parcels of Stock have been taken for the reduction of the Debt, and full average purchases have been effected on account of private buyers. On Monday the Three per Cents Reduced were marked 100½; the Three per Cent Consols, 99⅝; the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, New, 102⅝; and Consols for Account, 99⅝; Bank Stock was 212; India Bonds were done at 50s.; and Exchequer Bills, 25s to 32s premium. Both on Tuesday and Wednesday the market for Consols was firm, and prices were slightly on the advance. The dealings were continued on Thursday, and the Three per Cent Consols marked 99⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝; the Three per Cents Reduced, 99½ to ⅝; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 102⅝; and Consols for Account, 99⅝ ⅝. Bank Stock was 212 to 213. Long Annuities were 19¼. India Bonds 49s. to 52s. Ditto Debentures £100, 5l.; Exchequer Bills, 24s. to 26s. Advances were at 2½ per cent, and 2½ premium.

The exchange upon New York having become more favourable, we have had an import of 200,000 dollars from the United States. The Continental exchanges are still against us, the current rate of entry being nearly 25 per cent per annum, and 14s 7hree per Cent Bonds, [illegible]

A Constantinople correspondent says that the Porte has come to the resolution of fixing the Turkish loan, the sum to be sold at 8 per cent. Swedish Scrip, however, has ruled at 2 discount. On Thursday, Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents were 97⅛; Ditto New Five per Cents, 103; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 83; Mexican Three per Cents, 20¾; Peruvian Deferred, 62⅝ to 63; Portuguese Four per Cents, 35; Spanish New Deferred, 23; Spanish Passive, 5¾; Spanish Committees Certificate, 4⅞. Spanish Loan, 5¾; Ditto, Venturo, 4¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65¾; Ditch Four per Cents, 85; Russian Five per Cents, 120; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 104; Cardinian Five per Cents, 94¾; and Spanish Three per Cents, 47¾.

Miscellaneous Shares have been in but moderate request. Australian Agricultural have been [illegible] North British Australian Bank, 5¾; South Australian, 6¾; Australian Bank, 23¾; Australian Rice, 8¾; Chartered Bank of [illegible] English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 53½; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 19¾; London Chartered Bank of India, 20; Sydney Cove Coal and Iron, 2¾; Union of Australia, 50¾; Union Bank of Australia, 50¾; Western Australian, 5¾ to 6¾; Crystal Palace, 7; General Steam Navigation Company, 30; Rotherwas Lands, 2¾; North of Europe Steam, 4¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 87¾ to 89; Royal Mail Steam, 83 to 82; Van Diemen's Land, 16 to 16¾.

Railway Shares have been in somewhat improved request, and prices have been well supported. Most of the dividends declared at the various half-yearly meetings are considered satisfactory. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Aberdeen, 20¾; Caledonian, 69¾; Cork and Bandon, 15¾; Eastern Counties, 13¾; Eastern Union, 10; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 78; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 39¾; Great Northern Stock, 79¾; ditto A Stock, 43; Great Western, 61¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 79; Leeds Northern, 16; London and Blackwall, 8¾; London and North-Western, 109¾; London and South-Western, 92; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 36½; Midland, 78¾; Newry, Warrenpoint, and Tanderagee, 9½; Norfolk, 12; North British, 36; North Staffordshire, 13¾ ex div.; Scottish Central, 102; Scottish Midland, 85. South Devon, 20¾; South Eastern, 80¾; South Yorkshire and River Don, 73; Waterford and Limerick, 27¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 71½; Ditto, Extensions, 13; York and North Midland, 61¾.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Preston and Wyre, 47¾; Ditto, Half Shares, 23¾.

Preference Shares.—Aberdeen, No. 2, 4¾; Eastern Counties, No. 1, 1½; Ditto, 5% per Cent Stock, 14¾; Great Northern, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Scrip, 3¾; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100 ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10, 11¾; Ditto, New, 5¾; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham Six per Cent Stock, 148 ex div.; North British, 10¾; South-Eastern, 20¾; Norfolk, 4

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, MACBETH. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, ST. CUPID; or, Bow-Bay's Fortune; and the SPITALFIELDS WEAVER. The PANTOMIME every evening.

THEATRE ROYAL LYCEUM.—On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, will be performed a PHENOMENON IN A BLACK FROCK. After which, a new and original Fairy Extravaganza, entitled THE GOOD WOMAN IN THE WOOD. To conclude with LITTLE TODDLEKIN.—Sole agent for Private Boxes, Mr. W. [illegible], 15, New Bond-street.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, SATURDAY, to Two Acts, UN MONSIEUR QUI A LA TOUX; and LA CAMARADERIE. To-Morrow, EDGARD ET SA BONNE; on both of which M. Ravel will perform. Monday Evening, three Favourite Pieces, in which M. Ravel will perform. Wednesday Evening, M. RAVEL'S BENEFIT and Last Appearance but Two, on which occasion he will perform LE PETIT CHAPERON ROUGE, with other Entertainments. Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Stalls, and Tickets may be obtained at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY, MARCH 4th, will be performed, for the First Time, MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH. Principal Vocalists, Mrs. [illegible] Mr. H. Haldane; Mr. T. Williams, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. H. [illegible]. The orchestra will consist of [illegible] performers. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., and 5s. 6d. each. Subscribers' Tickets for the Season, and Nos. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, 6, Exeter Hall.

MR. W. STERNDALE BENNETT'S [illegible] of his Ninth Annual Series of PERFORMANCES of CHAMBER MUSIC, at half-past Eight o'clock precisely, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on [illegible] NEXT. The Programme will include [illegible] Quartet in E minor, Op. 59, No. 2, Beethoven; Quartet in D minor, Op. 76, No. 2, Haydn; Sonata in D major, Op. 58, for Pianoforte and Violoncello, Beethoven; Pianoforte, Mr. [illegible] Williams, Nicholson, Hausmann, Harper, and W. S. Bennett; Vocalists, Mr. [illegible] Conductors at the Pianoforte, Mr. [illegible]. Tickets for the Series of Six Performances, Half-a-Guinea each, may be had at the principal Music-sellers, and at the Office, 6, Exeter Hall. Non-Subscribers entitled to three transferable tickets for this performance.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS. These celebrated Entertainments are [illegible] MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, at the Lecture Hall, BARNARD'S, Tavistock-place, at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets at Bookselling[illegible]; on Thursday, Feb. 24, at Rugby; on Friday, Feb. 25, at Leek, on Monday, Feb. 28, at Huddersfield, on Tuesday, March 1, at Dewsbury; on March 2, at Bradford; on March 3, at Halifax; and on March 4, at Leeds, at 7, at which Days and Hours Tickets may be had.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHILDREN AT ALL AGES. Mr. John Parry will give the Series of Musical Entertainments, entitled as above, at Nottingham, on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd February; at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th; at Sunderland, on the 28th; at Durham, on March 1st; at Darlington, on March 2nd; at Stockton, on March 3rd; at Middlesbrough, on March 4th; at Whitby, on March 5th; at Scarborough, on March 7th; at Harrogate, on March 8th; at Knaresborough, on March 9th; at Leeds, on March 10th; at Wakefield, on March 11th; at Manchester, on March 14th, 15th, and 16th; at Liverpool, on March 17th, 18th, and 19th; at Warrington, on March 21st; at Newcastle-under-Lyme, on March 22nd; at Leek, on Monday, Feb. 28, at Huddersfield, on Tuesday, March 1, at Dewsbury, on March 2, at Bradford, on March 3, at Halifax, on March 4, at Leeds, at which Days and Hours Tickets may be had at Eight.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC. [illegible] EVERY Evening, at Seven o'clock, and on Saturday, June 30, at Three, to commence at Half-a-quarter before Seven to Four o'clock. Stalls, 3s. 6d.; Area, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, 1l. 1s., 1l. 11s. 6d., and 2l. 2s. Stalls may be secured at Half-a-crown extra each Evening. Doors open at Half-past Six and Three. Children and Schools admitted at Half-price to the Evening Performances on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT STREET.—WALMER CASTLE and the DUKE of WELLINGTON. Historical Illustrations of the Public Life of the Duke, including his State, Funeral Procession, &c. Afternoons, 2 o'clock; Evenings, 8 o'clock.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s.

NOTICE.—BARTLETT'S GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND will, in consequence of numerous applications, remain open for a short time. [illegible] Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Gallery, 6d.

REGENT GALLERY, 69, QUADRANT.—The GRAND HISTORICAL DIORAMA, Illustrative of the Life and Exploits of the EMPEROR NAPOLEON I., from his Birth to his Marriage with the Archduchess Maria Louisa, including the Battles of Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, Friedland, Wagram, and Moscow, with Views of Paris, Fontainebleau, Elba, Waterloo, and St. Helena, painted by Messrs. [illegible]. Open from Ten in the Morning till Ten at Night. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Gallery, 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. A GRAND and MUSICAL ILLUSTRATION of Shakespeare's Play of TWELFTH NIGHT; or, WHAT YOU WILL, by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the endless Amusement of Chambers by Dr. Bachhoffner, on the Mechanical Department of the Art of Music, by Mr. Lehmann, and on Lucanus a Calcaria Enemy Discovery Views, &c. Admission, 1s.—Schools and Children admitted at half-price.

ADAMS'S ANNUAL BALL.—Mr. THOMAS ADAMS has the honour to announce to his numerous Patrons that on SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL BALL will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on WEDNESDAY Evening, March 2nd, when his celebrated Quadrille Band will be in attendance. Gentlemen's Tickets, 15s. Ladies' ditto, 7s. 6d. Subscription Tickets to be obtained at 77, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, and at the Rooms.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK, OPEN DAILY, Sundays excepted, from Nine o'clock in the Morning till Six in the Evening. Admission, 6d. Children admitted on Mondays, 3d.

FRAUDULENT COLLECTORS.—The Directors of the SAILORS' HOME, Well-street, London-docks, beg to inform the Friends of Sailors in London and the country that a most extensive system of FRAUD is carried on by persons soliciting subscriptions for Sailors said to be established for the benefit of Seamen. Any of these persons will be given into the custody of the Police. Society, been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. Subscribers are requested, for the protecting themself as Agents of the Sailors' Home, and obtaining money from several individuals. GEO PIERCE, Secretary.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY, 33, NORFOLK-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.—At the Public Drawing-room Offices THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at Twelve o'clock, and the unexamined dance subscribers, the remaining Shares of the Second Series, the following Estates of Choice on the Soil by a Sixteen vote [illegible] 1851, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 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830th, 831st, 832nd, 833rd, 834th, 835th, 836th, 837th, 838th, 839th, 840th, 841st, 842nd, 843rd, 844th, 845th, 846th, 847th, 848th, 849th, 850th, 851st, 852nd, 853rd, 854th, 855th, 856th, 857th, 858th, 859th, 860th, 861st, 862nd, 863rd, 864th, 865th, 866th, 867th, 868th, 869th, 870th, 871st, 872nd, 873rd, 874th, 875th, 876th, 877th, 878th, 879th, 880th, 881st, 882nd, 883rd, 884th, 885th, 886th, 887th, 888th, 889th, 890th, 891st, 892nd, 893rd, 894th, 895th, 896th, 897th, 898th, 899th, 900th, 901st, 902nd, 903rd, 904th, 905th, 906th, 907th, 908th, 909th, 910th, 911th, 912th, 913th, 914th, 915th, 916th, 917th, 918th, 919th, 920th, 921st, 922nd, 923rd, 924th, 925th, 926th, 927th, 928th, 929th, 930th, 931st, 932nd, 933rd, 934th, 935th, 936th, 937th, 938th, 939th, 940th, 941st, 942nd, 943rd, 944th, 945th, 946th, 947th, 948th, 949th, 950th, 951st, 952nd, 953rd, 954th, 955th, 956th, 957th, 958th, 959th, 960th, 961st, 962nd, 963rd, 964th, 965th, 966th, 967th, 968th, 969th, 970th, 971st, 972nd, 973rd, 974th, 975th, 976th, 977th, 978th, 979th, 980th, 981st, 982nd, 983rd, 984th, 985th, 986th, 987th, 988th, 989th, 990th, 991st, 992nd, 993rd, 994th, 995th, 996th, 997th, 998th, 999th, 1000th.

Shares No. 1847 was also drawn, but the holder thereof being in arrear, lost the benefit of the Drawing. [illegible] Parish Public Drawing for the Allotment on the Society's Estate will be in MARCH.

CHARLES EVANS, Secretary.

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II. [illegible]
III. [illegible] in the Nineteenth Century.
IV. Inspiration of Holy Writ.
V. Lords on the Church.
VI. [illegible] Literature Recent Essays.
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PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. THOMAS PHINN, M.P. FOR BATH.

The selection of Mr. Phinn to represent a constituency so important as that of Bath was one of the incidents of the last general election that

MR. THOMAS PHINN, M.P. FOR BATH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.

tended to counterbalance the many extraordinary caprices to which the electors were in many parts led by party feelings. Mr. Phinn had no notoriety to recommend him, nor were his professional pretensions more than would have justified him in presenting himself to some small borough constituency, and taking the chances of an ordinary hand-to-hand contest. It is very rarely that the influences prevail which led the electors of Bath to return Mr. Phinn by a respectable majority over his Conservative competitor. The most striking instance of the kind we remember was when the present Judge Talfourd was returned for the borough of Reading, partly on the score of his literary and professional reputation, but mainly because he was the son of a respected inhabitant of the borough. Mr. Phinn, too, is the son of a citizen of Bath, and he also had become known to the electors from having professionally practised in the Western Circuit. Hence the readiness with which his claims were recognised by the Liberals of Bath, who, as their long confidence in Mr. Roebuck attests, were no mean judges of Parliamentary qualifications.

The previous career of Mr. Phinn does not afford any very interesting materials for a biographical notice, although his activity has not been confined to his profession. He is the son of the late Thomas Phinn, Esq., who for many years had a large practice as a surgeon in Bath. Mr. Phinn's mother was Miss Caroline Bignell, daughter of Richard Bignell, Esq., of Banbury. Mr. Phinn, senior, was well known in his day in connection with politics in Bath. In the old Tory times, when to question the absolute fitness of all existing things was to invite odium as well as opposition, Mr. Phinn was a zealous Reformer; and when Bath was a close corporation, returning two members, he was one of the fifteen members of the corporation who contrived to secure one Liberal representative in the person of the late General Palmer.

Mr. Thomas Phinn, the subject of this notice, was born at Bath, in the year 1814, so that he is now in his 39th year. He was educated on the foundation at Eton, with a view to a Fellowship at King's College, Cambridge; but although he was captain of the school for four months—an unusual time to elapse without a vacancy—he was unlucky enough to be superannuated, and so to lose his chance. While captain of Eton school, it fell to his lot to present Dr. Keate with the plate subscribed for by those under his tuition on his leaving the office of head master, a circumstance in itself sufficient to establish a link of sympathy between the new member for Bath and the old Etonians in the House of Commons. From Eton, Mr. Phinn went to Exeter College, Oxford, where he gained an open scholarship and first class honours in classics. This was in 1837. In November, 1840, he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and he has since practised on the Western Circuit. In July, 1848, he was made Recorder of Portsmouth; and, in 1851, was transferred to Devonport as Recorder. On resigning the Recordership of Portsmouth, he received the unanimous thanks of the Town-council of the borough for his services.

When the St. Albans bribery case commanded the attention of Parliament, and called for inquiry, the Government of the day looked about for fit persons to conduct it. Mr. Phinn's position rendered him eligible for the purpose, and, conjointly with Mr. Slade and Mr. Forsyth, he was nominated a commissioner to investigate the allegations of bribery against the electors of that borough.

Mr. Phinn was now about to appear in a more important character. Lord Duncan, who had represented the city of Bath, declined the contest threatened by the Tory party, and the electors looked about for a fit successor. The memory of Mr. Phinn's father as a stanch and unflinching advocate of Reform principles, at a time when to uphold them was neither so easy nor so profitable as now, had been cherished by his fellow-citizens; and the important position occupied by his son as Recorder of a large town, as well as his long practice on the Western Circuit, pointed him out as an eligible representative. He was accordingly applied to. After much consideration, he agreed to contest the representation with Mr. Whateley; although, in order to do so, he had to give up a lucrative and largely-increasing parliamentary business. On the other hand, he is the counsel assisting the Attorney-General in all matters connected with the Stamps and Taxes department of the Inland Revenue. In his political principles he is a Liberal of the most decided kind. He is prepared not only to advocate the development of Free-trade principles in their full integrity and to their utmost extent, but he also is prepared to vote for household suffrage, the ballot, and for an inquiry into Maynooth, conjointly with a similar inquiry into all other ecclesiastical endowments in Ireland. Mr. Phinn made some spirited speeches at Bath during the election. He is unmarried.

MR. KENNETH MACAULAY, M.P. FOR CAMBRIDGE (BOROUGH.)

Among the practising barristers to whom the last general election opened the doors of the House of Commons, Mr. Kenneth Macaulay is one of the most eminent and one of those most entitled to a seat in Parliament. He has wisely deferred soliciting or accepting that honour until he had arrived at a position in his profession entitling him to official promotion rather as a matter of personal right than of party favour. His rapid rise, without adventitious aid, to prominence and leadership as an advocate, augurs well for his future Parliamentary career. It is scarcely more than thirteen years since he was first called to the bar, yet he is now leader of his circuit, one that boasts of many of the most rising men of the day.

Mr. Kenneth Macaulay may claim the good-will of the House of Commons in virtue of his relationship to one of the most distinguished ornaments of that assembly. The youngest son of the Rev. Aulay Macaulay, vicar of Rothley, in Leicestershire, he is the cousin-german of the Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay, the brilliant orator the philosophic statesman, and the not less sound than fascinating historian. Mr. Macaulay has on his side what may be termed youth in a man first entering Parliament, after having fought his way to eminence in his profession. He is in his thirty-eighth year. He was

MR. KENNETH MACAULAY, M.P. FOR CAMBRIDGE (BOROUGH). FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD

born in his father's parish of Rothley in the year 1815, and was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where, in the year 1839, he graduated as a Master of Arts. In the same year he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. He chose the Midland Circuit, where his legal knowledge and forensic ability opened the way for him to the leadership. In February, 1848, he received his patent as Queen's Counsel, and is also a bencher of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Macaulay contested successfully as a Conservative the borough of Cambridge at the last election. He was returned at the head of the poll by a majority of nineteen over his colleague, Mr. Astell, who polled 803 votes. The unsuccessful candidates, Mr. Shafto Adair and Mr. Mowatt polled respectively 737 and 673 votes. Mr. Macaulay is a supporter of the Derby policy, according to the Disraeli dispensation. He avows himself opposed to the re-imposition of protective duties on exempted imports, but is favourable to such a revision of public burdens as will meet the claims of the agricultural interest to fiscal justice. It is to be presumed, also, that he will follow Mr. Disraeli in any proposals he may make for the further extension of Free-trade, according to the programme rejected last December. Mr. Macaulay is prepared to resist any attempt to lower the franchise, but will vote for an inquiry into the Maynooth institution. He married, in 1843, Harriet, the only daughter of William Woollcombe, Esq., M.D.

WRECK OF "THE QUEEN VICTORIA" STEAMER ON THE [illegible] ROCK, OFF HOWTH.—"THE ROSCOMMON [illegible]" (SEE PAGE [illegible].)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, February 19, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 610.—VOL. XXII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1853. [SIXPENCE {WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE NEW MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

THE Aberdeen Ministry, previously strong, by the union of the ablest men of all the political parties in the State—with the exception of the ex-Protectionist party, or forlorn hope led by Mr. Disraeli, and the ultra-Peace party, a hope equally forlorn, led by Mr. Cobden—has received, during the week, a new accession of strength in the person of the Earl of Clarendon. It might have been desirable that Lord John Russell should have continued to occupy the important post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. During the short period in which his Lordship, with a rare abnegation of self, and a patriotic disregard of personal convenience, when the interests of the public were concerned, held the seals of the Foreign Office, the affairs of that department were administered with equal energy and discretion. The honour of the nation was in safe custody. Where tact was necessary, tact was displayed. Where vigour was called for, vigour was exercised; and where the public feeling required an able, an earnest, and an authoritative expression towards a foreign State, great or small, Lord John Russell found the opportunity of making himself the fitting representative of the sentiment of the nation. His eloquent and noble letter of instruction to Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, in the affair of the Madiai, was alone sufficient to endear him to his countrymen, and to mark with honour his short career as Foreign Secretary. It appears, however, that his Lordship's health s not equal to the double task of leading the House of Commons and of administering the Foreign Department. He has, therefore, in pursuance of an agreement or understanding with his colleagues when the Ministry was formed, resigned the seals of the Foreign Office to the Earl of Clarendon; and retained, without any specific department of Ministerial duty, the high and onerous post of Leader of the Commons. In this last capacity his Lordship stands unrivalled. No living statesman so thoroughly understands the rules, the courtesies, the wants, and the temper of that assembly. Like the late lamented Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell lives and moves in a Parliamentary atmosphere. Among the Commons of England he is in his appropriate sphere. As leader, either of the Ministerial or of the Opposition side, his peculiar genius has the fittest field for its display. Under his guidance the parliamentary forces of the Liberals and moderate Conservative members muster in a formidable phalanx. If at times they prove recalcitrant on a minor question, they always yield ready obedience to his superior judgment on a great one, and look up to him with a confidence unimpaired by the remembrance of the excessive nepotism—a fault with which his friends as well as his foes have sometimes charged him. Exceptions will, doubtless, be taken by some of the political opponents of the Ministry, to the position which his Lordship will for the future hold in connection with it, but as that position, though unusual, is strictly constitutional, and as the age as well as the long public services of his Lordship entitle him to the respect and deference of all parties in the state, there is every reason to believe that the arrangement which has been made will be as popular within the walls of Parliament as it has already proved itself to be throughout the country.

The new Foreign Secretary is widely known as an accomplished and able statesman. As representative of Great Britain at the Court of Spain at a period when the British Ambassador at Madrid had the most arduous and delicate duties to perform; and when the peace of Europe depended in no slight degree upon their proper fulfilment, the Earl of Clarendon established a high reputation. As representative of Royalty in Ireland at a time when revolution stalked over Europe, and when rebellion threatened the dismemberment of the British Empire, his Lordship not only confirmed but increased the reputation he had formerly acquired, and marked himself out as a statesman destined, in other and even more important capacities, to render services to his country. His presence in the Ministry will not only lend it grace, but will give it strength at home and abroad.

At no period during the present century has it been more necessary than at present, that our foreign relations should be conducted with judgment, firmness, and dignity. The present state of Europe has been truly described as volcanic. The armies of the great Powers march and countermarch upon a thin crust of revolutionary lava. The whole condition of France, Germany, and Italy is anomalous and unnatural. The most monstrous armaments known since the days when the first Napoleon kept the world in continual alarm, are maintained by nations that claim to be at the head of Continental civilization. Brute force is everywhere in the ascendant. The trading and industrious classes, alarmed by the excesses of a frenzied, ignorant, and misgoverned democracy, look with complacency upon the physical coercion which, while it deprives them of the freedom they once prized, yet prevents the recurrence of such terrible anarchy as signalised the year 1848. But this state of things cannot last. It is too costly, too hazardous, and too subversive. The peace of the world is in no man's hands. Louis Napoleon might be as peaceably disposed as he alleged himself to be at Bordeaux, or as Mr. Cobden fondly imagines him to be towards all Europe, and towards this country in particular, and yet a war might burst forth to-morrow, utterly irrespective of him and of his inclinations. The state of Italy, of Hungary, and of Germany is critical in the extreme. The train is laid, and an explosion

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS AT ALEXANDRIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

may burst, not only by the hand of a wilful incendiary such as France might prove, but by one of a thousand nameless and unforeseen accidents beyond the control of statesmanship. In such circumstances it behoves Great Britain to be watchful and prepared, that she may exert her immense moral influence in the preservation of peace, should it be endangered or that she may act as the umpire and the mediator, should strife unfortunately arise.

The character and previous career of the new Foreign Secretary are such as to inspire confidence that he will be found equal to all emergencies. And should his own experience fail to guide him in any conjuncture of unusual importance, he may claim the assistance of the most competent of living statesmen who have held the same high office. The country remembers that the Ministry boasts in its ranks no less than four ex-Foreign Secretaries. The Earl of Aberdeen was, as few will need to be reminded, the Foreign Secretary of the Peel Administration, and conducted the affairs of that department with a dignified discretion that won the respect of every foreign state. Lord Palmerston, whose name in every part of Europe is synonymous with British vigour, enterprise, and (to use his own expression) "pluck," also brings his immense experience and popular renown to the support of the foreign policy of his colleague. Lord John Russell—by no means the least efficient of the three—also represents to foreign nations as well as to his own, the intelligence and spirit that may be brought to bear upon this department; while Lord Granville, the successor of Lord Palmerston in the Foreign-office, during the last few months of the existence of the Russell Administration, won, in that brief period, the respect of every state with which his duties brought him into correspondence. Thus the Ministry is particularly strong in a department where strength is particularly necessary. And this strength, we firmly believe, will conduce in no slight degree to the honour of Great Britain and the security of Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL AT ALEXANDRIA.

The arrival of the Overland Mail is a period of great excitement in the thriving port of Alexandria. As soon as the steamer drops anchor, she is surrounded by boats, some bringing off friends, and others sanitary officers, while many 24 or 30-oared boats, full of sailors of the Pasha's fleet, all dressed in white, are continually passing and repassing, with all the animation of a regatta. The Pasha's fleet—" huge black hulks of moulding men of war, from the stems of which trail the dirty red flag" occupy the harbour, which usually contains, besides the Egyptian men of war and steamers, a very large number of European merchantmen, and a French and Austrian gun-brig.

The landing-quay at Alexandria is said to be like the dockyard-quay, Portsmouth, with a few score of brown faces scattered among the population. When the passengers are landed they find flies and cabs plying for hire, and a yelling chorus of boys, with donkeys, who crowd out the excellent English, "Ride, sir—donkey, sir—I say, sir!" The donkeys of Egypt are a different race from those of England; for, as soon as the passenger is mounted, they dart off at the rate of seven miles an hour. The Egyptian donkey is always pulling away at his bit, and is anxious to be off as fast as possible. Instead of a saddle, his equipment is a cushion of carpets, strapped over his sleek and well-kept hide, and affording a comfortable seat

In five or six minutes the traveller arrives at the Frank quarters, and the handsome broad street where the principal hotels and merchants' houses are to be found. The Consuls have their houses here, and host their flags. The house of the French Consul is large beyond the ambition of private mansions, on the east side of the grand square, as is shown in the Engraving. Here, also, is the unfinished English church, also shown in our Sketch, which is advancing towards completion. Some £500 are still wanting to pay off the amount advanced by the trustees, and to finish details; a sum which, considering the wealth and respectability of the English travellers who pass through Alexandria, it may be confidently expected will soon be raised. Since the church was commenced a large Roman Catholic church has been completed; and within the last few months a very fine Greek church has been well nigh completed. The site for the English or Anglican church was granted by Mehemet Ali; it is by far the best in Alexandria

Our letters from Alexandria state that the town is daily assuming a more European aspect. Steamers and sailing-vessels from nations are to be seen in the spacious harbour; wharves and stores are being built to meet the increasing requirements of trade; and the dusty houses and European looking streets now swell the dimensions of what was, not many years ago, an insignificant seaport town. Street lamps and well-constructed *trottoirs*, as well as shops, also in uniform, show the spread of European civilization. Four large hotels, neat horses and carriages constantly in requisition, besides an increasing number of Egyptian donkeys, indicate a great increase in the visitors to Alexandria. A public clock recently erected in the grand square also demands notice

The completion of the chain of steam communication between England and Australia, by way of India and the Overland route, promises a new era of prosperity to Australia. The largest number of letters and newspapers which arrived on the 4th December last, was 254. 29 of which were from Australia. There can be no doubt, however, that the correspondence between Australia and England, through Alexandria, will be very considerably increased when the arrangements have been matured, and delays through the non-arrival of steamers have been guarded against.

The cordial reception given to the commanders and officers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers in the several Australian ports and Singapore, indicates the importance attached to the new means of steam communication between Australia and England, by the inhabitants of our Australian and a portion of our Eastern possessions. New Zealand also contributes letters and journals to the Australian letter-bags.

The accompanying Sketch shows the arrival of the camels with the Indian mail and Australian letter-bags at the Post-office; an omnibus with Indian passengers is seen at the Post-office door. The British Church and French Consulate are also shown, as we have stated, on the east side of the Grand Square. The boxes seen upon the camels' backs contain the Indian mail. Boxes are used because of the convenience and safety with which they can be transported on the backs of camels across the Desert of Suez. Letter bags could not be so conveniently packed on camels' backs as boxes, and they would be liable, besides, to be cut open and their contents extracted by the Copt and Arab camel guides across the Desert. The wood of which the boxes are composed is about three-eighths of an inch in thickness; each box is about two feet long, and a foot and a half in height and breadth. The covers of them are securely nailed down, and sealed in such a manner that they cannot be broken open without the seal being destroyed.

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.—The *Three Bells*, from Melbourne, arrived in the Downs on Wednesday afternoon; she left October 28th, and brings 17,205 oz. of gold, valued at £68,820. The *Chariot*, *Rosburgh Castle*, and *Alert*, each with a similar sum, are daily expected, having left about the same time as the *Three Bells*.

TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICTS.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have chartered a vessel for the conveyance of 300 convicts to Fremantle, Western Australia. All the transports to be conveyed by this ship have undergone a probationary imprisonment in this country, and received instruction in trades and pursuits required in the colony. The convict guard is to consist of seventy-five of the enrolled out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital. They will be accompanied by their wives and children, and will remain in Western Australia as military colonists, receiving from Government, in addition to their pension, a grant of land, and a further sum of 2s. per diem when called on to perform military duty

GENERAL POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—On the 1st of March next the postage upon letters between the United Kingdom and Mauritius may either be paid in advance, or the letters may be forwarded unpaid This arrangement, however, does not apply to the internal colonial rate of postage, which will invariably be collected in Mauritius. All letters and newspapers for Mauritius are forwarded, as a rule, via the Cape of Good Hope, by the packet having Plymouth on the 16th of each month, except such as are specially addressed to be sent by the Overland Indian Mail, viâ Marseilles, or viâ Southampton. The following rates of postage are charged in this country on those letters for Mauritius, the postage of which is paid in advance: Viâ the Cape of Good Hope or viâ Southampton: Not exceeding half an ounce, 1s.; one ounce, 2s., two ounces, 4s.; three ounces, 6s.; and so on, according to the scale for charging inland letters. Viâ Marseilles: Weighing under a quarter of an ounce, 1s. 10d; half an ounce, 2s. 2d.; three quarters of an ounce, 2s. 10d.; one ounce, 3s. 6d.; one ounce and a quarter, 7s. 9d. Newspapers addressed to Mauritius are free of charge when sent by packet, viâ the Cape, or viâ Southampton, but are chargeable with a postage of 3d each when sent viâ Marseilles.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

M. de la Cour, Minister of France at Vienna, is appointed Ambassador at Constantinople. and M. de Bourqueney is appointed Minister at Vienna

M. Auguste Heurtier, appointed on a commercial mission in China and the Eastern provinces, is to sail immediately for Macao

M. Pages Dupont, editor of the *Union*, M. Tanski, and Messrs Lowenfeld, Hartmann, and Etienne, correspondents of the German press, have been liberated with a simple caution

Imperial decrees have been issued increasing the pay of the non-commissioned officers of the army and navy by 10 centimes a day This will entail an additional annual expense on the nation of 1,095 000f There are 30,000 non-commissioned officers in the army and navy, whose pay will be each increased by 36f. 50c. per annum.

The Emperor has received from the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland a reply to the letter notifying his marriage. A similar letter has been presented from the King of the Belgians

The Emperor is a great patron of the turf, and he has agents at present in England buying up all the available blood stock that is offered for sale. Within the last few days a bill opening a supplementary credit of 300,000f. for the national breeding-studs has been distributed to the Legislative Body.

The debate and explanations in the House of Commons on Friday have produced the best possible effect in Paris. The Bourse opened firm on Saturday, and the Three per Cents rose to 81f The report of the attempt on the life of the Emperor of Austria produced some uneasiness, and the Three per Cents fell to 80f. 50c. On Wednesday the Three per Cents opened at 80f. 35c., and closed at 80f. 40c. for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 105f. 95c.

SPAIN

The Queen of Spain has exercised her prerogative to strengthen the Roncali Ministry by nominating forty-three new senators The *Espana*, *Clamor*, *Publico*, and *Diario Espanol*, were seized on the 13th. The *Nacion* and *Las Novedades* had experienced the same fate the day before.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA

Great consternation was caused in Vienna on Friday week by the knowledge that an attempt had been made upon the life of the young Emperor. The attack on the Emperor took place between twelve and one o'clock. His Majesty, who had been walking on the bastion, had halted for a moment near the Karinthian gate to observe the exercises of some soldiers who were below. The assassin approached the Emperor from behind with a table knife, and rushing at him, dealt him a blow between the head and shoulders. Thanks to the hulan uniform which the Emperor wore and to his manteau, the wound was not at all serious The man, who was arrested on the spot, is named Libeny. He is twenty-two years of age, and is a native of Stuhlweissenberg, in Hungary. He says that he was formerly the hussar servant of Count Nicolas Esterhazy. He has been in Vienna one-and-twenty months, working as a tailor. At the examination which took place he stated that he had no accomplices; that he formed the design of striking a blow at the Emperor as long as 1850, "in order to let people see what a Hungarian could do for his country, oppressed by gendarmes and police. For these eight days I have walked up and down the bastions to catch the Emperor. However, I did not wish to kill, but only to wound him. *I fear nothing.*" When led off to prison, he cried incessantly, " Vive Kossuth."

The following additional particulars have been published —His Majesty was accompanied by Count O'Donnel, one of his aides-de-camp. While the Emperor and his companion were leaning over the parapet, in order to look at the soldiers, who were exercising in the dry moat below, the assassin came up the stairs leading up to the ramparts from the end of the Karnthner-street. Rushing suddenly upon the Emperor, the assassin attempted to stab him in the neck with a large knife—" a kitchen knife," something like those used by our shoemakers. Happily the blow was parried by that the weapon, striking upon that part of the skull which descends below the ear, inflicted a merely superficial wound. Before the blow could be repeated Count O'Donell struck the villain in the face, and a citizen, who was walking with his wife, seized the assassin and throwing his arms round him confined his arms to his sides It, however, appears that the assassin managed to liberate himself for a time, as it is generally reported that he was taken away on the above-named conveyance. The Emperor did not lose his presence of mind for a moment, but smilingly bowed to and thanked the persons who crowded round him He at once walked to the palace of the Archduke Albrecht, which is close by, and there the necessary applications were immediately made to the slight wound. At three o'clock the Archduke Francis walked on the ramparts, and the expression of his countenance sufficiently showed to the crowds, who bowed much lower than usual to him, that his son's wound had not created little importance.

The criminal, as he was led away, continually exclaimed "I am alone! I have no accomplices!" This, of course, obtained but little credit, and domiciliary visits were immediately paid to the house in the Leopoldstadt where he worked, as also to some others in the same suburb, and in the city.

On his arrival at the police office, the prisoner exhibited the greatest effrontery and self-possession. Without waiting to be questioned, the commissary he declared that he had harboured his villanous intent ever since the year 1850, and had for the last three weeks frequented the ramparts in the hope of meeting with his intended victim. "My object was not to kill him, but only to give him a " blessur." (*blessure*). It does not appear advisable to give the man's expressions literally; but he loudly declared that he had acted solely from a patriotic motive, vehemently and repeatedly asserting that he was *gane allein* (quite alone). The prisoner, a short slight man, about twenty-three, was soon removed to the police prison, where he has since been examined by M. de Felsenthal, the Commissary, who was a short time ago in England in search of persons who had forged Austrian Treasury Bills.

Eye-witnesses have communicated further particulars connected with the *attentat* itself. While the citizen who seized the man was struggling with him, Count O'Donell, who had drawn his sword, was about to use it, but was restrained by the Emperor. Some ten or a dozen persons were at a little distance, and immediately ran up to the spot; the hands of the assassin were soon tied His Majesty, who had taken out his Landkerchief, and was stanching the blood which flowed from the wound, exchanged the anxious inquiries with the words: "My good people (*liebe leute*), I am not much hurt

The wound, though deeper than was at first believed, is by no means dangerous. The surgeons, however, insisted on their patient at once retiring to bed, instead of driving out in the city, as he was much inclined to do.

The last bulletins are :—

FEB 19, FIVE P.M.

Since this morning the state of his Majesty's health has undergone no great change The wound-fever is less than it was yesterday evening

FEB. 20, ONE A.M.

The state of his Majesty's health is as favourable as can be expected The wound-fever returned, sooner than was expected, but was not severe, and of shorter duration than usual. Superficial pattens a sleep was undisturbed

The Emperor had returned to the palace some time before the Archduchess Sophia was made acquainted with what had occurred. A message from his Majesty, begging her to go to his room, prepared her for something out of the common way. As the Archduchess entered, her son went to meet her; and, smiling, said—" Do not be frightened, dear mother; my neck is only a little stiff

The wound was about two inches in length, and if the point of the knife had not been turned (bent) by striking against the bone, the blow must have been fatal. Count O'Donell, whose name sufficiently proclaims his parentage, has received the Order of St. Leopold. One of the first persons who hurried to the Court to express his sympathy was the Earl of Westmoreland

On the evening of the 19th there was a great deal of sincere enthusiasm exhibited. Shortly before six, several Court equipages, containing the Empress Mother (the widow of the late Emperor Francis), the Archduke Francis, the Archduchess Sophia, and the younger brother of his Majesty, drove through a dense mass of people to the cathedral, where they were followed by the whole of the aristocracy. When the Archduke and Archduchess reached the Stephan's Place the cheering was loud, hearty, and prolonged. Illumination in an hour became so general that not a window was to be seen which was not brilliantly lighted up The troops on duty near the cathedral were Hungarians, and their *Eljens* even overpowered the *Vivats* of the civilians. It is worthy of remark that no Hungarian who is in possession of the national uniform was missing at the *Te Deum*; and the wives of many of them, who had long been almost strangers at Court, were among the first to go to express their sympath

The scandalous and cowardly attempt upon the life of the descendant of Maria Theresa, Joseph, and Francis, has roused all the better feelings of the people of Vienna; and the moment is favourable for re-establishing the friendly relations which during so many long years existed between the throne and the people. Whether James Libeny is the tool of a party, or merely a political fanatic, must soon become known; but his act was regarded with universal indignation and abhorrence. That the public is still labouring under a painful and depressed feeling was evident in the Opera-house the next night As it was foreseen would be the case, the *attentat* has filled the Hungarians with indignation, and they eagerly remind their German and English friends that such a circumstance is without parallel in their history. About twenty years ago a murderous attempt was made on the Emperor Ferdinand, while hereditary Prince, at Baden. The culprit, a military man, named Reindl, whose benefactor the kind hearted Prince had been, expiated his crime in the fortress of Munzacs, where he died after an imprisonment of some years.

Since the proclamations of Kossuth and Mazzini, the insurrection in Milan, and the attempt upon the Emperor's life, the exasperation of all classes of people against England has attained the highest pitch Strong representations had previously been made to Lord Westmoreland, and a note sent off to London, on the subject of the licence given at England to political refugees

The German papers state that a rising was anticipated at Pesth, and fears were entertained of a general outbreak. The police in Pesth had arrested twenty travellers in the Hotel d'Angleterre. The garrison was under arms, and ready to act at a moment's notice.

THE INSURRECTION AT MILAN

According to the latest accounts from Milan, there was still great difficulty in obtaining access to or on leaving the city. Baron Martini, Military Commandant, had threatened to punish severely any person raising cries, singing, or whistling in the streets. Two persons had been condemned and hanged one for having taken up arms against the soldiers at the Josa gate, the other for having two muskets in his shop and having been seen with the insurgents in the Rue Bottonuto. A deputation of the Milanese waited upon Count Gyulai, who received them courteously, but gave them little hope that the Government would relax its system of severity. The Municipal Treasury had paid a forced contribution of 40,000 florins, and is, in addition, to pay one of 50,000 florins every Wednesday until further orders. Fresh troops arrived every day, and the gates of the town still remained closed. The Parisian *Charivari* has been prohibited throughout the whole extent of the Austrian Monarchy

The instigators of this foolish and wicked outbreak seem to have reckoned on the excitement which usually prevails in the great cities of Italy towards the close of the Carnival; and they knew that the Austrian garrison of Milan was momentarily reduced, in consequence of the movement of troops to the eastern frontier. The attack itself was begun by the cowardly assassination of detached sentries in various parts of the city; in one street a guardhouse was taken, and the officer commanding it murdered; and in another a banker was stabbed, and a fresh murder has since been committed in the Duomo, or Cathedral. The ruffians who committed these atrocities, and availed themselves of the disorder they had occasioned to stick up Mazzini's proclamation, are described as ragged wretches, for the most part unknown in Milan The inhabitants, and even the populace in that city, abstained from taking any part in these proceedings Yet fifty or sixty human beings were killed or wounded in this pitiful and wanton affray; and never did a case of the kind call down more signal condemnation on its reckless authors. Marshal Radetsky has, however, with singular want of tact, taken the opportunity to declare that "the inhabitants of the Lombardo-Venetian territory have allowed themselves, *with a few inevitable exceptions*, to be intimidated by the infamous revolutionary party, instead of openly and loyally making common cause with the Imperial Government;" and accordingly, though the insurrection was at first attributed exclusively to a band of foreign emissaries, Milan is treated with as much rigour as in the events of March, 1848, had been repeated. Indeed, more; for on that occasion no capital executions took place; whereas thirteen persons have already been shot or hung

Among the persons arrested at Milan, there were a number of women and young people not more than fifteen years of age Some of them were helping to make a barricade, others were distributing wine and brandy to the revolters

The Austrian Government has ordered all the natives of Ticino, resident in Lombardy, to quit the kingdom of the workmen in twenty-four hours, landed proprietors and others within three days. About 5000 Ticinese would suffer by this measure. A telegraphic despatch from Ticino announces the arrival in the canton *en masse* of all those banished from Lombardy. The accounts from Milan of the 18th state that the Commandant had permitted the Ticinese to take their departure in the special trains running for some days from Milan and Lodi. Despatches were immediately sent to the 29th report the continuance of the blockade; salt was even prohibited.

On the 16th an omnibus full of Swiss students, expelled from Pavia, had arrived at Lugano. The frontier of Grisons is re-opened; the pass of St. Gothard remains closed.

A Mazzini movement was to have been attempted at Florence.

GERMANY.

A treaty of commerce has just been completed between Austria and Prussia. This treaty may be regarded as the most important event that has occurred in Germany since the establishment of the Confederation and Zollverein, Austria having furnished irrefutable proofs of her determination to adopt a system of progressive liberal commercial policy.

PORTUGAL

We have Lisbon news of the 18th. The Portuguese Cabinet was in a precarious state, not only in consequence of the Duke of Saldanha not having been able to re-visit the Queen, and settle the new batch of Peers, but also on account of the probable cessation of diplomatic intercourse with the Brazils, occasioned upon the latterguese Government's quarrel with the Brazilian Minister. Mr. Drummond.

THE WAR IN MONTENEGRO.

Hostilities have recommenced in Montenegro. On the 4th, the Turks, under Omar Pasha, set fire to three villages. There is every prospect of a most sanguinary struggle, the Turkish commander indulging in threats of extirpation and general massacre; while the Montenegrins are said to be resolved on the determination to shed the last drop of their blood in self defence

Advices from Constantinople of the 6th ult., state that the several grievances between Austria and Turkey have been at length summed up and presented to the Porte in a manner calculated to command her attention. Count Leiningen, on his arrival from Vienna, at once demanded an audience with the Sultan. He then presented a note from the Emperor of Austria, the contents of which are to the following effect :—

1. The Emperor complains that large armaments have been assembled near the Austrian frontier without due notice having been given to that Government, also that the exposed situation of Montenegro has occasioned the Austrian troops to be stationed there, and demands explanation of the object and extent of these armaments

2. Since it be his wish that Montenegro should not be exposed to the attacks of Turkish troops, enjoy high rank, to demands that these dangerous hordes be at once removed, and under no circumstances

3. That his domain be conterminous with Servia should be at once conceded

4. That the indemnities complained of by Austrian subjects should be taken into consideration without delay, with a view to its speedy adjustment of their claims

To this note is added a list of the several claims of Austrian subjects against the Porte

As soon as the Divan heard Count Leiningen's proposition, the French and English Ambassadors were sent for, and several conferences held with Fuad Effendi

It was reported in Vienna on the 21st, that the settlement of the differences between Austria and the Porte had been proposed and was referred to France. The appointment of a new French Minister at Constantinople was held to confirm the truth of this rumour.

AMERICA

We have advices from New York to the 9th inst

In the United States Senate, on the 7th, the Monroe-doctrine resolution of General Cass had again been the topic of discussion

Telegraphic accounts from New Orleans confirm the report that the State of Honduras had taken possession of the English settlement at Limas. They had appointed a commandant, and declared that the State of Honduras would, at all hazards and every sacrifice, continue to the territory

A Message was received in Congress, from the President, transmitting a report relative to the negociations with England on the reciprocity and fisheries questions. The terms of the treaty are, that, excepting Newfoundland, American and colonial fishermen are to enjoy the same privileges in the markets of both countries

We have important news from the Rio Grande. Matamoras pronounced in favour of the revolutionists on the 28th ult., when the citizens rose, and a battle ensued, which resulted in the complete

success of the insurgents. General Avelos resigned the command of the troops on the 1st inst., in favour of Colonel Bassave, who will retain the command until the arrival of Colonel Cruz from Camargo. The whole state of Tamaulipas has now declared in favour of the revolution.

We have dates from the city of Mexico to the 15th ult. The new President, Cavalos, had been invested by Congress with extraordinary powers, which were denied to Arista. Cavalos immediately released a large number of prisoners imprisoned by Arista for political offences.

UNITED STATES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 7, 1853.

The Agricultural Society has had meetings lately in this city, for the advancement of knowledge among the farming population. The principal object of the society, at this moment, is the creation of an agricultural bureau, with a minister at the head of it, having a seat in the Cabinet. I conclude it will be carried at an early day. Professor Mapes made some statements of interest. He mentioned that, in some districts of the United States, 100 bushels of shelled corn to the acre were raised; but the average was only 30 bushels. In the state of New York, 30 bushels of wheat per acre used to be raised; it is now only 12½ bushels. In Ohio it was once 35 bushels per acre; and now it is sunk to 15 bushels. This shows an amazing decrease of fertility in this country. To recover the fertility of the land, knowledge must be spread among the farming class. I have no doubt that it will excite much surprise when I say that the ignorance of that class in this country is hardly surpassed anywhere in Europe—I speak of their own line of business—and that there are vast numbers to be found, not merely ignorant, but little removed from the savage. In the Southern States, within the limits of Georgia, South Carolina, &c., is a wild population, living partly by agriculture, partly by robbery inferior, morally, to the slaves, and holding them inferior in a bondage more terrible than anything Mrs. Stowe writes about. Among the Southern and Western people education is difficult to establish so as to effect the moral elevation of the population. Hence, all the atrocities of slavery when power is vested in such hands; and hence the wild nature of western habits in general. Not only do settlers exhaust land by successive crops, and then remove to other "locations" to renew the same ruinous system, but the unscrupulous cutting down of timber has proved great injury, by having the effect of exposing the land to be carried away by the rains. A son of Patrick Henry mentioned to me two years ago, that it was a common remark among the Virginia farmers how rapidly the rocks "had grown up through the soil." How could it be otherwise? I pointed out to him the beautiful Potomac flowing at our feet in a broad stream, not less than a mile in width, tinged strongly with the yellow soil of the surrounding country. "There lies the greater part of your rich lands (I replied), at the bottom of yonder stream, or carried by the current to the ocean." Occupying almost the whole breadth of the river, for several miles in extent, is a bank of mud, collected by an injudiciously-constructed bridge. Fifty years ago the river was some forty feet deep in most parts; now, navigation is difficult everywhere above Alexandria. The every-man-for-himself system has done this. Ignorance and selfishness will leave plenty to be remedied in the future. Only by combining and putting their knowledge together, and impressing it kindly upon their fellow-men, can the intelligent hope to introduce beneficial changes. Much is being done all over the country to disseminate information. The great engine of knowledge here is the press. Almost every man takes one or more papers, and their contents are less political than useful in general; while many are devoted exclusively to science, agriculture, domestic economy, literature, &c. But if the mind is not trained in youth—if the soil is not properly prepared for the seed, of what avail is the information disseminated? I mentioned, in a former letter, that Washington was a growing city. Hitherto its progress has been slight, compared with that of other American cities; but it has begun within a couple of years, to look up considerably. Two causes tended to check its prosperity: first, the uncertainty as to its continuing to be the capital city of the Union, and seat of Congress and Government; secondly, the impossibility of creating here any business sufficiently important and extensive to support it independently of Government aid. There is little wealth here; there are, consequently, very few really good houses fitted for the residence of the rich. While Congress is sitting, the hotels and boarding houses are filled from cellar to garret; the wealthier families putting up with mean accommodation sooner than be away from here during "the season." Washington, like London, has its "West-end"—the streets immediately about the White House being considered most attractive. They contain many of the handsomest houses in the city. An idea may be formed of the general features of the place by any acquainted with Versailles, in France. Standing on the terrace of the capitol, looking west, but on a level considerably greater than that occupied by the palace of the "grand monarque," you see two avenues 160 feet wide branching somewhat north-west and south-west—a middle avenue alone is wanting to complete the similitude. The north-west avenue is the one most built upon, and probably eight-tenths of the population lie north of it—so at Versailles. But, in the laying out of these avenues, the latter place has been improved upon for the capitol, with its limited though pretty grounds, is the central and most elevated point from whence the avenues branch. Looking from the east side of the capitol, the north-west avenue (Pennsylvania Avenue) becomes the south-east, and so on with others. A mile from the capitol (west), up Pennsylvania Avenue, stands the White House, again interrupting the view along the avenue, for it only terminates at Georgetown, the whole length being some five miles. All the ground between the two avenues (west) to the Potomac, is to be laid out as a park, and will form the finest public grounds in the United States. Washington is nobly laid out, and is worthy of the name (used as it is somewhat in ridicule) of the "city of magnificent distances."

L.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW-CROSS.—Sir James Graham, the First Lord of the Admiralty, under whose patronage this school was projected in 1831, has handsomely expressed, through Admiral Bowles, the President, his intention to give annually for competition, amongst such of the students of this institution as are the sons of naval or marine officers, the marine cadetship, which was granted by his predecessors in office.

SOCIETY FOR YOUNG FEMALES.—Sir Brooke W. Bridges, Bart., in company with a number of gentlemen, visited the asylum belonging to the charity, at Tottenham, on the 16th. The number of inmates varied but little from 40 at the present time 50 inmates, that several had been sent to service, and that 500 had received the benefit of the institution. After the establishment had been inspected, and much satisfaction expressed, the company separated.

REFRESHMENT-ROOMS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The first report from the Select Committee has been presented. The committee had recommended that the purveyor should be engaged; and that the accommodation had been complied with; that the plate, &c., supplied by the late purveyor should become the property of the House; that the refreshment-rooms on the principal floor be appropriated to the special use of the members of the two Houses of Parliament, and of the principal officers of the House; and that the refreshment-rooms on the ground floor be reserved for the convenience of strangers.

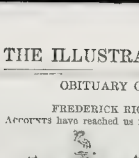
ADVANCE OF WAGES ON RAILWAYS.—In consequence of the increased value of all the necessaries of life, the directors of the Great Western and the Bristol and Exeter Railway Companies have raised the wages of the numerous servants employed upon their line from 1s. to 2s. per week, according to station and conduct. The enhanced scale has been paid by the former company, and the latter commenced yesterday.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.—One of the most singular and daring robberies ever committed occurred at Macclesfield, on Sunday last, in the house of Mr. John Dean, upholsterer, Park-green. Mr. Dean is treasurer to a loan society held there. During his absence on Sunday evening at church, five young men in masks contrived to get into the house, where they found an elder lady, Mrs. Dean, a Miss Jackson, and a Mr. Jackson—the latter two friends, who had previously called while passing. The robbers, who were armed with pistols and bludgeons, then took the house as their own, and the first act of demand they made was a threat to destroy them if they raised any alarm; and, three remaining in charge below, the other two went upstairs, where they remained about twenty minutes. The whole then retreated by the back door, and got clear off with the booty, which consisted of a bag containing £178 8s in silver, belonging to the loan society; also a £26 note, two others of £10 each and three £5 notes, all of the Bank of England; with between £20 and £30 in gold, as well as some old coins, including a "spade-ace" guinea, two old 5s. pieces, a shilling of Queen Anne, and also a patent silver watch. All these, except what was in the carpet-bag, were the money and property of Mr Dean, who is thus a loser of more than £80, besides the £128 8s. belonging to the loan society. From some inquiries made by the thieves about the papers and desire of the loan society, it is supposed they were interested in getting them to destroy them. Hitherto the parties have escaped detection, but the local police think they shall be enabled to trace them.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

FREDERICK RICHARD, EARL OF BELFAST.

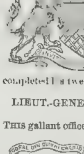
ACCOUNTS have reached us from Naples announcing the death, in that city, on the 17th inst., of the youthful Earl of Belfast. His Lordship, we regret with an accident some short time since, had ventured, despite of the opposition of his medical attendant, to the rehearsal of the play of "Marian Delorme," which was to be acted by private theatricals, at Mr. A. Craven's, and in which he was to take a part. He there caught cold, and died after a brief illness.



Lord Belfast was only son of the present Marquis of Donegall, by Harriett-Anne, his wife, daughter of Richard, first Earl of Glengall. He completed twenty-first year in November last.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR LOVE PARRY JONES PARRY, K.H., OF MADRYN, CO. CARNARVON.

THIS gallant officer died of apoplexy on the 23rd ult., aged seventy-one. He was the eldest son of Thomas Parry Jones, Esq., of Llwynon, county of Denbigh, by Margaret, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Love Parry, Esq., of Penmarth, who became possessed of Madryn, through his marriage with Sydney, daughter and co-heiress (with her sister Mary, wife of Edward Hughes, M.A., father of the 1st Lord Dinorben) of Robert Lewis, Esq., of Llysdulas, co. of Anglesey, Chancellor of Bangor. Sir Love Parry's paternal ancestors were a branch of the descendants of Tudor Trevor, Lord of Hereford, founder of the tribe of the Hanmers.



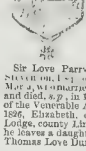
At an early age he entered the army, served in America, commanded at Quebec, and had a horse shot under him at Lundy's-lane.

From 1806 to 1807 he sat in Parliament for Horsham, and from 1835 to 1837 for the Carnarvon Boroughs. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Carnarvonshire, and acted for many years as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. In 1840 he served as High Sheriff for Anglesey.

Sir Love Parry married first, in 1806, Sophia, only daughter of Robert Nixon, Esq., of Binfield, Berks and had by her three daughters: Eliza Mary, who married I. Hanbury, Esq., of Hollybush, county Monmouth, and died, s.p., in 1838; Madeline Ellia Georgina; and Mary Gertrude, wife of the Venerable Archdeacon Crawley. Sir Love married secondly, in 1826, Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Caldecott, Esq., of Holton Lodge, county Lincoln, and niece of the late Lord Feversham; by whom he leaves a daughter, Sarah Elizabeth Margaret; and one surviving son, Thomas Love Duncombe Jones Parry Esq., now of Madryn.

SIR THOMAS BRANCKER, KNIGHT, OF LIVERPOOL.

THE death of this respected gentleman occurred on the 13th inst., at his residence, in Mount-pleasant, Liverpool. Sir Thomas was for many years connected with one of the leading mercantile firms in that town, and took a prominent part in local and municipal affairs. He served the office of Mayor of Liverpool, and acted as a magistrate for the county of Lancaster. The family from which he descended was settled at Marnhall, in Dorsetshire so far back as the time of Henry VIII. The first of its members who became established at Liverpool was Benjamin Brancker, second son of the Rev. Thomas Brancker, M.A., Head Master of the Royal School of Macclesfield, a learned divine of the seventeenth century. He was grandfather of Peter Whitfield Brancker, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool, who married Hannah, daughter of James Aspinall, Esq., and left several children, of whom the eldest was the gentleman whose death we record.



Sir Thomas was born September 17, 1783, and married, August 6, 1812, Eliza-Jane, second daughter of William Hill, Esq., of Denton's-green, Lancashire, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN KAYE, D.D., BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

THIS learned and estimable Prelate died on the 19th inst. His Lordship was born in 1783, the son of Abraham Kaye, Esq. He received his early education under Dr. Burney, and afterwards entered at Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1804, he gained the university prize for the Latin declamation, obtaining the highest distinctions, both in classics and mathematics, that the University can bestow. In 1814, he was elected Master of Christ's College; in 1815, he was created D.D., by Royal mandate; and, in 1816, succeeded Dr. Watson as Regius Professor of Divinity. In 1820, he was consecrated, at the early age of thirty-seven, Bishop of Bristol; and, in 1827, translated to the See of Lincoln.

As a theological writer, Bishop Kaye holds a prominent place. Two of his treatises are well known: his "Remarks on Whiston, Clarke, Jackson, and Lardner," and his "Reply to the Travels of an Irish Gentleman." His celebrated Lectures on Ecclesiastical History, as illustrated by the writings of Tertullian and Justin Martyr; and his account of the "Writings and Opinions of Clement of Alexandria," are most valuable contributions to sacred literature. His Lordship's last volume, a portion of which is now in the press, is on "Athanasius and the Council of Nice."

In private life, Dr. Kaye was greatly beloved. His piety, his gentle nature, his unostentatious charity, his mild virtues, and meek and humble deportment, were qualities that could not fail to endear him to all who came within his influence. His Lordship married, in 1815, the daughter of John Mortlock, Esq., and has left issue.

THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM GRANT BROUGHTON, D.D., BISHOP OF SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

THE death of this esteemed divine occurred on the 21st inst., at 11, Chester-street, Grosvenor-square. Dr. Broughton, formerly of Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated as sixth Wrangler in 1816, was consecrated Bishop of Australia in 1836. At that period the diocese included the whole of Australia, but in 1847 it was confined to the central portion of the colony, the diocesan receiving the title of Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan Bishop in Australia.

Dr. Broughton married a daughter of the late Rev. John Francis, but was left a widower in 1846. At the time of his demise he had come to London to settle there the question of synodical action in the colonies.

GEORGE J. CRAWFORD, ESQ., LL.D.,

SECOND JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

MR. JUDGE CRAWFORD died at Adelaide on the 24th September last. He had filled for more than two years, with honour and esteem, the important position of Second Judge of the Supreme Court of South Australia. The local journals refer with regret to the loss the colony has sustained in this estimable man and upright judge.

Mr. Justice Crawford was son of the late Rev. Dr. Crawford, of St. Anne's, county Longford, Vicar-General of Ardagh.

DR FARISH

JAMES FARISH, M.D., who died on Saturday, the 19th instant, in Lancaster-place, Strand, was the only surviving son of the late Rev. Dr. Farish, one of the most distinguished mathematicians of his day. Dr. Farish inherited the clear intellect of his father, and was remarkable for the soundness of his judgement and the accuracy of his knowledge. He was a large contributor of scientific articles in the "Penny Cyclopædia," and among the first promoters, as well as the honorary secretary, of the Institution for Baths and Washhouses for the Poor. He was well known as a physician than as a surgeon, though he never obtained a fashionable practice in either branch of the profession, for he dedicated his time and talents chiefly to the service of the poorer classes. His natural benevolence led him among them, where he found abundant occupation. Few medical men, however, have gained so much of the confidence and affection of their patients, whether rich or poor, as Mr. Farish. It is worthy of mention, as an example of his accuracy, that, a few years since, he detected some typographical errors in an Oxford edition of the Bible which led to its suppression or partial cancelment. He took his degree at Cambridge, and was acknowledged as a man of talent in the University, though he did not aspire to academical honours.

LADY CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH PENRHYN.

LADY CHARLOTTE PENRHYN died on the 15th inst., at East sheen. Her Ladyship was the eldest sister of the present Earl of Derby, was born 11th July, 1801; and married, 16th December, 1823, Edward Penrhyn, Esq.

ADVERTISING IN THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."—An advertisement every week for a quarter of a year, and out of every copy printed for one publication only, would be found to announce paper of the value of twelve shillings, at the wholesale price.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Lord Chancellor entertained his colleagues in the Administration at a Cabinet dinner, on Wednesday, at his residence, in Upper Brook-street.

The Duke of Argyll has directed the Armoury at Inverary Castle to be thoroughly renovated. It contains 300 muskets, which have not been used since the rebellion of 1745.

The Right Hon. Henry W. Wynne has retired from the diplomatic service, after a period of 55 years since his first appointment.

Mr. Sadlier, it is reported, will resign his Treasury appointment for the Clerkship of the Crown, vacant by the death of Mr. Peirce Mahony.

Mexico supports but one apothecary's shop. The population is 60,000. It is a novel sight to see any person ill.

Mr. Lambert, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Portsmouth dockyard, has left her Majesty's service, and accepted an appointment as Superintending Engineer to the General Screw Steam Navigation Company at Southampton.

Sergeant Hunter, attached to Captain Benley's troop of the Royal Horse Artillery, has disappeared this week from the garrison, his defalcations amounting to £300.

On the morning of the 8th there were 308 cholera patients at St. Petersburg. In the course of the day 29 new cases were declared, with 12 cures and 16 deaths.

The office of Consul-General at Alexandria has been filled up by the promotion of John Green, Esq., who was her Majesty's Consul at the Piræus.

For distinguished sculptors, applied to by the committee of the Whittington Club, to execute a monument to Hood, after a design to be supplied by the committee, have declined the commission.

It is stated in the New York papers that an alarming sickness prevailed among the 72nd Highlanders, stationed at Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Her Majesty's steamer, *Inflexible*, has had from the Newcastle mines, the South Wales, no less than 2000 tons of coals, and her officers found they were admirably adapted for steam purposes.

Mr. T. Duncombe's bill to give the right of appeal in all cases on conviction of cruelty to animals has been printed. At present the magistrates are given to penalties exceeding £5, which is declared by the bill to be a "great injustice."

Earl Fitzwilliam has lodged a petition with the Commissioners of Encumbered Estates in Ireland for the sale of his property in Carlow and Wicklow, which produces upwards of £30,000 per annum.

Signor Farini has published the fourth volume of his "History of the Roman States." Mr. Gladstone has already translated the first two volumes.

It ought to be generally known, and especially at the present season, that any man may, on his hands and knees, safely traverse ice which would not nearly bear his weight when on his feet.

The Minister of Commerce of Prussia has issued an order permitting the import, free of duty, of scrap iron, for the construction of iron vessels, into all the Prussian Baltic ports.

The premises of Messrs. Onions, bellows-makers, Bradford-street, Birmingham, have been destroyed by fire. From the combustible character of the stock several hours elapsed before the fire was got under. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at several thousand pounds.

An optical phenomenon was observed last week, just over Montmartre. For about twenty minutes Paris, with its river, houses, and monuments, were seen reversed in the atmosphere, just as if a glass had been placed in the sky above.

The West Coast of Africa mail-packet will be detained until the next Tuesday, and the mails to be sent out by her will not be made up in the General Post-office until the evening of the 28th inst.

Mr. C. P. Roney, the Secretary of the Dublin Industrial Exhibition, has been appointed general superintendent of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad.

The emigration mania has taken deep root in Wiltshire. Mr. Sidney Herbert does all in his power to assist poor persons to emigrate to Australia. A large village in Wiltshire is almost depopulated, owing to the inhabitants having emigrated.

The Parisian *Charivari* has been prohibited throughout the whole extent of the Austrian Monarchy.

Dr. Gully, of Malvern, expresses a confident opinion of the success of the treatment which Mr. Roebuck is now undergoing for the re-establishment of his health.

The Education Committee of the Queen's Most Honourable Privy Council had a meeting on Monday at the Privy Council-office.

The Earl of Carlisle has been chosen Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, by a very large majority.

The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences at Paris has elected Mr. Macaulay as corresponding member, in the room of Dr. Lingard.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were 126,000 lbs., larger than in the preceding week.

The Duke of Newcastle is said to have made an offer of his hand to the youthful Miss Hume, only daughter of W. F. Hume, Esq., of Greenwood, Wick-on, and niece of Captain Buck, Esq., a lady alike distinguished for her extreme youth, beauty, and wealth.

Henry Danby Seymour, Esq., M.P., has delivered a lecture to the members of the Salisbury Literary and Scientific Institution, on "the British Empire in India."

The 9th inst. was observed at Stockholm as a day of rejoicing for the recovery of the King. Banquets were given, and in the evening there was a general illumination.

Forts are to be erected at Carey's Sconce and Warden's Ledge, at the western extremity of the Isle of Wight. Batteries existed on these spots 300 years ago.

Some of the friends of M. de Lamartine have proposed to raise a national subscription, for relieving him from his pecuniary embarrassments; but the poet and historian has refused to accept anything in the shape of a gift.

An immense order for handcuffs and leg-irons is now in course of execution in Birmingham. A large quantity has already been shipped for Melbourne.

Three emigrant ships, the *Sir Fowell Buxton*, the *Eglinton*, and the *Australian Express* have been wrecked on their voyage to Australia; and, although there were nearly 1000 souls on board, the whole have escaped except two passengers and a boatswain, who were drowned.

John Williams, an American has been convicted at Edinburgh of murdering Andrew Mather, a toll-keeper in Berwickshire, and left for execution on the 14th March.

Within the last few weeks several suicides have occurred in Sheffield, chiefly of boys, which might be clearly traced to the morbid feeling which comes over the minds of those who have been witnesses or have heard descriptions of public executions.

Mr. Thomas Hamlet, the well-known builder of the Princess' Theatre, and an eminent jeweller and silversmith, died, at his house, Park-place, St. James's, on Monday, aged eighty-four.

The produce of wheat in Ireland in 1851 was 1,493,525 quarters; less, by 600,000 or 700,000 quarters, than the produce of the Canadas.

The New York Yacht Club have issued a challenge of 500 dols. against all nations, "provided one foreign vessel be entered for the race." The contest to take place on October 13, 1853.

Abd-el-Kader lives in the greatest retirement at Broussa, spending his time in reading and prayer. He has commenced writing a religious work, to be called "Meditations on the Koran."

The Hon. Spencer Ponsonby has been appointed private secretary to the Earl of Clarendon.

Government has resolved on inquiring into the circumstances attending the loss of the *Queen Victoria* steamer; and Captain Walker has visited Dublin to hold an investigation for that purpose.

One of the wives of the Sultan died on the 6th inst., at Constantinople. Her funeral took place on the following day, with the usual ceremonials.

A porter named Cooper, who was sentenced to ten years' transportation, for a burglary at Messrs. Whitaker's (in whose employ he had been for ten years), has been proved innocent, by the confession of a man convicted of another burglary.

On Saturday evening, two men were proceeding to work, and, while passing through Kilburn tunnel, heard an engine approaching. They lay down between the rails, thinking the engine would pass over them; but, unfortunately, before the engine struck them, and almost cut them to pieces. Both have died.

The late Earl Beauchamp, by a codicil to his will, has left to the present Countess all the plate, jewels, trinkets, china, glass, linen, ornamental articles, and objects of *vertu*, and also all such furniture in the house in Portman-square, purchased by himself, as the Countess may select.

The Great Central Gas Consumers Company have, with timely liberality placed large quantities of coke at the disposal of the police magistrates, for distribution by the poor during the inclement season. Fifty chaldrons are given to the Guildhall magistrates, twenty-five chaldrons each to the magistrates at other metropolitan police courts.

THE ROYAL MAIL SCREW STEAM-SHIP "CALCUTTA" IN A HURRICANE, OFF THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS.

THE "CALCUTTA" STEAMER IN A HURRICANE.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch and details of the recent hurricane off the Island of Mauritius, through which the Royal mail screw steam-ship *Calcutta* passed in safety on the 20th of Dec. last. Our Correspondent writes from the *Calcutta*, off Madras; the Sketch is by a friend on board during the hurricane.

Our detention (writes our Correspondent) from the accident of the breaking of some of the machinery connected with the screw having expired, we left the Mauritius, not without some misgivings, on the 17th of December. For two or three days previous the barometers on the island had been most anxiously watched by the inhabitants; and the unsettled state of the weather induced the prophesy of a hurricane, backed by M. Bosquet, the almost infallible prophet of Cyclones. But, nothing daunted, the good ship sped to sea. The barometers for the next two days were attentively observed; and, on the night of the 19th, the captain having kept the ship directly out of our proper route, awakened our apprehensions; and it soon became evident that a hurricane was approaching. Every possible precaution was now taken, we were made snug for the night. Fortunate for us was it that our far-seeing captain had made Colonel Reid, his study, and Piddington, his *vade mecum*.

At about five A.M. on the 20th the weather changed most rapidly; the sea increased. At eight the barometers still continued to fall.

At noon the hurricane was at its height, and it was then wisely decided to steer the ship such a course as the crafty in Cyclones recommended. It has been my ill fate many a time to have doubled the Cape, and to have seen the finest ships under most trying circumstances; but I have never seen the *Calcutta* equalled. It would be well for those who started from Plymouth with us on their Australian voyage in the ill-fated *Melbourne*, had they had such a sea-boat; they would have now been picking up their "nuggets," instead of lying in Lisbon with their masts gone, and screw on deck. After running to the N.W. for four or five hours, before terrific gusts, and a heavy, turbulent sea, the weather rapidly improved, and by sunset we were finishing our claret and blowing the hurricane over again.

SHANGHAE FOWLS PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY.

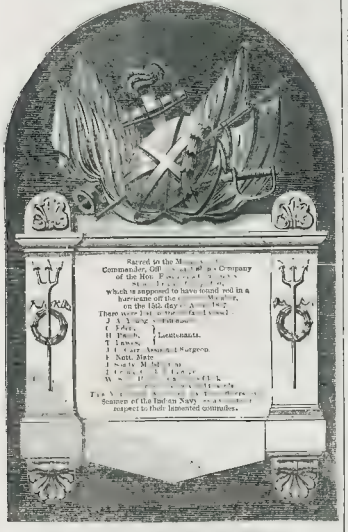
In the Illustrated London News for January 22 we described a cage of very choice domestic fowls, bred from stock imported by Mr. Burnham, of Boston, Mass., direct from China, and presented to her Majesty. We now Engrave, by permission, those beautiful birds. They very closely resemble the breed of Cochin-Chinas already introduced into this country, the head and neck being the same; the legs are yellow and feathered; the carriage very similar, but the tail being more upright than in the generality of Cochins. The colour is creamy white, slightly splashed with light red, with the exception of the tail, which is black; and the hackles, which are pencilled with black. The egg is the same colour and form as that of the Cochins hitherto naturalised in this country. These fowls are good layers, and have been supplying the Royal table since their reception at the Poultry-house, at Windsor.

SHANGHAE FOWLS PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY.

MONUMENT TO THE COMMANDER, OFFICERS, AND CREW OF "THE CLEOPATRA."

This elegant memorial has been executed in white marble, by Mr. Bovey, of Plymouth, and has just been forwarded to Bombay, for erection in the Cathedral of that city.

Its design is simple and appropriate, and bears a gratifying testimony of that good feeling amongst the living, and of respect for the memory of departed comrades, which has long been a leading characteristic of every grade of the Indian navy.



MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED IN BOMBAY CATHEDRAL, TO THE MEMORY OF THE COMMANDER, OFFICERS, AND CREW OF THE STEAM-FRIGATE "CLEOPATRA."

FOUNDATION OF THE HOSPITAL DE LA PRINCESA, AT MADRID.

The magnificent ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Hospital de la Princesa was performed at Madrid, in great state, by her Majesty, Isabella II., on the 16th ult.

The outside of the Portillo del Fuencarral was the site chosen for the construction of this benevolent work, which reflects so highly on the philanthropy of her Majesty, who first originated the idea.

A little after four o'clock, the movement perceptible in the great crowds congregated near the spot announced the arrival of her Majesty, accompanied by her august Consort and her Royal Highness the Princess of Asturia, daughter of her Majesty. The cortège was also followed by the whole of the Royal Family, by the household, and the civil and military authorities.

On the band striking up the Royal March, General Roncali, Duke of Alcoy, Prime Minister of Spain, handed the Queen the trowel; and, the ceremony having been performed, a speech appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the General, amidst the acclamations of the crowd, and shouts of "Viva la Reina!" after which the concourse separated.

GENERAL RAPHAEL CARRERA,

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA, IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

This chief, who has exercised during thirteen years an important influence in the destinies of his country, and whose political career has been altogether most remarkable, was born at Guatemala in 1814. He sprang from a respectable parentage; and, attached to military life, he served as a simple soldier in the war which Guatemala unsuccessfully maintained in 1838, in self-defence, against the other Central American States.

On the subjection of Guatemala, the youth Carrera retired to Matequescuintla, and occupied himself in agricultural pursuits. He there married a young woman of the place, of a singularly energetic and decided character; who afterwards accompanied her husband when the revolution called him forth to become the chief of a vast movement. The towns, exasperated at the disorder and misgovernment of the democratic party, which, during five years, had ruled the country, simultaneously rose, and resisted the authority of the ruling powers, sheltering themselves in the almost inaccessible mountains which constitute a principal feature of the Guatemala territory.

General Carrera at this time scarcely counted 24 years of age, and being almost involuntarily drawn forward by the revolution, he became, notwithstanding his youth, absolute chief of masses of undisciplined, but unconquered peasants. His name alone inspired the greatest terror throughout the country, from a belief that he was the enemy of order and civilisation.

His armed followers scoured the country; and although on several occasions they seemed to have been annihilated by the Government forces, Carrera soon reappeared with increased numbers at some distant point; tiring out, by his activity, the Government troops sent in pursuit of him, and defeating their combinations by the rapidity of his movements. The slight advantages which he gained from time to time over the Government troops, supplied him with arms, so that he soon found himself at the head of thousands of men armed with various sorts of weapons.

Meanwhile, the ruling party in Guatemala having separated into two parties, one considered it expedient to attract the support of the mountaineer insurgents; and in this way the Chieftain Carrera was called, in February, 1838, to occupy Guatemala at the head of six thousand armed Indians, to the terror of the city. Nevertheless, Carrera, by his extraordinary power over his followers prevented the excesses they were so prone to commit, and within a few days after his occupation of the capital, he compelled them to retire to their homes. Carrera then withdrew to Matequescuintla with the rank of Commander of the district forces, and subjected himself to the orders of the Government.

The dissensions between public men in Guatemala and those in the other states of Central America, now became so violent that in effect all legitimate authority disappeared. Then it was that Carrera, aroused by his own instinct in favour of order, and seeing the necessity of a strong organizing power, which he felt that he was destined to supply, occupied the capital on the 14th of April, 1839, since which date he has exercised absolute authority in the country. He at once organised a Government composed of men attached to the Conservative cause. For some years he ruled with the mere denomination of General-in-Chief of the Army. His energies were soon required for the defence of the territory of Guatemala against the invasion of the troops of the neighbouring states, under the orders of Morasan, chief of the ultra-democratic faction of Central America, and formerly President of the Federal Government of the Republic. In this encounter, Morasan was utterly routed, and was ultimately compelled to emigrate.

GENERAL RAPHAEL CARRERA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA.

General Carrera has had repeated successes in the defensive wars he has sustained, and generally with forces much inferior to the assailing parties. In 1848, after his election to the Presidency of Guatemala, he gained an important victory at Patgum, over a large body of insurrectionary troops: and, in February, 1851, with only 1500 men, he defeated entirely the combined forces of the States of Honduras and Salvador, amounting to nearly 6000 men, under some of the most celebrated chiefs of the country. This action, in which the intrepidity, coolness, intelligence, and personal courage of General Carrera were signally conspicuous, was, indisputably, the most remarkable event of this section of America; and the result has been to cement the independence of the Republic of Guatemala, and to check the advances of the neighbouring states.

General Carrera takes a perspicacious and correct view of administrative subjects, and he is wholly without prejudice and dislike towards any class of society; and he has ever shown himself superior to petty

PROCESSION OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN TO THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE HOSPITAL DE LA PRINCESA, AT MADRID.

passions and the intrigues of party; and under his rule the industry of the country has received a great impulse.

Carveri is naturally cautious and calm. Although, for the establishment of his power in a country reduced to anarchy, he has occasionally been compelled to exhibit great energy and even severity, still he has frequently pardoned his enemies, and he has never occasioned unnecessary annoyance to any one. General Carreri is of middling height and of vigorous conformation; his colour is dark, and his features possess considerable intelligence and expression; his manners are courteous, and, on public occasions, highly dignified; he speaks with facility; and he has the enviable faculty of conversing with enemies into warm adherents; he rarely communicates to any one his plans before the moment of executing them; his courage and coolness are indisputable, for, on numerous occasions, he has exposed his life, and he has never eluded danger when it has been necessary to brave it. The troops place the utmost confidence in him, and the country people love and revere him; he favours foreigners, and has always sought to preserve the best understanding with England and other European nations. Such is the portrait, drawn by one who is well known to most of our readers, and who is one of the most remarkable amongst the rulers of the South American Republics.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, February 27.—Third Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 28. Montaigne born, 1533.
TUESDAY, March 1.—St. David's day.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—St. Chad. John Wesley died, 1791.
THURSDAY, 3. Boileau died, 1711. Otway born, 1651.
FRIDAY, 4. Saladin died, 1193.
SATURDAY, 5.—Battle of Barossa, 1811. Dr Parr died, 1825.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 5

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday.
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
4 20	5 01	5 40	6 19	6 58	7 35	8 12
A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.
4 55	5 36	6 15	6 55	7 33	8 12	8 50
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
9 10	9 51	10 30	11 10	11 50	12 30	1 10
A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.
9 45	10 26	11 05	11 45	12 25	1 05	1 46

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. SYMONS.—There is some ingenuity in the arrangements of the proposed voltaic battery and the use of gutta percha, but we do not see any advantage either as it regards economy, or facility for use, over many batteries at present employed.

C. H. B., A LONG SUBSCRIBER, is informed that a photograph may be fixed the next day, or several days after it has been taken, but the sooner this is done the better, as the picture suffers from slow chemical action even in the dark. The second question can only be answered by experiment.

THE CENSUS OF 1851.—In answer to A. B. of Salop, and numerous other correspondents, we beg to state that a full and accurate abstract of the Census of 1851 is in preparation, and will be published with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER. The oft-quoted line—

Men are but children of a larger growth,

is from Dryden's play of "All for Love."

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—MONDAY, Wednesday, and Saturday MARIOTTE. Tuesday, Saturday 27, CUPID, or, Dorothy's Portrait; and SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Tuesday, the CORSICAN BROTHERS, the SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS, and the PANORAMA over the Stage.

THEATRE ROYAL LYCEUM.—On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, will be performed A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK. After which a new and original Fairy Extravaganza, entitled THE GOOD WOMAN IN THE WOOD. To conclude with LITTLE TODDLEKINS. Sole agent for Private Boxes, Mr. W ALLCROFT, of 15, New Bond-street

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), FEB 26, M. RAELL'S LAST APPEARANCE on which occasion he will perform for the first time in London, in Dumanoir and Clairville's amusing LES RIVIERE DANS LES POCHES. Also, UNE RECOMPENSE HONNETE. FRENCH VAUDEVILLE DANSES. For the First Time, UNE CHAMBRE A DEUX LITS. Mdlle. ANCELOT and Mr. Revel, leader Pauline and M. Leonard. Mdlle. ANCELOT and HER will appear Monday next Feb. 28, in two New Pieces. "Les Inconvenients de Rosette" and "Livre III, Chapitre Ier." Boxes, 8s., 4s., and 2s. Tickets may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the box-office of the Theatre, which is open Daily from Ten till Five o'clock.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT MARCH 4th, will be repeated Handel's JUDAS MACCABEUS. Vocalists: Miss Birch, Miss Deacon, Miss Huddart, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. H. Phillips. The arrangements will consist of nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 10s. 6d., and 15s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter-hall.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. SURMAN, Founder and Twenty Years Conductor of the Exeter-hall Oratorios.—On WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 2, will be performed, by the Choir of the Society, the Birthday of her Majesty Queen Victoria, composed and conducted by Dr. J. G. Emery. Miss Poole, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Lockey, will sing the principal Soli. Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. H. Phillips, Choristers and Gentlemen of the Choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The Band and Chorus will consist of 600 performers. Tickets, Area, 5s. Reserved Seats (Area or Gallery) 3s.; Central Reserved Seats numbered, 10s 6d. To be obtained at the principal Music-sellers; and at the only Office of the Society, No. 9, Exeter-hall. Correct books of the words, with sixteen pages of the music of the "Creation" in each.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The CONCERTS of this SEASON will take place in EXETER-HALL on the following Evenings, viz.—March 14, April 18, May 2, June 1, June 29, July 6. Conductors: Dr. Spohr, Herr Hallé-pointner, Dr. Wylde. The Subscription-book is now open, and Prospectuses may be obtained at Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Reserved Seats for the Series, £2 2s. It is the intention of the Society to erect a Concert-room, Committee-room, &c., for the use of the Society, to retain their Seats this Season, are requested to write as early as possible to the Secretary, 20, Regent-street. By order of the Directors, WILLERT BEALE, Secretary

HERR JANSA has the honour to announce that his SECOND CONCERT will take place, at Eight o'Clock, on MONDAY EVENING, FEB 28, at the NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 27, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish square. Professional assistance: Herr Jansa, Herr F. Hermann, C. Godfrie, and Mr. W. F. Reid. For Tickets, apply to Herr Jansa, 10, Mornington-crescent.

MUSICAL WINTER EVENING.—THURSDAY, MARCH 3, at Eight o'Clock, Trio, C Minor, Mendelssohn; Impromptu Solos, Pianoforte, Executants, Mr. Charles Hallé, Wehli, and Pauer; Pianoforte Quartet, Hallé, who will arrive in time to perform; Vocalist, Madame Doria. Single Tickets, 7s. each, to be had at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Madame Caradori will arrive from Paris for the last Concert, March 17th.
MUSICAL UNION. Members who have not declined their Subscription now due for 1853 will receive their tickets the last week in March

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—These celebrated Entertainments will be given on MONDAY, FEB. 21, at the Lecture Hall, Barking, Tuesday, 22, Ilminster, on Wednesday, at Northampton; on Thursday, 24, at Rugby; on Friday, 25, at Leek; on Monday, 28, at Huddersfield; on Tuesday, March 1, at Doncaster; on Wednesday, 2, at Bradford, 3 and 4, at Halifax; 7 and 8, at Leeds; 9, at Greenhurst; 10, at Hexon, Hants; 11 and 17, at Epsom. Begin at Eight. Programmes to be had of the Booksellers, price 6d

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LAST WEEK of the ILLUSTRATION of SHAKESPEARE'S MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM: introducing the Original Music by MENDELSSOHN, Recitations by Mr. P. Pepper, Esq.; Dr. Bachhoffner, and Mr. Crispe. Dissolving Views, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under Ten years of age, Half-price.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—WALMER CASTLE and the DUKE'S CHAMBER. Diorama, illustrating the Life of Wellington, the Lying in State, Funeral Procession, &c. Afternoon, 3 o'clock, Evening, 8 o'clock.—Admission: 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s.

THE GOLD FIELDS of AUSTRALIA.—This new and Original DIORAMA, from sketches on the spot by J. D. Precht, is EXHIBITED at the ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, daily, from 10 till 5. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

CYCLORAMA.—The Moving Panorama of LISBON, and the EARTHQUAKE of 1755, has been again produced, for a short time, at the Adelphi, and the recorded phenomena, by land and sea, are given with, at present unknown effect, and appears with undiminished interest.

NOTICE.—BARTLETT'S GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND will, in compliance with the wishes of numerous visitors, not be open to the public after Saturday next, the 26th inst. Mr. W. BARTLETT will, however, lecture on Monday Morning next, at Eleven o'clock, and Evening, at Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d.—ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK, are OPEN to Visitors daily. The only living specimen of CHOIROPOTAMUS in Europe. Admission, 1s.; Mondays 6d.

AUSTRALIA.—GRINDLAY and CO. negotiate Passages by the Steamers and Sailing Vessels.
Steamer HELLESPONT for Port Phillip and Sydney, leaves London Feb. 28
Steamer ANTELOPE, for Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney, leaves Liverpool March 2
Sailing-Vessels from London, Liverpool, and Southampton twice a Month, to the Australian ports
Dietary scales, plans of Cabins, and all other information can be obtained, free of all expense on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., 63, Cornhill, 121, Bishopsgate-street; or 8, St. Martin's place, Charing-cross

THE WELLINGTON VOLUME of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now ready. Price One Guinea. From July 3rd to December 25th, 1852. Containing all the SPLENDID ILLUSTRATIONS of the CAREER and FUNERAL of the late DUKE of WELLINGTON, &c.
COVERS for BINDING the VOLUMES, 2s. 6d. each.
Office, 198, Strand

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS PUBLISHED A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS, CONTAINING A LARGE ENGRAVING OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1853.

ALTHOUGH the new Reform Bill, which, after the greater question of the education of the people, Lord John Russell declares to be the nearest to his heart, has been postponed, by unanimous consent, until the session of 1854, the House of Commons has an opportunity of making a commencement of reform in the session of 1853. An unprecedented number of Parliamentary committees has been sitting during the week to investigate charges of bribery and corruption. Never, within memory, was there such a plethora of these cases. The elections of 1852 in the small boroughs of England appear to have been conducted almost openly, upon the principle of giving the representation to the man trembled with the smallest amount of conscience, and blessed with the largest amount of gold. Honourable candidates, and "they are all honourable men," scattered their bank-notes and sovereigns with a profusion without example in the annals of electioneering, and purchased at a dear rate the short-lived honour of sitting in the House of Commons. But of course all this was done by agents—not employed by them, but acting in their interest—volunteers in the cause, inspired by pure love, and not by lucre—and performing whatever had to be performed, not only without the authority, but without the cognizance of the aspirants for seats in the Legislature. But the scandal was too scandalous; the bribery was overdone; the corruption was too notorious. Committees of the House have already declared several of the seats gained by these means to be vacant, and in the course of the ensuing week will, doubtless, mete out the same measure of punishment to other members, elected under similar circumstances. But if the House be really in earnest in its desire to eradicate the unwholesome and disgraceful system, it must do more than this. To declare an election null and void for any of these paltry and peccant boroughs, and to allow new writs to be issued for them, is but to place new bribes in the pockets of the venal electors. Nothing is more to the taste of the purchasable voter than frequent elections; and to punish the briber by the loss of his seat, without punishing the bribee by the loss of the franchise, is doing much less than justice, and allowing the most guilty to escape. It is even worse than that, for it gives venality a new chance, and perhaps a brisker market. The briber who loses his seat and his money is not very likely to offend again immediately; but the bribee, who loses nothing but the services of the briber, is as ready to sin a second time as the first. Indeed, the more frequent opportunities he has for selling his country, the better he is pleased. So many fruitless efforts have been made to root out the scandal that it has become a general conviction throughout the country that the House does not in reality desire the prevention or the punishment of bribery at elections. One would think that it would be as easy to prove bribery as to prove robbery, or fraud of any other kind; and as easy to punish it, when clearly brought home to the perpetrators, as it now is to punish the thief and the receiver of stolen goods. But hitherto the House of Commons has not manifested the zeal of innocence. Members have been unseated, only to make room for members returned for the same places by the same means—with the only difference, that more careful and wary agents, made cunning by past experience, have managed the bribery without being found out. But the real remedy is by no means difficult, if the House do but wish to go the length of making the offer or the receipt of a bribe a felony, it can meet the justice of each individual case, and at the same time operate a beneficial and safe reform in Parliament by disfranchising every notorious borough, and transferring its privilege to one of the many new and populous towns and districts that are daily rising into importance in every part of Great Britain. While Hammersmith, and Kensington, and other outlying towns of the metropolis—besides such great and thriving places as Birkenhead and the Gorbals of Glasgow—are unrepresented, the House of Commons may deal with the bribery question in a manner to do substantial justice. But, if it be held unjust to punish the innocent voters of a corrupt borough—and there are high-minded and pure voters, who would scorn to take a bribe, even in such places as St. Albans and Sudbury, and the equally peccant places whose malpractices have been exposed during the present week—the only course left to Parliament, if it really desire to punish bribery, and to free the House of members returned by it, is to decree that the offer or the receipt of a bribe shall constitute a felony. But if something be not done in the meantime, perhaps Lord John Russell's measure of 1854 will provide a remedy for this crying evil.

THE long-desired treaty of international copyright between Great Britain and the United States of America is on the point of being exchanged and ratified. It appears that its provisions were drawn up, a few months ago, by the late Daniel Webster, and Mr. Crampton, the British Minister—that it was sent to London for the approval of the British Government—returned to Washington, with few or no amendments, for the final sanction of the Government of the United States—and that it now only awaits the ratification of the American Senate. The treaty has been founded on that for the same purpose which exists between Great Britain and France. Under its authority, the authors of "books, of dramatic works, of musical compositions, of drawings, of paintings, of sculptures, of engravings, of lithographs, and of any other works whatsoever of literature and the fine arts," published and copyrighted in the United States, will enjoy all the rights and privileges which an English copyright would insure to them in Great Britain; and in like manner, a British copyright will possess the same legal authority in the United States by an entry in the clerk's office of the district court, pursuant to act of Congress. The only conditions imposed on American authors are the registration of their copyright in Stationers' Hall, and a strict compliance with the laws of Great Britain in respect to the deposit of a copy of their work in the British Museum; while their English brethren must register at Washington, and deposit copies of their works in the institutions appointed by law to receive them.

There can, we think, be no doubt that the operation of this treaty will prove beneficial to English literature on both sides of the Atlantic, and tha it will more especially conduce to the interests of the living authors of England and America. The system of reciprocal piracy was destructive alike to authors, to booksellers, and to the public taste. It had recently arrived at such a pitch, that every popular or available work of living English writers had been printed and reprinted at a rate so cheap in America, as to deprive the American author of a market for his new works, and *vice versâ* in England: publishers on both sides of the water were vying with each other in the reproduction of old and worthless books, having no other merit in their own eyes, or in those of the public who purchased the commodity, than that of excessive cheapness. A book was a book, although "there was nothing in it," and was bought for its bulk and appearance, rather than for its literary excellence; and all the best writers of both nations, having little or nothing to gain by authorship in its old and legitimate sense, were devoting their time and ability to newspapers. The new treaty will remedy this evil, and many others of more consequence. It will at the same time elevate the literary *status*, by doing justice to literary men.

It now behoves the authors of England to remonstrate with and petition the Legislature to untax their labour, by untaxing the vehiculum by which alone their labour can be brought before the public. In America the author can make his new book known through the newspapers, without being mulcted of a heavy advertisement duty; and he can print his thoughts upon a material that is free from the visits and the demands of the excisemen. Unless the English author is allowed to do likewise, he will, if he know his own interest, cease to publish in his native country. By publishing originally in the United States, he will evade the mischievous Paper-duty, secure a larger class of readers, and deprive the paper-makers, compositors, pressmen, bookbinders, and other artificers of his own country, of their remunerative employment which he has been in the habit of affording them. Whether this result would be satisfactory to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and to hundreds of thousands of other Englishmen, is a question that the Government should take upon itself to consider with the least possible delay.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Melted Snow and Rain in Inches.
	Inches	°	°	°	°			Inches
Feb 18	29.483	37.4	26.6	32.1	— 9.8	86	N.	0.01
„ 19	29.571	43.8	31.7	38.1	— 10.1	82	N.E.	0.00
„ 20	29.561	47.0	37.4	42.2	— 10.9	83	„	0.01
„ 21	29.514	48.6	37.0	42.8	— 7.5	88	N.W.	0.00
„ 22	29.515	48.0	37.1	42.6	— 7.1	80	W.N.W.	0.00
„ 23	29.288	41.0	31.0	36.0	— 13.4	84	W.	0.04
„ 24	29.185	39.5	28.7	34.1	— 9.5	81	N.W.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100

The mean reading of the barometer for the week was 29.444 inches. The highest reading took place about 6h P.M. on the 18th, and was 30.081 inches. During the week, the same severe weather has prevailed, as in the several preceding weeks, and the temperatures have been low, ranging from 21.7° on the 19th, to 44° on the 22nd; the average difference of temperature daily was 12.8°, being nearly 2° above the average of the seven preceding weeks: the mean temperature of the week was 41.9°, which is 7.7° below the average of thirty eight years, and 8.1° below the average of the seven preceding weeks; the mean daily temperature has been below the average on every day during the week except on the 7th, averaging 5.3° too little daily. Snow fell on the 18th, 20th, 22nd, and 23rd, which, together with the rain on the 22nd and 23rd, produced 0.10 in of water

Lewisham, February 25th, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, the deaths of 1231 children were registered in London; of these 850 were boys, and 731 were girls. This number exceeded the average of the corresponding eight years by 117. By reference to our weekly table it will be seen that on January 20, that the weekly temperature has been 42.8°, 38.7°, 36.8°, 37.0°, 31.1°, and 41.9°; and the mortality has been, according to the following numbers, 1001, 894, 1021, 1020, 1235, and 1328 respectively: thus showing the increased coldness of the weather to have been accompanied by a great increase of mortality. By the Registrar-General's report it appears that while persons of all ages have suffered from the severity of the weather, it has been most fatal to individuals at an advanced period of life: well-heated apartments, warm clothing, and comfortable lodging at night, at all times necessary in this climate, are indispensable at this season to the aged, who find it difficult to support life when the temperature has fallen below a certain point. Of the deaths, 391 are due to diseases of the lungs and of the respiratory organs—which is 100 more than 228; to old age, 93 are referred the average is 67; to hooping cough, 66—the average is 46; to consumption, 167 its average is 138, to violence, intemperance, cold, want of provision, 40 deaths are referred this week. On the 16th February an army pensioner died at the age of 102 years; and at 24, Duke-street, Aldgate, the widow of a fruiterer, at the great age of 104 years.

FIRE IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—At a quarter past two o'clock on Thursday morning, a destructive fire broke out at Messrs. Pawson and Co's, wholesale linendrapers, of St. Paul's Churchyard. We understand it broke out in one of the upper rooms, and in the course of a short time the whole of the upper part of the premises was in flames; but by the timely arrival of Mr. Braidwood, and the engines from the neighbouring stations, the fire was soon got under. The immense stock has been much injured: nearly £10,000 in ribbons alone, and, altogether, property to the value of 50,000 has been destroyed. The whole, fortunately, was insured

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—A Court was held on Monday for the despatch of business, the principal matter being the report of the Improvement Committee on the Railway Terminus Company's bill, the discussion on which had been adjourned. Mr. Ubbard, the Deputy of Farringdon Without, ward, presented a petition, formally urging the Court to negative the report of the committee, and to support the bill, as calculated to be infinitely serviceable to the trade citizens of London, because of the extensive district which the terminus was intended to occupy. Considerable discussion took place, which ultimately was adjourned to Thursday, when the Lord Mayor presided. A long discussion took place, which ended by Mr. Benthall's announcement, "that the report be referred back to the committee, with instructions to confer with the Lords' committee upon the whole of the projected improvements in Holborn," being carried by 89 to 69. The Court then adjourned.

THE BALLOT.—MEETING IN THE CITY.—A preliminary meeting was held on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, the object being the organization of a society for the purpose of diffusing information on the subject of the ballot, and for the purpose of opposing public opinion in favour of that mode of voting. Several members of Parliament and other influential Reformers were present. The chair was taken by Mr. H. Berkeley, M.P. for Bristol, who explained the object of the meeting to be the formation of a society to carry out the great measure of vote by ballot. One of the resolutions appointed an executive committee; and another proposed that subscriptions should be raised.

THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.—The Royal Astronomical Society have presented the gold medal annually awarded by that society to some distinguished astronomer to Mr. J. Russell Hind (of Mr. Bishop's observatory, Regent's-park), as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his merits as an astronomical observer and discoverer; and the National Institute of France have presented, for the third time to Mr. Hind, Laland's prize of about £300, with a medal for his discovery of the unprecedented number of four new planets during the past year

THE LONDON DISTRICT POSTMEN.—On Monday, eleven of the members of Parliament, with Sir Joseph Paxton, the representative for Westminster, waited upon the newly appointed Postmaster General, Viscount Canning, with reference to a petition from the London District Post letter carriers, for an increased salary. The deputation was favourably received by the right hon. nobleman

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY. The anniversary of this society was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern; Sir James Graham in the chair. The report of the committee states that the number of patients who were admitted on board the *Dreadnought* during the last year was 2,276. The amount of subscriptions received at the close of the year, 1852, was announced to be £711

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—At the meeting of this society on Thursday, a paper was read by F. C. Lukis, Esq., M.D., on the monoliths of the Channel Islands, amply illustrated by drawings. As Dr. Lukis and his father have been engaged for many years in the examination of the megalithic remains of these islands, and also those at Carnac, much interest was felt on the subject.

PORTRAIT OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

THE *Times*, which, for some reason to us unknown, seems to feel itself called upon to correct, not its own errors, but the fancied errors of other journals, contained the following anonymous letter in its impression of Monday last:—

To the Editor of the "Times."

SIR, The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of this day publishes an engraving purporting to be a copy of a portrait of the Countess of Teba. I beg to observe for the sake of correctness, that the dress she is represented in is a mere fancy one, which may, perhaps, be worn in Sierra Morena, by the wife of a smuggler, but such a dress, I can assure you, has never been used either by the illustrious Countess or any Spanish lady, nor by any woman whatever, on the Prado of Madrid, where the police—who carefully attend that no mixed society enter that fashionable promenade—will not allow any person nor any horse in such attire, which is that used by our lower classes of society. Ladies in Spain wear always riding habits on the Prado. I apologise for my intrusion, and am, &c.

Your most obedient servant,

London, Feb. 19. A COUNTRYMAN OF THE EMPRESS.

As the accuracy of our Portrait, and of the costume worn by the Empress seems to be impugned, we have to affirm, in contradiction to the *Times'* correspondent, that both portrait and costume are strictly correct; and that they were copied by permission from a painting by M. Odier, executed for the Empress herself. We subjoin an extract of a letter from the artist in Paris, who copied the original drawing for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from which it will be seen that the *Times* correspondent has undertaken to write upon a matter of which he is either ignorant, or wholly misinformed:—

Je m'empresse de vous écrire un mot pour vous demander si vous voulez que je vous envoye un bois, représentant le portrait equestre de notre Souveraine Impératrice. Elle avait l'habitude en Espagne, où je l'ai beaucoup connue, de monter à cheval avec ses amis de famille, vetue en Maja, qui signifie la famille du Majo, c'est à dire artisan élegant d'Andalousie. M. Odier, notre peintre d'histoire, a fait d'elle un portrait grand comme nature, et à cheval, dans ce costume. Je viens vous proposer de vous dessiner un bois dans ce genre, et tache m'de la faire le plus ressemblant possible; car j'ai fait son portrait plusieurs fois à Madrid, et d'après nature

It is possible that the Empress may not have been seen on the Prado at Madrid, in the costume designed; but, whether or not, we vouch, on the authority of our Correspondent, that she has been publicly seen in that costume; and that the portrait, of which that in our last week's Number is a reduced copy, was painted by command.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I have read in the *Times* of the 21st a letter, in which "a countryman of the Empress" says, in relation to the portrait of the Countess of Téba published in your last Number, that the dress in which she appears, "*he can assure us, has never been used either by the illustrious Countess, or any Spanish lady.*" To this, I beg to state, that in March, 1850, I myself saw the "Condessita de Tebas," in Seville, in the genuine dress of "Maja contrabandista," in which she is represented in your Illustration.

Feb. 24. 1853. UN SEVILLANO.

(*Our Correspondent has inclosed his name and address*)

THE COURT.

The main incidents of the week have been the Court held by her Majesty on Monday, at which Lord John Russell resigned the seals of office as Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the investiture of the Knights of the Bath, held at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday.

On Saturday, the Queen and Prince Albert honoured the Baron Marochetti with a visit, at his studio in Onslow-square, in the afternoon, and spent some time in examining and admiring the works of this gifted artist in their several stages of progress. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening comprised the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Sutherland, the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska, the Duke of Norfolk, the American Minister, Lord and Lady John Russell, Viscount and Viscountess Combermere, Lord Colville, the Hon. F. and Lady Anne Charteris, Sir George and Lady Grey, and Major the Hon. J. Macdonald.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, attended Divine service in the Private Chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerard Wellesley officiated.

On Monday, the Queen held a Court and Privy Council. The Earl of Aberdeen had an audience previous to the Council, and Lord John Russell resigned the seals of office as Foreign Secretary. At the Privy Council the Earl of Clarendon was sworn as Foreign Secretary, and Viscount Combermere took the oaths as Constable of the Tower of London. In the evening, her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their suite, honoured the Lyceum Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen held an Investiture of the Order of the Bath, at which her Majesty, assisted by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Grand Master of the Order was graciously pleased to invest Lord Cowley, her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador to the Emperor of the French, with the ribbon and badge of a Knight Grand Cross (civil division) of the order: William Gore Ouseley, Esq., with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath (civil division): Lieut.-General Charles Macleod, K.L.C., with the insignia of a Knight Commander (military division); and Retford Hinton Wilson, Esq., with the insignia of a Knight Commander (civil division): the three last gentlemen severally receiving the honour of knighthood from her Majesty previous to the Investiture. In the afternoon, the Queen and Prince Albert visited the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House. The Royal dinner party included the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Duke of Newcastle, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Lady Fanny Howard, Viscount Drumlanrig, the Hon. Mrs. A. Gordon, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, and Lord Cowley, G.C.B.

On Wednesday Prince Albert rode out in the morning, on Norfolk, attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, and subsequently presided at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, held at the New Palace of Westminster. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening consisted of the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Count Aleksandrowge, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lady Fanny Howard, the Baroness de Speth, Viscount and Viscountess Mandeville, the Earl of Mulgrave, Lord C. Lennox, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield, the Right Hon. E. and Mrs. Cardwell, the Rev. Mr. Bland, and Major Baron Knesebeck.

On Thursday evening, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, &c., honoured the Haymarket theatre with their presence. On the same day, the Right Hon. Charles Villiers, Judge-Advocate-General, had an audience with the Queen, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of the Courts martial.

HER Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, and attended by Lady Fanny Howard, arrived at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, on Saturday afternoon, from Frogmore.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary are on the eve of leaving their cottage, at Kew, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, at Badminton.

THE Countess Waleswska was "at home" on Tuesday and Thursday evenings to select circles of the *corps diplomatique* and aristocracy, at the residence of the French Embassy, in Grosvenor-square.

THE Countess Colloredo's assembly on Wednesday evening, at Chandos-house, was the most numerously attended *reunion* that has taken place this season.

VISCOUNT STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE has been giving a series of dinner parties, at his mansion in Grosvenor-square, preparatory to his departure to resume his diplomatic duties at the Ottoman Porte.

VISCOUNT and VISCOUNTESS MANDEVILLE have arrived in town, from Hanover.

THE Lady Louisa Spencer gave birth to a daughter, on Monday last.

A MATRIMONIAL alliance will shortly take place between Abel Smith, Esq., jun., of Woodhall-park, Herts, and Lady Susan Pelham, second daughter of the Earl of Chichester.

THE marriage of Captain Frederick Francis Maude, son of the Hon. and Rev. John Charles Maude, and nephew of Viscount Hawarden, with Miss Bishopp, sister of Sir George Cuncon Bishopp, Bart., and niece of the Baroness de la Touche, took place on Tuesday, at the parish church of Kensington, in the presence of a numerous circle of the friends of both families.

NELSON'S MONUMENT AT YARMOUTH.—The disgraceful state of dilapidation into which this noble column has been allowed to fall having been noticed, a committee has been appointed to take the matter into consideration and to report upon the best means of putting the monument into repair.

MRS. EX-PRESIDENT JOHN TYLER, FROM FAR OVER THE WATERS,

ADDRESSES THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND—WIVES, SISTERS, AND DAUGHTERS.

Now it appears to Mrs. Ex, that the Ladies' friendly Address
To the Women of America, is altogether a mess.
But some one must return an answer, from cabin, store, or hall,
Or, it is clear to Mrs. Ex, there will be no answer at all.
American women, you should understand, never interfere with their spouses,
But spend all their leisure time in looking after their houses.
They are always to be found, in the plainest vestments, at "hum,"*
Never going to a convention, nor even for the suppression of rum.†
They have an immense horror of aristocratic display,
It would not suit with looking after their negroes all the day:
These well-dressed, happy creatures, she would have you to know,
Will heap welcomes on you, to the States if you will only please to go:
But their mistresses are not such fools, you may be sure of that;
In what you have written "they see," or "fancy they see," a rat;
The Countess of Derby, Lady Palmerston, and Lady Carlisle,
Hide under their names a vast amount of political guile:
And the Duchess of Sutherland, all beauteous though she be,
Is but an agent of the *Times*, it is very plain to see.
They are not on by their husbands this dangerous course to steer;
Though for what purpose, to Mrs. Ex is not yet made very clear.

Women in the Southern States are the most educated on earth,
And know to how many hundreds of thousands their friends are giving birth;
And they know a great deal about leagues, and their thoughts wander far;
And so they use a great many long words to show how learned they are.

It seems this very slavery was on Britain once a blot.
So long ago that the date thereof is now remembered not;
But ancient Kings and Queens, and above all the blessed Anne,
Thought pocketing the price of men was a very knowing plan.
What, though England at a vast expense, and for a length of time,
Has seen the wrong, and sought by deeds to palliate her crime.
Though every one who bears her name or seeks her guardian care,
In life and limb, in wife and child, is free as her mountain air.
It may be she had failed to do what she considers right,
Had the grandpapa of Mrs. Ex been less plucky in the fight.
No doubt "distinguished husbands" will an explanation show,
And sentimental editors will feel a virtuous glow.
But if you think your Bishops, your statesmen, Peers, and prelates fine,
Your Kings, and Queens, and gentry have learned anything divine,
Mrs Ex, she begs to state at once, lest the subject be forgot,
She has looked into the matter, and she knows that they have not!

Thus the crocodile, good sisters, is a creature very vile,
Yet will he weep and tears, though he means to eat you all the while;
And some dealer in romance has begotten your hearts, I know—
You have read, no doubt, and have believed, the work of Mrs. Stowe.

So, you see, we are up to snuff, and I hope that you'll refrain
From putting forth your sentiments in such an odious strain.
We really are so proud, and in our morals so sublime,
That for coronets to lecture us is only waste of time.
So mind your own affairs for, somewhere, the other day,
I saw with shame you only give ten million pounds away.
Go, Duchess good, of Sutherland (a bright jewel you can spare,
I know, from your "enormous wealth," or some gem that decks your hair)
And seek the dingiest, saddest haunt that poverty may hold,
And hear some feeble wretch exclaim, "We are not bought or sold,
"We are no man's 'property' or 'wealth,' whatever ills we bear;
And the ties of husband, children, wife, spari no hand may tear."
And, Duchess fair, slack not your pace, but with your wondering stand,
Astonished at your errand, by the Admiralty go grand.
Collect your scattered thoughts—remember all your country's brawls,
And think about "poor Jack" and the "Nile," and "Nelson" and "St. Paul's!"
That "Magna Charta is a farce," and the "Prime Minister" a hum—
For if you go to speak to him, he will tell you to be dumb.
Should you ask about the "press-gang" he may think you rather slow,
For that was discontinued about fifty years ago.
Women of England, go to Ireland: its state is quite a shame,
And "avaricious landlords" are most horribly to blame
Did sympathising English hearts ever seek for Irish good,
Whilst we oped our granaries wide and sent them lots of food?
No tender charities are yours; and you'll hear with some amaze,
Religious toleration is an unmeaning phrase.

Now condescending Mrs. Ex has once been on English ground,
And viewed with great emotion the memorials scattered round;
She looked at Westminster Abbey, and thought it a great sight,
And at a great many other places, as well enough she might.
She herself is one of the purest Anglo-Saxon Celtic daughters,
And knows "Charlie over the Lea" and "Charlie over the Waters,"
And she belongs to two Scottish clans, who on an evil day
Were slain—and, what was worse, had their cattle all driven away.
But if England will send members of Parliament *quantum suff.*,
And write "homilies" on justice, humanity, and stuff!
If emissaries and nobles, who to the states have been,
Will persist in coming back, to tell what they have heard and seen,
Mrs Ex will visit England with anger the most abiding,
And stir up every mother's son to give it a good hiding

* *Vide* "The wide, wide world."
† The same paper that contained Mrs. EX-President John Tyler's Address gave an interesting account of a ladies' "Convention" for discountenancing the use of rum. Mrs Johnson in the chair. Meeting adjourned after several eloquent speeches had been delivered.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The complete change which the weather has undergone have necessitated the postponement of the Lincoln, Hereford, and other meetings, and makes it doubtful if those appointed for the ensuing week will come off. The engagements to be decided, weather permitting, stand thus:—Steeple-chasing on Tuesday, at Carmarthen and St. Ives; and on Wednesday (the great event of the season), at Liverpool; and coursing on Tuesday and Thursday, at Altcar (the Waterloo meeting); and on Wednesday, at Everley.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Although a fair average amount of business was got through, the movements were confined to the further advance of Honeywood, and the decline of Chesea, for the Derby; and to a large outlay on Miss Mowbray and Bourton on the Liverpool Steeplechase. At the break up the quotations stood as follows:—

LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE

6 to 1 agst Miss Mowbray (t)	9 to 1 agst Bourton	12 to 1 agst Duc-au-Dibarras
9 to 1 —— Oscar (t)	11 to 1 —— Sir Peter Laurie	10 to 1 Ba.f-and-Half

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

6 to 1 agst Contentment (t)	16 to 1 agst Lanpedo	25 to 1 agst Terpsichore

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

12 to 1 agst The Wanrelat (t)	15 to 1 Lagst Julius	

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

10 to 1 agst Maria	14 to 1 agst Lanfrick	14 to 1 agst Hobby Horse

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.—5 to 1 agst Contentment (t)

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.—7 to 2 agst Bryony (t)

20 to 1 agst Constantinent	25 to 1 agst Sir Peter Laurie	50 to 1 agst Bryony
20 to 1 —— Trifle	25 to 1 —— Lady Evelyn	

9 to 1 agst West Australian (t)	15 to 1 agst Pharos	25 to 1 agst Weathercock
11 to 1 —— Lord Lyndhurst	15 to 1 —— Tim Whiffler	40 to 1 —— Orlando
15 to 1 —— Canon	15 to 1 —— Voltaire	50 to 1 —— Vanderdecken (t)

OAKS.—5 to 1 agst Catherine Hayes taken freely)

THURSDAY.—The business transacted this afternoon was on a small scale, and without much effect on the quotations, which averaged as under

LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE

13 to 2 agst Miss Mowbray	12 to 1 agst Sir Peter Laurie	33 to 1 agst Peter Simple
8 to 1 —— Bourton	14 to 1 —— Vivo Italico	25 to 1 —— Carrigh 1
9 to 1 —— Oscar (t)	16 to 1 —— Duc-au-Dharras	33 to 1 —— Abd-el-Kader
	40 to 1 agst Beaudesert (t)	

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP

6 to 1 agst Contentment	25 to 1 agst Lanpedo

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—7 to 1 on the G.h.

CHESTER CUP

20 to 1 agst Trifle	25 to 1 agst Sweetbriar	40 to 1 agst Truth
20 to 1 —— Contentment	33 to 1 —— Bryony	40 to 1 —— Newsvendor

DERBY

8 to 1 agst West Australian (t)	15 to 1 agst Honeywood (t)	33 to 1 agst Dervioco
15 to 1 —— Pharos (t)	20 to 1 —— Untried	40 to 1 —— Vanderdecken
15 to 1 —— Orestes (t)	25 to 1 —— Nimrod (t)	50 to 1 —— Beaudesert

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

In reply to the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of ABERDEEN stated that it was intended by the Government to introduce a measure during the present session for the government of India. Until that measure was ready for introduction he declined to enter into details.

After a brief discussion in reference to the alleged grievances of India, arising from the presentation of a petition from the natives of the Madras Presidency, the subject dropped.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated the intentions of the Government were to move the Ordnance Estimates on Monday, and the second reading of the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill on Friday.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

On the question of going into Committee of Supply, Mr. RICH urged the expediency of gradually increasing the number and efficiency of the reserve force of Pensioner Battalions, without weakening the regular or militia forces. He thought that too little attention was paid to the reserve departments of the army. The military profession was not popular in this country, and he thought that unpopularity, if not removed, might at least be diminished by granting a small pension after ten years' service, and an increased pension to those who have served the whole period of twenty-one years.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT said that the military authorities were disposed to give the subject a full and fair consideration. Without concurring in all the views of the hon. member, he thought that soldiers ought to have a small pension upon leaving the army, after ten years' service, so as to give the Government a hold upon their future services, if required by circumstances.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, in moving for copies or extracts of any letters or communications having reference to the war in Ava, and the Annexation of Burmah, took the opportunity of condemning the conduct of Commodore Lambert, whom he charged as being the author of the war. He expressed his opinion that the continuance of the war was consonant neither with the dignity nor the interest of the country. He contended that the King of Ava had exhibited his desire for peace, and that the Governor-General should not have been armed with authority to make this aggressive war. The annexation of Burmah, instead of being a source of aggrandisement to the empire, would only entail trouble and expense, and bring us into close proximity to warlike enemies.

Sir C. WOOD stated that everything that could be done had been done to avert the war, but without success, and Commodore Lambert delayed taking hostile steps until the issues of the Court of Ava had become intolerable. The papers asked for would be produced.

Mr. HUME expressed his concurrence in the views of Sir H. Willoughby.

Sir J. HOGG defended the conduct of the Government and the Court of Directors in reference to this war.

After some further discussion the motion was agreed to.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone was sworn in yesterday as Chancellor of her Majesty's Exchequer. The ceremony took place in the private room of the Lord Chancellor, at the House of Lords.

COLONEL FLEURY, Master of the Horse in the Household of the Emperor Napoleon, has arrived in London from Paris.

THE FUNERAL of the BISHOP OF SYDNEY is to take place in Canterbury Cathedral this day, at eleven A.M.

CAPE AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL.—The *Australian*, for the Cape, Australia, &c., sailed from Plymouth on Thursday evening. Two hundred mail bags were put on board the vessel on Wednesday. Every passenger berth is taken; and she has a full cargo and about £200,000 in specie. Among the passengers are the numerous staff of the Chartered Australian Land, Mining, Importing, and Refining Company, consisting of its general manager, Captain Baker, R.N.; the metallurgist and assayer, Mr. Watt and Mr. Braithwaite, and about twenty-eight engineers, assistants, and mechanics.

CHARING-CROSS-BRIDGE.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the offices in Villiers-street. Mr. R. Few in the chair. A dividend of 1s per share was declared; it being stated that every endeavour was about to be made to improve the approaches to the bridge.

A MEETING of STOKERS and COAL-TRIMMERS was held at Southampton on Thursday, for the purpose of considering the best course to adopt to obtain an increase of wages. After some discussion, it was determined that no strike should take place, the feeling of the meeting being evidently in favour of waiting to see the result of the seamen's strike.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.—The broad tower of Lincoln Cathedral was struck by lightning on Thursday evening, about five o'clock; but very trifling damage was done.

NORTHERN COAL TRAFFIC.—The dispute between the rival railway companies in this matter was temporarily arranged at Doncaster on Thursday. The Great Northern Company deposited the amount claimed by the South Yorkshire Company, subject to a future legal settlement. They also agreed to pay *ad interim* the additional amount claimed by the South Yorkshire for the Great Northern Company's coal traffic. The coal-trains, therefore, are working as heretofore.

THE SIX-MILE-BRIDGE AFFRAY.—The bills against the soldiers in the six-mile-bridge prosecution have been ignored by the grand jury of Clare.

THE WRECK OF THE "QUEEN VICTORIA" STEAMER.—The coroner's jury, on the case in connection with the unfortunate steamer *Queen Victoria*, has returned a verdict tantamount to that of manslaughter against the mate of that ship, and the coroner has committed him for trial. He has, however, been admitted to bail.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—On Thursday, the explanations given by Lord John Russell respecting the relations with France appear to be the chief cause of an improved state of the Money Market. Every thing was exceedingly firm upon the Bourse. The number of small investments was considerable; and this indicates a return of confidence. The Three per Cents closed for cash at 80f. 80c., and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents at 106f 20c.

158 more of the political prisoners sentenced to imprisonment or banishment by the Mixed Commissions have been set at liberty, by order of the Emperor.

By the decree of the 22nd of January, which confiscated the Orleans property, estimated at 10,000,000f., the Emperor has determined that 2,000,000f. out of that sum shall be employed in improving the dwellings of the working-classes.

THE INSURRECTION AT MILAN.—Orders have been issued to the householders to suspend, for the purpose of lighting the town, a lamp from the first-floor of every fourth house, which is to remain burning from six in the evening until daylight. In case of disturbance, the householders are to close their doors, and every man found in the street is to be treated as concerned in the affray. The inhabitants are forbidden to appear on the bastions from six in the evening till seven A.M. The Government continued to expel from Piedmont the most dangerous of the refugees.

The loan of two millions would be effected with the house of Rothschild at Paris.

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna journals of the 22nd state that the would-be regicide, Libemy, has been interrogated by the magistrates appointed to investigate the late attempt on the Emperor of Austria. He is described as being violent in his demeanour to the examining magistrates. He made furious declamations against the state of things in Hungary, and especially against the gendarmerie.

TURKEY.—A telegraphic despatch announces that the Ottoman Government has refused to accept the ultimatum presented to it by Count Lehungen in the name of the Austrian Government. Not only the Count, the Austrian Ambassador Extraordinary, but the whole of the Austrian Legation has left Constantinople. The Ottoman Porte immediately placed itself under the protection of England and France.

INDIA AND PEGU.—(*By Electric Telegraph from Trieste.*)—The *Adria* has arrived at Trieste, after a passage of 140 hours, from Alexandria; she brings the following news from India:—

The Burmese occupy the Aeng Pass with a large force. Pegu (the province, we suppose,) has been again occupied by a large force of Burmese. They ruined the siege of the town) on the 8th and 9th of January, and marched to the defence of Schoygyt upon learning that General Steel was advancing upon that place. The Burmese have retired from Prome and from Mendami.

It is said that a revolution has taken place at Ava, by which the old King has been deposed and driven out, and that the new King has recalled the troops to Ava, and desires peace. Fever and diarrhœa prevailed among our troops, and were increasing. The insurrection in China caused considerable devastation. The *Pottinger* has brought (to Suez) twenty-one boxes of gold dust from Australia.

SKETCHES FROM THE VICTORIA GOLD DIGGINGS.

GAOL AND COMMISSIONERS' STATION

SKETCHES FROM THE VICTORIA GOLD DIGGINGS.

BY J. A. GILFILLAN.

We have received from South Australia the following graphic Sketches from Mr. J. A. Gilfillan; a gentleman who, it will be seen, handles his pen and pencil with equal facility, and whose personal experience and enterprise enable him to offer one of the most faithful and interesting pictures of "Life at the Diggings" which have yet been presented to English readers.

Mr. Gilfillan left Melbourne for the diggings on the 28th of March, 1852. We regret we are unable to find room for his account of his journey, the features of the country he passed through, and the adventures which awaited him. It must suffice at present to say that, after some hardships, he arrived at the diggings on the Saturday following. Next day was Sunday, and here we take up his journal:—

Sunday.—What a contrast! After the first two or three hours of the morning, which throughout my stay at the diggings seemed devoted to felling trees, all is comparatively a dead calm during the entire day; nor did the law, at the time, have recourse to on the latter so strong a moral power as the latter think at least in Forest Creek a vast majority, exercise over the reprobate minority, that I did not witness a single instance of gross violation of the Sabbath, or wanton insult offered to the ministers of the gospel, who, preaching in the open air, generally obtain large congregations, and are listened to with becoming reverence. On one occasion an excellent example was set by the right rev. Bishop, Dr. Perry. Three times in the course of one Sabbath did he address large congregations on subjects suitable to their circumstances. Elevated above the mass by only the stump of a tree, did the worthy Bishop himself lead the psalmody in the soul-stirring strains of the "Old Hundredth." Many who chose not to attend divine service, lounge idly about their tents or make the rest day a day of visits to their friends at a distance, while a knot of Celestials, to the number of about a dozen and a half, who have congregated at the Golden Point, seemingly having cut "Joss" since they left China, and not yet being converts to any other faith, spend the day, as, indeed, they do the whole of their spare time, in gambling.

On Monday, I was deputed by our party to trudge to the Commissioner's for our licenses. On my arrival, I found a considerable crowd of applicants before me, ranged in Indian file along the rail surrounding the Commissioner's tent, each waiting his turn to be served; and by the time the Assistant-Commissioner arrived, the crowd had become excessively dense. After pushing and struggling for the whole day to tail on to the line, so slow was the forward movement, that on the [illegible] rising, I was compelled to return unprovided with my permit, and it was only by taking my station [illegible] that I succeeded on the following day. This delay is not occasioned by [illegible] the issues only, but from the weighing of the gold paid by the diggers, had an ounce of that metal being taken in lieu of thirty shillings, the price of the license. For the first ten days of each month—the time in which all the licenses must be issued—is the same scene exhibited. The same rushing, pushing, struggling, and mauling occur; some resorting to blows to place themselves on the file in advance of the weaker or more spiritless occupants, while beyond the reach of the rail, an anxious crowd dance attendance for hours, or even days. Many strange *rencontres* take place at this general rendezvous: old chums, friends who had parted years ago in their native land, recognise each other; relations long separated, unaware of their contiguity of residence and similarity of occupation, and who might, but for this opportunity, have continued so—for the digger, being a burrowing animal, spending two-thirds of the daylight beneath the surface of the earth, does not take much pains to discover who are his neighbours.

From the crowd one sample of the gold-seeker keeps aloof, and is only to be seen prowling about deserted holes, or after and before those legally working them are at their labours, gleaning gold, or committing acts of larceny in unprotected tents. They do not claim brotherhood in the guild, and, never arming themselves with a license, spend much time and ingenuity in dodging the police, who are known to them each at a distance by the particular [illegible] dress to distinguish them from the diggers themselves. These vagabonds are called "fossickers," a term [illegible] in origin.

The social state of the diggings so far as my own observation extended, as [illegible] from the testimony of those surveying other localities, has been greatly [illegible]. The various accounts of murders or [illegible] of [illegible] and unprovoked assaults are for the most part purely imaginative. The great [illegible] be, the amount of honesty and person[illegible]

SABBATH AT THE OLD POST-OFFICE, FOREST CREEK.—BISHOP PERRY PREACHING.

SKETCHES FROM THE VICTORIA GOLD DIGGINGS.

TRAVELLING TO THE DIGGINGS.

security that actually exists in a population plentifully besprinkled with lawless vagabonds from all quarters of the globe—Pentonville and Millbank "penitents," Vandemonian and other clerks of St Nicholas—whose very gait proclaims a certain knowledge of the gallows.

The most common kind of robbery is that of the diggers themselves robbing their mates. Parties are often formed of persons before unknown to one another. These ingenious co-partnerships are constantly being dissolved and re-formed, the less vigilant and more confiding members being duped by the more unscrupulous and designing. If, after the division of their gains has taken place, the portion of one be stolen by another, the thief, on detection, may be legally convicted and punished; but, if their united gains be stolen in mass, it is said the law takes no cognisance of it, owing to the difficulty of each proving his own property.

The necessity for the establishment of an adequate police force is much felt. A local court is also required at or near the canvas capital of the Victoria Diggings, to deal with the small-fry criminals at present entertaining or evading the penalties of the law. The digger's time is valuable; and, rather than become prosecutor, and be forced to dance attendance during the criminal session in one of the most expensive towns in Australia, and that, perhaps, just as some rich auriferous deposit has been lighted on, he suffers the criminal to escape. Misdemeanors of every grade were visited by a somewhat ludicrous species of durance, varying in duration according to the caprice or judgment of the police functionaries appointed for that duty by the Government. The digger caught without a license was chained to a gum tree, till he paid the sly grog-seller and the thief till an opportunity occurred of trooping them down to Melbourne. At last, however, a gaol, composed of logs, with a bark roof, has been erected, of which the annexed Drawing gives a view. The grand hardship falls to the lot of such as are merely incarcerated on presumptive evidence of guilt. Would not the appointment of a Circuit Judge cure this evil? The police force is inadequate, whether as regards the number or the zeal of its members. The difficulty of recruiting its strength among a population engaged in such profitable speculation renders it impossible to make a proper selection. One of the regular drivers of a spring-cart, carrying passengers only, was, on his way to Melbourne, stopped by three of the mounted police, handcuffed, and robbed of a considerable sum of money. With his wrists still confined in his new bracelets, he managed to ride to the Head Commissioner's station, where he lodged an information. The rascals were captured a few days afterwards, tried in Melbourne, and, I believe, condemned to work in irons on the roads.

The pensioners are very comfortably and rather tastefully clad, and, until near enough to examine the materials of which their dress and appointments are composed, have more the appearance of officers in undress than that of mere privates—as may be seen by the illustration. Little occurs to break in the even tenor of their days, except a parade or two a day, and a daily guard-mount, three sentries—one at the Commissioner's tent, one at the gaol, and a third at the guard-house door being deemed sufficient for the safeguard of the garrison and its occupants.

During the first five weeks of our labour, our party, consisting of three men and a boy, had sunk five holes varying from twelve to twenty-five feet in depth, in achieving which the most unremitting toil was necessary, having in one of them cut with pick and pick through solid rock eight feet in thickness, besides what is termed "driving," that is, excavating in a lateral direction in search of the precious metal, but with little success. Some parties were tolerably lucky, but in a vast majority of cases the want of water was much felt, and the soil, however richly impregnated with fine gold, lay useless around the pits, nuggets which could be detected by the naked eye being the only kind it was possible to collect; so that rain was anxiously desired.

There is no more common error among those who have not tried it than that of supposing gold digging to be mere child's play. I can assure them, from experience, that the very reverse is the case. He who would become instructed as to the excessive labour and frequent disappointment to which the gold-digger is subjected, should look at a professed well-sinker, on a piece of land the surface of which furnishes no sure indications of where a spring may be said to exist. Let him watch the labourer through every stage of the work; let him observe every muscle strained by the violent exertion required in removing huge masses of stones, heaving, as long as the surface remains within reach, spadeful after spadeful of earth, clay, or gravel, the matrix little less pervious to his tools than the solid rock, many feet of which he may have to cut through; let him mark the constrained position in the confined earthen cage down which he works his way, the streams of perspiration exuding from every pore of his body. But the regular well-sinker is from childhood inured to labour, while the gold-digger becomes crippled by the constrained position, and his hands

A WINTER JOURNEY TO THE DIGGINGS.

are blistered and cut by unpractised handling of the spade, against the jagged sides of the hole.

Some have been known to sink under repeated failures. Of this, one of the diggers in this locality furnished a singular example. The foolish fellow had sunk nineteen holes, in none of which had he found gold. In an evil moment, he swore that if the next turned out unproductive he would blow out his brains. The twentieth venture proved a blank also when, true to his vow, he deliberately loaded his pistol and put an end to his existence. He lies doubled up in a rudely-constructed box coffin-makers being scarce here—and, by a curious coincidence, his grave is in one of the very holes the fatal cause of his folly.

The truth appears to be, that in a vast number of cases, however un-

ESCORT OF GOLD.

remitting the labour bestowed—for science has very little to do with the matter—the gains are "nil." There are, of course, on so many gold-fields, new discoveries being constantly brought to light, and a great diversity in the amount of the diggers' gains. The facts, as far as I have been able to ascertain them on the spot are, taking the average say of a hundred persons: two, make two or three thousand pounds sterling sometimes, but very rarely, double that sum; ten accumulate a few hundreds; sixty eight earn treble mechanics' wages: the other thirty [illegible] make, or do not even pay their expenses. I am fully aware that these facts are not generally known, and will not easily be credited, so much have people been misled by the accounts of the interested, and the flaming descriptions of penny-a liners, who often, while they are unscientious enough to state no positive falsehood, lazon forth instances of extraordinary success, while all allusion to even the possibility of failure is suppressed.

[illegible] greater part of the earth thrown out of the hole contains no doubt a considerable quantity of gold; but it is concealed from the naked eye, and, there being no water to wash the ore, it lies near the pit, so much unprofitable dirt. The introduction of machinery, instead of the inefficient mechanical aids at present resorted to, would, no doubt, amply remunerate the capitalist who might have the courage to try the experiment.

[illegible] Scotland [illegible] become a regularly-built town, boasting of its municipal privileges, its town house, its theatre, and hotels. Already, besides the encampment, which bears the stamp of a military station, its garrison consists of 130 pensioners, and about a dozen rank and file, of the 11th Foot, commanded by a subaltern; it is the head-quarters of the horse and foot police. There are in its immediate vicinity many weather-boarded stores, some of them of large dimensions, and two large wooden edifices: the one intended as a new post-office, the other a barrack for the military and police.

The new post-office was much wanted; the old one, about five miles higher up the creek, being a private speculation, formerly kept for the convenience, and so wretchedly conducted as to give universal dissatisfaction. At the time it was abolished there were left on hand no less than 6000 undelivered letters, chiefly owing to the insufficient accommodation and mismanagement of the concern. Not only were those who had a right to apply for their letters often disappointed, receiving word that letters were known to have arrived, but letters were delivered without questions—thus risking, and, indeed, aiding frauds, which deprived many expectants of valuable news or remittances.

May 10. Everybody has been languishing for rain, none having fallen, except a few insignificant showers, for the last three months. We have now enough, in all conscience, of it. For two or three days past, storms, catarrh, and rheumatism prevail in all directions; the holes are brimful, and, for a time, unworkable; in many cases the dividing walls of earth giving way under influence of the wet. A week's rain has set this human ant-hill in a sad bustle, some pelting bark; others felling and splitting wood for slab huts; numbers quarrying and transporting stone for warm dwellings against the winter, each to be furnished with fire place and chimney.

May 17.—Another week, and stone, clay, and timber structures are far advanced. They vary from the rude primitive room, roofed with bark, up to a rough attempt at the more modern cottage ornée. I wish them all happiness in their new domiciles; but, having received more amusement than profit from my pursuits and labours, I for the present take my ease; but being, if not on principle, at least from habit (said to be second nature) a nomad, I may at some not distant date, become once more a digger.

The scenery on my recent journey presented a very different prospect to what it did on travelling up to Forest Creek. The rain had carpeted the earth with tender grass, freshen the verdure of the trees, and filled all my water-holes and [illegible] so as to give the most pleasant [illegible] to the whole, which on first passing seemed hideously arid and distressing to the eye.

On our return we passed one almost continuous stream of adventurers, who, in spite of wind and weather, were hurrying on to Forest Creek and Bendigo, accompanied by, or dragging and pushing before them, every known species of vehicle, except perhaps an ice-sledge. Some of the more unique I have selected as fit subjects for pictorial illustration, and let me assure the reader that I have not drawn on my imagination for a single illustration. When it is considered that the extraordinary vehicles which I represent have to travel from 80 to 120 miles to reach their destination, many may be apt to impute to me some exaggeration; but so great has been my forbearance that many a well-attested description of equally curious equipages I have forborne to illustrate because, not having seen them, I could not personally vouch for their truth. One of these is worth recording: that of a kind of hunter's cart, drawn by four white bulldogs, which, notwithstanding repeated bribs for a fight, in defiance of a stout whip, mercilessly exercised by their owner (a Yankee), resolutely reached the diggings, perfectly sound in wind and limb, on the fourth day from the moment of starting from Melbourne.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

An accident occurred on Thursday morning, on the Great Western Railway to the up express train, near Ealing, supposed to be by the breaking of an axle. The train had just passed under the bridge on the London side of the station, when the travelling porter observed that the three first-class carriages were off the rails, and swaying to and fro in a very alarming manner. He instantly made this known to the driver, who shut off his steam and reversed the engine. The coupling chains between the second and first-class carriages gave way, and the two first of the latter ran up the embankment in a fearful manner. The first, on reaching the top, a height of about fifteen feet, toppled over and fell backwards upon that which followed, crushing three out of four of its compartments, and forcing it back on the next one, which, however, kept its rails. The third carriage did not leave the rails. The driver brought up his train as quickly as possible to the spot, where a fearful scene presented itself. The first of the carriages was turned completely over, and lying upon its roof—the several compartments being more or less rushed and the passengers huddled within. In the centre compartment of the second carriage had been seated four of the directors of the railway, on their way to the usual weekly board meeting. These four gentlemen were—Mr. R. Gosnell, of Gloucester; Mr. H. Simonds, of Reading; Dr. R. F. Smith, of [illegible]; and Mr. James Gibbs, of Clifton, near Bristol. The latter gentleman was killed on the spot. Dr. Prichard Smith sustained a dislocation of the shoulder, and had a rib fractured. Mr. Foster and Mr. Simonds were scarce y hurt. There were several other officers of the company, and general passengers in this carriage, but none of them sustained any severe injury. The passengers in the third carriage escaped with nothing more serious than the shock. One of the guards hastened back to the [illegible] station, and the other proceeded to London with the train. Mr. Saunders, without a moment's loss of time, dispatched Mr. Cresy, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Alfred Keyser, Mr. Trevan, and Mr. Harper, to Ealing. On their arrival it was found necessary to break up two carriages to extricate some of the passengers who were still imprisoned. Among these a gentleman, Mr. Adam Dall, of Reading, had his head fixed so firmly into the hole through which the lamp is ordinarily suspended, that it was with the utmost difficulty he could be released. Many persons had their bonnets broken, but was not otherwise injured seriously. The body of Mr. Gibbs was got out as soon as possible and conveyed to the station. Among the other passengers were Mr. Miller, of Birmingham [illegible] whose forehead was seamed with a terrible gash; Mr. Ormerod, of Birmingham [illegible] Mr. Hall, of Birmingham [illegible] Mr. [illegible] He is stated to be doing [illegible] favourably. Mr. Miller is also down [illegible] the accident is supposed to have originated in the breaking of one of the "spoil irons," or "spring hangers," attached to the near landing-wheel of the front first class carriage. The consequence of this breakage would be to set the axle-box free, thereby giving the wheel a play which would necessarily in a very short time throw it off the line. It is suggested that the extraordinary variations in temperature during the previous [illegible] hours may have led to the fracture described, no imperfect on being visible in the iron. A coroner's jury, no doubt, will be immediately empannelled.

The Young Earl of Shrewsbury.—The Lord Chancellor, on Saturday, appointed Captain Bedingfield to be guardian of the Earl of Shrewsbury during the remaining few months of his minority. This appointment was in entire accordance with the personal wishes of the youthful peer, who is the heir of large property, as well as of ancient titles.

Copyhold Enfranchisements.—The eleventh report of the Copyhold Commissioners has been printed. They expect many enfranchisements under the extension act of last year. From 1st to 1852, inclusive, the enfranchisements and commutations were 446; of which 165 were clerical, 149 collegiate, and 134 lay.

Election Committees. A large number of the late elections are petitioned against, and several committees have been appointed to decide on the merits of parties petitioning and those defending their seats.

Cork Town: In this case the committee have decided that Mr Gibbs and the Hon. B. Johnstone are not duly elected, through bribery on the part of their agents.—*Tamworth*. Here Mr. J. Carter has been unseated, for want of the proper qualification, and Mr. R. J. Phillimore takes his place.—*Lancaster*: R. B. Armstrong has been elected, and the election declared void through bribery.—*Blackburn*: Mr. W. Eccles has been unseated, not being duly elected; and the committee state that they "had come to resolutions (not trusting had extensively prevailed at the last election, though it was not proved that W. Eccles, Esq., was a party to the same."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The [illegible] was given by commission to the Transfers of Aid Bill, the Victoria Act, the Naturalization Bill, and the Stamp Duties on Patents for Invention Bill.

The Earl of Cardigan complained of the intention of the Government to procure some of the soldiers for the past taken by them in the late occurrences at Six mile Bridge.

The Earl of Aberdeen replied that if the law was to be respected in Ireland, it must not be restrained in the case of soldiers, and as long as he was connected with the Government of Ireland, he was determined that justice should be administered as equally as possible, whether as regarded the priest, the soldier, the peasant, or the peer. Bills would also be proceeded with against the priests who were engaged in the disturbance as well as against the soldiers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Chairmen of Election Committees reported that Mr. Armstrong was unseated for Lancaster, for bribery and corruption committed by his agents; that Mr Samuel Carter had not proved his qualification; and that Dr. Phillimore was duly elected for Tavistock; that Mr. R. Plumptre Capper and Mr Butler Johnstone were unseated for bribery, committed, with their knowledge, by their agents, at Canterbury. The issue of the writs for Lancaster and Canterbury is suspended until after Easter.

Mr. Cardwell stated that the Government did not intend to introduce, during the present session, any measure giving limited liability to public companies. They proposed to issue a commission to inquire into the whole subject.

Lord Palmerston said, he hoped, in the course of the present session, to introduce a measure to render the inspection of mines more efficient, and in some degree to provide a means for the prevention of accidents. The noble Lord also stated that there was no intention at present to appoint a public prosecutor.

Lord John Russell said, the British Minister at Florence was still engaged in trying to persuade the Papal Government to mitigate the sentence of persons imprisoned for which had been [illegible] Mr. Murray. Mr Murray was born of British parents; he could not be a Neapolitan subject. In answer to Mr. G. H. Moore (who said it was the duty of the Irish members to oppose any Government which did not declare its intention of legislating on the Established Church in Ireland, except on the basis of perfect religious equality), the noble Lord said that it was not the intention of the Government to interfere in any way with the Established Church in Ireland.

Mr Bright drew attention to the case of parties in the country who had been prosecuted for publishing placards dissuading from enlistment in the militia. These placards had a pictorial illustration at the head representing a soldier undergoing the punishment of being flogged. The Illustrated London News and *Punch* were prosecuted from entering France, not because of what was said in the letter-press, but because of their illustrations, which, it was said, every one could read, and which were, therefore, calculated to create discontent. But it was monstrous in a country pretending to have a free press, that persons should be liable to have a charge of sedition brought against them for circulating such placards.

Lord Palmerston animadverted with great severity upon the conduct of those who circulated the placards in question. He said the reason why he had directed the prosecutions to be dropped was, because, whatever the intentions of these parties, they had wholly failed (Cheers). The good sense and patriotic spirit and feeling of the British people had induced them to treat those who recommended them to abandon the cause of their country with the contempt they deserved (Cheers). The noble Lord proceeded to read a letter from Mr Somerville, protesting against the use made of his name in the placards of the Peace Society, as calculated to place him in a false and odious position, he being a literary man, earning his bread and that of his family by his pen, and eating it only by favour of the public, who bought his productions. Lord Palmerston also read a letter from Mr. Scoresby to Mr. Hindley, complaining of the offensive placards, because his opinion was in favour of voluntary enlistment in the militia; because he did not believe that militiamen were likely to be flogged, and because his book was lauded as a work of science, and not entering into any way not to connect themselves with politics, as he unfortunately did (Cheers). The noble Lord said in conclusion:—"I look upon the Peace Society as a society of very well-intentioned fanatics (Laughter)—much too good to be entrusted with any political functions in this wicked and sinful world (Laughter); and I would urge and entreat my hon. friend to use his influence, as a man of great respectability and practically conversant with public affairs, to induce his peace-preaching colleagues in the society to be a little less pugnacious than they show themselves" (Great laughter)

The House went into committee on the Naval Estimates, when the several votes were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

Lord Brougham, in moving the second reading of the Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill, said, the Faculty of Advocates were now concerned in the beneficial operation of the Law of Evidence Act, which had recently come into operation in England, and the provisions of which it was proposed by this bill to extend.

Lord Campbell said, the Faculty of Advocates had no occasion to be ashamed of the doubts which they had entertained; for, in the whole history of jurisprudence, no instances had occurred, until the Law of Evidence Act came into operation recently, of a plaintiff or defendant being allowed to give evidence in his own cause. Even the Roman civil law, which was the most comprehensive code that ever had existence, did not grant this privilege. He had himself reason to be perfectly satisfied with the working of the system.

The Lord Chancellor said, he was glad his noble and learned friend had gone somewhat further in the present bill, and proposed to protect husbands and wives from exposing matters which passed between them in confidence. He (the Lord Chancellor) had previously opposed such a clause, but his opinions had since changed.

The bill was then read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

Mr Phillimore took the oaths and his seat for Tavistock.

A discussion took place on the second reading of Her Majesty's Theatres Association Bill. Some gentlemen had formed an association to carry on the Opera at the Haymarket. They have subscribed for £200,000, and the principal purpose of the bill is to limit the liability of each subscriber. The Board of Trade refused to grant a charter; and there was therefore nothing for the promoters but to come to Parliament for an act. It was argued by Mr. Prinne and Mr M. Milnes that nearly every Government in Europe encouraged the opera, and supported it in their capitals; that private enterprise was unequal to the gigantic task of carrying on the Italian Opera upon a scale commensurate with the wants of this great capital; and that the promoters of the bill were private gentlemen of high standing and unstimulated character, whose motives were not private profit, but the furtherance of musical art. The second reading, on the other hand, was opposed by Mr. Hume, Mr. Cardwell, and other members, who argued that it was not the province of Parliament to grant the question of limited liability was about to be investigated by a Royal Commission. Mr. Henley, late President of the Board of Trade, had refused to certify for a charter, and he believed with justice. He had given Mr. Lumley an interview of upwards of an hour, he was of opinion that the decision of his predecessor was correct, and ought to be sustained. He attached the high standing of many of the persons who formed this association, but the law of England recognised no distinction of persons.

The House then divided, when there appeared—for the second reading, 79; against it, 150: majority, 91.

The bill was accordingly thrown out.

COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH.

Mr. Spooner moved that the House resolve itself into committee on the Acts of Parliament regulating the College of Maynooth, "with a view to the repeal of those clauses of the said acts which provide money grants in any way to the said college." When in the last Parliament he moved for a select committee, he was prepared to prove that the education given at Maynooth was injurious to society, detrimental to morality, subversive of due allegiance to the Sovereign, and antagonistic to the Holy Word of God. He was not now, a single denial; and, with these premises, he felt no necessity for further inquiry. As fruits of the doctrines inculcated at Maynooth, he referred to the violent part taken by Roman Catholic priests at the late elections. He contended that the Maynooth Grant had failed in converting the Irish priesthood into the friends of the Imperial Government, and he therefore implored the House to put down this establishment, because if this were not done, the Roman Catholic priests would become the masters of the country.

Mr James M'Gregor seconded the motion.

Mr. Scholefield proposed an amendment, with a view to the consideration of "all enactments now in force whereby the revenue of the State is charged in aid of any ecclesiastical or religious purposes whatsoever, with the view to the repeal of such enactments.

The original motion was opposed by Sir W. Clay, Col. Greville, and Mr. Duffy. The amendment was supported by Mr. Miall; while Mr. Spooner's motion found supporters in Mr. E. Ball and Mr. B. Stanhope.

Sir J. Young, the new Secretary for Ireland, opposed the motion on behalf of the Government, on the ground that it would answer no useful purpose, that it could not fail to prolong religious excitement and discontent in England, and add to those sectarian animosities which had been productive of such frightful consequences in Ireland. He called upon the House of Commons to abide by the principle of toleration, to avoid even the appearance of persecution, and to reject Mr. Spooner's motion by a large majority.—The debate was then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

Mr. M. Gibson moved the second reading of the County Rates and Expenditure Bill, the object of which was to give to rate-payers in counties a control over the expenditure of the county, giving at the same time to the justices a voice in that expenditure.

Lord Palmerston, without pledging himself to the details of the bill, supported the second reading.

After some discussion, the bill was was read a second time, with the view of being adapted to the views of the Government.

Maynooth.

The adjourned debate was then resumed by Mr. Fagan, who opposed both the amendment and the original motion.

Mr. Mills opposed the grant, not only because the system taught at Maynooth was politically and morally mischievous, but because it was not founded upon the principle of religious toleration.

Mr. J. Ball warned the House of the feelings of disaffection which discussions like the present, offensive to the feelings of the Roman Catholics, were calculated to create in Ireland.

Lord Lovaine felt bound to vote against the motion, which abolished a grant in which he believed the honour and good faith of the Legislature were involved, unless it was shown, that the endowment that it ought to be withdrawn.

Mr. Spencer entreated representatives of Protestant constituencies to reject such irritating motions as this, and to forward the great question of religious equality.

Lord Stanley observed that the intention of Sir R. Peel was that the settlement of 1845 should be permanent and unconditional, and that it would be impossible now to replace the question in the same position as that in which it stood previous to 1845. He then argued against the amendment, which opened a question too wide and important to be discussed as an amendment. Had the motion been for inquiry, he should have supported it.

Mr. Lucas was opposed to both the amendment and the original resolution. The former was as objectionable to those who shared his religious opinions as the latter; he considered it, indeed, the same in a different shape, and dictated by the same feeling of religious bigotry. Let the amendment include all religious endowments in Ireland, of whatever kind, including the just sacrifices of the endowments conveyed in fraud and brought forth in robbery—the Established Church in Ireland, and he would support it.

Mr. Drummond said, his constituents had desired him to vote against this grant; but he had refused; offering, however, if a case was made out, and an inquiry was asked, to vote for it. He exposed the dangerous doctrines of the Jesuits, which were now, for the first time, he said, authorised by the Catholic Church. He wished to treat this not as a religious question, but as a question of a conspiracy of these men against the rights of mankind.

Sir R. Inglis remonstrated strongly against the expressions used by Mr. Lucas with reference to the Established Church of Ireland.

Mr. Serjeant Shee declared that Mr. Lucas did not speak for him on the subject of the established Church in Ireland.

Sir J. Shelley denied that, in voting for the amendment, he was actuated by religious bigotry.

An attempt was made to adjourn the debate, which failed, and the House divided upon the question whether the words in the original motion proposed by the amendment should be left out about to be retained, which was negatived by 192 to 162. This destroyed the vitality of Mr. Spooner's motion; and it being now six o'clock, the amendment could not be put, so that the main question remains to be disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The following bills, on the motion of Lord. st Leonards, was read a second time, with a view of their being referred to a select committee, viz, the Suitors in Chancery Further Relief Bill, the Lunacy Regulation Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, and the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

THE WAR IN BURMAH.

The Earl of Ellenborough rose to ask whether the Government had any objection to produce a copy of a letter from the secret committee of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated 7 September, 1852, giving instructions as to the mode of conducting any future war in Ava. He should also pay papers explanatory of the present objects of the war with Ava, and the measures now being taken to effect such objects.

The Earl of Aberdeen had no objection to produce the documents asked for; also a statement of the expenses of the war as far as it had gone. He had great reliance in the prudence and ability of the Governor-General of India, and considered that all the measures he acted on him were judicious.

The Earl of Derby said that the late Government were not responsible for the commencement of the present war; but he had no hesitation in saying that it had not commenced without just cause. It was not for an hour, indeed, but for a succession of hours of encroachments, whereby this country was prevented from reaping the advantages of the successes of the previous war, that the present operations were commenced.

After a few words from Lord Wharncliffe,

Their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

In answer to a question from Mr. Cayley, Lord J. Russell said that the Earl of Clarendon was the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and he (Lord J. Russell) held no office in the Ministry.

Mr. Cayley gave notice that he would move on an early day that a salary should be attached to the office which the noble Lord (Russell) held as leader of the House of Commons.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—TRANSPORTATION.

Sir J. Pakington called the attention of the House to the state of the Australian colonies, and the question of transportation. He referred at some length to the policy of the late Government with respect to these prosperous colonies, and asked whether the present Government intended to follow up that policy, or to deviate from it, and if so, to what extent? In the course of his statement he referred to the late gold discoveries, declaring his belief that, within a year from the time these notes began to be worked, £10,000,000 in gold had been raised. He concluded by moving for copies of the despatch from himself to the Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, dated December 15th, 1852; and of his despatch to the Governor of Van Diemen's Land, of the 14th December, 1852.

Mr. D. Peel said he did not see what purpose was to be answered by the late Government with regard to these colonies, but he had no hesitation in stating the views of the present Government with regard to the complaints embodied in the petitions from the Australian colonies. Since the change in the commercial policy of the mother country it had no longer any interest in the appointment of the Custom-House officers at the ports of those colonies, although the Government had a parental patronage in the colonies, the complaints of the colonists were unreasonable and unfounded. While paying due attention to the legitimate claims of the colonies, the Government did not think they were entitled to the changing and rapidly-progressing condition of the colonies, it would be better to allow them to vote their own civil list, and to make their own provision for carrying on the government of the country. As to the question of the waste lands of the colony, the Government were not unprepared to adopt the suggestions of their predecessors. In reference to the important question of transportation, it was the intention of the Government to put an end to the existing system of transportation. Western Australia would absorb all the convicts that had recently been sent out; but no more convicts were to be sent to Van Diemen's Land.

Mr. Adderley expressed his satisfaction generally at the announcement of the Government on the subject.

After a few words from Lord J. Russell in explanation, and Mr. Hume, the motion was agreed to.

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.

Lord John Russell then moved that the House resolve itself into Committee, for the purpose of considering certain civil disabilities affecting the Jews. He suggested that the House should at once go into committee, and he could then move his resolutions.

Sir H. Inglis, having, however, protested against this course,

Lord J. Russell proceeded. What he proposed by this measure was to allow to the Jewish subjects of her Majesty the same rights and privileges as were enjoyed by the Protestant Dissenters and the Roman Catholics. He trusted to the generosity of the House, if these claims were founded in justice, and if they were based upon the great principles of civil and religious liberty, that they would disregard all minor considerations, and give their assent to the measure. Having referred to that part of the oath "on the true faith of a Christian," he reminded the House that the oath was directed against certain Roman Catholics in the time of James II. No reasonable apprehension could be entertained, that, if the Jews were admitted to Parliament, they would make use of any political privilege to weaken or injure the religion of the country as by law established. Having pronounced a high eulogium upon the Jews in their private and social character, he called upon the House to do away with the last remaining disqualification, which they could safely do on the grounds of truth and justice.

Sir R. H. Inglis repeated those objections against the admission of the Jews to Parliament which he had made on several former occasions. He trusted that the House would reject the motion of the noble Lord

A discussion then arose, in which Sir R. Peel, Mr. Napier, Mr. Wigram, and Colonel Sibthorp spoke against the motion; and Viscount Monck,

Viscount Bruntisfield, and Mr. Maurice O'Connell argued in favour of it.

Upon the division the numbers were—

For going into Committee	.. .. ..	231
Against it	.. .. ..	258
Majority	.. .. ..	27

The result was received with loud cheers from the Opposition.

The House then went into committee, when a scene of some confusion arose. The resolution affirming the propriety of relieving the Jews from their disabilities was then agreed to, Mr WALPOLE having observed that he thought it would be useless to take another division on the question.

The House having resumed, soon afterwards adjourned.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Venerable H. Cotton, of Christ Church (Archdeacon of Cashel), to be chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Rev. A. M. Wyatt, to the rural deanery of Aldersbury. *Rectories:* The Rev. J. Wenham, to West Chandon, Surrey. The Rev. W. D. Anderson to Milton Damerel, Devonshire; the Rev. J. O Ryder, to the Isle of Elmley Kent; the Rev. W. R. Parker, M.A., to Willingrale Spain, Chipping Ongar; the Rev. A. Bayman, M.A., to Charlton, Wiltshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. F. Thrupp to Barrington, Cambridge; Rev. Alfred Kent, M.A., to Haresfield, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Richard Holmes, M.A., to Hapstinburgh, Norfolk; the Rev. Robert Reid Hall, to Uffington, Berks; the Rev. Robert Woolmer (Jury, M.A., to Horsey, Norfolk; the Rev. M. Onslow, M.A., to East Peckham, near Tunbridge; the Rev. R. W. Cory, M.A., to Horsey-next-the-Sea, near Yarmouth. *Incumbencies:* the Rev. George Poole, to Hanmerwich, Staffordshire; the Rev. F. Williams, to Saltley; the Rev. G. Purdue, B.A., to East and West Challow, Berkshire.

NEW CHURCH AT NORTH BRIXTON.—A very handsome and commodious church has been erected in some fields at North Brixton, known as the Angell Town Estate. It is built chiefly of Kentish rag stone and Portland stone, in the old English style of architecture. It consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, and the western entrance is surmounted by a handsome square steeple, beautifully ornamented, and capable of containing a peal of eight bells. Near the edifice is a commodious house, with the requisite offices, for the minister. Further beyond, near the old station house, very neat and extensive school-houses have been built, under the superintendence of the Government Inspector of Schools, which will accommodate four or five hundred children. They are built of red brick, and have a very handsome appearance.

ORDINATIONS.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Chester, Oxford, Peterborough, Ripon, Worcester, &c., held ordinations on Sunday last.

TESTIMONIALS.—On February 16th a silver pencil-case was presented to the Rev. W. C. Adamson, curate, by the West Witton (Yorkshire) church choir. The Rev. J. Kirkman, late curate of Seagrave, Leicestershire, a presentation of valuable books, from the inhabitants of that parish.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—A deputation from the senate of the University of London, consisting of the Earl of Burlington, Chancellor of the University, with Lord Monteagle, Mr. Lefevre, and Mr. Warburton, members of the senate, had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen, on the 18th, at his official residence in Downing-street.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—The annual meeting was held on Wednesday, in the Botanical Theatre of the University, for the purpose of receiving the report of the council, to elect officers for the year ensuing, and on other business; H. C. Robinson, Esq. (in the absence of Lord Brougham) in the chair. The report having been read and adopted, the president (Lord Brougham), vice-president (Earl Fortescue), the treasurer, council, and other officers were re-elected; and the meeting separated.

THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.—In consequence of the Bishop of Lincoln's death, the Bishop of Llandaff will accede to a seat in the House of Lords, but the new Bishop of Lincoln will not be entitled to a seat in Parliament until a vacancy shall occur in the episcopal bench, other than the archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester. This arrangement takes place under the provisions of the act constituting the new bishopric of Manchester.—*Globe.*

A LETTER we have received this (Wednesday) morning, dated "Lincoln, Tuesday afternoon," says "Dr. Hook's is the only name currently reported in the diocese as likely to succeed Dr. Kaye in the see of Lincoln. It would, we believe, be a very good appointment if a working bishop is so much needed." In London Dr. Jacobson and Dr. Jelf are freely named, but of course without any authority. It is considered probable that Dr. Tyrrell, Bishop of Newcastle, will be raised to the metropolitan see of Sydney.—*Guardian.*

EDUCATION AND THE CHURCH.—A deputation of schoolmasters, consisting of Messrs. Dixon, Farnham, Gwallim, Ray, Marshall, Reid, Scott, and Stevenson, waited on the Lord President of the Council on the 11th inst., on a memorial against the assertions made during the last year in the minutes of the Committee of Council on Education on the subject of schools. After reading the memorial, Lord Granville observed that very shortly Lord John Russell would lay before the House of Commons the intentions of the Government. He hardly considered that it was the duty of the Committee of Council to listen to any grievances from schoolmasters, being fully assured that they would not base them on any frivolous grounds. His Lordship regretted that any difference should arise to make the clergy less anxious in assisting to carry on the work of education; and he thought it due to the schoolmaster, in the laborious duties he had to undertake, that the Government should assist in every way they could to raise his social position.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.—HIS Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, has expressed his intention of increasing, at his own expense, the band of this fine regiment from the present number (thirty-two) to the complement of sixty, in order that it shall be equal in strength to most of the Continental bands. It is gene rally known that the expenses of the bands of the British army are defrayed entirely by the officers (Government allowing only fourteen men to be taken off duty for the purpose of forming the band); so that this Liberal act of the Prince Consort will be highly estimated by his regiment.

WOOLWICH ROYAL ARSENAL.—Lord Raglan, G.C.B., Master-General of the Ordnance; H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord A. Fitzclarence, arrived at Woolwich at ten o'clock on Wednesday. The Royal and distinguished visitors proceeded to inspect the new machine for making Minié musket-balls, at the rate of 10,000 per hour; and the principle of the machine, and the mode of manufacture, were explained by Mr Anderson, the inventor; and its simplicity, and the perfect nature of the balls made by it, elicited the highest approbation of the visitors. The new smoke consuming apparatus was afterwards inspected; and then the newly-purchased horses for the Horse Artillery were paraded for inspection there being 1260 now with the batteries.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT NICKLE, accompanied by the officers of his staff (Captain King, 3rd Regt.; Mr. Wallace, Coldstream Guards), has embarked in the *Australasian* steamer, to assume the command of the troops in New South Wales.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H—BATH, Lansdown.—Your signature is quite unintelligible. We know nothing of the silly game called "Chess for Four." Be satisfied with Chess proper, and we shall be happy to [illegible].

G. W., Luton.—If Black's Kt were 1/2 node we solved in four moves, it would be worthless. You have not yet managed it, even in the

ALEXANDRINA, Islay.—No. You must play the King.

J. W. I., Shrewsbury.—Apply to Mr. King himself, at the Chess-rooms, 458, New Oxford-street.

A. A. W.—Any approved [illegible] will be given. In our Number for October 7th, 1852, is without [illegible]

JIM.—Your [illegible]

A. B. W.—Many thanks; we are right.

W. L. S., H. A. Mitchell, Plymouth.—Letters are at address, and shall be forwarded.

T. L. S., H. A. Mitchell, Plymouth.—Letters are at the Standing Chess [illegible] him to [illegible] particular occasion. 2. We never heard of such a thing as [illegible] having the King and Queen's pawns on the adversary's King, and neither party [illegible] Queen. 3. [illegible] Why—you not remember some parliamentary treatise, and [illegible] Lord Chesterfield, before attempting [illegible]

BRITISH [illegible]—The Secretary of the Edinburgh Chess-club is thanked for the [illegible] and also pledging soon us

L. [illegible] MEETING.—The account of this interesting anniversary gathering of the [illegible] shall be attended us, we regret to say, too late [illegible]

RICARDO.—They shall be reported on next week.

H. F. N., E. H.—You mistake: there is no Rook on the board in Enigma No 78.

READING AND BERKSHIRE CHESS-CLUB.—The annual dinner and meeting of this society is supposed to take place on the 9th inst. The Rook of Reading, and the 6th, and 7th, as we were erroneously informed

SAINT MUNGO.—We are desirous that our list should comprise every Chess society, large and small, public or private, in the kingdom. Secretary of the newly-made Rebel "St Mungo Chess-club," Glasgow, should therefore send us the particulars forthwith

C. and R., Liverpool.—They shall be examined, and our opinion given next week

W. H., Ross-hall.—The first two games of no Match have duly reached us

MAGOR [illegible], St. Petersburgh.—Your last batch-letter despatch has not yet arrived, and is [illegible]

T. [illegible].—The article is too long for our columns, and in other respects is unsuitable [illegible]

D. B. [illegible].—Will you favour us with a carefully-drawn diagram of the position, with the alterations suggested?

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 473, by A. L. M., St. Cecilia, G. T. O., Ken-st, Adelphi, F. R. S., Alexander Maulens, Ostrea, X. Y. Z., L. S. D., A. M., G. W., Caxton, Palmerston, Tyro Blue, Miss A. P. Q. R., the old English style of architecture. It consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, and the western entrance is surmounted by a handsome square steeple, beautifully ornamented, and capable of containing a peal of eight bells. Near the edifice is a commodious house, with the requisite offices, for the minister. Further beyond, near the old station house, very neat and extensive school-houses have been built, under the superintendence of the Government Inspector of Schools, which will accommodate four or five hundred children. They are built of red brick, and have a very handsome appearance.

ORDINATIONS.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Chester, Oxford, Peterborough, Ripon, Worcester, &c., held ordinations on Sunday last.

TESTIMONIALS.—On February 16th a silver pencil-case was presented to the Rev. W. C. Adamson, curate, by the West Witton (Yorkshire) church choir. The Rev. J. Kirkman, late curate of Seagrave, Leicestershire, a presentation of valuable books, from the inhabitants of that parish.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—A deputation from the senate of the University of London, consisting of the Earl of Burlington, Chancellor of the University, with Lord Monteagle, Mr. Lefevre, and Mr. Warburton, members of the senate, had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen, on the 18th, at his official residence in Downing-street.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—The annual meeting was held on Wednesday, in the Botanical Theatre of the University, for the purpose of receiving the report of the council, to elect officers for the year ensuing, and on other business; H. C. Robinson, Esq. (in the absence of Lord Brougham) in the chair. The report having been read and adopted, the president (Lord Brougham), vice-president (Earl Fortescue), the treasurer, council, and other officers were re-elected; and the meeting separated.

THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.—In consequence of the Bishop of Lincoln's death, the Bishop of Llandaff will accede to a seat in the House of Lords, but the new Bishop of Lincoln will not be entitled to a seat in Parliament until a vacancy shall occur in the episcopal bench, other than the archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester. This arrangement takes place under the provisions of the act constituting the new bishopric of Manchester.—*Globe.*

A LETTER we have received this (Wednesday) morning, dated "Lincoln, Tuesday afternoon," says "Dr. Hook's is the only name currently reported in the diocese as likely to succeed Dr. Kaye in the see of Lincoln. It would, we believe, be a very good appointment if a working bishop is so much needed." In London Dr. Jacobson and Dr. Jelf are freely named, but of course without any authority. It is considered probable that Dr. Tyrrell, Bishop of Newcastle, will be raised to the metropolitan see of Sydney.—*Guardian.*

EDUCATION AND THE CHURCH.—A deputation of schoolmasters, consisting of Messrs. Dixon, Farnham, Gwallim, Ray, Marshall, Reid, Scott, and Stevenson, waited on the Lord President of the Council on the 11th inst., on a memorial against the assertions made during the last year in the minutes of the Committee of Council on Education on the subject of schools. After reading the memorial, Lord Granville observed that very shortly Lord John Russell would lay before the House of Commons the intentions of the Government. He hardly considered that it was the duty of the Committee of Council to listen to any grievances from schoolmasters, being fully assured that they would not base them on any frivolous grounds. His Lordship regretted that any difference should arise to make the clergy less anxious in assisting to carry on the work of education; and he thought it due to the schoolmaster, in the laborious duties he had to undertake, that the Government should assist in every way they could to raise his social position.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.—HIS Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, has expressed his intention of increasing, at his own expense, the band of this fine regiment from the present number (thirty-two) to the complement of sixty, in order that it shall be equal in strength to most of the Continental bands. It is generally known that the expenses of the bands of the British army are defrayed entirely by the officers (Government allowing only fourteen men to be taken off duty for the purpose of forming the band); so that this Liberal act of the Prince Consort will be highly estimated by his regiment.

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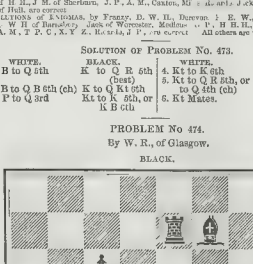
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 473.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 5th	1. Q to Q 8th (best)	4. Kt to K 6th	Any move
2. B to Q B 6th (ch)	K to Q Kt 6th	5. Kt to Q R 6th, or to Q 4th (ch)	B or Kt takes Kt
3. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K 6th, or K B 6th	6. Kt Mates.	

PROBLEM No 474.

By W. R., of Glasgow.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS ON THE CONTINENT.

Brilliant little *partie* played at Brussels, between M. de RIVES and F. W. ALLIN, Esq.; the former giving the odds of the Pawn and move

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (M. de R.)
1 P to K 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. P to K R 6th	K R to K B 4th
2 Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 4th	17. K R P takes P	R takes P
3 P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 2nd	(double ch)	
4 P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	18. Q to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 4th (d)
5 Kt to K B 3rd	K B to Q Kt 5th	19. K to K R 4th	Kt to K R 3rd
6 K B to Q 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	20. Q to her 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
7 P to h 4th	K Kt to Q 4th	21. Castles	P to Q Kt 3rd (e)
8 Q B to Q 2nd	K P takes Kt	22. Q R to K R sq	Kt to K B 4th
9. B takes B (a)	K Kt takes K B P	23. R R to K R 7th (ch)	K to K B sq
10. Q to Q 3rd	Kt takes B (ch)	24. K R to K 8th	K R to K Kt sq
11. Q takes Kt	Castles	25. Q R to K R 8th	Q R to K Kt 2nd
12. P to K R 4th	Kt to K R 3rd	26 Q R to K R 8th	Q to K sq
13. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes B	27 Q to K R 3rd,	
14. Kt to K Kt 6th	P to K Kt 3rd	And Black surrendered	
15. Kt takes K R P (c)	K takes Kt		

(a) What appears to have given up this K R Pawn deep enday, but it was hardly prudent [illegible]

(b) [illegible] Who to maintain a [illegible] attack, through in gallant style

(c) [illegible] Had done [illegible]

(d) [illegible] certainly [illegible] to do a thing better

(e) If 27. Q R to K R 3rd, then 27 Q R to K B 4th.

And Black has [illegible] position

CHESS IN INDIA.

Smart Skirmish in the Calcutta Club, between Mr. COCHRANE and the Brahmin MOOHUN CHUNDER.

Giuoco Piano

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Castles	K R takes P (c)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	12. Q at her R 4th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	13. Q takes the doubled P	B to K 3rd
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd	14. R to K sq	Q to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 4th (b)	P takes B	15. Q to h 3rd	Castles
6. P takes Kt P	P to K Kt sq	16. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to h Kt 4th
9. P takes Q P	Kt takes P	17. Q to her B 3rd	B to K R 6th
10. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	18. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K B 6th,

And wins.

(c) Now that Mohochunder seems thoroughly to have mastered the European openings we may look for sterner contests between him and his great opponent than they have yet exhibited.

(b) Mr. Cochrane remarked, truly enough, when making this move, that it was not the best. He should, of course, have played his K P to Q 4th.

It is the opening then obtained for the Rook which renders White's 7th move so injudicious.

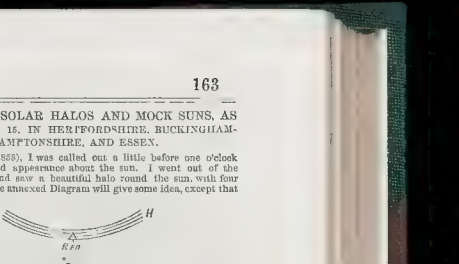
NORTHERN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The great gathering of the members of this association, which is expected to be the largest chess meeting ever known, is arranged to take place at Manchester early in April. Full particulars may be known by application to the honorary secretary, Mr. A. Fisher, Kennedy-street, Manchester

MR. MATTHEW NOBLE, whose bust of the Duke of Wellington (engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of September 25) has been so much admired for its truthfulness of expression, has been commissioned by the East India Company to execute a statue of the lamented hero for their Court-room.

BRITISH TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The wires of this company are in operation along some of the Scotch lines of railways, and will shortly be completed to Carlisle, when, by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, a direct communication will be made by this company, between the capital of Scotland and the manufacturing districts of England and the port of Liverpool.

REMARKABLE SOLAR HALOS AND MOCK SUNS, AS SEEN ON FEB. 15, IN HERTFORDSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, AND ESSEX.

THIS day (Feb. 15, 1853), I was called out a little before one o'clock P.M. to look at an odd appearance about the sun. I went out of the house accordingly, and saw a beautiful halo round the sun, with four parhelia, of which the annexed Diagram will give some idea, except that



the two faintest parhelia are not shown. The true sun was seen at A, and at a distance of 24 deg nearly (as measured roughly with a sextant); on each side a mock sun (B and C) was seen, displaying the prismatic colours, and having a tail, like that of a great comet darting out in an horizontal direction. Each tail was bright near the mock sun to which it belonged, but gradually faded away to a narrow white band; each white band running round a hemisphere of the heavens, *parallel to the horizon*, and meeting a little to the east of the north point; a fainter continuation of these white bands, uniting the mock suns B and C with the real sun A, was seen, as shown at B A, C A. The mock suns B and C had each a radiation extending downwards (in a circular direction to a small extent, but extending upwards to a much greater extent, and meeting at E, forming (as might be seen on a careful inspection), a complete semicircle, which was intersected at and near E by a wavy prismatically-coloured line D E F, shaped somewhat like a pair of bird's wings extended, and in the set of flying No mock sun was, however, seen at the point of intersection E. Above this, at a further altitude of about 21 deg. (or 45 deg from the sun), and not far to the south of the zenith was a beautifully-coloured segment of a circle, like the central part of an inverted rainbow (3 in) having *the red band* (as it is believed all the other coloured forms had also) *turned towards the sun.*

On the white horizontal belt before spoken of, two other mock suns, of a pale white or grey colour, were visible at the E.N.E. and N.W. points, being apparently equi distant from the sun. A similar appearance was looked for in the N.N.E., but could not be distinguished, although the belt there could be clearly traced.

The above appearance lasted, gradually growing fainter, till about 1.40 P.M.; after which it faded almost entirely away. It was never, however, quite lost, and became pretty visible at times till about 3.30 P.M. I saw all I had before seen (except the segment near the zenith, and the horizontal band with its two pale suns) pretty clearly at three P.M.; B was then well defined and coloured

I am told the phenomenon became visible at 12 10 P.M., or thereabouts, and that its greatest beauty was over when I first saw it at 12 57 P.M.

There were very few clouds about at one P.M., and what there were were principally *cirri*. The sun bore a considerable power, and the ground was quite thawed where its rays fell. The preceding night had been very cold and frosty. The wind at the time of the phenomenon was W.

Royston, Herts. HALE WORTHAM.

I enclose you a slight sketch of the beautiful phenomenon of last Tuesday, the 15th instant, as seen at Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire.

The day was frosty, and a few misty clouds were scattered over the sky. A little before twelve there appeared four distinct parhelia, all at the same height above the horizon as the real sun. The first two, distant from it on each side about 30 deg., were brilliant and almost dazzling, of small size, and tinged on the inside with orange or red passing to yellow colours. Some of us thought we traced the green on three prismatic colours on the other side, but these were certainly less distinct.

The second pair of mock suns were of a pale white light, not unlike small clouds in appearance; they were as large as the real sun, and situated 120 deg. from it, on a long line of similar light, which, streaming from the inner parhelia, extended a short distance beyond those last described.

There was also visible a small prismatic bow, forming, perhaps, a quarter of a circle, with its centre at or near the zenith, and its red convex side towards the sun, and at about 30 deg. from the latter above it. A small line of pale light, which might be either a part of a second bow round the first, or else part of a halo round the sun; but from its indistinctness it was impossible to decide which. It seemed about half way between the sun and the brighter bow.

The angles between the sun and parhelia were measured by lines on the snow, and are accurate within three or four degrees. The orange colour in the inner pair had a somewhat elongated appearance, as the three might have been parts of a halo, but this was not sufficiently distinct to admit of certainty

It is impossible in a sketch to give an accurate idea of an appearance extending over the whole sky; what I send you may be considered as what an observer might have seen, lying on his back, and looking at all parts of the heavens at once.

The phenomenon lasted about an hour and a half, possibly longer.

I remain, your obedient servant,

ALWYNE COMPTON.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

AT this season of the year, when clouds and fogs obscure the source of actinic energy, there is little to record in the way of progress. Abroad, as at home, photographers appear resting from their labours, anxiously awaiting the return of sunshine. We hear of several very interesting experiments in progress, the results of which, we hope very soon to be in a position to communicate.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY. This society had its first ordinary meeting on the first Thursday in the month, when, after an address from Mr. Fenton, the secretary, a paper was read from Dr. Percy, on the Waxpaper process, in which he confined himself to pointing out the advantages of waxed paper in warm weather. Sir William Newton gave some account of his positive process; and Mr. Vignolles spoke of the engraving advantages which he derived from photography; as he, by its agency, obtained his copies of maps in reduced size, and of the sulphate of quinine in diluted sulphuric acid, exhibited this in a very remarkable degree, and it was found that by the last-named solution, a set of rays far beyond the ordinary rays of the spectrum, and connected with the chemical rays were rendered visible. If this result be confirmed it will materially facilitate the improvement of lenses for photographic purposes.

MODEL APPARATUS FOR EXHIBITION.—A request having been made to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury for a model apparatus for decomposing water, with the necessary chemicals, &c., arrived by the steamer from Antwerp, to be admitted entry free of clearance for duty, the same being intended for exhibition in this country, their Lordships have directed the authorities of the revenue to permit the admission of the machine in question, on bond being given for its re-exportation in a certain time from this country.

PRECIOUS METALS.—The imports of the precious metals last week were only to the extent of £11,350; whilst the shipments were even larger than usual for the last few weeks, and making nearly £650,000, of which £450,000 went in coin to Australia, and the remainder to the East Indies, principally silver. The shipments to the Continent appear to have ceased.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THIRD NOTICE.

F. Goodall exhibits a single specimen of his powers, and that, in many respects, a very pleasing one, entitled "The Tired Gleaners." Here we have a group of children returning from the field of their labours, and laden with the spoil of the day; one chubby little fellow is leaning against a stile, whilst two girls are reclining upon a bank. The attitudes of the latter are, perhaps, a little artificial, more after the drawing-room fashion than the corn-field; but, barring this point, we have no other objection to make against this performance. The landscape is delicately painted in, and the tone agreeably autumnal

E. A. Goodall presents us with three of his nicely studied and nicely finished interiors. "The Interior of a Fisherman's Cottage, Brittany," is highly characteristic, the figures of the fisherman's family being evidently taken from the life. "The Sister of Charity" represents one of those pious females in the execution of her functions in the sick-room. The best of the trio, however, is unquestionably that entitled the "Grandfather—Britanny," introducing a girl at a spinning-wheel, the outer light being admitted upon the quaint apartment through a single square window of small dimensions, pierced through a thick wall.

H. L. Rolfe places upon the canvas a few of the finny tribe from the "soft-flowing Avon;" whose moist and glittering coats show they have not been long out of water. The votaries of the "gentle art" and the lovers of still-life subjects will find much to admire and little to find fault with in the dish here set before them.

In the department of landscape, Linton claims notice for two productions, both very mannered in treatment, but each with a peculiar character In the "Ferry" the clear crisp surface of the water, and the luxuriant foliage of the rocky shore at first command attention, and hold out inducement to a closer scrutiny. Closer scrutiny, however, reveals the trick of art with which these effects intended for a "respectful distance" have been obtained; the colours laid on in abrupt and heavy dabs, after the fashion of scene-painters. In the view "On the Thames near Windsor," the same style of handling is practised, and carried even to greater extent; the intended effects being neither quite so obvious nor so successfully realised. There is, probably, a notion of following the example of Turner (in his later day) in these experimental efforts; which, however, we cannot lend ourselves to encourage.

By poor Allen, whose sudden and lamented death we have lately had occasion to announce, there is in the present Exhibition one modest, but genuine, specimen of English landscape, exhibited by his widow, entitled "Early Morning in Swaledale, Yorkshire." This is, we fear, the last exhibition of modern artists in which we may expect to admire the labours of this very promising and much-respected artist.

Of philosophic, poetic, or sentimental subjects there are varieties in the present Exhibition. R. G. Kelly paints the horrors of "An Ejectment in Ireland" in a manner to move the sympathies of the sternest political economist, if not to gratify the sense of the critical observer. Ruthless policemen swaggering over kneeling and imploring females; whilst old men and infants are scattered helplessly in the *mêlée*. In a word, the subject is vulgarly treated, and, artistically, is of very inferior merits.

As a companion piece, we light upon T. Brooks's "Want and Abundance," exhibiting the interior and exterior of a nobleman's mansion on a cold winter's day. The canvas is divided into two compartments. In the one we behold the fat porter of the house, seated half asleep in the hall chair, with a handkerchief comfortably tied over his head. At his feet is a copy of *Bell's Life in London*, which reveals the nature of his accustomed studies, and the cause, perhaps, of his accustomed mid-day nap. In the other compartment are a widow and we forget how many children crouching within the portico of the great man's door. A carriage driving up, with two footmen behind it, gives indication that our interesting vagrants will soon have to remove from the position which they have taken up. The execution of this work presents no feature of merit to compensate for its inherent bad taste.

"Beware!" by H. Fitzcook, is a pleasant, and, in some respects, successful realisation of the heroine in Longfellow's lines:—

I know a maiden fair to see:
Take Care!
She can both false and friendly be:
Beware! Beware!
Trust her not:
She is fooling thee!

She gives thee a garland woven fair
Take care!
It is a fool's cap for thee to wear:
Beware! Beware!
Trust her not.
She is fooling thee!

Miss A. S. W. Daniel has a very clever *chiaroscuro* study of a female head, with a sable head-dress, described as "Her frolic Grace, Fitzfulke," and illustrating the well-known lines in Byron's "Don Juan."

Beneath "the doorway stood
The sable friar in his solemn hood"
"The ghost, if ghost it were, seem'd
a sweet soul
As ever lurk'd beneath a holy hood."

J. A. S. Mann has a fanciful subject, "The First Ear-rings;" representing a young girl, playfully decorating her ears with bunches of cherries, the effect of which she appears to admire greatly in the glass.

J. W. Glass's picture of "The Night March" occupies a conspicuous position in the middle room, and commands attention by its strong effect of light and shade, and the generally spirited character of the design (*See Engraving*). We have here a group of horsemen in armour crossing a ford; the rays of the moon falling coldly, and with mystic effect, upon their helmets and shoulders The execution, throughout, is entitled to high praise.

As a contrast to the cold aspect of the last-mentioned, we turn to G. E. Hering's masterly "Sunset in the Mediterranean." Here all is dippped in sunlight, and imbued with the warm and golden tints which the sun, even in its hour of setting, can bestow upon all within its range. The craft introduced upon the bright surface of the "French Lake," as the Mediterranean is called by some authorities, give life and character to the scene.

"THE NIGHT MARCH."—PAINTED BY J. W. GLASS.

DIORAMA ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON.

A new historical diorama, or panorama, and purporting to be illustrative of the lives of Napoleon Bonaparte, Nelson, and Wellington, was opened to private view at 69, Regent's quadrant, on Monday evening. On attending, by invitation, we found that the description was a misnomer; the whole of the *tableaux*, with two exceptions, the battles of the Nile and Waterloo, being illustrative of the triumphs of Napoleon Bonaparte, a man who, the lecturer stated, was now "lamented and admired by all the world." The incidents of that man's career, though exciting enough at the time they occurred, have left no trace behind them; and their amplification at a moment when a better spirit pervades even the common herd of society than to admire empty deeds of martial daring, regardless of the wrong and suffering they entail, was an unprofitable labour. Many of the *tableaux*, executed, we believe, by Mr. Marshall were extremely cleverly painted, introducing occasionally striking effects. Amongst the most successful were the siege of Toulon—the battle of the Nile (before and after)—the retreat from Moscow the view of St. Helena, with the French fleet, under the command of the Prince de Joinville, awaiting the remains of Napoleon—and the grand ceremony of their re-interment in the chapel of the Hospital of the Invalides.

"SUNSET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN."—PAINTED BY G. E. HERING.

REMARKABLE ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES AT CUMA

(From our own Correspondent.)

NAPLES, Feb. 14th.

No ancient city of Italy is more interesting to the antiquary than that of Cuma, the seat of Pelasgian, Tyrrhenian and Phœnician art and learning, when transplanted from the East to the shores of the Mediterranean. The extensive necropolis of the once important city of Cuma has, during the last few months, attracted unusual attention, from the fact of H.R.H. the Prince of Syracuse having there carried on extensive excavations with a perseverance and personal cost, for which the archæological world must be ever grateful

The tombs recently discovered have contained painted vases, scarabei ornaments of gold, combs, and glass objects; but the most remarkable discovery took place a short time since. In a Roman tomb were found two skeletons, with wax heads.* One of the wax heads (of which I send you a Drawing) is very complete, but the second had crumbled away. The remains are now in the Royal Museum of

WAX HEAD DISCOVERED IN A ROMAN TOMB, AT CUMA.

Naples, and furnish the only example yet known of a wax head being substituted in the tomb by the ancients for the natural cranium.

The question is, why were these two bodies buried with wax heads, no remains whatever of the bones of the real heads being found? Professors Fiorelli, Minivini, and Quaranta have discussed the question, and it appears to me that Fiorelli's view of the question will hold good. In the tomb, where these skeletons were discovered, a coin of Diocletian was found, which fact induces M. Fiorelli to suppose that the bodies were those of Christian martyrs of the third century; and that the wax heads were substituted by Christian friends after decapitation

The Roman law *secari percutere* did not allow the burial of criminals; but, then, it is observed, so far from Rome this regulation might have been evaded, and that the heads alone were claimed by the law. If such be the case, Christian friends are supposed to have taken casts from the heads of these victims, as there can be little doubt but that the drawing which I send you is a portrait. Such are the speculations of the antiquarian world here; probably, further reflection and study will throw new light on this interesting subject.

A very fine Temple, of the best period of Greek art, has also been discovered at Cuma, an engraving of which will shortly be published, by order of H.R.H. the Prince of Syracuse.

E. W. B.

* It should be observed that the eyes are of glass, and admirably executed.

KNEBWORTH, HERTS, THE SEAT OF SIR EDWARD E. L. BULWER LYTTON, BART.—GARDEN FRONT.

"MACBETH" AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

THE success of the splendid revival of "Macbeth" at the Princess' is as indisputable as well-merited—it continues, and is likely to continue, to gratify her Majesty's liege for many an evening to come. We have already described the magnificent arrangements and accessories of the banquet scene; and now give an Illustration which will realise the scene to the sight as well as to the mind. The point of time taken is that when the ghost of the murdered *Banquo* appears in the centre of the table. *(See Illustration).* The effect of the apparition is, perfectly novel, as far as our experience of stage matters extends, and has evidently been inspired by a poetical feeling. There is something more than mere melodramatic mechanism in the invention and contrivance of such an incident. The dazzling illumination of the head avoids much that is unpleasant in the usual representation of the "gashes" on the brow, and preserves the sublimity and terror proper to a supernatural appearance. It is altogether in good taste. The acting of this scene, also, was superior. The great agitation of *Lady Macbeth*, while her guilty husband was suffering from the appalling nature of the vision, and the compunctious visitings of his conscience, and that remorse which clings to the murderer's memory in spite of himself, was finely interpreted; while Mr. Kean's apostrophes to the *Ghost* were rendered with great power and beauty.

The general accessories of this scene are as excellent as the particular device to which we have referred. The gallery of bards, and the groups of guests, in their peculiar costumes, rude and grand as they are, take the mind back to the period of the action of the play, and add an antiquarian value to the presentment, which may assist the serious student, as well as attract the amusement-hunting playgoer The performance is, indeed, full of the best instruction.

Altogether, the management have done well; and it is but justice to award them all possible commendation.

KNEBWORTH, HERTS.

THIS ancestral home of one so various and accomplished as to unite in himself the characters of the dramatist and poet, the novelist and statesman, will, doubtless, prove a welcome scene to every one of our readers. The abodes of men of genius have ever possessed great attraction for cultivated minds; and when to this living interest is added the historic vista of centuries, in the transition from the hill fortress of the Norman period to the castellated mansion of the Elizabethan age, much may be expected from the olden story of such an abode, and its eventful associations; as well as from the instant interest which attaches to the present distinguished owner. Such is Knebworth, in Herefordshire, the seat of Sir Edward Earle Lytton Bulwer Lytton, Bart., who, succeeding to the Knebworth estates by the will of his mother, took the surname of Lytton by sign-manual

Knebworth, which is placed upon the highest elevation in the county, was held as a fortress by Eudo Dapifer, at the time of the Norman Conquest. In the reign of Edward II. (says Mr Burke, in his recently published "Visitation of the Seats and Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain") it was possessed by Thomas de Brotherton, fifth son of King Edward I. His eldest daughter and coheiress, Margaret, brought the lordship of Knebworth to the celebrated Sir Walter Mauny, Knight of the Garter; and at his decease she continued to hold it under the title of Duchess of Norfolk. From her Kneb-

"THE BANQUET SCENE" FROM "MACBETH," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

worth pastel to her daughter and heir, Anne, wife of Richard, Baron Lord Earl of Pembroke. It was then sold to Sir John Motoft, treasurer of the household to Henry VI. From him it went to Sir Thomas Bourchier (son to Sir John Bourchier), Knight of the Garter, and was purchased of him by Sir Robert Lytton (of Lytton in the Peak), a Knight of the Bath, Privy Councillor to Henry VIII., keeper of the wardrobe, and under-treasurer. Sir Robert Lytton immediately set about enlarging the fort; and the work was continued by his successor, Wymark de Lytton Governor of Boulogne Castle and was completed in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Rowland de Lytton, Lieutenant for the shires of Hertford and Essex at the time of the Spanish invasion. Queen Elizabeth frequently visited Sir Rowland at Knebworth; and the room in which she slept at the time of the Armada is preserved, and named "Queen Elizabeth's Chamber." This house many, in some measure, be attributed to Sir Rowland's relationship to the maiden Queen, by his marriage with Anne, daughter of Oliver Lord St. John of Bletsoe, and great granddaughter of Margaret Beaufort (grandmother to Henry VI.), and cousin to Queen Elizabeth. The present distinguished possessor derives the Knebworth demesne from his mother, sole heiress and representative of the families of Lytton and Robinson, or Norreys de Glaersvit in Denbighshire.

Knebworth, thus an ancient and castellated mansion of early Tudor character, was a large quadrangle with outer walls and court, the east front or gateway having in truth been a portion of the ancient fort. For many years it was but in part inhabited; till, in 1811, Mrs. Bulwer, the mother of Sir Edward, commenced the restoration; which three sides were, of necessity, removed, and the fourth side built by Sir Robert de Lytton, in a style resembling Richmond Palace, and erected in the same reign was restored its embattled tower and turrets are seen from the Stevenage station of the Great Northern Railway, from which Knebworth is about two miles south, lying about 29 miles from the metropolis. The accompanying View is taken from the garden, and shows one of four faces, the chief entrance to the mansion being on the opposite side. The mansion originally extended to the village church, a hove-stone distant.

The principal apartments are the banquet-hall, the oak drawing-room, the library, and the great drawing-room or presence chamber. The hall ceiling is of the age of Henry VII., the room, Elizabethan; the chimney-piece in the style of Inigo Jones; and the walls are hung with suits of armour. A door leads to the capacious cellar, whither, in the olden time, it was customary for the gentlemen to adjourn after dinner from the hall, to finish their potations. Another door leads to the oak drawing room, where, *temp.* Charles I., the great Parliamentary leaders—Pym, Elliot, and Hampden met their foretch supporter, the Sir William Lytton of that day. The library, fitted up in the style of Henry VII.'s reign, contains two bronze candelabra, with lamps of bronze inlaid with silver, dug up in Apulia, on the site of the palace of Manfred, Queen of Naples, and supposed to be genuine Roman antiquities. The room has a fine ancient chimney piece

A double flight of stairs leads to the state-rooms; the carved balustrades supporting the lion rampant, one of the ancient family crests. The staircase is hung with armour and trophies, and family portraits; and the windows are blazoned with descents from the alliance with Barrington and that of the St. Johns.

The first state room has stamped and gilt leather hangings, carved panels, and an armorial ceiling. The long ante-room is hung with bugle tapestry (very rare). Hence an oval drawing room conducts to the old presence-chamber (now the oak drawing room), with armorial ceiling and windows charged with ninety nine quarterings. The furniture includes items of the 7th and 8th Henries' reigns, portraits of rare historic interest, as one from the Crusades to the Civil Wars; and some fine specimens of Italian and Dutch art. Over the hall is the music-gallery, communicating with the Round Tower chamber; whence a corridor leads to the Hampden chamber, where John Hampden once slept; and beyond it is Queen Elizabeth's room.

The out door demesne of Knebworth is stately; the gardens are environed with a deer-park of 400 acres, interspersed with avenues of aged limes, chestnut, and oak. The owners of Knebworth have a right of free warren over the surrounding districts, granted to them in the time of James I.

MUSIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK

The fine performance of Handel's "Messiah" at Exeter-hall, by the Harmonic Union, last Monday night, under Benedict's direction, will increase the reputation of the new society. The solo singers were Mrs. Mims Reeves, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sunderland, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Lawler and Phillips; with Mr. Morgan as organist.

The English Glee and Madrigal Union (Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Foster, Barnby, and Phillips) held their third meeting, at Willis's Rooms, last Monday evening.

On Tuesday night, Mr. Sterndale Bennett gave his second performance of classical pianoforte music, at the Hanover-rooms, assisted by Pratti, Molique, Baumann, Hagye, Williams, Nicholson, and Miss Dolby. The interesting items in the scheme were Mr. Bennett's masterly sonata for pianoforte and violoncello, and Mozart's quartuor for piano and wind-instruments.

The sixth of Mr. G. Forbes's St. John's-wood subscription *soirées* took place last Tuesday, with the co-operation of Madame and Signor F. Lablache, Mr. Benson, Misses Messent and Ransford.

On the same evening Mr. T. Williams gave another of his now musical and anecdotal entertainment, "English Music and English Musicians," at Camberwell Hall, introducing notices of Bull, Barnett, Macfarren, &c.

An evening concert was given on Tuesday, at Crosby-hall, Misses Poole, Messrs. St. Jacob, Lindsay Sloper, Lockey, Bodda, Dando, Case, Benjamin, and the Distins being the principal artistes.

Mr. Lucas, the composer and violoncellist, commenced his annual series of of agreeable musical evenings last Wednesday, aided by Herr Pauer, Sainton, Cooper, and Hill.

On the same night Mr. C. Salaman, the pianist and composer, began his series of *soirees* of classical pianoforte music; Piatti, Blagrove, and Miss Birch being the chief artists.

On Thursday Mr. Lindsay Sloper had his second pianoforte *soirée* at the Queen Anne-street Rooms; Misses Dolby and Ransford, Messrs. Bodda, Dando, Pratti, and Benedict afforded their valuable aid.

The performance of "Handel's "Judas Maccabeus" at Exeter-hall, on the 18th inst., has met with universal approbation; Costa conducted the forces of the Sacred Harmonic Society with the greatest amount of skill. The principal vocalists were Miss Dolby, Miss Deakin, Miss F. Huddart, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. T. Williams, and Mr. Phillips. The oratorio, which seems to grow in public favour Like the "Israel in Egypt," is to be repeated next Friday. The third Mr. Ella's Musical Winter Evenings will be given next Thursday. The announcement of the Harmonic Society this season are more than ordinarily interesting. Many novelties are promised, and the engagements of Viardot, Madame Castellan, Mdlle Clara Novello, Madame Frezzolini, Mdlle Dulcken, Miss Williams, Lablache, and Belletti will render the vocal department of the highest importance. Mr. Costa is the conductor of the eight concerts

The *Museum des Arts* held their first meeting on Wednesday night in Harley-street

The fifth monthly concert of the Whittington Club took place on Thursday evening, under the direction of Mr. G. A. Cooper. The following were the artistes—Miss Alyn Stewart, Miss Rose Stewart, Mr. Cooper, Miss C. Felton; Messrs. A. St. Albyn, G Ferren, Aynsley, Herr Jongmans, Herr Stebling, and Herr Anschuss (conductor).

The Greenock Philharmonic Society brought their concerts to a close on Friday week. The season has been a satisfactory one in every respect, its success being principally owing to the unwearied exertions of the secretary, Mr. T. R. Lamont, to whom the musical lovers of the west of Scotland are under great obligation for originating the idea and carrying out the plan of these concerts in such a liberal manner. The last concert on the following artists:—Vocalists—Mrs. Newton, Misses Stewart and Thirlwall, Messrs. Locke, Thirlwall, and Pratten Soloists: I. Harper (trumpet), C. Harper (horn), Nicholson (oboe), Hausman (violoncello), F. E. Pratten (flute), F. Pratten (contra bass), Thirlwall and Watson (violins), Maycock (clarionet), Galloway (pianoforte), Larkin (bassoon), Horton (trombone).

Mdlle. Cruvelli, at the Italian Opera-house in Paris, has been at law with her manager; but, after a hard battle, the *prima donna* has promised to give up "sudden indispositions," and the director has pledged himself that the visits to the treasury shall be duly honoured

Madame Castellan has arrived in town from Lisbon, for her engagement at the Royal Italian Opera.

Madame Medten (a native of Germany), who is a very clever singer of Russian, Swedish, Hungarian, and Danish melodies, is now in London

FOREIGN WOOLLENS.—The Customs authorities have, with reference to the 39th section of the Act 5th and 6th Vict. chap. 81, allowed plain woollen foreign shawls to be taken out of bond for the purpose of being bleached, dyed, and printed, upon security being given to return the goods into warehouse within six months; an account of the lengths, qualities, and descriptions of the shawls being taken before removal from the warehouse in a book to be kept at each station, for the purpose of identifying the goods on their return, agreeably to the regulations of April, 1850, respecting silk goods

SPECIE AND BULLION IN THE BANK.—From a Parliamentary paper printed on Monday, the specie and bullion in the Bank of England amounted, on the 5th of January last, to £20,817,062, the largest amount for a long time. On the 8th of January, 1852, the amount was £17,567,561.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE THEATRES.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE DRAMA.

On the present occasion we are called on for a more extended review of recent dramatic proceedings than usual, not only as occupying a longer period, but on account of the importance of the topics. *Apropos*, too, we have received a "Dramatic Register for 1852," full of statistical facts in relation to the drama, and of much utility for purposes of reference

The chronicler's survey extends over twenty-seven theatres. The records during the twelvemonths the production of 226 pieces by 122 authors! The result, we confess, astonishes us. Fifty three pieces by, in some measure, playwrights, also, are to be added to the sum total of stage *littérateurs*. This is a goodly amount of labour, and a goodly number of labourers. Add to the latter the multitude of performers, and the theatres will be found to constitute a large commercial interest, hitherto much misesteemed, and too much neglected. The fact that all the theatres have been let, and in a flourishing condition, testifies to the existence of dramatic appetition in the masses: nor are we without evidence that even at the cheap theatres the public taste is good, sterling, and true. At the CITY OF LONDON Theatre the legitimate drama has been much more frequently performed than melodrama; and at the STRAND, where melodrama is encouraged, we find it recorded that Mr. J. W. Wallack received £60 a-week for performing in Shakspearian and other five-act plays. Add to these facts, that SADLER'S WELLS—another cheap theatre, though not so cheap—lives on the legitimate drama, and a fair case is made out, we think, in favour of the popular taste

The last-mentioned theatre was the arena where one of the anonymous authors above enumerated asserted his claims. His production was a five-act play of specific structural merits, though in other respects deficient. It presented the skeleton of a drama, calculated to stay rate to excite curiosity, if not to challenge sympathy. In the early acts of "Might and Right," a series of problems was given for solution, and successively resolved it. The mind of an audience is unquestionably interested by such a movement; but it should be ancillary to higher purpose, and not principal. It may be made the vehicle for high poetical expression, for intense feeling, for tragic emotion more or less profound. But, in itself, curiosity is too mean a passion to support a prolonged dramatic interest on its own account. It requires that we should be strongly concerned beforehand in the characters and situation of the piece; that we should be justified by the importance of the argument, and elevated by its associations. But it is impossible to create such an interest by mere sketches of character—by a sudden introduction of them in *medias res*, without imparting a knowledge of their antecedents, and cunningly providing an element for the development of their passions. Even the most artistic structural arrangement of given materials, without such provisions in the conduct and prior form, will not be found to constitute a sufficient method for a true dramatic work of art, extending to the length and elaboration of five acts. Shakspeare's dramas, deficient as they are in the mechanical arrangements in which modern play-writers, learned in the French school, are adepts, present, nevertheless, the best models for the requisite organic life, without which those arrangements are merely clever formulæ, convenient enough for the due marshalling of topics already furnished, but fatally deceptive when applied as substitutes, as they too often have been, for either story, subject, or character. These remarks hold good against the foreign original of "Might and Right." To the translator appertain only the short-comings touching poetic diction, which is too scantily supplied to the dialogue, whether for the support of the sentiment or the expression of the emotion. The praise, however, cannot be bestowed on the novelty of the argument and scene—important items, which make the experiment highly meritorious; and we can only regret it was not more permanently successful than it is proved to have been.

The PRINCESS'S Theatre has delineated, this season, to outline all contemporary efforts in the spectacular revival of Shakspeare. The resources brought to bear on the production of "Macbeth" are enormous, both intellectually and pecuniarily. It is obvious, however, that if Shakspeare's plays can receive the distinction of these funereal and gorgeous adjuncts, their performance under ordinary circumstances is rendered impossible. Who will pay for seeing the mere setting of *Macbeth*, after having seen it as a stage play in the Princess's, as well acted as it can be, with scenic and spectacular appointments that defy competition. It is due to the name and genius of Shakspeare that these honours should be rendered to him; but, under these conditions, he can but rarely be performed. In the meantime, an interval is thus created for the introduction of new pieces, which must attract by their novelty at least as much as by their accessories. It is to the credit of this management that their present revival runs concurrently with Douglas Jerrold's performance of a new piece of no slender merit as a literary composition Never was Mr. Douglas Jerrold more happy in his dialogue than in his "St. Cupid; or, Dorothy's Fortune." There is a delightful harmony of modifying the style of the wit, and restraining it within due limits, that adds to the enjoyment of this drama during the perusal. It is, undoubtedly, delightful reading. While acted as it now is, it is also delightful acting to listen to the literary dialogue of the work rather than the dramatic, and who compound for action in favour of truth, point, and delineation of character

On the score of its literary merits, the drama of "Masks and Faces," at the HAYMARKET deserves to have frank acknowledgment. The joint production of Mr. Tom Taylor and Mr. C. Reade, it was composed with more than ordinary care. The writers have also written a novel on the same theme, and including much of the dialogue of the play therein, therefore, much casting and recasting of the argument. The narrative portion, the story, had been well considered; and the relations which the work bore to the closet were as much regarded as those it bears to the stage. The aim also is high, and there are care and finish in the details not often met with in the domestic drama. The piece, though divided into two sections, is as long as some five-act plays; and in its style and character merits to be accepted as a first-rank comedy, without regard to the number of scenes or acts. The true legitimacy of a play is irrespective of such considerations. It may fall short of or exceed the pentad, according to the exigency of the subject or treatment, and yet preserve the title to legitimate drama. Now that the stage is free, there is no necessity for the poet, painter, or sculptor to compress with a mere act-of-parliament definition. The cause is altogether removed into a higher court of criticism, and the merit of pieces is to be ascertained by the amount in them of intelligence, art, and literary research. The form, indeed, of every good work is according to its inner spirit, and grow out of it. Where this is the case, there have we a legitimate product, whatever its length, and whatever the number of its links. And in every such play there may be scope for the best and greatest acting; and the highest artist may make or mar, increase their reputation in it, without regard to the mere formal limitations, wherever such scope is afforded. It is, therefore, a real benefit to the stage whenever such a piece as "Masks and Faces" is produced. By setting an example of moral elevation in such a drama, an improved standard is secured for the workers in its walk, and those who are ambitions of a loftier level are compelled to yet more arduous efforts to secure the coveted distinction. Regnier's group—real, living, human, familiar, yet unique; common, yet picturesque. Other portraitures are mere sketches—but such sketches: including *Sir Charles Pomander*, *Mr.* and *Mrs. Vane*, *Colley Cibber*, *Quin*, and the critics. The old stage-apology is dashed off to the life—the man himself stepping from a picture-frame in appropriate costume—a record of the past age of gallantry, full of self-conceit, and conscious that he is its representative. Of *Miss Clive* we do not think so highly. The authors have evidently leaned to make too much of her, lest they might interfere with their portraiture of the heroine. It was a wise caution: such prudence is not to be censured

The principal author in the composition of the above drama has also lately distinguished himself by a five-act drama produced at DRURY-LANE. The failure of Mr. Fitzball's second version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" made room for Mr. C. Reades's "Gold." In this drama the author had free scope to develop his theme without any reticence or mental reservation. The play just mentioned gives rise to important reflections. One thing is generally desired: that ideal; which, after all, still haunts this real life of ours, and in its most populous thoroughfares "moves like a ghost." Even the Australian scenes depicted in the drama of "Gold" testify to the yearning after the ideal. The activity with which books of travel, discovery, and adventure are devoured by the general reader, witness to the same principle. The distant, and even the past, accordingly, might be put upon the boards in the newest, freshest, and most graphic manner, and the imagination thereby and thereby thrown on ancient cities and seats of power by modern investigators. Here is a wide field open for the ideal. The sentiment, moreover, might be appealed to in conjunction with the real, in the revelations of the past, the recent Assyrian explorations being rendered palpable and visible. Let the dramatist appeal to these sources of information and interest, and thus bring the ignorant playwright to a discount, and place upon the national stage the living wonders hitherto confined to the archives of the learned in the libraries of the wealthy and intellectual. This would be the way to transfer the audiences of the lecture room and the Mechanics' Institute to the theatre. To some extent this object was effected by the production of "Gold." But the fortunes of the theatre are now on the decline. M. Casimir Delavigne's "Louis XI." was injudiously placed on the stage, and scarcely lasted a week, as might have been expected. Original, and not translated works, are those which should be found on the stage of the national theatres.

The OLYMPIC has produced, since our last resumé, two pieces in chief—"Lilian Gervaise," a version from the French—and an imitation of Mr. Reades's "Gold," under the title of "Life in Australia." The first is brief, but not a success; the second, long, and the latter is little more than a piece of stage spectacle.

The LYCEUM has depended on its extravaganza, in the pictorial illustrations of which it has exceeded all its competitors. The audiences, however, during the last week or two, have fallen off.

Irrespective of any theatre, though produced at the Haymarket, the comedy of the "Guild of Literature" deserves separate consideration, as a purely literary work for a literary purpose, originally performed by literary men, and scarcely elevated by its transference to a public stage In some particulars, the performance of Sir E. B. Lytton's "Not so Bad as We Seem" is improved by professional acting; but the difference, except in two instances, is not extraordinary. In two instances, also, we prefer the original representatives; and in the remaining parts the effect was about equal. Acting, as an art, is no doubt difficult; but an aptitude for acting is almost universal. This was, indeed, remarked long ago, by Aristotle, who pointed out the tendency of the child to imitation. The "little actor," as Wordsworth calls the infant, continually "cons another," and yet another "part;" and as "all men and women," according to Shakspeare, "are merely players," so is not imitation common to wonder at. The rage of private theatricals are among the many proofs of the growing taste of the times in favour of dramatic exhibitions.

OLYMPIC

This theatre, following the example of its larger neighbour, has ventured upon an emigration piece, entitled "Life in Australia, from our own Correspondent." The heroes are two Irish brothers and a [illegible] rivals in love, become exiles in consequence of one because he thinks he has committed fratricide, and the other because he has escaped stabbing, but not from the malice of enterprise. The first acts the part of a moonlighter, and the second assumes that of a digger in the police. The journalist, to witness a dance of the natives, disguises himself as a female. Both it and the aforementioned "Lilian Gervaise" have been found to depends for success, but on its Australian tableaux, representing the joyousness and other picturesque incidents of the diggings. They were sufficient to procure for it the requisite applause

ST. JAMES'S.

M. Raval took his benefit on Wednesday in "L'Etourneau" and "La Rue de la Lune;" and performed *Pelit* and *Bernard* with his usual talent and humour. But the last appearance of this great actor is restricted to this evening, the pieces being "York" and "Le Chevalier des Dames."

DIED, on the 20th inst., in Sloane-street, at the residence of her son (Mr. Henry Mornecastle, of the Lyceum Theatre), Mary Hornecastle, in her eighty-third year, universally beloved and respected by a numerous circle of relatives and friends. She was the widow, first, of Mr. George Hornecastle and Mrs. W. Watson, formerly of Covent-garden and Drury-lane Theatres, and both deceased

WHAT IS A NEWSPAPER?—The Society for the Abolition of Taxes on Knowledge have taken a bold step, in order to test what it is that constitutes news. Their secretary Mr. Dobson Collett, has issued a weekly paper, unstamped, to be entitled weekly, called "The Fetters' Free Press." In the first number, the secretary, in a "leader," signed with his name, dated from the office of the paper, and addressed to the Board of Inland Revenue, thus states the case:—"After four years' study of the question, 'What is news?' I find myself unable to understand what is the rule acted upon by the authorities. From the severity used by your non-board towards the *Newark Reformer*, and the *Wakefield Examiner*, I should say that 'News is something that must not be published unstamped out of London.' From the peculiar style of the judgment in the Court of Exchequer, I should imagine that 'News is something which Mr. C Dickens does not publish;' but what this something is I am unable to discern. It is not the record of Parliamentary proceedings; Hansard publishes that every week. It is not the account of such events as the Duke of Willington's funeral; that was chronicled in the *Builder*, which also contains many excellent law reports. It is not the status of matters in the north; Newmarket and Epsom; both are reported in the *Racing Times* and the *Racing Telegraph*. It is not on account of the proceedings of associations of working men; these appear weekly in the *Reasoner*. Information on foreign affairs is to be found in the columns of *Punch*." He then places himself under their surveillance, feeling assured that he is acting illegally, they will stop him; but expresses a hope that the board will not let older offenders off without punishment.

DIETARY OF THE GREENWICH PENSIONERS.—A new dietary has recently been introduced for the veterans in Greenwich Hospital, at the recommendation of Dr. Sir John Liddell, C.B. The changes throughout the week, from simple boiled meat and broth, have been as follows, and received the following is the scale now adopted:—Sunday: baked beef (equal to roast beef), Yorkshire pudding, and potatoes. Monday: boiled mutton, rice broth, and potatoes. Tuesday: corned pork, pea soup, and potatoes. Wednesday: baked mutton and Yorkshire pudding. Thursday: corned beef, carrots, and potatoes. Friday: boiled beef and macaroni soup. Saturday: same as Tuesday. The pensioners have a daily allowance of a quart of good beer

THE DETECTIVE SYSTEM IN OUR POST-OFFICE. Letters continually pass through the post-office offices to test the honesty of employés when suspicion attaches to such offices. These letters are called trap and sometimes detective letters. No one is allowed to send these but with the direct sanction of the Postmaster-General. A short time since a detective letter was sent to an office in the country, and it not being forthcoming at the proper time, the whole staff were rigidly but privately watched without any clue to discover as to what had become of the letter. It turned out, however, that the trap letter had arrived at the suspected office but had been mis-sent with other letters to another office previous to the search for the missing made

THE WEATHER.—The frost which set in last week continued up to Wednesday morning, when a thaw commenced, but, by six o'clock in the evening, severe gusts of wind again brought on very sharp freezing. The various pieces of water in the Parks have been crowded, and several accidents took place—on the whole, with little loss of life; the principal loss being three men drowned in Sir John Duckett's Canal, near Victoria-park, and one in the Serpentine.

SALE AND PURCHASE OF LAND BILL.—This bill, which has been introduced by Mr Henry Drummond, provides machinery for the registration of titles, and for the manner of conveyance, future sales, a simple transfer. A title once on the register shall be held as real property.

CUSTOMS.—Mr. Lushington, [illegible] one of the commissioners of Customs, recently deceased, was the oldest member of the existing Board of Customs. Mr. Lushington had suffered from severe illness for a long time, and [illegible] retired from the public service. His post as Commissioner had not been filled up.

* "Dramatic Register for 1853," published by Thomas Hailes Lacy, Strand.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

REFORM DINNER AT BANBURY.—The annual dinner of the reformers of Banbury took place on Tuesday last, at the Black Horse Hotel; T. R. Cobb, Esq., the well known banker, in the chair. Amongst the gentlemen present were H. W. Tancred, Esq., M.P., the member for the borough; the Mayor of Banbury; Aldermen Goss, Payne, and Stevens; R. H. Rolls, Esq.; F. Francillon, Esq., &c.; also William Little, Esq., and Edward Watkin, Esq., of London. After the usual loyal toasts, the health of Mr. Tancred was drunk; and, after various toasts and sentiments, the freedom of the press was given, in connection with the health of the strangers present. The chairman paid a very high compliment to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, stating that paper to have done more to hold up to the public reprobation the iniquities of Continental tyrants, than any other journal, and that its circulation one of the best and soundest of the existing means of popular education.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CHURCH-RATES.—The Rev. W. E. Bennett, the Vicar of Frome, in his sermon on Sunday evening, announced his intention, for the future, in lieu of Church rates, to have a collection in his church, with the o ory, every Sunday morning; also a collection at the Sunday evening service once a month; by which he hopes to raise a sufficient fund for all the Church purposes in his district, including schools, library, &c.

THE LARGEST VESSELS EVER BUILT IN DUNDEE.—There are now in process of building two of the largest vessels ever built at Dundee. In Mr Stephen's yard, where the *Marmion* was built, a vessel of about 1000 tons is being built under cover, which will entitle her to class higher at Lloyd's; and the Ivy Ship-building Company are also building a vessel of upwards of 900 tons.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—A Southampton solicitor, named Phillips, has been missing for nearly a fortnight. It was stated that his mind was affected. The general impression was that he had been murdered while wandering about, and his body concealed. Intelligence, however, concerning him has been received; a policeman arrived last week with the news that the unfortunate gentleman had been found in an outhouse at Droxford, in Hampshire, about sixteen miles from Southampton, perishing from cold, hunger, and distress of mind.

FORGERY AT LIVERPOOL.—A young man, named Josiah Wilberforce Bell, clerk in the office of Mr. M. H. Marrypriest, merchant, of Liverpool, has been charged with having presented a forged cheque at the Royal Bank in the name of his employer, and obtaining upon such cheque the sum of £91 16s. 7d. He was committed for trial at the assizes.

THE TEN HOURS' AGITATION.—A great meeting of the factory operatives of Royton, near Oldham, has been held in the large room of the Temperance Hall, which was crowded to excess, on the subject of the Ten Hours' Bill. Many parties were unable to obtain admission, owing to the greatness of the number present. The meeting was of a most cordial and enthusiastic character. Henry Cooper, Esq., the most extensive manufacturer in Royton, was the chairman.

THE DEVONPORT SHIPWRIGHTS.—Some shipwrights, mostly young men, recently went to the agent of one of the passenger ships about to sail for Australia, and paid portions of their passage-money for that colony. In consequence of an order of the Admiralty for some years' standing the leading men of the shipwrights have been liable to have their pay less when the dockyard is slack, and they are working on job and task, although the men themselves should have an increase of wages. This was considered a great hardship. The leading men of shipwrights having joined these matters before the Lords of the Admiralty, their Lordships have replied, conceding the prayer of the petition to relieve the leading men from any deduction of wages in consequence of the work of the yard being by job and task instead of day work.

DESTRUCTION OF WHITBY THEATRE.—On Thursday night week the theatre at Whitby, with the adjoining tavern, were destroyed by fire. There had been no performance in the theatre for some weeks, and the fire is stated to have originated in the bar of the tavern.

THE SNOW ON DARTMOOR.—On Thursday week a farmer, who was looking for some lost sheep, stumbled over a box of jewellery, and, on searching beneath the snow, found the body of its owner, a Jew pedlar, about thirty years of age. He had perished during Tuesday night, the warders of the prison heard frightful screams for assistance, but did not go out, it being contrary to their instructions. Convicts have been occasionally employed in clearing the road over the moor, which is, on an average, fourteen, and in some parts twenty, feet deep.

SNOW STORM IN SCOTLAND.—The snow storm in the north of Scotland has been unusually severe. The trains to Aberdeen have been shut out of time, and the mail to the north of Aberdeen have been mostly carried on horseback. In the higher districts the snow is lying from ten to twelve feet, and it is to be feared that many sheep have perished on the hills.

DUBLIN SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—The annual distribution of prizes to the most successful male pupils in the School of Design took place in the Board-room of the Royal Dublin Society on Monday evening. The Lord-Lieutenant presided; and after addresses from Mr. H. Kemmis, Q.C., and Dr. W. Barker, his Excellency delivered the prizes to thirty-seven, who had excelled in their respective departments.

THE GREAT WILL CASE.—Judgment has been given in the Review Court, Dublin, in the apparently interminable will case of Kelly appellant, Thewles respondent. Baron Pennefather pronounced the unanimous decision of the Court in favour of the respondent, thus affirming the will of the late Mr. Edmund Kelly, of Rockwood, Roscommon; and reversing the decision of the Court of Delegates, before which the case was heard on a former occasion. By this decision property to the extent of over £300,000 reverts to the appellant.

SLANDER.—The Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, has been occupied nine days with an action for slander, in which two clergymen of the Established Church (the Rev. Mr. Mardorough, curate of Skull, Cork, being the plaintiff; and the rector of that parish, the Rev. Mr. George, the defendant. The case was tried before Chief Justice Blackburne and a special jury. The evidence adduced in the assembly state of affairs between the parties On Saturday the Chief Justice charged the jury, who returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £200 damages and sixpence costs.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Rather a large amount of business having been transacted in the National Securities, both on public and private account, the Consol Market has ruled firm during the whole of the week, and prices have been on the advance. Some parties appear to have great confidence as respects the future; but not a few persons entertain the opinion that the directors of the bank of England will hardly advance the minimum rate of discount to 3½ per cent. It is true that bullion is still rapidly flowing out, but we have reason to believe that the Continental demand has nearly ceased for the present. No doubt, heavy shipments will continue to be made to India and Australia; but, as it is known that large quantities of gold are on passage from Sydney, Port Phillip, &c., we do not anticipate any material decline in the present supply of the precious metals.

From a return lately issued, it appears that, since the year 1846, the Bank of England has had nothing to do with purchasing either silver bullion or foreign silver coin. The year 1852 was by far the most active as regards the purchases of gold bullion and coin—over £15,000,000 being the amount; whereas, in 1851, it was less than £7,000,000; and, in 1850, under £2,500,000. The increase in the supply of bullion in the vaults is, therefore, wholly in gold.

The Consol Market on Monday was tolerably firm, at full prices The Three per cents Reduced were 100½ ⅞; the Three per Cent Consols, 99½ ⅞; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 100½ ⅛; and the Three per Cents of the Bank Stock was done at 228. Long Annuities were 6⅞. India Bonds, 5s.; and Exchequer Bills, 17s. to 19s. premium. There was a slight upward movement in the quotations both on Tuesday and Wednesday. The following are the official prices on Thursday: Bank Stock, 227½ to 228½; Three per Cents Reduced, 100 ⅛ ⅜; Three per Cent Consols, 99 ⅜; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 100½ ⅜; Long Annuities, 6⅞; Consols for Account, 100⅜. Exchequer Bills ranged from 8s. to 17s pm.

There has been rather an extensive demand for money, hence the rates of discount have somewhat improved. Even first-class acceptances cannot be taken under from 2½ to 3 per cent per annum.

As might be expected, the Exchequer Bill Market has been in an uncertain state. Prices have fluctuated daily, and, on one or two occasions, March securities have sold as low as 10s. premium. It would appear that the March bills represent about nine millions sterling; hence it follows that the annual saving to the country from the reduction of the interest to one penny per diem will be somewhere about £58,000; the assuming state of matters will be the par value of the bills, £2 5s. 7d. per annum. The economy, upon the face of it, is trifling; but the principle involved in it is important, because it cannot be denied but that it is the duty of Government to provide for the wants of the service at the lowest possible charge consistent with safety and credit. We are told that a large portion of the bills will be paid into the Treasury in the shape of taxes, and that numerous persons will take money for those now issued to them We much doubt the correctness of these assertions, unless we are plainly shown what available channel is to be met with to invest £9,000,000 sterling, or even one-half of that amount, and that, too, for temporary purposes.

Foreign Bonds have been in very moderate request. In prices, however, no material change has taken place. Swedish scrip has sold at a heavy discount; whilst the Turkish loan has commanded a small premium. On Thursday, Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, New, were 97⅛; Mexican Three per Cents, 24¾ 25¾ 24; Ditto for the Account, 24; Spanish Three per Cents, New, Deferred, 23⅜; Dutch Four per Cents, 99⅛ 89; Swedish Loan, 1⅛ dis.; and Turkish Scrip, 1½ prem.

Miscellaneous securities have been to crably firm. Australian Agricultural have marked 20s to 25s; Peel River Land and Mineral, 7½ to 8 prem.; Van Diemen's Land, 18 to 21 prem; Scott. Australian Land, 58 to 60; Scott. Aban Coal Mining, ½ to ¾ prem; North British Australian, ½ to ¾; South Australian Investment, 1½ to 1¾ prem; United Bank of Australia, 72½ to 73; Bank of Australasia, 86 to 87; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 5¾ prem.; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 1¼ to ½ pr.; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1½ to 1¾ prem., Commercial Bank of London, 31; London and County Bank, 50½; London Joint-Stock Bank, 1⅛ to 3/8; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 29; Crystal Palace, 8¼; General Screw Steam Shipping (£12 paid), 12¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 80½ to 87; ditto (£25 paid), 50¾; Chartered Bank of Asia, 2 to 2 5/8.

Water-works Stocks have been thus quoted:—East London, 136; Grand Junction, 69; Kent, 64¾, New-river Company, 60; Southwark and Vauxhall, 80; West Middlesex, 111¾ ex div.

Upwards of £300,000 in gold and silver has been forwarded to India and Egypt, and £200,000 in gold coin to Australia. From the latter colony, £211,200 has come to hand.

On the whole, a steady business has been doing in Railway Shares, the value of which has been fairly supported. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 31; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 68; Bristol and Exeter, 105⅜; Caledonian, 76; Eastern Counties, 13⅜; Eastern Union, 11¼; Ditto, B. and C., 8¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 78; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 92½; Great Northern Stock, 81; Ditto, A. Stock, 85; Ditto, B. Stock, 124; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 109; Great Western, 87; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 78; Ditto, Fifths, 10⅜; Leeds, Northern, 147; London and Blackwall, 9; London and Brighton, 104 ex div.; London and North-Western, 121; Ditto, Fifths, 10⅛; London and South-Western, 82½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 30; Midland, 72⅜; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 15; Newry and Enniskillen, 23; North British, 30⅜; North Eastern, Berwick, 12⅜ ex div.; North and South-Western Junction, 14; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 47; Scottish Central, 100; South Devon, 22; South Eastern, 58½; South Wales, 37½; West Cornwall, 9½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 71; Ditto, Extensions, 13; York and North Midland, 69½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTS.—Ambergate Junction, 54; Manchester, London, and Matlock, 3; Northern and Eastern, 65½; Wear Valley, 7½ xd.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 97; Ditto 7 per Cent, 4⅜; Caledonian, 103⅜; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 128; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 3⅜; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham 147½ ex div.; South British, 108; South Eastern, 3½.

FOREIGN.—East Indian, 28½; Great Indian Peninsula, 7; Grand Junction, 6; Paris, 11½; Luxembourg, 6½; Northern of Paris, 17⅝; Paris and Lyons, 29⅜; Paris and Strasbourg, 22½; West Flanders, 6; Western of France, 10½.

Mining Shares have been steady. Agua Fria have sold at 5⅞; Australian, 1⅞; Cobre Copper, 42½ ex div., Colonial Gold, 4¾; Copper Mines of England, 62; General, 21; Great Nugget Vein, 5⅝; Great Polgooth, 45; Mexican and South American, 6⅞; Port Phillip, 2⅜; Tin Croft, 10; United Mexican, 6⅝ ex div.

FRIDAY EVENING. Consols have been steady to-day, at full prices. The Three per Cents—Money—have been done at 99⅝⅞; and for the next account, 99⅝. The Three per Cents Reduced are 100⅝⅜; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 100⅜⅝. Bank Stock, 227. India Bonds, 6s. premium. Exchequer Bills—June—have been done at 12s. to 17s. premium. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have met a moderate demand.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 24. The present week's return of English wheat constrains has been very moderate, viz., 2,200 quarters, almost wholly from Essex, and in fair average condition. Fresh up to this morning's market the receipts by land carriage were small, hence the show of samples was limited. The attendance of buyers was by no means numerous, yet the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce ruled steady, at Monday's prices. For forward delivery very little was doing. The imports of foreign wheat are only 950 quarters, the same quantities sold steadily, at full currencies. In other kinds very little was doing. Floating cargoes were much neglected. The show of barley being only moderate, that article moved off by, and late rates were well keep ried. We had a good demand for malt, at extreme currency rates. [illegible]

Beans, peas, and flour were in full sale, at late quotations. [illegible]

AVERAGES. English wheat, 34s; barley, —; malt 3[illegible] oats; 9; flour, 10[illegible]. Irish barley, 600 oats, 700. Foreign: wheat, 1,950 oats, 870, flour, 1700 sacks.

ARRIVED.—Wheat, from Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 42s; white, 40s to 43s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 40s; white, 40s to 42s; rye, 28s to 30s; grinding barley, 24s to 27s; distilling ditto, 28s to 30s; malting ditto, 36s to 38s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 52s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 58s; Chevalier, 60s to 62s; Scotch and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 20s; potato ditto, 21s to 23s; Tonghal and Cork, ditto, 19s to 20s; ditto, white, 19s to 21s; Dublin and Belfast ditto, 20s to 21s; potatoes, 90s to 95s; maple, 34s to 36s; white, 38s to 40s; beans, 30s to 32s; tick beans, 28s to 30s; harrow ditto, 30s to 32s; Suffolk, 28s to 30s; mixtures and Tares, 30s to 32s; flour, per sack, 38s to 40s; per barrel; 22s to 24s.

IMPORTS.—Wheat, 48s; barley, 30s; oats, 18s; rye, —; beans, —; peas, —.

Flour.—For all kinds the demand is in a very inactive state, at barely stationary prices. Considerable parcels of foreign have been sold at 20s to 20s 6d per barrel. Very good parcels of American have sold at 21s to 21s 6d per barrel.

Sugar.—A full average business is doing in this market, at very full prices Crystallised Demerara, 50s to 70s 6d; low to middling yellow Barbadoes, 32s 6d to 37s 6d; good, 38s 6d. Low to fine Mauritius, 32s 6d to 38s 6d; fine to superfine, 39s 6d to 40s 6d; Bengal, 30s 6d to 38s 6d; fine grocery yellow, 40s 6d to 41s 6d; middling grey Madras, 31s 6d to 32s 6d per cwt. Refined goods more enquired for, and from 42s 6d to 44s 6d per cwt. The total clearances to the 19th inst were 262,832 cwts, against 252,233 duty in 1852.

Coffee.—About 5000 cwts go out of native hands since our last market, and from 40s. to 46s. 6d. per cwt. All other kinds of coffee are quite as dear as last week.

Rice.—The demand is heavy, yet prices are supported.

Provisions.—Good and fine qualities of Irish butter move off steadily, at very full prices Low parcels are dull inquiry. Foreign butter has advanced 4s to 6s per cwt., and English is again dearer, the new make Dorset having realised 112s per cwt. Bacon steady, at from 58s to 60s. for Irish, and 52s to 56s. for Hamburg. Hams are quoted at 54s., and cheese, 52s to 54s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Per rum the demand is somewhat firmer, and prices are well supported. Proof Jamaica is 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; fine India, 1s. 10d to 1s. 10½d; and Demerara, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d per gallon. In brandy very little is doing, on somewhat lower terms. Genevas and Hollands are without alteration.

Cattle Trade.—Plumstead, 25th inst.: Canaap, 220; Stewart's, 20; Hilton, 21s.; Lumbleon, 15; 60 per cwt.

Hops (Friday).—The show of new hops continues limited, and the demand is steady, at in full prices. Choice Sussex are in request. Old parcels are dull sale. Pigs sold briskly, at our quotations. Milch cows very quiet, and from 14l to 17l each.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offals—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime South., &c., 4s 6d to 4s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; middling, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large or small-woolled ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime South Down sheep, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 10d. to 3s. 2d. neat small porkers, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; sucking calves, 19s. to 24s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supplies—Beasts, 764; cows, 120; sheep, 3600; calves, 192; pigs, 260. Foreign Beasts 220; sheep, 2670; calves, 90. Scotch Beasts, 160.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The trade ruled steady, and prices were well supported.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.; middling ditto, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 4s. to 3s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 6d to 3s. 8d.; large pork, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; small pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 22.

BANKRUPTS.

W. BRYAN, Gilbert-street, Oxford-street, baker. E. PRICE, Birmingham, livery-stable and horse-keeper. C. DAVIES, Warwick, ironmonger. W. MORRITT, Leeds, cloth printer. A. LOVE and G. KEYS, Liverpool, looking-glass manufacturers. E. JONES, Bury, Lancashire, ironfounder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

JAMES BLACK, or CARMICHAEL, or YOUNG, Edinburgh, perfumer. J. M'LAY, Steward-street, Glasgow, victualler.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 25.

1st Dragoons: Lieut. M. Stocks to be Captain, vice R. Barnfield; Cornet W. J. Coney to be Lieut., vice Stocks.

69th Foot: Ensign A. M. Molloy to be Lieut., vice Ellis. 46th Foot: Ensign J. W. De Lisle Evans has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission. 71st: Ensign C. D. Winefield to be Lieut., vice Cabot. 77th: Lieut. T. H. Meade to be Adjutant, vice Bennett; vice Reynolds, Ensign H. E. Chawner to be Lieutenant, vice Mead.

The West India Regiment: Lieut. F. T. Hills to be Lieutenant, vice Count Eustace W. H. P. Strachan to be Lieutenant, vice Hills.

Provisional Battalion: at Chatham: Ensign J. Menzies to be Quartermaster.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Inspec.-Gen. A. Sm.ll, M.D. to be Director-General of the Army and Ordnance Medical Departments. C. B. Rosse to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice A. Robertson, M.D.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. C. J. Bourchier to be Captain.

COMMISSARIAT.—Deputy Assistant Commissari [illegible]neral J. E. [illegible]ck has been permitted to resign his commission from [illegible].

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Feb. 24.

Royal Artillery: Second Lieut. A. B. Sayer, to be First Lieutenant, vice Ramsay.

BANKRUPTS.

W. MAY, Exeter Inn-draper. T. YOUNG, Sunderland, shipowner and salt [illegible] W. JAMES, Lincoln, chemist and druggist, oil and colourman. LOUISA COLLIER and MATILDA COLLIER, Hatton-garden, bookbinders and pocket-book makers. G. [illegible], Gloucester-terrace, Newroad, Whitechapel-road, draper. S. H. MAY, Leeds, and Aldborough East, hay carrier, flour dealer. T. HOLDSON, Keswick, shipowner. W. WELLER, Chatham, publican, and [illegible] baker, formerly master-gardener. S. JONES, Ridgeway, Wolverton, Stafford, to [illegible] and builder. G. DANBY Wigmore-street, Cavendish square, jeweller and watchmaker. J. WILLELLS, Southampton, ironmonger, victualler, wine and spirit merchant. T. HOLLAND, Langham, Godalming, Surrey, manufacturer. W. H. CHIDWICK, Dover, Kent, tobacconist.

BIRTHS.

In Belgrave-square, the wife of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, of a son.

At Leamington, the wife of the Rev. D. F. Morgan, of a son.

At West Cowes, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Hon. F. F. Fewer, of a son.

At Hyde-park-place, Cumber sand-gate, the Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor of a son.

On the 5th inst., at Boughton-park, Kent, Lady Mildred Hugh Smithwhite, of a daughter.

At Bournemouth, the wife of Colonel Charles Hegan, of a daughter.

In Upper Seymour-street, the Lady Caroline Lucy Keys, of a son.

At Milford Lodge, Lymington, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, of a d[illegible]

At Wadden, Devon, the wife of William Lee, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES

At All Souls', Langham-place, S. Berry Godbold, Esq., to Henrietta Margaret, daughter of H. C. Owen, Esq. [illegible]

At Barking, Essex, Henry Beacon, Esq., M.D., Royal Artillery, to Frances Anne, daughter of the late Rev. William Manley, of St. Peter's, in Man.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, William Hammond son of S. Reynolds Solly, Esq., of Sonning, Berks, to Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Henry Goldfinch, K.C.B., of Upper Wimpole-street.

On the 3rd inst., at the Abbey Church, Bath, by the Rev. J. W. Macfarlane, B.A., Oxon, Chaplain to the Bishop, and Chaplain to St. Andrew's Hall, to Sophia, eldest daughter of William Bevan, Esq., of Bath.

DEATHS

On the 22nd inst., at her residence, 5, Chesterfield-street, May-fair, the Hon. [illegible] Dowager Lady Ashburton, aged 72.

At Mount-pleasant-terrace, Tyrrwhitt, John Erskine Kirk, Esq., of [illegible]

[illegible] Bennett, in his 82nd year.

At Cheltenham, [illegible] Rev William Court, Lord R[illegible] of Sydney and Vicar of Avening, Gloucestershire.

At Torquay, Marianne, wife of the Rev Lewson B[illegible] Hamilton, and daughter of the Rev. A. J. Meade, Vicar of Castle Cary, Somerset, aged [illegible].

CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY.

A STRIKING and impressive Court spectacle took place at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday the 16th inst., when her Majesty received upon the throne the loyal address of the Convocation of the Clergy of the province of Canterbury. The address, as we stated last week, was carried up to the throne with unusual solemnity. Nine bishops, and between seventy and eighty of the dignitaries and inferior orders of the Church—all in full convocation robes—formed the procession from Queen Anne's Bounty-office, Dean's-yard, to the Palace. The members of Convocation were received with all the respect which Court ceremonial and a brilliant attendance of officers of state could confer. The occasion derived additional interest from the circumstance that this was the first full Court held since the accession of the present Ministry to power. The Earl of Aberdeen, in his own attendance and that of several members of his Cabinet, seemed gladly to avail himself of this opportunity of testifying his attachment to the Church, and his desire to increase its efficiency, and to promote harmony among its members

The members of the Convocation arrived at Buckingham Palace at a quarter before one o'clock, and were conducted to the Green Drawing-room.

Her Majesty being seated on her throne, his Royal Highness Prince Albert standing by her side, the Convocation was ushered to the Throne-room by Sir William Martins and Mr Henry Greville. The Gentlemen Ushers in Waiting. The name of the Prince of Wales does not appear in the *Court Circular*, but the youthful heir-apparent was present, and appeared to take an intelligent interest in the proceeding.

The members of the Convocation entered in the following order

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Rev. John Thomas, chaplain to his Grace.

The Bishops Twisse, the Vicar-General of the province of Canterbury.

Francis Hart Dyke, Esq., Registrar.

Felix Knyvett, Esq., Appar tor-General.

The Bishops of London, Winchester, Salisbury, Oxford, Chichester Llandaff, Peterborough, and Worcester

The Rev Dr. Peacock, dean of Ely, Prolocutor.

Mr George Burchett, Actuary of the Lower House of Convocation

And a numerous body of members of the Convocation, including the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Archdeacon Harrison, Archdeacon Hale, Rev. John Jackson, Rev. Rev. Russell, Lord Stanley's Sche, Rev Dr. Wordsworth, the Dean of Worcester, the Dean of Norwich, the Dean of Bristol, Rev. Mr. Vaughan, Rev. Dr. Pusey, the Dean of Winchester, Archdeacon Denison, the Archdeacon of Bath, the Rev Dr. John Yardley, the Rev. J. Hutchinson, the Rev. Henry Arthur Woodgate, &c.

When the members of Convocation were ushered into the presence of the Queen the scene became most picturesque and imposing. They found her Majesty surrounded by the full splendour of the Court. Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes; the Marchioness of Ely, Lady in Waiting; the Earl of Aberdeen K.T., First Lord of the Treasury; Viscount Palmerston, K.G., Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.; Earl Granville, Lord President; the Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal; the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir William Molesworth, Chief Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings; the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., Lord Steward; the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., Master of the Buckhounds; the Duke of Wellington, Master of the Horse; Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., Gold Stick in Waiting; Lord Foley, Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms; Viscount Canning, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; the Earl of Hardwicke, Treasurer of the Household; Lord Ernest Bruce, Vice Chamberlain; Lord Drumlanrig, Comptroller of the Household; Lord Rivers, Lord in Waiting; Sir Edward Bowater, Groom in Waiting; Colonel F H Seymour, Groom of the Robes; Colonel Rouverie, Silver Stick in Waiting; Lord Alfred Paget (Clerk Marshal), Equerry in Waiting; Colonel Colville, Field Officer in Brigade Waiting; and Messrs. George Gordon Murchison, and Henry Farquharson, Pages of Honour in Waiting. Prince Albert was attended by Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting; Colonel Wylde, Groom in Waiting, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Alexander Gordon, Equerry in Waiting.

All the Cabinet Ministers, great officers of state, and officers of her Majesty's household wore the uniforms of their rank; and their rich costumes of scarlet, blue, and gold, seen by the side of the Convocation robes of bishop and clergy, made up a picture, the brilliancy of which the illustration in our next page will enable our readers without much difficulty to realise.

On entering the presence-chamber, the Archbishop and the members of the Upper House took their station at the right hand of the Queen, the Prolocutor and members of the Lower House standing on her Majesty's left hand.

The Archbishop, having advanced near the Queen, read the loyal address agreed upon by Convocation on the 17th of November. The Archbishop then, kneeling, presented the address to her Majesty.

Her Majesty returned the following most gracious answer

"I receive with cordial satisfaction the assurances of your loyal and affectionate attachment to my throne and person.

"It is my earnest desire to promote the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects, by continuing to them the blessings of peace abroad, and by assisting to extend at home the holy influence of religion, which is the only sure foundation on which national prosperity can permanently rest.

"I thank you for the sympathy which you have expressed in my sorrow for the recent loss of the most distinguished of my subjects, and I appreciate the value which you attach to that high sense of duty by which he was invariably inspired.

"I rely with confidence on your assurances of your desire to preserve harmony in the Church, and to increase its efficiency, while maintaining its doctrines and my supremacy unimpaired; and I pray that the blessing of God may attend your endeavours to extend widely throughout all classes of my people the inestimable benefit of pure and deeply-felt religion."

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Rev. Dr. Peacock, Dean of Ely, the clergy's Lord, the latter kneeling, was also present.

A guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards, with the band of the regiment, was on duty on the Palace lawn.

The members of Convocation having quitted the Palace, [illegible] gratified with their reception, returned to their respective places of meeting—the Upper House to the Bounty-office, Dean's-yard; and the Lower House to the Jerusalem-chamber

Both Houses were shortly afterwards prorogued by the Archbishop until the 14th of August, by which time it is, of course, supposed that Parliament and the Houses of Convocation will have been prorogued by her Majesty in the usual form.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS OF THE CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY TO HER MAJESTY, AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

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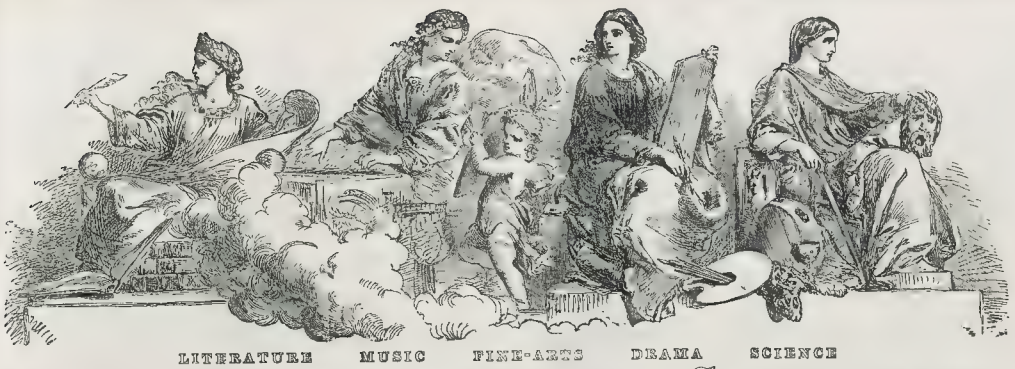

LITERATURE MUSIC FINE-ARTS DRAMA SCIENCE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1853. [GRATIS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY;
ITS FORMATION AND MANAGEMENT.*

THE National Gallery, after a struggling and precarious existence of very nearly thirty years, the victim of habitual official neglect, and occasional amateur jobbing, is at length beginning to attract to its affairs an amount of attention in high quarters which we hope may ere long place it on a very different footing to that it has hitherto occupied; a footing of importance justified and rendered necessary by the increasing influence of the fine arts upon the intellectual and industrial character of the age, and the universal consent with which the force and value of that influence are admitted. In the tardy progress which has hitherto marked its history, this National Institution of Painting has only too truly followed in the beaten course of other National Institutions appropriated to the especial use and enjoyment of the community at large. Like very many of them, including the British Museum itself, the first foundation of it was the result of the zeal and patriotic munificence of an individual; all the rest, which fell to the part of the public or its servants, having been slowly and grudgingly, and, we fear, we must add, neither very conscientiously nor successfully done.

It was long after the private galleries of England had, under favour of the French Revolution and its consequent troubles, become enriched by the acquisition of the treasures of the Orleans and other continental collections,—acquired at prices ridiculously below what they now bear, that any thought of the British public being entitled to have a picture gallery entered the mind of man; and the man into whose mind the idea so entered was Sir George Beaumont, himself an artist and a liberal patron of art, who, in 1823, announced his desire to present his valuable collection of pictures to the British Museum, then the only receptacle for curiosities of all kinds which might fall to the share of the nation. About the same time, Mr. Angerstein, a Russian merchant, who had brought together a small but choice collection of pictures (most of them individual specimens from the dispersed foreign collections alluded to), expressed his readiness to dispose of them in a lump, and offered them to the Government of this country, failing whose acceptance of the offer, the collection would probably have gone abroad. Fortunately, the opinions of Sir Thomas Lawrence and other eminent critics of the day prevailed, and the Angerstein collection was purchased for £57,000, and formed the nucleus of the National Gallery; to which were successively added the collections of Sir George Beaumont, and of the Rev. Holwell Carr, besides other smaller lots by the liberality of individual possessors, and several pictures by purchase. The last, and, in some respects, most interesting, gift has been the large collection of works of the British School, formed by the late Mr. Vernon, for which, however, space has not been found on the walls of the mean apartments allotted to the national collection, in the building pretending to have been erected for its use in Trafalgar-square. It is now, as our readers are already aware, a question with the public property of turning out, and seeking new lodgings; but this is a matter which we shall not discuss at present, we shall rather restrict our observations to what more properly concerns the management of the gallery in an artistic point of view; and which is discussed at considerable length, and with some ability, by Mr. Dyce, in a pamphlet in the form of "a letter, addressed by permission," to Prince Albert, which has just come before us.

We may observe that whilst occupied with the perusal of this *brochure*, we see it stated in the columns of a contemporary that Mr. Dyce is about to succeed Mr Twiss, in the office of keeper of the institution whose concerns are thus brought under our consideration; and if this announcement be authentic, it will necessarily invest observations coming from him, and addressed to the high quarter already indicated, with more weight than they might otherwise have commanded.

Mr. Dyce addresses himself to his subject in the tone of a sweeping and uncompromising reformer. He complains of the incompleteness and purposeless character of the collection, and, as a very natural *sequitur*, denounces the incompetency of those who have hitherto been concerned in its management and interests. Finally, he develops his own views of what the national collection should consist of, and how it should be managed. In all these observations Mr. Dyce seems to assume to exist, and to have always existed, a serious intention on the part of the governing authorities to undertake the formation of a national collection, in extent and character adequate to the requirements of a school of study, and to provide the necessary funds for the purpose; and upon this assumption he visits the whole sin of the failure of a magnificent undertaking upon the trustees appointed to preside over it.

"Twenty-eight years have elapsed," Mr. Dyce writes, "since the commencement of the Gallery, and yet the question which, one would have thought, must have met the trustees *in limine*, at the very threshold of their duties, remains undecided. They have not yet determined what their labours tend to; what it is they are to accomplish. They have never informed the public what they conceive the National Gallery ought to be; what it is to consist of; how it is to advance towards completion; how it is to be arranged; what is to be its purpose. Yet these, surely, were matters of preliminary consideration."

We apprehend that the trustees were not expected to do anything of the kind here set forth; to them no questions *in limine* were submitted; with them were no matters for "preliminary consideration;" they were simply appointed custodiers of certain pictures purchased by Parliament, and others, added from time to time to their number; but had no recognised powers, no definite means at their disposal, to frame the schems for a National Gallery such as it ought to be, nor to carry to completion such plan when adopted; neither was there any regular medium or process by which they could inform the public of their notions on the subject. On the contrary, the preliminary considerations, not only as to the purchase of the original collection, but of each subsequent addition

* The National Gallery; its Formation and Management considered, in a Letter addressed, by permission, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, by W. Dyce, Esq., R.A.—Chapman and Hall, 1853.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN INDIA.

The impressive ceremony here illustrated shows the Parade of the Ramghur Local Force, under the command of Major W. Pitt Robbins, at Dorundah, paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, on the morning of the 2nd of November last, by order of the most noble the Governor-General of India in Council.—The Sketch by Mr. Grant, Ramghur Bati.

—the preliminary considerations as to the arrangements of the building appropriated to the Gallery, and all subsequent arrangements involving expenditure of money—have been the province of the Lords of the Treasury for the time being; the trustees having no further powers in the matter than that of recommending purchases. Of the blunders which have resulted from this "division of labour" and of responsibility (supported and advised by "eminent judges," themselves picture dealers and collectors), as evidenced in the disposition of the funds which have been doled out from time to time by Parliament for the purchase of pictures, it is needless now to speak. Certain it is that the system has not worked advantageously; and, under the circumstances, it is, perhaps, fortunate that the public money disposed of under it has hitherto been but limited in amount.

Admitting fully that amateurs and unpaid committees for the management of public institutions are a mistake, we cannot consent to lay to the door of the National Gallery the sins of the whole Board of our past misdeeds, neither do we see in Mr. Dyce's proposal for the appointment of a single paid keeper or director a guarantee against other, and perhaps larger, errors in future. We agree in the force of the remark quoted from Sir Harris Nicolas, when speaking of the British Museum in 1836-7:—"that the position of men of science and literature in this country is very unlike their position in every other country of Europe; and, perhaps, the most forcible illustration of that fact is, the extraordinary circumstance, that, for the last forty years, they have been entirely excluded from the government of the only literary institution which is supported by Parliament;" and we agree, also, that the same remarks apply to the National Gallery: and no one can doubt that the deduction to be arrived at is obvious, namely—that, from amongst the men of eminence in literature, as in art, should be formed the governing body of those institutions, in the useful influence of which they are respectively most interested. The formation of such a governing body for the National Gallery would, perhaps, owing to the uncertain relations between artists, and the jealousies resulting from such uncertainty, be at the present moment a matter of some delicacy and difficulty. But, at the same time, it is an object worth trying for; and it would be one of the happiest results of a good understanding in the brotherhood of artists that it should become possible to form from amongst their whole body a directorship to an institution so important and so interesting as a National Gallery of art; a directorship in which the opinion of each member should have its due share of weight, the experience of all contribute to the correction and ripening of opinion amongst them, and of the public whose taste would be mainly subject to their influence.

We submit these observations with the more earnestness because, believing that a change is about to take place in the management of the National Gallery, we are sure that it should be a change for good; and because we cannot believe that such would be the effect of substituting for the present system, however imperfect, one which should vest the whole management of the institution in the discretion of a single individual—a discretion controlled by the authority of a Government department; or, in the words of Mr. Dyce, "an officer appointed for that purpose, to be under the immediate control of some one department of the Government, without the intervention of any committee; and we cannot avoid expressing our surprise that, with the prospect before him of occupying the office of Keeper to the National Gallery, Mr. Dyce should have allowed himself to contemplate with complacency a position of intense anomaly "as one department," which he must be fully convinced could have no pretensions to offer even an opinion on the subject to which his duties would relate, and for which his professional acquirements should eminently qualify him.

With many of the points discussed in this pamphlet—as the importance of making the collection much more comprehensive in character, as well as historical in its arrangement, as regards works of painting; and also as to the addition of the sister arts of Architecture and Sculpture—and even of what come within the scope of the absurdly misnamed "Department of Practical Art" (as if all art were not practical)—we fully concur; and, upon the whole, have to thank the writer for the publication of a pamphlet, the impartial and careful consideration of which cannot but assist those interested in the matter in arriving at a decision upon it.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

In the descriptive notice which accompanies the representation of the new work in Westminster Hall, given in your last Number, it is stated that this magnificent edifice "was built as a dining-hall by Richard II." This statement, it is perhaps hardly necessary to say, is erroneous. It is well known that Westminster-hall was originally built by William II., and that its actual fabric is in many parts nearly three centuries older than the time of Richard II., and its purpose even more illustrious than to be a dining-hall for Kings. It may certainly almost be said to have been rebuilt in A.D. 1395, for Richard II. caused it to be repaired in walls, windows, and roof, with marvellous work (says Stowe) and great cost. He made the legal antiquarian write with pride that for seven centuries and a half this eminent building, "the very Pretorium or Hall of Justice for all England," has been applied to legal uses. We learn from the "Saxon Chronicle," that at Christmas, A.D. 1099, William Rufus held his court in this his new building for the first time; and from that period its associations, recal to the mind the august celebrations it has witnessed on high festivals, the ornaments that have assembled in its precincts, and the times when our kings here presided in judgment. Yet its memories are more associated with these events than (in the language of Mr. Fos-) "with the high legal purposes to which it has for centuries been devoted, with the glorious succession of venerable men who have administered justice within its walls, and with the eminent advocates to whose eloquence its roof has resounded." Your readers do not need to be reminded that this magnificent Hall was originally a part, and is now the only remaining part, as I believe, of the Royal Palace of Westminster, which was accidentally burned down in the reign of Henry VIII., and has been the scene, not merely of Royal festivities, amidst a brilliant concourse, but of the entertainments which, on solemn festivals, were occasionally given by the Monarch to the poor. Thus, for example, in the 18 Hen. III. (A.D. 1243), his treasurer was commanded to feed 6000 poor people on the Feast of the Circumcision of our Lord, at the Palace of Westminster, for the good estate of the King and Queen; and the weak and aged filled the great Hall. So, too, on the anniversary of Alianore, the King's sister, as many were to be fed as the great Hall and the lesser Hall (the House of Commons after the fire of 1834) would contain.

In the repairs of the building, which were in progress under the direction of Sir Robert Smirke, in 1835, the work of the two Kings (William Rufus and Richard II.) was clearly distinguishable, many features of which the Norman architecture of the original Hall were discovered. For instance, an arcade of small arches connecting the range of windows in what may be called the clerestory, purely Norman in character, were discovered. They had been continued on both sides the whole length of the Hall, and opened into a mural passage running along the sides of the building, like that in the keep of Rochester Castle, which was breached, probably, by that Norman staircase in the south-east angle of the Hall, which was altered by King Richard II. On the great alterations made by that severe gn at the close of the fourteenth century, the materials of many of these arches are described to have been used as ashlar work. Two of the original Roman windows are (or lately were) visible within the Hall on each side of the great window; and distinct remains were found of Norman doorways on the level of the lower and story of the old Palace, which doorways gave access to the Hall from the outer part of it "begins" (in the form of the Norman roof, and the mode in which it was supported, nothing is known, but that this roof was not similar to the present one (says Mr. Sydney Smirke) is indisputable. The famous roof was nearly of the same date as the roof at Eltham. It is erroneously supposed (he remarks) to be the widest in Europe without any intermediate support; for, notwithstanding the enormous span, which averages sixty-seven feet, there are two examples in Italy which surpass it. The contract for mason work of the roof, on the alterations in the roof, dated in 1396, may be seen in Rymer's "Fœdera," vol. vii. p. 794, and on the Rot. Pat., 17 Richard II., No. 1; and Cart. 18 Richard II., are records of the work of the period. The present pavement was laid on the level of the floor of Purbeck stone which formed the level of the Hall in Richard II.'s time. The work called the Gallilee (abutting on the southern end of the Hall), which was erected about the 12th of Edward III., was adapted by Richard II., by a flight of steps, to the approach from the Great Hall to the Chapel of St Stephen, and the principal chambers of the Palace. It is seen that the communication of the Great Hall is to be referred to at least two very distinct periods, and it is not improbable as suggested by Mr Rose, that on the works in 1799, the taste of the celebrated William Wykham, Bishop of Winchester, may have been put in requisition. A description, by Mr. Willement, of the heraldic decorations of the corbels upon which the great curved number ribs appear to rest, and of the string-course that connects the trusses, is given in the "Collectanea Topogr et Gen.," vol. iii., page 55; and a valuable account of the architecture of the Hall, and the discoveries made during the works of 1835, was communicated by Mr S. Smirke to the Society of Antiquaries of London, and will be found in the "Archæologia," vol. xxvi., p. 406, 414, and vol. xxvii., p. 187: from which communications I have derived several of the facts stated in this letter; which may, I hope, be acceptable as a pendant to the interesting article in your last Number. I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 14th, 1853. W. SIDNEY GIBSON.

Literature.

MY NOVEL, by PISISTRATUS CAXTON; or, Varieties in English Life. 4 vols Blackwood and Sons 1853

The prior work of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton history, poem, drama, novel, essay, in all their varieties—had already made his name a household word wherever the English language is spoken, and not an unfamiliar sound in those countries in which any portion of our literature has been made known by the translator. But we may say, without exaggeration, that, if that long and varied series of works which have hitherto proceeded from his hand were now destroyed, and if nothing of his remained in prose save this one book which lies before us—the loss, indeed, to literature would be great; and that more distinctive character of his mind the diversity and universality of its range—would be hidden from posterity; yet he would be certain of imperishable fame.

Mr. Macaulay has remarked that a great author's former are, in one sense, the enemies of his later productions. When a masterpiece has appeared, so much is expected by the public from that time forth, that it is difficult to write again and not excite disappointment. Viewed from this point of view, the work before us suggests the remark that Bulwer Lytton's contributions to English literature have been so manifestly progressive in their merits, that all men of sound judgment are agreed in esteeming his later far beyond his earlier productions. He had, therefore, little to fear if this last book had come before the world in the ordinary way. But here a peculiarity is to be noted, which, not then for the first time, signalised the publication of what he has written. The same concurred in the case of the "New Timon," a satire which may well take rank with the most classic specimens of that form of literature given to the English public during two centuries. It appeared anonymously. Whatever advantage might have been gained by the avowal of the author's name, was purposely relinquished as factitious. The book was to be judged by its intrinsic merits, and not by any prepossessions arising out of the great celebrity of the writer. People who might have felt disposed to say at once—"Oh, it is Bulwer Lytton's; there must be something in it," were left to give a fairer verdict; and, as Fielding says, "to damn their dinner without control." He put up his visor before presenting himself at the barriers, and entered the lists like any young and nameless adventurer. He threw away all that the past had won, and began *de novo*. Not only, however, did the "New Timon" successfully sustain the ordeal to which its author subjected it, but the author himself was ultimately discovered through internal evidence. Not even Mr. Colburn's "authoritative" denial shook for a moment the conviction of critics worthy of the name.

That which happened in the instance of the poem happened again in the publication of the remarkable fiction of which "My Novel" is a sort of sequel. "The Caxtons" appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* anonymously, but it might as well have borne the writer's name. The public were not long mystified; and it was settled that the "Family Picture" in question was by Bulwer Lytton, and, further, that it was the best work of fiction which he had yet composed. This last surpasses it as much as "The Caxtons" surpasses its predecessors. It is a greater attempt: the canvas is far larger, the whole scheme and plan of the work are colossal, and the details infinite.

"My Novel" is, in every respect, a work of genius; it is a repertory of truthful portraiture, of searching and profound remark, of finished narrative, of simple and manly energy, of unaffected humour, of exquisite originality, of coherent plot, of scholarship without pedantry, of eloquence without declamation, of passion without rant, and of keen yet genial satire.

In a design of so much breadth and boldness, a certain rudeness of execution would have been forgiven. But the execution is the most scrupulously finished that can be conceived. It is as if we beheld united the conception and the freedom and the flowing grace which belong to Italian or Spanish art, with the conscientious minuteness of a Dutch miniature. Such a peculiarity is hostile to quotation; and, indeed, we are debarred from it effectually. Our purpose is to give a just idea of the character and the merits of the work; and no extract could serve that end. It is level. All must be read, or nothing will be understood; and we may safely say that whoever reads it once will read it again. Nor can it be read with that perfunctory despatch which we are apt to use in hurrying through certain novels, even of great novelists. We do not here mean, what is perfectly true, that every page either contains matter for "sweet and bitter" rumination, or offers a group and incident and picture on which the mind wishes to loiter; but we mean that the book—the brute sense of the word, is a very big book indeed. We believe that the bookselling trade was inclined, at first, to scratch its head in the perplexity of plenty, and muttered, "What on earth is to be done with four volumes?" Meantime, the four volumes, though hardly issued and issued, be it remembered, under the disadvantage of having already been published in a magazine, are fast exhausting their first edition, and leaving vacant place for a second.

Having described the general qualities of this fiction, let us look at it in a more technical or artistic light. From this lower point of view, its character breaks upon us in distinct outline. We question whether, in the narrower sense, that is, considered as a novel proper, a more complete specimen exists in any language. Very few persons have realised, or have cared to realise, a true idea of what a novel ought to be. A mere story is not a novel. The "Exiles of Siberia" is a charming story, if called a novel, it would be found very defective. It would still, of course, have that merit which it possesses as a narrative, and which is all it requires for its pretensions; but narrative merit, which is almost everything in a mere story, is but one out of many things in a novel. A novel is a higher work in itself; and when you say that such a man is as good a novelist as such another is a story-teller, you say virtually that the former has given evidence of far higher and more varied qualifications. One great end of the novel is to portray men in communities; and thus by far the finest part of "Robinson Crusoe" is excluded from the category. Giving to the drama a similar function, a play has been not badly defined a story in action. And, in like manner, we may define a novel a *drama in narrative*. Tested by this criterion, there never was a finer novel than the one before us; for never was there a sweeter or a richer narrative—never a narrative more faithfully portraying society—and never a narrative in which the number of characters and the range of social manners and passions taken into the picture, were more extensive. The bulk and weight of the machine are prodigious, and yet the lightness of its motion, and the mastering hand of the spirit which guides its march, are perceptible throughout.

"Gil Blas" is a wonderful book, and will be read and admired for ever. It has, however, one obvious blemish amidst a blaze of beauties; and that is a disjointed and transitional action. It is a bundle of episodes. From that defect "My Novel" is entirely free, while it conspicuously possesses those very qualities which make "Gil Blas" immortal—complete knowledge of the world, sustained humour, and elegant simplicity of style. We must add, that it has, besides, many beauties to which "Gil Blas" can make no pretension—heart, passion, and eloquence. Nor is this all. There are passages in "Gil Blas" unfit to read aloud before women; whereas "My Novel" is a pure and refined book, as pure as the family circle itself. Bulwer Lytton differs advantageously from many great writers in this—that, while he paints manners as well as they do, he also paints what they forget—motives and the inner life. For this reason he will never grow obsolete. His characters will speak from the page to living characters for ever. Flesh and blood will be responsive to his delineations in every age. His works have that superiority over some even celebrated novels which a statue has over a dressed figure in an exhibition of wax-works. Trappings go out of fashion, and seem uncouth to the next generation; but proportions will always remain.

An author has his own times and conjunctures for developing secrets of character, the progress of his characters themselves, and the incidents of their fate; he does not tell at the beginning what he tells at the end. Why, then, should the critic tell it for him? Indeed no person who respects art, or understands its necessary and natural laws, interferes thus; and reviewers who can find no other resource in their own minds for rendering an account of a great work, do no good to literature, and are incapable either of awakening an appreciation of it, or of promoting its real cause. The principle is almost universal. He who tells you that Demosthenes said such and such things, without showing in what order, and in what manner, conveys to your mind no idea of one of the Philippics. A report of a peroration, per example, is always a sort of summary; containing, in rapid and fiery and allusive condensation, all that has been said before in the speech: yet, whoever reads first the peroration of the finest speeches, will find that he is more likely to be moved to laughter than to persuasion or delight. And the more truly perfect the speech, the more certain is this to be the case.

For the development of the design of "My Novel," a plot is adopted of which, on purpose, we speak thus vaguely. Sufficient to say that all the characters belong to this plot; that it consists of their career: and that the various incidents recorded are not irrelevant, but help steadily to carry on the current of the narrative, and to promote the catastrophe.

We have left ourselves little space to particularise the characters which most adorn the work. We think the best are the Squire, the Parson, Randal Leslie, Dr. Riccaboca, Audley Egerton (the statesman), Lord L'Estrange, Richard Avenel, and the Jew Baron and money-lender. We might select more than one portrait quite as fully finished as Addison's Sir Roger de Coverley. And yet here is no isolated work, monopolising the powers of the author; but a mass of beings sharing his divided attention, and each issuing forth "*omnis, teres, et rotundus.*"

Let us hope that the next work of the gifted author will surpass "My Novel," as much as that matchless fiction surpasses its brilliant predecessors. The task will be difficult even for the genius of Sir Bulwer Lytton.

LARES AND PENATES; or, Cilicia and its Governors. By WILLIAM BURCKHARDT BARKER, M.R.A.S., many years resident at Tarsus in an official capacity. Edited by WILLIAM FRANCIS AINSWORTH, F.R.G.S., F.G.S. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

The names of the author and editor of this volume are a sufficient guarantee of its scholarship and accuracy. Cilicia is a spot crowded with associations. The Heathen, the Christian, the Mohammedan, have all impressed their signatures on the soil, the people, and the edifices. The history of its governors is almost the history of the world, and furnishes a series of innumerable narratives to the first thirteen chapters of this work. These are most elaborately compiled, and though very concisely treated, form a body of charming and instructive reading. They are introductory to the more especial subject of the book, the discovery by Mr. Barker, of the Household Gods and Guardians (the Lares and Penates) of the Ancient Cilicians; and which were destroyed or broken up by them on their conversion to Christianity. Of what remains of these reliques of classic religion, the author brought with him to England as many as he could.

The Lares, our critical readers are not to be told, were, with the ancients, the guardian spirits of the domestic hearth, which was regarded as their altar—their shrine, as it were, being the chimney-piece. As ornaments of the latter we sometimes now use copies of them; but in the old Pagan world whatever was ornamental was also religious. Art, in its higher and lower forms, was consecrated to spiritual powers. The Penates were more than mere spirits: esteemed as divinities, they were worshipped in the interior of the house; from which practice, indeed, their name is supposed to be derived—*quia coluntur in penetralibus*. They are repeatedly seen, we are told, on the walls of the Pompeian houses—for instance, in kitchens, bakehouses, and over street-doors, standing in pairs; one on each side of an altar, in the same attitude and drapery. Great houses, it is added, and persons of wealth had their Larariæ—a sort of shrine, small chapel or apartment, where the statues of the Lares, as well as of other sanctified or deified personages, were placed and worshipped. A beautiful superstition, certainly; and one which maintained in perpetual presence the moral relations of the human family, and admonished the rich and the respectable of the duties and rites of hospitality, of which they were the emblems. Crowned with chaplets, with a drinking horn in their hands, they gave a cheerful welcome to every guest.

We have no space to go into the various mythologies, which every creative fancy, whether in the person of the professional poet or the credulous believer, from time to time invented for these household gods and familiar spirits. The reader will find full particulars of all this in the present book. The fundamental idea rightly appreciated will suggest the probable detail. From their Assyrian origin (if that is to be granted) to their latest application, they bear a general family relation—their domestic character is not to be mistaken.

Mr. Barker made his discovery in 1845, on the site of the old city of Tarsus, the foundation of which, the inhabitants of the present town were in the habit of digging up for their own purposes. The wall of the city was thus carried away stone by stone, until a secant of the hill, which is stated to have leaned upon it, became exposed to view, by that time we give in the words of the book:—

In the centre of this secant it was that I first discovered these precious objects; and by beating the earth down the hill, I had it well examined; and carried off, as I imagined, every thing worthy of notice, until no more objects were exposed to view by working in the hill. The curiosity excited by this discovery was naturally great, and it was impossible to prevent the inhabitants from crowding to the spot. They were all mu h pleased with the images found among the rubbish, all of which were more or less perfect, and in a state ready for use; these I could not prevent them carrying off; but as they took no interest in anything else (heads being perfectly useless to them), and as they were always aware that I would have purchased all that were presented to me, I have every reason to believe that nothing of any consequence escaped me except these lamps, of which however, I secured a great many, rejecting a number of common terra-cottas, or devoid of interest, from their having no basso relievo or inscription to recommend them to notice. It was thus that I obtained this unique collection of ancient ceramic art.

At first I imagined that I had lighted upon the site of a ceramicus, and that the mound might have been formed of the waste of a manufactory, or what is commonly called "sherdwreck," many of which are now accumulating, and will disclose their secrets to some future generation. But, on further examination of the locality, I have no doubt that Mr. Abington's suggestion will be found correct, that these precious vestiges are the Penates of the ancient Cilicians, and consequently of a much more interesting character, inasmuch as they will have been put by and testify to the triumphs of Christianity over the superstitions of the Gentiles.

A head of Pan and of Jupiter, an incense-burner, a head and statue of Diana, a Juno, a winged Apollo, a Mercury, and a head of Messalina—all more or less injured—are among the precious fragments.

This question now rests on—Was this casting away of idols the act of private individuals, clearing their habitations of these abominations, at the risk of persecution from the authorities, and burying them outside the gates? or was it a general cleansing of the city by the force of public opinion, such as is described in Acts xix. 18-20? In either case, we find here accumulated every variety of idol, including the compound worship which had been carried on for years by Assyrian, Egyptian, Syrian, Grecian, and Roman mythology—this combination, no doubt, arising from the local position of Tarsus and its commercial connexions; and if some person competent to the study were to take up the subject, I feel persuaded that much might be elucidated of further interest to the archæologist and to the divine, which would bring us to the firm persuasion, that during the purposes predestinated and thrown away were to be attributed to the influence of apostolic missionaries of the Christian faith in the first century of our Lord.

Here is certainly opened an interesting argument. Our author is convinced that the religion of Tarsus, previous to Christianity, was a compound of all the existing creeds. Further:—

A large portion of these terra-cottas are of a sacred character, but they are not of a magnitude or material to make us suppose that they could have taken place in the public temples. They must have been for use in domestic lararia, or chapels, or rather oratories. It is like, that the owners did not restrict the honour of a place there to one or two deities, but that people of opulence had a number of such as had been duly consecrated by the priest, which were all honoured in turn, or as their special help was required.

Heads of emperors and ladies of distinction were sometimes copied for those of the deities. It was a mode of complimenting the great without offending their piety. In process of time the artist became bolder, and the man and woman were unhesitatingly deified. Instances of both practices are found among the newly-discovered terra cottas. Vestiges of passed-away manners like these are not only highly instructive, but exceedingly suggestive. They are more valuable in their distant application, than in their direct testimony.

With regard to the date to which we should attribute these interesting remains, I must remark, that as the coins found with them were struck from 150 to 200 years B.C., and as we see from No. 29, where the female

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF FIELD-MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, NOVEMBER 18, 1852

whose [illegible] are [illegible] and most profitably portrayed by Lady Georgiana Fullerton. [illegible] time at length arrives when the playfellows [illegible]. Arthur Lifford is sent to school, and Maurice Redmond [illegible] to study music as a profession. There he meets [illegible] taste [illegible] who takes a fancy to the boy [illegible] to perfect his education [illegible] years [illegible]. Maurice frequently praises the [illegible] and generosity of his patron, in his letters to Mary, with [illegible] matrimonial engagement, and those letters [illegible] read to Gertrude [illegible] in favour of so [illegible] character. [illegible] years elapse, and Maurice, now a successful composer, returns to the country for the purpose of marrying Mary. He meets Gertrude—grown into a beautiful and fascinating girl, and a dormant passion is aroused within him, which his weak character is unable to resist, although his faith is plighted to another. [illegible] the disparity of rank between [illegible] and Gertrude [illegible] crushed his hopes, and restrained [illegible] from indulging a passion which his knowledge of social feelings in England has taught him must be fruitless. But now habituated to the distinction which success secures for the artist in foreign society, he forgets [illegible] origin, and surrenders himself to the admiration of the high [illegible] beauty, regardless of the injustice which he does to the gentle and [illegible] Mary. [illegible] permitted to go by her father, Gertrude meets [illegible] and falls in love with him, without knowing who he is. [illegible] Maurice discovers, to his mortification and disgust, the humiliating terms on which professors of the fine arts are received in English society; and here we may be permitted to express our admiration of the ability and earnestness with which Lady Georgiana Fullerton advocates the rights of genius, and lashes that insolent spirit of exclusiveness which bars unaided merit from working its way to honour and distinction. Soon after, old Lifford is called on business to Spain, and, while [illegible] with her brother, Gertrude's horse takes flight, and she is thrown and left insensible in the park of Lady Clara Audly. She is found in this condition by D'Aremberg, and carried to the house, where he happens to be then on a visit; and there she is compelled to remain, in consequence of a sprained [illegible]. Being now constantly in the society of the man she loves, a reciprocal affection springs up [illegible]

[illegible]

the List, and then rendering it more entertaining to the general reader than was formerly the mere catalogue of names which the old edition presented. Welch's notes were chiefly taken from Wood's "Athenæ" and "Fasti Oxonienses;" but the present editor has greatly enlarged this range of research, as [illegible] by the long list of authorities appended to the work. He mentions the parentage, connections, birthplace, and place of sepulture of the Scholars noticed; as well as any incidents particularly bearing upon their career at the School or at the University; partly because these incidents have often been very instrumental in enabling him to reconcile dates and identify persons, and partly because it seemed desirable to produce any evidence tending to show the variety of classes whence the Scholars have been taken, and that the education [illegible] the School has been turned to a good employment in after [illegible] this reason he has endeavoured to record any published works or literary [illegible] by which the Scholars may have been distinguished.

The List includes all such Scholars as have been elected from the School to Christchurch, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge, from the foundation of Queen Elizabeth, 1561, to the present time.

At the close of his Preface the editor states:—

[illegible] general spirit of the regulations for the mode of election [illegible] admission on the foundation is by [illegible] which determines the [illegible] industry, and in many cases of considerable talent, in each of the candidates [illegible] the highest places. The term of [illegible] of the scholars, after [illegible] is four, and in some instances, five years, at which period they are again subjected to an examination before they are elected off (as the phrase is) to Oxford or Cambridge. [illegible] have been changed to the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Rogation Week. On the Tuesday a dinner is given to [illegible] persons connected with the school [illegible] the Dean and Chapter, and any old Westminster of sufficient rank or standing is entitled to attend it. After the dinner, epigrams are spoken by a large proportion of the King's Scholars.

We have only to add that the biographettes are given in the form of notes to the List, and are very compactly compiled, and the book [illegible] serves well of old Westminsters, as well as of every one who takes interest in the great foundations which have contributed to the glory of our country.

SERVIAN LITERATURE.

The insurrection of the Montenegrins against the Turks having turned the attention of Europe to those semi-civilised countries which [illegible] the Austrian and Ottoman frontiers, a late treatise on the present liberation of the Servians, written in German by [illegible] Kistich,* may be read with some profit. It is neither the most comprehensive nor the most lively book in the world; but when the [illegible] for choice are limited, the measure of fastidiousness must be limited [illegible].

The popular songs of the Servians have long been regarded with interest by those literary persons of the various European nations who pay especial attention to the poetical form which the various types of the human race from time to time assume. But the Servian literature, which is a creation of the last few years, and which seeks to rise above the mere expression of popular feelings into those forms which other nations have deemed classical, is all but unknown beyond Sclavonic boundaries; and, judging from the few signs that reach us, we do not imagine the knowledge will, as yet, be greatly diffused. The Servian literature, in the restricted sense of the word, seems to be essentially unpopular in its origin; a small body of *literati* not only setting the forms of composition according to foreign precedent, but actually creating the language in which works are to be written.

The [illegible] of Agram seems to be regarded as the metropolis of South Sclavonian literature; but really there is no national centre to decide on the absolute preponderance of one dialect over another. Hence the language of the books properly belongs to no dialect at all, and therefore, can but moderately appeal to any sort of general sympathy, especially as the question of language is in these districts greatly affected by the political and religious differences of the day. Thus Servian words used in the South of Hungary are rejected as Papistical by the Servians of the Greek Church; and another difficulty arises with respect to the employment of the Roman alphabet. Illyrians, Croatians, and Sclavonians are all fond of their distinctive names, and thus the progress of all is impeded by general disunion, as well as by the difficulties occasioned by a complication of political troubles and a total absence of [illegible]. [illegible] the first man who wrote a Servian Grammar and Dictionary, and who is highly respected on that account, was born no longer ago than 1787; and even he met with little [illegible] contemporaries.

The great merit of Vuk seems to have consisted in calling attention to the language of the popular songs, as the language of a future literature; and a train of Servian poets started into existence as if in obedience to his summons. First among them was Simeon Milutinovich, whose life extended from 1791 to 184[illegible], and who celebrated Servia's war of liberation in a cycle of epic and lyrical poems. Even in his poems, the foreign element was apparent, and he was evidently under the influence of Ramler and Wieland, names which, however respectable in German [illegible], are least of all suited to awaken a flame of Sclavonic nationality. More [illegible] than Milutinovich are Bishop Mus[illegible], who [illegible] and who, by his odes, obtained the name of the "Servian Klopstock," and Dosithej Obradovich, a popular philosopher, who flourished from 1739 till 1811, and who, by his travels throughout Europe, and the wisdom he [illegible] thereby, earned the [illegible] of the "Servian Anacharsis."

In [illegible] a national literary society, called the "Matiza Serbska," was founded, and seems to have produced a beneficial effect on the Servian literature. It published a quarterly periodical, offered rewards for literary merit, and even attempted to give a popular form to the higher branches of science. The chief originators of this institution were Davidovich, the founder of the first Servian newspaper, and Svetich, [illegible] whose most celebrated production is an heroic poem on the subject of the national hero, Kara George.

That the Servian literature is in a state of progressive improvement seems to be the belief of the [illegible], and this improvement consists [illegible]

[illegible]

* [illegible]

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MONTH.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE MILITARY PROCESSION AT THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THE funeral of the late Duke of Wellington was the only instance on record in which men of every arm and from every regiment in the service were assembled together; and thus, apart from the graver interests which occasioned her so assembling, afforded an opportunity, not easily to be forgotten, of seeing how much variety of uniform, of contrasting the varied accoutrements and manly bearing of our brave defenders in every clime. Considering the event as one of historical interest, we, in the present Supplement, fulfil a promise made some little time back, of giving accurate representations of the several regiments that appeared on the day in question, together with notes of their respective uniforms, the inscriptions on their colours, &c.; also their stations, whether at home or abroad, at the period of the funeral, and the dates of their last return from abroad, as we find them recorded in Hart's *Army List*.

1*st Regiment of Life Guards.*—"Peninsula," "Waterloo." Scarlet, blue facings. Returned from France, January, 1816

2nd Regt. of Life Guards.—"Peninsula," "Waterloo." Scarlet, blue facings. Returned from France, February, 1816.

Royal Regt. of Horse Guards.—"Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue, scarlet facings. Returned from France, February, 1816.

1*st (The King's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards.*—"Waterloo." Scarlet, blue facings. Returned from Canada, August, 1843. Head quarters at Dublin

2*nd (The Queen's) Regt. of Dragoon Guards.*—Scarlet, black facings. Returned from France, November, 1818. Head-quarters at Belfast.

3*rd (The Prince of Wales's) Regt. of Dragoon Guards.*—"Talavera," "Albuera," "Vittoria," "Peninsula." Scarlet, yellow facings. Returned from France, January, 1816. Head-quarters at Cahir.

4*th (Royal Irish) Regt. of Dragoon Guards.*—On the standards and appointments the Harp and Crown, and the Star of St. Patrick, with the motto "*Quis Separabit?*" "Peninsula." Scarlet, blue facings. Returned from Portugal, May, 1813. Head-quarters at Dublin.

5*th (The Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Regt. of Dragoon Guards.*—The motto "*Pectoris nulla retrorsum,*" "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Toulouse." Peninsula." Scarlet, green facings. Returned from Spain, July, 1814. Head quarters at Newbridge.

6*th Regt. of Dragoon Guards (Carabineers).*—Scarlet, white facings. Returned from Buenos Ayres, 1808. Head-quarters at Canterbury.

7*th (The Princess Royal's) Regt of Dragoon Guards.*—Scarlet, black facings. Returned from the Cape of Good Hope, June 7th, 1848. Head-quarters at Ballincollig.

1*st (Royal) Regt. of Dragoons.*—On the standards an eagle, "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Scarlet, blue facings. Returned from France, January, 1816. Head quarters at Hounslow.

2*nd (The King's Own) Regt. of Light Dragoons.*—The White Horse, within the garter on the 2nd and 3rd standards, with the motto, "Nec aspera terrent." "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Toulouse," "Peninsula." "Cabool, 1842," "Moodkee," "Ferozeshah," "Sobraon." Blue, scarlet facings. Embarked for the East Indies, July, 1837.

4*th (The Queen's Own) Regt. of Light Dragoons (Hussars).*—"Talavera," "Albuhera," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Afghanistan," "Ghuznee." Blue, scarlet facings. Returned from the East Indies, March, 1842. Head quarters, Ipswich.

5*th (Inniskilling) Regt. of Dragoons.* The Castle of Inniskilling, "Waterloo." Scarlet, yellow facings. Returned from France, January, 1816. Head-quarters at York.

7*th (The Queen's Own) Regt. of Light Dragoons (Hussars).* "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue. Returned from Canada, Dec. 1842. Head-quarters at Piershill.

8*th (The King's Royal Irish) Regt. of Light Dragoons (Hussars).*—Harp and Crown, "Peninsula," "Talavera," "Waterloo," "Bhurtpoor," "Hindoostan." Blue. Returned from East Indies, May, 1822. Head-quarters, Nottingham.

9*th (The Queen's Royal) Regt. of Light Dragoons (Lancers).* "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Sobraon." Blue, scarlet facings. Embarked for India, May, 1842.

10*th (The Prince of Wales's Own) Regt. of Light Dragoons (Hussars).*—"Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue. Embarked for Bombay, May 5, 1846.

11*th (or Prince Albert's Own) Regt. of Hussars.* The Sphinx, with the words "Egypt," "Salamanca," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Bhurtpoor." Blue. Returned from East Indies, June, 1838. Head-quarters, Dublin.

12*th (The Prince of Wales's) Royal Regt. of Lancers.*—The Sphinx, with words "Egypt," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue, buff facings. Embarked for Cape of Good Hope, July, 1851.

13*th Regt. of Light Dragoons.*—On the chasing and appointments, the motto, "*Virtute in Æternum.*" "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue, buff facings Returned from the East Indies, May, 1846. Head-quarters at Hounslow.

14*th (The King's) Regt. of Light Dragoons (Hussars).*—"Talavera," "Douro" "Talavera," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Salamanca," "Vittoria "Orthes." "Peninsula." Blue, scarlet facings. Embarked for India 24th May, 1842.

15*th (The King's) Regt of Light Dragoons (Hussars).*—"Emsdorf," "Egmont-op-Zee," "Villiers en Couche," "Sahagun," "Vittoria," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue, scarlet facings. Embarked for India, 1842.

16*th (The Queen's) Regt. of Light Dragoons (Lancers).*—"Talavera," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nive," "Peninsula," "Punniar," "Bhurtpore," "Ghuznee," "Afghanistan," "Maharajpore," "Aliwall," "Sobraon." Scarlet, blue facings. Returned from Bengal, December, 1846. Head-quarters at Dundalk.

17*th Regt. of Light Dragoons.*—Motto, "Death's Head," with the motto, "Or Glory." Blue, white facings. Returned from the East Indies, May, 1825. Head-quarters at Brighton.

1*st Regt. of Dragoons (Grenadiers) Royal Scots Greys.* "Lincelles," "Corunna," "Barrosa," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue facings. 1st Battalion returned from Portugal, 1838; 2nd Battalion returned from Canada, Oct. 1841; 3rd Battalion returned from France, June, 1818.

Coldstream Regt of Foot Guards.—Linceures; the Sphinx, with the words "Egypt," "Talavera," "Barrosa," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue facings. 1st battalion returned from France, July, 1814. 2nd Batta ion returned from Canada, 29th Oct., 18*.

Scots Fusilier Guards.—The Sphinx, the "Sphinx," with the words, "Egypt," "Talavera," "Barrosa," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue facings. 1st Battalion embarked for the Pen nsula, December, 1808; and returned from France, July, 1814. 2nd Battalion embarked for the Netherlands, November, 1813; and returned from France, January, 1816 Served in Portugal from December, 1826, to March, 1828.

1*st (The Royal) Regiment of Foot.*—The King's Cypher within the Collar of St. Andrew, and the Crown over it. In the second colour, the Thistle and Crown. "St. Lucia," "Egmont-op-Zee," The Sphinx, "Egypt," "Talavera," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "St. Sebastian," "Nive," "Peninsula," "Niagara," "Waterloo," "Nagpore," "Maheidpoor," "Ava." Blue facings. 1st Battalion returned from Nova Scotia, August 2nd, 1853. Head-quarters at Portsmouth. 2nd Battalion returned from Barbadoes, February 25th, 1846. Head-quarters at Cork.

2*nd (The Queen's Royal) Regt. of Foot.*—The Paschal Lamb, with the mottoes, "*Fruitur virtutis honore,*" and "*Fel exsuvie triumphant.*" The Queen's Cypher within the Garter, having the Crown over it. On the second colour cape, the blue facings. Embarked for Cape of Good Hope, and on the Drums, the Queen's Cypher. The Sphinx, with the words "Egypt," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Hindoostan," "Ava," "Khelat." Blue facings. Embarked for Cape of Good Hope, June, 1851.

3*rd (E. Kent), Regt. of Foot (or, "The Buffs").* The Dragon; "Douro," "Salamanca," "Albuhera," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Peninsula," "Punniar." Buff facings. Embarked for Malta, April 2nd, 1851.

4*th (The King's own) Regt. of Foot.*—The Lion of England "Badajos," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "St. Sebastian," "Nive," "Peninsula," "Bladens.burg," "Waterloo." Blue facings Returned from Madras, 25th Sept., 1848. Head-quarters at Bury

5*th Regt. of Foot (Nort umberland Fusiliers).*—"Egypt," "Ste Foeand," surmounting St. George and the Dragon. On the orners of the 2nd colour the Rose and Crown; on the cape the king's crest, also, St. George killing the Dragon. "Wilhelmstad," "Java," "Vimeira," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Peninsula," "Niagara." "Waterloo," "Nagpore," "Maheidpoor," "Ava." Blue facings. 1st Battalion returned from Nova Scotia, August 2nd, 1853. Head-quarters at Portsmouth. 2nd Battalion returned from Barbadoes, February 25th, 1846. Head-quarters at Cork.

6*th (The Royal 1st Warwickshire) Regt. of Foot.*—"The Antelope" On the three corners of the second colour, "The Rose and Crown," And on the Grenadiers' caps, "The King's crest." "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Orthes," "Peninsula," "Niagara." Blue facings. Embarked for Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 1846.

7*th Regt. of Foot (Royal Fusiliers).*—In the centre of the colours, the "Rose" within the "Garter" and the "Crown" over it And in the corners of the second colour, the "White Horse." "Martinique," "Talavera," "Albuhera," Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula." Blue facings. Returned from Nova Scotia, June, 1850. Head-quarters at Plymouth.

8*th (The King's) Regiment of Foot.*—The "White Horse," on a red ground within the "Garter," and the "Crown" over it. In the three corners of the second colour, the "Royal Cypher and Crown," "*Nec aspera terrent.*" The "Sphinx," with the words "Egypt," "Martinique," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula." Blue facings. Embarked for Bombay, April 30, 1846.

9*th (The East Norfolk) Regiment of Foot.*—The figure of "Britannia," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "St. Sebastian," "Nive," "Peninsula," "Cabool, 1842," "Moodkee," "Ferozeshah," "Sobraon." Yellow facings. Returned from Bengal, July 10, 1847. Head-quarters at Galway

10*th (The North Lincolnshire) Regt. of Foot.*—The Sphinx, with the words, "Egypt, Peninsula," "Sobraon." Yellow facings. Embarked for India, April, 1842

11*th (The North Devonshire) Regt. of Foot.*—"Salamanca," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula." Green facings. Embarked for Australia, July 13th, 1845.

12*th (The East Suffolk) Regt. of Foot.*—"Minden," "Gibraltar" (with the Castle and Key), "*Montis Insignia Calpe,*" "Seringapatam," "India." Yellow facings. 1st Battalion returned from Mauritius, March, 1846. Reserve Battalion embarked for Foreign Service, Nov. 8th, 1852. 1st Battalion at Newry. Reserve Battalion, Cape of Good Hope

13*th, or Prince Albert's Regt. of Light Infantry.*—The Sphinx, with the words, "Egypt," Martinique," "Ava," "Afghanistan, Ghuznee." A Mura Crown, superscribed "Jellalabad," "Cabool, 1842." Blue facings. Embarked for Gibraltar, Jan. 28, 1851.

14*th (The Buckinghamshire) Regt. of Foot.*—On the bearskin caps of the Grenadiers and drummers, the White Horse, "*Nec aspera terrent*" "Louisburg," "Martinique," "Java," "Nive," "Peninsula," the Royal Tiger, superscribed "India." Buff facings. Returned from Nova Scotia, June 28th, 1847. Head-quarters at Limerick.

15*th, or York, Duke of Kent's Regt. of Foot.*—"Martinique," "Guadaloupe." Yellow facings. Embarked for Ceylon, Sept. 8th, 1845

16*th (The Bedfordshire) Regt. of Foot.*—Yellow facings. Embarked for Foreign Service, Jan 11th, 1848. Serving at Sirhind.

17*th (The Leicestershire, Regt. of Foot.* The Royal Tiger, superscribed "Hindoostan," "Afghanistan," Ghuznee," "Ricalat." White facings. Embarked for Bombay, April 3rd, 1847. Head-quarters at Dublin.

18*th (Royal Irish) Regt of Foot.*—On the three corners of the second colour, the Lion of Nassau, *Virtutis Auxiarencis Præmium.* The Sphinx, "Egypt," "China," the Dragon. Blue facings. Embarked for Foreign Service, Jan. 10, 1837. On service against the Burmese.

19*th (The 1st Yorkshire North Riding) Regt. of Foot.*—Blue facings. Returned from North America, July, 1845. Head-quarters at Winchester.

20*th (The East Devonshire) Regt. of Foot.* "Minden," "Egmont-op-Zee," The Sphinx, with the words "Egypt," "Maida," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Orthes" "Toulouse," "Peninsula." Yellow facings. Foreign service, September 27, 1841.

21*st (Royal North British Fusiliers) Regt of Foot.*—The Thistle within the Circle of St. Andrew, "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*" The King's Cypher and Crown. Blue facings, Retd. from Bengal, 1848. Head-quarters, Hulse

22*nd (The Cheshire) Regt. of Foot.*—"Minden," "Marianne," "Hyderabad." Buff facings. Embarked for Foreign Service, January 26, 1841.

23*rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) Regt. of Foot.*—In the centre of the Colour the Prince of Wales's Feathers, with the motto, "*Ich Dien*" In the second and third corners, the Rising Sun and the Red Dragon, and, in the fourth corner, the White Horse, with the motto, "*Nec aspera terrent*," "Minden," the Sphinx, with the words "Egypt," "Corunna," "Martinique," "Albuhera," "Badajos," "Salamanca," "Vittoria, Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue facings. 1st Battalion returned from Nova Scotia, Oct. 5, 1846. Head-quarters at Chester. Reserve Battalion, Foreign service, May 10, 1842.

24*th (The 2nd Warwickshire) Regt. of Foot.*—The Sphinx, with the words "Egypt," "Cape of Good Hope," "Talavera," "Fuentes d'Onor," Salamanca," "Vittoria" "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Orthes," "Peninsula," "Badajos" "Sa.amanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Orthes," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Buff facings. Returned from the Cape of Good Hope, April 15, 1845. Head-quarters at Dublin.

25*th (The King's Own Borderers) Regt. of Foot.* The King's Crest, in two corners of the Colour, "*Pro Rege et Patria pugnando.*" The Arms of Edinburgh, "*Nisi Dominus frustra,*" with the White Horse in the third corner of the Colour. "*Nec aspera terrent,*" "Minden," "Egmont-op-Zee," The Sphinx, "Egypt," Plain Companies," Marmique." Blue facings. Foreign Service, Dec., 1839.

26*th (The Cameronian) Regt. of Foot.*—The Sphinx, "Egypt," "Corunna," "China," the Dragon. Yellow facings Embarked for Gibraltar, 1850.

27*th (or Inniskilling) Regt. of Foot.*—A Castle with three Turrets; St. George's Colours flying in a Blue Field. The White Horse. "*Nec aspera terrent.*" St. Lucia." The Sphinx, with the words "Egypt," "Maida" Badajos," "Sa.amanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Orthes," Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Buff facings. Returned from the Cape of Good Hope, April 15, 1845. Head-quarters at Dublin.

28*th (The North Gloucestershire) Regt. of Foot.*—The Sphinx, with the words "Egypt," Corunna," "Barrosa," "Albuhera," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Yellow facings. Returned from Bombay, May 19, 1848. Head-quarters at Newcastle.

29*th (The Worcestershire) Regt. of Foot.*—" Roleia," " Vimiera," "Talavera," "Albuhera," "Peninsula," "Ferozeshah," "Sobraon." Yellow facings. Embarked for India, April, 1845.

30*th (The Cambridgeshire) Regt. of Foot.*—The Sphinx, with the words "Egypt," "Badajos," "Sa.amanca," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Yellow facings. Embarked for Corfu, 26th January, 1851.

31*st (the Huntingdonshire) Regt. of Foot.*—"Talavera," "Albuhera," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," " Orthes," "Peninsula," "Cabool, 1842," "Moodkee," "Ferozeshah," "Aliwal," "Sobraon." Blue facings. Returned from Bengal Dec., 1846. Head-quarters in Fermoy.

32*nd (the Cornwall) Regt. of Foot.*—"Roleia," "Vimeira," "Corunna," "Salamanca," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." White facings. Embarked for Bengal, 31st May, 1846.

33*rd (the 1st Yorkshire, W. Riding) Regt. of Foot.*—"Seringapatam," "Waterloo." Red facings. Returned from North America, June 1, 1846. Head-quarters at Glasgow

34*th (the Cumberland) Regt. of Foot.*—"Albuhera," "Arroyo Dos Molinos," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Peninsula." Yellow facings. Embarked for Foreign Service, 26th Oct., 1845.

35*th (Royal Sussex) Regt. of Foot.*—"Maida." Blue facings. Returned from the Mauritius, 8th April 1848. Head-quarters at Plymouth

36*th (The Herefordshire) Regt. of Foot.*—"Firm," "Hindoostan," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Salamanca," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse." "Peninsula." Grass-green facings. Embarked for Foreign Service, Jan., 1847.

37*th (The North Hampshire) Regt. of Foot.*—"Minden," "Tournay," "Peninsula." Yellow facings. Embarked for Ceylon, 18th Nov., 1846.

38*th (the 1st Staffordshire) Regt. of Foot.*—"Monte Video," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Salamanca," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "St. Sebastian," "Nive," "Peninsula," "Ava." Yellow facings. Returned from Nova Scotia, 26th August, 1851. Head-quarters at Gosport.

39*th (The Dorsetshire) Regt. of Foot.*—"Primus in Indis." Plasey, "Gibraltar," with the Castle and Key. "*Montis Insignia Calpe,*" "Albuhera," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Peninsula," "Maharajpore." Green facings. Returned from Bengal, 8th June, 1847. Head-quarters at Clonmel.

40*th (The 2nd Somersetshire) Regt. of Foot.*—The Sphinx, with the word "Egypt," on the cape of the Flank Companies.—" Monte Video," "Roleia," "Vimeira," "Talavera," "Badajos," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Candahar," "Ghuznee and Cabool, 1842," "Maharajpore." Buff facings Returned from India, February, 1846. Proceeding to New South Wales.

41*st (The Welsh) Regt. of Foot.*—On the Colours and Appointments, the Prince of Wales's Feathers, with the motto, "*Gwell Angau nar Cywilydd,*" "Detroit," "Queenstown," "Miami," "Niagara," "Ava," "Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabool, 1842." White facings. Embarked for Corfu, 1st Feb., 1851.

42*nd (The Royal Highland) Regt. of Foot.*—St. Andrew, "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*"—The Sphinx, with the words "Egypt," "Corunna," "Fuentes D'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajos," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue facings. Returned from North America, June, 1852. Serving at Sirhind.

43*rd (The Monmouth) Regt. of Foot.*—(*Light Infantry.*)—"Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Fuentes D'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajos," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Ava." Yellow facings. Foreign service, 11th April, 1845.

44*th (The East Essex) Regt. of Foot.*—The Sphinx, "Egypt," "Badajos," "Salamanca," "Peninsula," "Bladensburg," "Waterloo," "Ava." Yellow facings. Foreign service, 11th April, 1845.

45*th (The Nottinghamshire) Regt. of Foot.*—" Roleia," " Vimeira," "Talavera," "Busaco," " Fuentes D'Onor," " Ciudad Rodrigo," " Badajos," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," " Pyrenees," " Nivelle," " Nive," " Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Ava." Green Facings. Foreign Service, Feb., 1843.

46*th (The South Devonshire, Regt. of Foot* "Louisburg." Yellow facings. Returned from N. America, May, 1848. Head-quarters, Halifax.

47*th (The Lancashire) Regt. of Foot.*—"Talvia," "Vittoria," "St. Sebastian." "Peninsula," "Ava." White facings. Embarked for Corfu, Feb., 1851.

48*th (The Northamptonshire) Regt. of Foot.*—"Louro," "Talavera," "Albuhera," "Badajos," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Aliwal," "Sobraon." Red facings. Embarked for India, August 28, 1846.

49*th (The West Norfolk) Regt. of Foot* The Sphinx, with the words "Marlboro'," "Egypt," "Ava." Green facings. Embarked for Foreign Service, October 17, 1845.

50*th (The Westmoreland) Regt of Foot.*—The Dragon, "China" Green facings. Embarked for Gibraltar, February 25, 1851.

51*st (the West Essex) Regt. of Foot.*—Moro," "Gibraltar," with the Castle and Key, "*Montis Insignia Calpe.*" Purple facings. Embarked on Foreign Service, December, 1846.

52*nd (The West Middlesex) Regt. of Foot.*—"Albuhera," "Vittori.. " ... nees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Peninsula," Yellow facings Returned from Madras, 28th September, 1846. Head-quarters at Cork.

53*rd (The Shropshire) Regt. of Foot.*—"Gibraltar," with the Castle and Key. "*Montis Insignia Calpe,*" the Sphinx, with the words, "Egypt," "Maida," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Orthes," "Peninsula." Black facings. Embarked for New South Wales, May, 1844.

54*th (The 2nd Nottinghamshire) Regt. of Foot.*—"Cape of Good Hope," "Corunna," "Java," "Vittoria," "St. Sebastian," "Nive," "Peninsula," "Ava." Buff facings. Embarked for Hong Kong, 12th June, 1849

55*th (The King's Royal Rifle Corps).*—"*Celer et audax.*"—"Roleia," "Vimeira," "Martinique," "Talavera," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Albuhera, Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajos," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula." 1st Battalion embarked for India, July, 1846. 2nd Battalion embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, June, 1851. Green, Scarlet facings.

61*st (The South Gloucestershire) Regt. of Foot.*—The Sphinx, with the words, "Egypt," "Talavera," "Salamanca," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula." Plank Companies," Maida." Buff facings. Embarked for Inuia, 1st July, 1845.

62*nd (The Wiltshire) Regt. of Foot.*—"Nive," "Peninsula," "Feroze.shah." "Sobraon." Buff facings. Returned from Bengal, 20th July, 1847. Head-quarters at Athlone.

63*rd (The West Suffolk) Regt. of Foot* Egmont-op-Zee," "Martinique," Guadaloupe." Green facings. Returned from Madras, August, 1847 Head-quarters at Dublin.

64*th (The 2nd Staffordshire) Regt. of Foot.*—"St. Lucia," "Surinam."—Black facings. Embarked for Bombay, January, 1849.

65*th (The 2nd Yorkshire North Riding) Regt. of Foot.*—The Royal Tiger, superscribed "India," "Arabia." White facings. Embarked for New South Wales, May 18, 184*

66*th (The Berkshire) Regt. of Foot.*—"Douro," "Talavera," "Albuhera, "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Peninsula." Green facings. Fore gn Service July 10, 1845.

67*th (The South Hampshire) Regt. of Foot.*—" Barrosa," " Peninsula, the Royal Tiger, superscribed " India." Yellow facings. Embarked for Gibraltar, Jan., 1848.

68*th (The Durham) Regt. of Foot (Light Infantry.)*—" Salamanca, "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nive," "Peninsula." Green facings. Embarked for Malta, Feb. 28th, 1851.

69*th (The South Lincolnshire) Regt. of Foot.*—"Java," "Bourbon, "Waterloo," "India." Green facings. Embarked for India, Nov., 1847

70*th (The Surrey) Regt. of Foot.*—Black facings. Embarked for Bengal, Jan 1853, 1849.

71*st (Highland) Regt. of Foot (L. I.).*—"Hindoostan," " Cape of Good Hope," "Roleia," " Vimiera," "Corunna," " Fuentes D'Onor," " Albuhera," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nive," " Orthes," " Peninsula," " Waterloo." Buff facings. 1st Battalion returned from Barbadoes, Jan. 25, 1847. Head-quarters at Kilkenny. Reserve Battalion, Foreign Service, August 13, 1842.

72*nd (The Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders) Regt of Foot* On the Colours, the Duke's Cypher and Coronet. "Hindoostan," " Cape of Good Hope." Yellow facings. Embarked for Foreign service, Nov. 27, 1844.

73*rd Regt. of Foot.*—"Mangalore," " Seringapatam," " Waterloo." Green facings. Embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 29, 1845.

74*th (The Highland) Regt. of Foot.*—The elephant, superscribed "Seringapatam," "Assaye," "Busaco," " Fuentes D'Onor," " Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajos," "Salamanca," " Vittoria," "Pyrenees," " Nivelle," " Orthes," " Toulouse," " Peninsula." White facings. Embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, March 14, 1851.

75*th Regt. of Foot.* The Royal Tiger, superscribed "India," "Seringapatam." Yellow facings. Embarked for Bengal, May 5th, 1845

76*th Regt. of Foot.*—The Elephant, circumscribed "Hindoostan," "Nive," "Peninsula." Red Facings. Foreign Service, February 21st, 1848.

77*th (The East Middlesex) Regt. of Foot.*—On the colours and appointments, the Plume of the Prince of Wales; "Seringapatam," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajos," "Peninsula." Yellow facings. Returned from North America, June 25th, 1845. Head-quarters at Weedon.

78*th (Highland) Regt. of Foot (or Ross-shire Buffs).*—" Cuidich'n Rhi." The Elephant, superscribed " Assaye," " Maida," " Java." Buff facings Foreign service, April, 1846. Head quarters at Aden; a wing at Bombay.

79*th Regt. of Foot (Cameron Highlanders.)*— Egmont-op-Zee," " the Sphinx with the words " Egypt," " Fuentes D'Onor," " Salamanca," " Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," " Waterloo" Green facings. Returned from Canada, Aug., 1851. Head-quarters, Edinburgh.

80*th Regt. of Foot (Staffordshire Volunteers).*—The Sphinx, with the words "Egypt," "Moodkee," " Ferozeshah," " Sobraon." Yellow facings. Foreign Service, March, 1837. On service against the Burmese.

81*st (Loyal Lincoln) Regt. of Foot.*—" Corunna," " Busaco," " Peninsula." Buff facings. Returned from Canada, Sept. 26, 1847. Head-quarters at Dublin.

82*nd Regt. of Foot (The Prince of Wales' Volunteers).*—On the Colours and Appointments the Prince of Wales' Plume. " Roleia," " Vimiera," " Victoria," " Pyrenees," " Nivelle," " Orthes," " Peninsula," " Niagara." Yellow facings. Returned from North America, June 8, 1846. Head-quarters at Manchester.

83*rd Regiment of Foot.*—" Cape of Good Hope," " Talavera," " Busaco," " Fuentes d'Onor," " Ciudad Rodrigo," " Badajos" " Salamanca," " Vittoria," " Nivelle," " Orthes," " Toulouse," " Peninsula." Yellow facings. Embarked for Bombay, January 11, 1849.

84*th (York and Lancaster) Regt. of Foot.*—" Detroit Rose, " Niva," " Peninsula," " India." Yellow facings. Embarked for the East Indies, April, 1841.

85*th (Bucks Volunteers) The King's Light Infantry Regt.*—" *Aucto splendore resurgo.*"—" Fuentes D'Onor," " Nive," " Peninsula," " Bladensburg." Blue facings. Returned from the West Indies, April 26, 1846. Head-quarters at Portsmouth

86*th (The Royal County Down) Regt. of Foot.*—On the Colours and Appointments, the Harp and Crown, with the motto "*Quis Separabit?*" " India" the sphinx, with the words " Egypt," " Bourbon." On the buttons, the Irish Harp and Crown. Blue facings. Embarked for the East Indies, May, 18*.

87*th (Royal Irish Fusiliers) Regt. of Foot.*—" Monte Video," " Talavera." An eagle, with a wreath of laurel above the harp, in addition to the arms of the Prince of Wales, in consequence of their distinguished services on various occasions, and particularly at the battle of " Barrosa," " Tarifa," " Vittoria," " Nivelle," " Nive," " Orthes," " Toulouse," " Peninsula," " Ava." Green facings. Embarked for Bengal, 31st April, 1849. Headquarters at Fermoyle

88*th Regt. of Foot (Connaught Rangers).*—On the colours and appointments the Harp and Crown, with the motto " *Quis Separabit?*" The Sphinx, with the words " Egypt," " Talavera," " Busaco," " Fuentes d'Onor," " Ciudad Rodrigo," " Badajos," " Salamanca," " Vittoria," " Nivelle," " Nive," " Orthes," " Toulouse," " Peninsula." Yellow facings. Returned from North America, July 1851. Head-quarters at Isle of Wight.

89*th Regt. of Foot.*—" Talavera," " Albuhera," " Vittoria," " Pyrenees," " Nivelle," " Nive," " Orthes," " Peninsula." Green, Black facings. Embarked for India, 25th, 1841.

90*th (Perthshire Volunteers) (Light Infantry.)*—" Mandora."—The Sphinx, with the words " Egypt," " Martinique," " Guadaloupe." Buff facings. Returned from the Cape of Good Hope, 19th April, 1845. Head-quarters at Limerick.

91*st (The Argyllshire) Regt of Foot.*—" Roleia," " Vimiera," " Corunna," " Pyrenees," " Nivelle," " Nive," " Orthes," " Toulouse," " Peninsula." Green facings. 1st Battalion returned from Nova Scotia, 2nd Aug., April 26th, 1843. Head-quarters at Enniskillen. Reserved Battalion, Foreign Service, May 4th, 184.

92*nd (Gordon Highlanders) Regt. of Foot.*—" Egmont-op-Zee," " Mandora," the Sphinx, with the words " Egypt," " Corunna," " Fuentes d'Onor," " Almaraz," " Vittoria," " Pyrenees," " Nive," " Orthes," " Peninsula," " Waterloo." Yellow facings. Embarked for Cape, August, 1846.

93*rd (Sutherland Highlanders) Regt. of Foot.*—" Cape of Good Hope." Yellow facings. Returned from North America, Aug. 31, 1848. Head-quarters at Glasgow.

94*th Regt. of Foot.*—Green facings. Embarked for Foreign Service, Oct. 8th, 1851.

95*th (1st Derbyshire) Regt. of Foot.*—Yellow facings. Returned from China, Aug. 6th, 1850. Head-quarters at Chatham.

96*th Regt. of Foot.*—Yellow facings. Embarked for Foreign Service, March 26th, 1841.

97*th (The Earl of Ulster's) Regt. of Foot.*—" *Quo fas et gloria ducunt.* Buff facings. Embarked on foreign service, 4th Sept., 1841.

98*th Regt. of Foot.*—On the colours and appointments, " China" and the device of the Dragon. White facings. Embarked for Foreign Service, Dec., 1841.

99*th (Lanarkshire) Regt. of Foot.*—Yellow facings. Embarked for Foreign Service, September, 1842.

Rifle Brigade.—" Copenhagen," " Monte Video," " Roleia," " Vimiera," " Corunna," " Busaco," " Barrosa," " Fuentes d'Onor," " Ciudad Rodrigo," " Badajos," " Salamanca," " Vittoria," " Nivelle," " Nive," " Orthes," " Toulouse," " Peninsula," " Waterloo," " Ghuznee, Black facings. 1st Battalion embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, 2nd Jan., 1852. 2nd Battalion returned from Canada, 24th June, 1851. Head-quarters at Canterbury.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—The Royal Arms and supporters, with a Cannon, and the motto "*Ubique*" over the gun, and "*Quo fas et gloria ducunt*" below it; "Waterloo." Rocket Troop "Leipsic," "China," with the device of the Dragon. Stations various, at home and abroad.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—The Royal Arms and Supporters, with Cannon, and like motto "*Ubique*" over the gun, and "*Quo fas et gloria ducunt*" below it. Stations various, at home and abroad.

Corps of Royal Marines.—" Gibraltar," the Globe, with the motto "*Per Mare, per Terram;*" the Crown, the Anchor, and Laurel, the Cypher of the Fourth.

We give the various regiments in the order they stand in the service, and in which order the officers and men, "consisting of one captain, a subaltern, a sergeant, a corporal, and five men from every regiment," closed the procession, immediately after the carriage of the chief mourner.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 611.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1853. [SIXPENCE.

DIMINUTION OF PAUPERISM.—SOCIAL WELFARE.

THE annual return usually made about this period of the year of the number of paupers in receipt of relief in England and Wales, has just been laid before Parliament, and we announce with satisfaction that the number continues to decrease. There were in all the unions under the Poor-law Commissioners on the 1st of January:—

	Paupers of all classes.	Able-bodied Paupers
1852	845,360	127,318
1853	7 ,443	12 ,22
Decrease on Jan. 1, 1853	39,917	11,698

Of the paupers of all classes the decrease per cent was 4.3, of able-bodied paupers 8.1. This would be gratifying if it stood alone; but our readers can scarcely require to be informed that the number of paupers of all classes, and of able-bodied paupers, was less on the 1st of January, 1852, than on the same day in 1851; and less then than on the same day in 1850, when it was also less than in January, 1849. So there has been since 1848 a successive and a continual reduction in the number of paupers, and this improvement is happily still going on. As a contrast, we state the numbers on the 1st of January.—

	Paupers of all classes.	Able-bodied Paupers.
1849	940,851	201,844
1853	799,443	126,220
Decrease in four years	141,408	75,424

In the four years, then, the whole number of paupers has decreased 15 per cent, or one-sixth; and, when it is considered that many of the paupers are fatuous, or widows or orphans, this decrease may be considered very large; but in the still larger diminution of able-bodied paupers—no less than 37 per cent, or more than one-third, which is the drying up of a large source of pauperism—lies the ground of our brightest hope. Already, since 1848, more than one-third of the pauperised labourers of England have been raised from a condition of degradation to be independent men. Instead of being housed, fed, and clothed by the public, they feed, house, and clothe themselves; and contribute, by their payments for sugar, tea, beer, spirits, &c., their quota to the public taxes. They now perform the duties, and have acquired the political rights of other citizens, which they had lost as paupers; and may exult in their new and improved condition.

We regret that this diminution of pauperism is not equally spread over all the country. In the general reduction of the last four years, the agricultural counties have shared, but not equally, with the manufacturing counties. In Bedford, Berks, Cambridge, Dorset, Gloucester, Hereford, Herts, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Somerset, Sussex, and Warwick, and in several of the Welsh counties, there is an actual increase of able-bodied paupers in the year 1852. This is, perhaps, the temporary consequence of a very wet autumn, which has impeded all kinds of agricultural labour. In Flint, the increase is as great as 8 per cent, which is the largest; in Gloucester, where it is least, it is 0.9 per cent. In all the other counties the decrease is considerable, being equal to 27 per cent in Lancashire; 18 per cent in Rutland, the next highest; and only 0.4 per cent in Northampton, where the decrease has been the least. The agricultural and all the counties will, however, speedily feel the advantage of the general decrease of pauperism; and the whole community cannot fail to derive great advantages from the gradual conversion of able-bodied paupers into independent and industrious men.

Such an improvement is not isolated. It is well known that the great majority of all crimes punished by the laws are crimes against property. It is pretty certain, as the facility of getting employment and subsistence is increased—which is plain from the reduction in the number of able-bodied paupers—that the temptation to steal is lessened; and we know from the criminal returns that the number of commitments has latterly decreased very considerably. We have not yet seen the official returns for 1851 or 1852; but it strikes us that we have heard latterly much less of numerous gangs of poachers than in former years; and we believe that increase of employment, at good wages, has given a great check to poaching. At any rate, it is quite certain that the number of commitments has decreased very much since 1848; up to which time, except for the interval between 1843-47 it had continually increased. Though there are differences of opinion as to the causes of this diminution of pauperism and of crime—as the criminal laws and as the Poor-laws have not been materially altered within the period—there can be no difference as to the conclusion, that some circumstances in the social condition of the people are more powerful than harsh Poor-laws to discourage pauperism, and than severe penal laws to diminish crime.

If we were to say, with the Protectionists, that Free-trade policy has had no influence in improving the condition of the people, and that it is all due to the discovery of gold in Australia and California, that would still justify the same conclusion. The gold discoveries, if we admit that they influence the social condition of the labourer, have been more efficacious in reducing pauperism and preventing crime, than the wisest and best meant legislation. Probably, there are many other gold mines yet awaiting discovery, and working, which will have as beneficial effects as the discoveries of the mines on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Any one can see by looking at the trade returns, which are published monthly and annually, that the value of the exports last year exceeded the value of the exports of the

SAINT DAVID'S DAY (MARCH 1).—BY GEORGE THOMAS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

previous year by £2,897,947, and that the exports of 1851 exceeded still more the exports of 1850. If we go back to the year 1842, we find that between that and the year 1852 the exports have increased no less than £30,000,000. In the vast increase which has taken place within that period of the exports of metals, cottons, woollens, machinery, silks, &c., many persons at Merthyr Tidvil, and Birmingham, and Manchester, and Macclesfield, and Leeds, have found very valuable mines, from which they have extracted, year after year, increasing quantities of gold. There is a probability, according to the geologists, of the Californian and Australian gold mines being soon worked out; but there is no probability that the mines of our manufacturing districts, seated in man's own skill and industry, and increasing year by year, will ever be exhausted. Every part of society teems with valuable mines, discovered day after day by science and art, and, even on the Protectionist theory, if men be only permitted to work them, they will give a continual impulse to the progress now so happily commenced—lessening every year pauperism and crime.

A curious fact, showing the mode by which the mines seated in the skill of the people are made to yield gold, is mentioned in the American papers received on Tuesday last. There is a remarkable falling off in the first month of 1853, of immigration into New York, as compared to the corresponding month of 1852. This is partly accounted for by emigration from England being directed to Australia; but it is also justly accounted for in part by the American journalist, when he says:—

American prosperity has *erected upon the Old World*, has given employment to the suffering classes, and, of course, has removed the chief inducement to leave the country of their birth. The cotton of the South, the meats and breadstuffs of the North, and the gold of California constituting the surplus wealth of the American Union, have gone to England, and have been distributed thence over the Continent. These commodities have furnished not only food and raiment to the destitute, but have opened new channels of industry which have given employment to the idle. When mankind can find work and subsistence, instinct keeps them stationary.

These remarks are confined to the United States; but we are also informed that the Brazils and various other parts of South America are yearly sending increasing quantities of wealth to Europe, and especially to England, which have been paid for by a large increase in the exports of English goods. Nobody cares much for gold for its own sake: it is chiefly valuable for what it will buy; and North and South America, with many other countries, give us, in exchange, much useful wealth equivalent to gold, but preferred to it, for the productions of Manchester and Birmingham. The yield of our mines depends, therefore, in part, on the increase of people and of wealth in the great continent of America, and, in fact, in the whole trading world. As the people there continually increase, and as our skill increases, it becomes more productive; and human imagination cannot see any limit to that prosperity which grows as skill and population increase. A Protectionist objection to Free-trade is, that it increases the wealth of other countries; but the American journalist shows how that increase flows back on ourselves. Free-trade thus indeed confers a double blessing: it enriches all who buy and all who sell.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

[On the day of St. David, the Patron of Wales, the Welsh gained a victory over the English. In the battle, every man distinguished himself by wearing a leek; and the leek is still worn by Welshmen on the anniversaries of St. David, in memory of their conquest]

Ye is the day of battle won,
The good St. David's Day,
When Britons chased, at set of sun,
Their Saxon foes away!
But why, where Victory weeps her pain,
Should verdure wreathe the brow?
The record of the conquered plain
Should be a withered bough!

Such days are fled: Time grows too old
His out-worn sword to wield;
And braver words than e'er were told,
Show graven on his shield.
Now, round his temples bare he binds
A crown that saints might wear;
And, casting down the laurel, winds
The olive in his hair.

Now, by the leek the red rose flowers,
And hate and strife are o'er;
A better, nobler badge is ours
Than e'er St. David wore!
Each quaint device the warrior wears
The warrior's arm may serve—
Give me the princely brow that bears
The beautiful "I SERVE."*

O! Love's is still the gentler yoke!—
Fools storm at heaven's gate;
But they, "I serve," the Blind Lord spoke—
"Who only stand and wait."
Old Chivalry, with lance in rest,
The soul no longer warms;
His earlier task was still the best—
To watch beside his arms.

So let us stand, and watch, and wait
God's call in this our day,
Nor force upon the old blind Fate
The wreath nor of the bay
So shall a higher, Loftier will
Our hearts within us nerve,
While bearing for our motto still
The beautiful—"I SERVE."

* *Ich dien*, or "I serve," which is the motto still borne by our English Princes of Wales, was that of the King of Bohemia, who was at the Battle of Cressy. It was first adopted by Edward the Black Prince, in commemoration of that event. Historians relate that the King of Bohemia, being blind from old age, and therefore no longer able to take an active part in the engagement, yet feeling called by duty to be present on the field, ordered his horse to be laid to the bridle to the horse of two knights of his train. His dead body, together with those of his two companions, was afterwards found among the slain; the three horses standing quietly by them in that order. The crest of the Bohemian King was three ostrich feathers.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.—On St. David's Day (the 130th anniversary of the establishment of the Royal Welsh School, Gray's-Inn-road), the children of the Ancient Britons were regaled with a substantial dinner, and afterwards proceeded to St. James's Church, Piccadilly, when prayers were read in Welsh by the Rev. E. Edwards, M.A., and a sermon preached by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough.

DUBLIN GARRISON.—Some rumours floating on the surface of military society have been occupying our gossips here. It is said that the Duke of Cambridge is shortly to succeed Sir Edward Blakeney in the command of the Forces; that a battn. on of the Foot Guards and the Blues are to be brought that Colonel the Hon. Earl of Cardigan has offered to bring them over at his own expense—that the occasion of the exhibition will be marked for a grand military display in the Phœnix-park—that the Queen is coming and that altogether we may expect something very grand in a military point of view.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The arrival of the *mi-carême* brings a momentary return of the gaieties suspended since the Carnival; and the tailors and *inquisitive*, the *modistes* and milliners, are all at work for the ball of the *Corps Législatif*, and the other *fêtes* with which Paris proposes to keep itself in training for the Easter festivities, before entering upon the stricter exercises of the latter half of Lent. Nothing can exceed the magnificence of the preparations for the public ball above alluded to; and, as experience gives wisdom, the various *désagrémens* that attended the ball of the Senate have acted as a warning, and stringent measures are being adopted to avoid the great evil of the *fête*, namely, the admission of a number of persons, more especially of the *beau sexe*, through the unjustifiable transferring of cards, whose presence in such an assembly was most objectionable. In order to prevent a recurrence of these accidents, it is intended that every person obtaining a ticket shall give a receipt in his or her own name, and thus render himself or herself responsible for the career thereof; that on the ticket shall be inscribed the fact that the name of the bearer shall be announced on entering; while, moreover, to render assurance doubly sure, a committee of ladies shall be appointed to inspect the parties as they arrive; so that it will be indeed difficult for any unwarranted interloper to enter the precincts reserved for the veritable *élites* of the august body. Of course, however, crowd, heat, thirst, and fatigue will, as heretofore, bid defiance to these and all other rules of exclusion; and, though the ball may be more select than that of the Senate, it will probably not be one whit less exhausting. In order further to gratify the public, who, on that occasion, complained that but comparatively few of the guests could have a view of the Empress, it is arranged that two thrones shall be placed in different *salons*, so that their Majesties shall pass from one to the other, and dance in each.

A rumour that has long existed, and often been repressed, begins again to acquire additional force: I mean the mental condition of one of the most decided Bonapartists of the Ministry, whose conduct has on several occasions of late been, it is said, so extraordinary as to lead to the conclusion that it can proceed from but one cause. If such be indeed the case, the Bonaparte cause will lose one of its most earnest and determined supporters.

The change of temperature, so keenly felt from its succeeding so long a period of mild weather, has wholly failed to produce the favourable effect anticipated for the health of Paris. The contrary, at no period of the winter has so much serious illness prevailed as at present. The influenza or *grippe* (know, gentle readers, that they are one and the same thing) takes most formidable proportions; and, instead of being the simple cold or catarrh, which in our early days only required a warm foot bath, a little gruel, and an extra supply of pocket-handkerchiefs, but which in no wise hindered our usual occupations or amusements, this terrible descendant of that comparatively harmless malady, seizes us by the head, by the throat, by the body, by the limb—maltreats us in every possible way—burns us with fever, makes our teeth chatter with cold shivers; and, after submitting us to a series of real and unreal severe suffering, leaves us weak and prostrate to meet the bitter winds of March, in every gust of which lurks a malady. Typhus fever rages with extreme violence, as it usually comes in the suite of *grippe*, so that, altogether, the sanitary condition of the centre of civilisation, *laisse beaucoup à desirer*.

Earnest and sincere are the regrets of all parties and all classes for the loss of one who, for a period of thirty two years, has, with an energy, a nerve, a fertility, and a success rarely equalled, laboured for their pleasure and amusement. M. Bayard, at the age of fifty-six, the author of more than two hundred pieces—all more or less successful—all marked with the same cachet of wit, of interest, of elegance, and of happy style and selection—has left behind him more than one *chef d'œuvre*, more esteem, more affectionate sympathies, and fewer jealousies than often follow any public character. Of such he had become, to the grave, less all by amiable, generous, and kind-hearted, he ever, in the midst of his own incessant labours and successes, found time and inclination to lend a willing and valuable assistance to his fellow *confrères*, whose day was gone by, to his younger ones, whose turn was not yet arrived: not only did he afford them counsel and encouragement, but often did he bestow hours of actual labour on a piece which entered his hands weak, dull, faulty, absurd even, and came forth sparkling with wit and interest, and appeared under the one name, and for the sole benefit of the writer who had conceived only the first crude, poor, unpresentable idea of it. The only claim requisite to obtain his aid was to stand in need of it; and it was ever the poorer and most helpless of his brethren that had his earnest attention. Excessive mental labour is supposed to have caused his death, which occurred at the close of a ball given by him on his daughter's birthday, where he had presided with his usual frank, joyous, and kindly hospitality. On the following morning he was to have attended the rehearsal of a new piece; in same no; and, after long waiting, a messenger was despatched to know the cause of the delay; the reason was but too soon explained—he was dead!—dead since one of the directors of the theatre, then present, had shaken hands with him at six o'clock that morning at the conclusion of the *fête*!

We predicted that the arrival of the Empress would "clear the Court" effectually. We prophesied truly: the clearing process has commenced in most vigorous guise. Two ladies of high rank—one having been, up to the period of the Empress's marriage, a constant guest at the Elysée, the Tuileries, and of the party at Compiègne—have, we are assured on competent authority, received intimation that their presence at the Court will in future be deemed *de trop*, in consequence of certain expressions made use of by them at a late reception; while a personal favourite and *protégé* of Louis Napoleon has fallen into marked disgrace, in consequence of his active interference in behalf of one of these ladies, who had desired to obtain a place about the person of the Empress. We will not comment on the measure itself; but we may remark that the conduct and conversation of the ladies in question have long been the subject of severe criticism; and that the fate of either of them holding an official position at Court—mentioned, though never seriously contemplated—was regarded as calculated to produce the worst effect.

The Emperor presided on Tuesday at a meeting of the Council of State, in which the discussion of the budget was terminated. It is believed that the navy estimates have been reduced by four million francs, and a considerable reduction in public works has also been made.

All the prisoners arrested on February 9th have been set at liberty; all hope of establishing a case of conspiracy having been abandoned, though most of them have been called upon to find bail.

Great moderation has been shown by the French Government in meeting the views of Russia relative to the Holy Shrines. The Emperor possesses no small influence at the Papal Court, which might be turned to account whenever the question of the Pontiff's presence at the French Coronation is again agitated. The effect on the Sacred College of Austrian diplomacy is already known; and it is considered well to have a good word from a powerful friend when the moment comes to turn it to advantage. The desire to see the Pope in Paris is much stronger than any that exists with reference to the Holy Shrines. Letters from Rome are said to contain the news of the approaching journey of the Pope to France, and of his residence at Compiègne. This journey is the great subject of conversation at Rome, and it is said there that his Holiness will remain two months in France.

The Bourse was agitated on Wednesday and the Three per Cents., which opened at 81f. 50c., fell to 80f. 60c., on a report that the windows of the residence of the Earl of Westmoreland, the British Ambassador at Vienna, had been broken by the mob.

ITALY

Milan continues quiet. It is said that the city, which has already been mulcted in upwards of 1,000,000 of francs, is to have a weekly contribution of 50,000 f. Among the wounded soldiers in the Hospital at Milan are twenty-four who were stabbed in the back. As many of the wounds were inflicted with fine ground to a point, they are particularly painful and dangerous. A proclamation has been issued by Count Gyulai that persons circulating false news and alarming reports, are to be tried by Courts-martial. Arrests still continue. The church bells are still mute.

Mazzini has published a letter, which has been elicited by Kossuth's public disavowal of the proclamation, which appeared in our columns. Mazzini says that the original, signed by Kossuth, in his own handwriting, is in his hands. Mazzini's letter admits the active share he has had in instigating the late outbreaks in Milan. He says

It was sent to me by Kossuth, at my own request, during the last month of his sojourn at Kutayah, for the express purpose of being published in the case of an insurrectionary movement in Italy. It was never afterwards returned.

"When action was decided upon by heroic, though now misjudged men, and on a scale which nobody who was not concerned in the scheme has a right to measure, a very few days before the one appointed, the Directing Internal Committee thought they were entitled to print it, and they did print it, in an Italian town. The date of February was inserted, and two paragraphs, indicating, I think, the more remote date, were omitted.

AUSTRIA

The silly resolution has been taken by the Austrian aristocracy to admit no Englishman into their houses, in consequence of the attack upon the Emperor's life. Englishmen are told:—"A handful of grasseless foreigners have openly preached insurrection and assassination, and the British nation countenances them, if not their doctrines." The Austrian *Lloyd* openly defends the petty persecution, and says:—"If Messrs. Ledru Rollin, Kossuth, and Mazzini continue to enjoy the hospitality of Britons, the generous hosts cannot longer enjoy ours. We can as easily dispense with the visits of the sons of Albion as with those of the people of Ithino." The importation of English goods is not indispensable." &c. Some of our fellow-countrymen feel annoyed at being "sent to Coventry;" but the public at home will hear of the slight offered to the English nation with extreme composure and indifference. There is a rumour that the windows of the British Ambassador have been broken by the indignant mob.

The would-be regicide, Libeny, was executed on the morning of the 26th. As the city is in a state of siege, the authority of General Kempen was sufficient; and the Emperor was still in ignorance of the fate of his assassin, which has been concealed from him, at the wish of his medical men. Libeny, in his last moments, said that, being dissatisfied with the political and administrative institutions recently introduced into Hungary, "his object was to free his native country from the Imperial supremacy." The instrument employed is described as a "knife, about ten inches long, with a strong wooden handle, ground sharp on the back, so as to form a dagger." When Libeny was seized, he shouted, "*Eljen* for the Free Republic, and for Kossuth!" The condemned man, who was taken to the place of execution in a light open waggon, was seated with his back to the horses. The vehicle, which also contained the confessor, the provost, and a priest, was surrounded by a detachment of mounted gendarmes, and followed by a squadron of cavalry. As he sat wrapped in a cloak, with uncovered head, composed, though deadly pale, the snow fell heavily on his long hair, which was tossed about in wild confusion by the violent and piercingly cold wind. On his arrival at the gallows-tree, the lengthy document containing the sentence was read aloud to him, from beginning to end, by the provost, who had the greatest difficulty in keeping the paper from being torn to pieces by the wind. The miserable man met his fate with calm courage.

The Emperor's health has excited great misgivings, and at one time rumours of a contretemps and a physical prostration caused great consternation in the capital. The bulletins twice make mention of unusual and increasing warmth in the fore part of the head. The Emperor's sleep has been disturbed, and he has been by no means out of danger. It is considered imperatively necessary to guard against all mental excitement, and therefore no one is admitted into the Emperor's room excepting the medical men, Count Grünne, and, as a matter of course, the Archduke Francis Charles and the Archduchess Sophia (father and mother of the Emperor). His latest bulletins are

Feb. 26, four P.M.—His Majesty has felt considerable alleviation since the morning, as the inflammatory symptoms of yesterday are the last night have not returned.

Feb. 27, 6 o'clock A.M.—The important alleviation made known yesterday continued during the whole evening, and his Majesty enjoyed a tranquil sleep of some duration

If the public could read "improvement" instead of "alleviation," their apprehensions would be less.

The news that all the conditions exacted by Count Leiningen were agreed to by the Porte, arrived most opportunely on the Vienna Bourse, where a complete panic existed on Saturday. London was at 11f. 6 c., and Napoleons in proportional shares. In the course of an hour, fell from 225 to 212; but on the arrival of news of the success of Count Leiningen's mission, they rallied to 217.

The discontent in Hungary has found vent in a formidable conspiracy within the walls of Comorn, the fortified fortress in the Austrian dominions. The agent between the political prisoners and those outside was the provost, who, it is said, was hanged six hours after the guilt came to light. In the mattress of one of the prisoners a large sum of money in ducats, and a variety of correspondence, were found. The place was to have been set on fire in different places, and during the confusion the numerous prisoners were to have been set at liberty. It is whispered that the ramifications of the conspiracy extended to Pesth, where the Neugelände, a large building serving the double purpose of prison and arsenal, was to have been stormed, and the arms distributed. A letter, addressed to the *Augsburg Gazette* on the 19th, says:—"All possible precautionary measures are taken. Strong detachments patrol the streets, the advanced men with muskets cocked. Numerous arrests take place. Kossuth proclamations, printed on handkerchiefs, are posted up. The cannoneers stand with matches lighted near a battery in the Neugebäude, where the political prisoners are confined. An artillery company has come from Comorn, and the garrison is to be reinforced by two regiments." There was to have been an insurrection at Agram, like that at Milan. In Prague unusual symptoms of ferment have also been observed, and many persons have been arrested.

PRUSSIA.

The trial of Professor Gervinus for "exciting to treason, &c." commenced and terminated at Mannheim on the 14th, but judgment was deferred.

A telegraphic despatch from Berlin announces that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg died suddenly on Sunday morning. The Grand Duke Frederic Augustus was in his 70th year. He was father to the Queen of Greece, who, we may remark here, has given the nation hopes of a direct heir to the Crown. The Grand Duke's successor is his son, the Grand Duke Frederick Peter, who is 26 years of age, and was married in 1852 to the daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO

We hear from Constantinople that the Turkish Ministers, yielding to the counsels of the French Ambassador, acceded to the demands of Austria, conveyed through Count Leiningen. They made reserves only on what relates to the dispute of the Lords of Albania and Suturnia, insisting on this question being submitted to the decision of France and England. Count de Leiningen informed the Porte that he should take his departure, when M. de Lacour, Colonel Rose interdict, and induced the Austrian General to wait twenty-four hours longer. The Porte eventually acceded to all the demands of Austria; and thereupon the Count left to announce the satisfactory termination of his mission at Vienna.

While these negotiations were going on, the war was renewed in Montenegro. It appears that on the 7th ult., Osman Pacha, with 6000 men, crossed the Suutzara, and effected his purpose with a loss, as it is said, of 100 men and 50 horses. Omar Pacha, on the 8th, suffered a defeat. He had sent 600 men across the Zetta Bridge; but during the night the water rose and carried it away, and the detachment, being separated from the main corps, was obliged to surrender at discretion. During the same night Omar Pacha received an unexpected visit from 5000 Montenegrins, and the surprised Turks retreated in the greatest disorder to Spuss. The trophies of this victory consist of 500 prisoners, a considerable booty in the shape of horses, and seven pieces of cannon, even the military chest. The Turks had 400 killed and wounded. By this time all hostilities have no doubt ceased. In respect to Montenegro the *status quo ante bellum* has been demanded by the Austrian Government, and not the recognition of its independence, as this would place it too much in the hands of another power.

AMERICA.

By the *Atlantic* we have advices from New York to the 12th ult. The President had sent a message to the Senate announcing that England had made a proposition to refer to the Supreme Court of the United States, to withdraw her protection from Mosquito, and make Grey Town a free city. The President sent a form of the Senate of a proposition for a canal across the Isthmus by both Governments. The International Copyright Treaty had been signed, and sent to the Senate for confirmation. The House of Representatives had passed the bill appropriating 18,000 dollars to release Colonel Fremont from certain debts and damages and bail in England.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The *Indiana*, which sailed from Cape Town on the 24th of January, brings us intelligence of the most sanguinary skirmish which has yet illustrated the gloomy annals of the Kaffir War.

General Cathcart had made an expedition into the Orange River Sovereignty, for the purpose of checking the depredations of the Basutos chief, Moshesh. The demand of the Governor was the paymentin three days of ten thousand head of cattle in full of all demands of the British Government. Moshesh came to the Governor's camp, and used every argument which Kaffir diplomacy could suggest to him to avoid the demand. He did not know where to get the cattle from; the time was short and the cattle many; he had not control enough over his people to induce them to give up so large a prey. The Governor, however, was inexorable The only relaxation he could be induced to make was that the day on which the interview took place should not be counted as one of the three. On the third day, 3500 cattle were sent in, under the care of Moshesh's son, Nehemiah, but no further payment was made within the three days, and an advance was determined on.

On the 20th of December, Moshesh fought with General Cathcart, an action which really seems to deserve the name of a battle, and to have been contested on the part of the enemy with great courage and resolution. This action took place at a spot called Thabe Bossigo. The battle lasted from sunrise till eight o'clock in the evening, and ended in the defeat of the enemy, with the loss of from 600 to 700 men, the Minie rifle, as we are told, making terrible havoc among them. On our side we lost one officer, Captain Fraser, four non-commissioned officers, and thirty three privates killed and fifteen wounded. We took, besides, a large number of cattle, though not so many as the ten thousand we had demanded. The next day Moshesh sued for peace, and a proof of the vigorous resistance we had met with is afforded by the fact that Gen Cathcart was content to abate his demands, and take the number of cattle remaining in his hands in full satisfaction of the original ten thousand. As an instance, however, of the sincerity of Moshesh's submission, it is stated that the week after the battle, one of the assistant-commissioners, Mr. Owen, had an interview with that chief, who assisted him in burying the officers and soldiers killed on that occasion. General Cathcart returned to Graham's Town

In a despatch, dated Graham's Town, January 13, and received at the Foreign office on Monday, General Cathcart says.—

The Orange River territory is at peace, as well as the whole extent of the frontier, 400 miles of which I have traversed on my return.

And, referring to certain terms he had offered to the chief Kreili beyond the Kei, General Cathcart adds —

These, I have no doubt, he will willingly subscribe to, and I think they will complete the final accomplishment of the task imposed on me when I assumed this command —that of the reduction of the rebellious Kaffirs and Hottentots, their complete submission, and the restoration of permanent peace and security to the colonial frontiers.

The list of casualties which accompanies the above news is long and melancholy. At Riet Fontein Lieutenant Wright was dangerously wounded in a skirmish with forty or fifty Kaffirs. Two farmers named Dupré were killed between Port Elizabeth and Somerset, and their waggons plundered. The leader of a party that went to their rescue was also killed. The same party had a few days before murdered a farmer and plundered eleven waggons. In an encounter in the Fish River Bush, five Englishmen were killed on one side and eleven Kaffirs on the other. The spirit of the Kaffirs has been by no means broken, and we are her hope, than anticipate, that the next mail will bring us intelligence of the entire submission of the enemy and the pacification of the colony.

THE WAR IN AVA.

By the Overland Mail, which left Bombay on the 29th January, we have news from Burmah. The Burmese occupied the Aeng Pass with a large force. The province of Pegu had been again occupied by the Burmese. They raised the siege of the town of Pegu on the 8th and 9th of January, and marched to the defence of Schoygett, upon learning that General steel was advancing upon that place. The Burmese have retired from Prome and from Meaoung. It is said that a revolution has taken place at Ava, by which the old King has been deposed and driven out, and that the new King is disposed to treat with us and to dismiss peace. General Godwin's despatches concerning the relief of Pegu are severely criticised. The general impression regarding the General's manœuvres before the town is, that, notwithstanding the absence of artillery and cavalry (for which deficiency he was himself only to blame), he could have brought on a close action, in which the Burmese would have suffered severely, had it not been for the indecision he manifested in altering his plan of attack two or three times within 400 yards of the enemy. In military circles, Major Hill's defence of Pegu is spoken of as the only brilliant exploit of the war. Fevers and diarrhœa are on the increase among our troops

From the Presidencies, we learn that Mr. Wyatt, of the Bengal Civil Service, Judge of Rungpore, has been suspended for corrupt practices. The Rungpore Court has for years had the credit of being venal and corrupt. General interest is excited by the discussions in Parliament, and relative to the renewal of the present charter. The feeling is said to be general among all classes, in the service as well as out of it, that the charter of the last twenty years is altogether unsuitable to the present advanced and advancing state of India; and some disappointment is likely to be expressed at the Premier's declaration, that the present system, with some modifications, will be adopted and continued in the new charter.

A letter from Hong-Kong, dated Jan. 11, announces that everything remains quiet at Canton. The reports concerning the disturbances are meagre and contradictory. From Amoy the last date is to the 6th inst. All was quiet there. The emigration of labourers was going on extensively. The emigrants were anxious to leave, and, coming from a district of sugar cultivation, they promise to be very beneficial to the West Indies.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

"*Captain*" *Johnson* was called upon his recognisances to take his trial, but did not appear, so his recognisances were estreated, and a warrant issued for his apprehension.

William Hobson Pulsor, described as a botanist, was tried for manslaughter, by having administered lobelia to Charlotte Cardewell. He was acquitted, Mr. Justice Maule observing, "that it was admitted that the constant use of lobelia in cases of asthma, and that it was frequently attended with some good effect. There was no proof that he had administered any excessive quantity, neither did it appear that he could have had any reason for knowing that her lungs were in such an inflamed state as had been represented."

Mary Ann Oldham (the nurse in Greenwich Workhouse) was acquitted, on trial, for the manslaughter of John Gaywood, a child six years old, by placing a red-hot coal in the hand, the jury observing, "he had attentively read the evidence, and it appeared to him that there was nothing in it to connect the prisoner with the death of the child. On the contrary, the medical men stated that they could not trace the death to have any connection with the wound in the hand."

Charles Saunders (after a defence on the plea of insanity) was found "Guilty" of the murder of Mr. T. S. Teller, near Ilford, on the 6th of February last; and sentenced to be executed at Chelmsford.

In an action on a builder's account at Winchester Assizes, on Tuesday, the following written agreement was put in:—"I Hear a Gree to Bild 7 Cottages—to Be Good substanchell Bilt Buildings. The Red rooms papperd and Cubbords in them all. Privys to catch. Chimley pots to all chimles. Rooms catch to the same size. Money to be paid when Finisht and a Proved by Both. any thing forgoten and Nessery to done is a Gree to Do it."

CAMP ON ASCOT-HEATH.—Captain Higginson, of the Grenadier Guards, has been engaged in taking a survey of Ascot-heath, for the purpose of selecting a position for an encampment of 7000 of the household brigade and regiments of the Line in May and June next. Surveys have also been made in the Great Park, Hounslow, and at Bagshot-heath, where it is intended to encamp at the same time as many regiments as can be spared from all the military stations in the country.

AMERICAN WHALING.—The operations of the American whaling fleet in the Pacific have been very successful: 275 ships had touched at the Sandwich Island group during the year. The average value of the catch to each of the whalers is estimated at 20,547 dollars. The value of the products is thus stated, as compared with 1850, which was a remarkably successful year:—

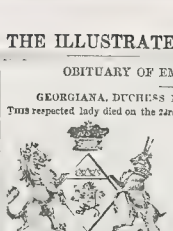
	1850	1852
Sperm. oil, barrels	15,106	17,247
Whale oil, ditto	2,238,488	4,1,585
Bone, lbs.	2,621,000	3,7,3,7
Value, dollars	5,408,217	8,414,017

Showing a balance in favour of 1852 of 2,940,800 dollars.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GEORGIANA, DUCHESS DOWAGER OF BEDFORD

THE respected lady died on the 23rd ult., at Nice, after a short illness



Her Grace was a younger sister of co-heir of George, fifth and last Duke of Gordon; and sister also of Charlotte, late Duchess of Richmond; of Susan, late Duchess of Manchester; and of Louisa, late Marchioness Cornwallis. At the period of her decease the Duchess was in her seventy-second year She became the second wife of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, 23rd June, 1803; and was left a widow 20th October, 1839. With seven sons and three daughters. Of the former, the survivors are Lords Wriothesley, Edward, Charles James Fox, Francis John, Cosmo George, and Alexander George; and of the latter, Lady Georgiana Elizabeth, late widow of Charles Romilly, Esq.; and Lady Louisa Jane, the second, of the present Marquis of Abercorn. Lord John Russell and his elder brothers—Francis, Duke of Bedford, and the late Lord George William Russell, G.C.B.—were sons of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, by his first wife, the Hon. Georgiana Elizabeth Byng

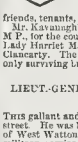
The beautiful residence of the deceased Duchess at Camden-hill has long been the resort of the fashionable world

LADY DOHERTY.

RACHEL SOPHIA, Lady Doherty, died, deeply lamented, at Lansdowne-crescent, on the 21st ult. Her ladyship's daughter of Augustus Anderson Lefroy, Esq., M.H.A. of Warwick park, Jamaica, derived her paternal descent from one of the oldest families in England, and her maternal from that of the Counts of Montmorency, one of the most illustrious of the French nobility, and was married in 1815 to Major-General Sir Richard Doherty, a descendant of the princely Irish family of O'Doherty.

CHARLES KAVANAGH, ESQ., OF BORRIS, COUNTY CARLOW

THE Kilkenny papers of the 23rd ult., announce the death of Charles Kavanagh, Esq., of Borris, from the effects of the injuries the lamented gentleman received by the accidental taking fire of his dressing-gown on the preceding Sunday. Mr. Kavanagh, who had only just completed his twenty-fourth year, had recently succeeded to the family estates, by the decease of his elder brother, and was to have been married on Easter Monday to a young lady residing in the county of Meath. In ancient times, the ancestors of the Kavanaghs, of Borris, were Monarchs of all Ireland, and, at the period of the invasion of Henry II., were Kings of Leinster. The gentleman, whose death we record, was universally admitted to have been the heir and representative of the MacMorroughs, in whom the sovereignty of Leinster finally vested; and his mortal remains were consigned to the grave at the cemetery of St. Mullins, from time immemorial the burying place of the MacMorroughs, attended by a long train of friends, tenants, and clansmen



Mr. Kavanagh's father was the late Thomas Kavanagh, Esq., of Borris, M.P., for the county of Carlow; and his mother, who still survives, the Lady Harriet Margaret Le Poer Trench, daughter of Richard, Earl of Clancarty. The family possession now derive on the deceased's only surviving brother, Arthur Kavanagh, Esq., born March 25, 1831.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM SAMPSON WHISH, K.C.B.,

OF THE BENGAL ARTILLERY.

This gallant and distinguished General died on the 26th ult, in Brook street. He was born in 1787, the son of the Rev Richard Whish, Rector of West Watton, and Vicar of Wickford, Essex. In 1804 he entered the military service of the East India Company, in the Bengal Artillery, and, after nearly fifty years' service, became a Major-General in 1851. He was present at the sieges of Hatrass and Bhurtpore, and, for his conduct at the latter, was given the Companionship of the Bath. The more recent events of his distinguished career was his successful siege of Mooltan, and the check he gave to the enemy at the fords of the Chenab, at Wuzeerabad a move effected against the Commander-in-Chief's orders, but all important with reference to the preservation of Lahore and to the destruction of plans, which, once prosperous in the commencement, might have shaken our empire in India General Whish subsequently received the thanks of Parliament, as well as the East India Company, for "his eminent services in conducting to a successful issue the siege of Mooltan and fort of Mooltan" and likewise "for his indefatigable zeal and exertions at the Battle of Goojerat." Sir William married, in 1809, the daughter of George Dixon, Esq.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ANDREW PILKINGTON, K.C.B.,

COLONEL OF THE 20TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

The decease of this veteran soldier one of the oldest officers in the army occurred at Castlefield-place, Sussex, on the 23rd ult. Sir Andrew served on board the Channel Fleet in 1793-4, and, in Lord Howe's action of the 1st June, received two splinter wounds. Being at the taking of Martinique he was in the West Indies, and was present at the capture of Trinidad. In 1798 he shared in the suppression of the Irish rebellion and in 1799 and 1800 served on the expeditions to the Helder. In 1801 he was employed at the reduction of the Swedish Island of Swaborg. In 1808 he was actively employed in the Peninsular campaigns, from 1809 to 1815 was Deputy Adjutant General to Nova Scotia. His commission of Lieut. General bears date in November, 1841. In that year he obtained also the Colonelcy of the 82nd Regiment; from which he was removed to the 20th, in 1850.

Sir Andrew married a daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Vicary Gibbs.

DEATH OF DR. OXENBEG.

—At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday evening, at the Royal Institution, the president, Sir Roderick J. Murchison, directed attention to a bust of the lamented African traveller, Mr Richardson, which was on the table, accompanied by two volumes descriptive of his last explorations in the interior of Africa, where he fell a victim to disease. It was most satisfactory, however, to geographers, to know that her Majesty's former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Aberdeen, had procured a pension for the widow of our deserving countryman. Sir Roderick then alluded feelingly to the great loss which the expedition had since suffered in the recent death of Dr Overweg, the geologist, and the only surviving member of the scientific party. Dr. Barth had started full of hope on a fresh journey from Kuka, near Lake Chad, to Timbuctu; and hoped, on his return, to set about his ultimate great purpose—a journey across Africa to the eastern coast. Happily, this brave man will not now be left alone; and, when joined by Dr Vogel, of whom he (the President) had expressed so high an opinion at the last meeting, there was every reason to expect that the fresh encouragement just given to this enterprise by her Majesty's Government, would lead to results highly important in a commercial as well as a scientific sense. Dr. Barth's map of the country visited by him had been received at the Foreign Office.

WILLS.—The will of Viscount MELBOURNE, G.C.B., was proved on the 16th of February, by Baron de Mauley and the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, the executors. The personalty is sworn under £160,000. To his Lady (formerly Countess de Mauley) he leaves a life interest in £37,000, from family estates; also £700 a year, payable from the person holding the inheritance of the entailed estates, and in possession of Brocket Hall and Melbourne Hall. All other freeholds and leaseholds, and the residue of the personal estate, he leaves to the Viscountess. There are a few legacies, and a sum of £200 to be distributed among certain poor cottagers. The will bears date in July, 1851.—The will of the Rev. EDWARD RICE, D.D., late Head Master of Christ's Hospital, was duly executed by him on November 6, 1844, and a codicil October 4, 1852 (his sudden death occurred on January 26, inst). He has devised his freehold estates at Alverstone and Wellsbourne to his eldest son, and has settled the leasehold estates among those his property in the Equity to his two daughters. His youngest son, being amply provided for, has a reversionary interest in a portion of the leasehold estate in the widow. He has appointed as executors Rev. John Smith, of the Mercers' School, and the Rev. William Webster, of Christ's Hospital. The personalty was estimated at £2000

ST. PAUL'S, COVENT-GARDEN.—On Wednesday a very liberal supply of tickets for coals, bread, meat, and potatoes was distributed among the necessitous poor of the above parish by the rector, the Rev. Henry Hutton, and the churchwardens.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

TESTIMONIALS.—The Rev. Irwin Lloyd, M.A., curate of St. Peter's Church, Du B auvoir Town, Kingsland, was presented, on February 22nd, with, a handsome dressing case, by the members of his Bible class, "as a token of their sincere regard for the kind attention and valuable instruction which they have received from him." This is the sixth testimonial of esteem which the rev. gentleman has received within a period of three years.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. H. J. Glyn, M.A., to the Rural Deanery of Bradford.—The Rev. J. H. Dobson, B.A., to the Rectory of Elsworth, Cambridgeshire. The Rev. P. Read, M.A., to the Vicarage of Bringham, near Stocksbridge. The Rev. Thomas Peckover, M.A., to the incumbency of Par-stone, near Poole. The Rev. J. Knapp, B.A., to the incumbency of St John's Chapel, Preston.

The Rev. J. H. Todd, fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed one of the Chaplains to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LINCOLN.—We consider the appointment of Canon Jackson to the Bishopric of Lincoln, vacant by the decease of Dr. Kaye, as a most judicious one. The Canon of Christ Church on the selection of the Rev. John Jackson, Rector of St. James's, to fill the vacant see of Lincoln. Mr. Jackson will come to his new and arduous office the writer and distinguished friend and supporter of his patron, the Bishop of London, the testimony of an enlarging and devoted experience, a style of preaching singularly simple and impressive, a single mindedness, activity, and practicality, as proved in the duties of a large and important parish, that cannot but warrant the highest anticipations of his future career.—*Times*. Mr Jackson's name appears in the first class "in Literis Humanioribus" in the Easter Term of 1830, along with those of Mr. sergeant Gaselee; Dr. Jelf, Principal of King's College, London; Mr. R. Lowe, Secretary of the Board of Control; Mr. H. Halford Vaughan, Regius Professor of Modern History. And, in 1834, Mr. Jackson obtained the Ellerton theological prize for the best essay, the subject being "The Sanctifying Influences of the Holy Ghost is indispensable to Human Salvation."

IT is somewhat singular that the two last rectors of St. James's, Westminster—the Rev. J. G. Ward and the Rev. John Jackson have become Bishop and Dean of the diocese of Lincoln.

OXFORD.—Disputations for the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity will be held in the Divinity School, on the 7th and 8th of March, by the Rev. F. Metcalf, M.A., and the Rev. T. E. Espin, Fellows of Lincoln College.

THE RESPONSION LIST.—The examination for the responsions closed on Wednesday, when out of the largest number of candidates ever before known—viz., 268—230 passed their examination. Fifty-three were sent back, or, in common parlance, were plucked, and fifteen took their names off

BALLIOL COLLEGE.—The master and fellows of this college will meet on Friday, the 18th of March, for the purpose of electing a visitor in the place of the late Right Rev. Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln. The master and fellows, by their statutes, enjoy the singular privilege of electing their own visitor. The Bishop of Lincoln, in his own right, is visitor of Lincoln and Brasenose Colleges.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE BISHOP OF SYDNEY.—On Saturday morning the mortal remains of the Right Rev. W. G. Broughton, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of Australia, were consigned to the tomb with due solemnity in the metropolitical church of the province of Canterbury, in the presence of a vast number of persons, and their own relatives. The Bishop of Lincoln, in his own right, is visitor of Lincoln and Brasenose Colleges.

A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.—Cardinal Wiseman arrived in Nottingham on Monday last for the purpose of presiding over the consecration of a new bishop of Nottingham, to succeed Dr. Hendren. It is not known, as yet, who is elected; but among others named are the Very Rev Canon Cheadle, Canon Waterworth (of Newark), Dr. Manning, and Drs. Moore and Weedall (of Birmingham).

A BURMESE STOCKADE.

THE latest advices from the seat of war inform us that Major Mailing, who was observing the Burmese force in the Aeng Pass, was unable, with every effort to occupy the enemy's attention until reinforcements arrived, which will enable him to force it. The strength of the Burmese stockades was well known to our troops when the war broke out; and some anxiety existed as to the success of the storming parties against posts which in a military point of view are capable of making a very formidable defence. One of the strongest of these stockades will have to be encountered by Major Mailing and his troops.

The Burmese force occupying the Aeng Pass is stockaded on a ridge said to be 4000 feet in height, the only access to which is along a narrow spur completely commanded by the fire of the stockade, and with precipice and dense jungles on each side. The Burmese have two guns in position, and are expecting nine more. Their position is impregnable except by a sieling. Major Mailing made an attempt to turn it, but after two days' efforts he found the jungle too dense to be practicable. Meanwhile his little force is suffering very severely from jungle fever. The Governor-General is, however, shortly expected at Arracan, and will doubtless despatch the artillery that Major Mailing requires.

The following description of a Burmese stockade (which we accompany with a sketch of the stockade at Martaban, by an officer of the Indian army) will be read with interest at the present moment:—

Conceive a row of upright timbers extending for miles, as they do round the entire place, except in parts of the north and east sides, each timber fit to be the antenna of a ship, these timbers three deep, and so close to each other, that a walking-stick could not be passed between; behind these upright timbers is a row of horizontal ones, laid one above the other, and behind all is a bank of earth twenty-four feet broad on the ground, forty-five feet at the base; the height of the top of the upright timbers from the ditch in which they are deeply planted, is several, fourteen feet. The upper part of the ditch, and that nearest the stockade, is filled with a most formidable *chevaux de frise*, in the shape of the pointed branches of trees, stuck firmly into the earth, and pointing outwards; beyond the is the deep part of the ditch, which, in the rains, is of course filled with water. The upright timbers are strengthened with connecting planks, the ends of which are inserted on their tops, the other end of the plank being similarly secured by strong wooden pins in each case. As they are of an enormous massive thickness, that firing at the face of a stockade would be a throwing away of powder.

THE LATE FRAMJEE COWASJEE, ESQ., OF BOMBAY.

THE subject of the present brief sketch was, in many respects, a most remarkable man. Born and educated in the strictest principles of one of the most peculiar sects of India—the Parsees, or Fire-Worshippers—he nevertheless so far subdued the prejudices by which he was surrounded as to become one of the brightest ornaments of the sphere in which he moved. Mr. Framjee Cowasjee, whose recent decease is deeply regretted both by the European and native community of Bombay, belonged to the family of Banajee, which, with that of Wadia and Dad, sett, have long been celebrated for their wealth and commercial enterprise, as well, as for their charity and benevolence. Although Framjee Cowasjee Banajee was not rich, he possessed, in an extraordinary degree, a zeal for urging forward any means proposed for the mental culture and improvement of his countrymen. From the earliest moment, when the genius of Mr. Elphinstone endeavoured to move the upper classes of the natives to take measures for the introduction of national education, Framjee Cowasjee became a most active promoter of this praiseworthy object. He was an original member of the Elphinstone Institution; and it was only the increasing infirmities of age which induced him to retire from being their representative, a post of honour to which he was always unanimously elected.

Framjee Cowasjee was the first Parsee gentleman who distinguished himself from the thraldom of his sect, and educated the females of his family. Who can foresee the incalculable amount of good which may result from this one circumstance? As a Justice (for Framjee Cowasjee was one of the twelve natives who first had the honour of the peace) he was conspicuous for his independence and impartiality. With the assistance of his brothers, he raised a Fire Temple, in order to facilitate the worship of the Deity after the manner of their fathers; also the Tower of Silence, to be a receptacle for the body after death. These two buildings cost two lacs of rupees; and remain as memorials of the respect he entertained for the usages of his ancient religion. But this excellent man was no bigot. To the best of his ability he lent a helping hand to all, whether members of his own fraternity or otherwise. The waterworks tank, and the reservoir on the Obelisk-road, filled with water from an estate in Girgaum, the produce of which he reserved so as to ensure a constant supply, are monuments of his liberality.

In order to perpetuate the memory of a man so distinguished for his social virtues, it has been proposed to establish a museum by the name All classes have expressed a wish to assist in the undertaking; and amongst the list of subscribers may be seen Englishmen, Mussalmen, Hindoos, and Parsees. It has been resolved—

That the funds should be set apart for the establishment of an annual

prize in connexion with the Elphinstone Institution, to be called the Framjee Cowasjee Prize, to be awarded annually to the best essay in the vernacular languages, on any subject proposed by the professors of the institution. To give equal advantages to the Hindoos as well as the Parsees, students as well as ex-students of both these castes shall have a right to compete, and the prize to be given to the best essay in Goozrathee or Marathee every other year.

At a meeting of the friends of the late Framjee Cowasjee, at the Elphinstone Institution, to consider the best mode of applying the sums which have been raised to perpetuate his memory, the chair was filled by P. W. Le Geyt, Esq., who proceeded at great length to dwell upon the many good qualities of his lamented friend, with whom he had been acquainted for upwards of thirty years. He read an extract from the report of the Board of Education, notifying to Government Framjee's resignation of his seat at the Board, and also the eply of Government. We copy a portion of the latter,

THE LATE FRAMJEE COWASJEE, OF BOMBAY.

contained in Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter:—"In conclusion, I am instructed to observe that the tribute which the Board have paid to the late Framjee Cowasjee, Esq., has been very properly rendered on this occasion to an excellent and deserving man. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council gladly avails himself of this opportunity again to express the high opinion entertained by himself and his predecessors of the worth of the deceased, as one who perceived that he could best serve his country by encouraging education, and who acted up to his persuasion." The chairman, resuming his address, said, "This is the first instance that has been known in which persons of all classes and denominations (Natives and Europeans) have come forward to raise a posthumous testimonial in honour of a native of this Presidency."

Professor Patton detailed at great length his views upon the mode of applying the funds already raised, which will be best explained by the resolution intrusted to him. It is as follows:—

That the funds which have been already collected, and such others as may be subsequently added, be appropriated to the formation of a Museum in connection with the Students' Literary and Scientific Society; and that the meeting unite with them in requesting Government to erect a building, to contain a lecture-room, a laboratory, museum of arts and industry, and library, and to permit the building to be called the "Framjee Cowasjee Institute."

The Hon. Sir Erskine Perry seconded this resolution, and, in an exceedingly appropriate speech, bore ample testimony to the many excellent virtues of Framjee Cowasjee.

Several other speeches and resolutions followed, and the meeting terminated.

Framjee Cowasjee was eighty years of age when he died; he leaves a widow and numerous relations to lament his loss.

The accompanying Engraving is from a lithograph published in Bombay, and is considered an excellent likeness of Framjee Cowasjee.

BURNING OF THE SHIP "BRITISH MERCHANT," ON HER PASSAGE FROM COCHIN TO LONDON.

BURNING OF THE SHIP "BRITISH MERCHANT."

INTELLIGENCE has just been received of the loss of the ship *British Merchant*, of Newcastle upon-Tyne (Anderson, master), on her passage from Cochin for London, with a cargo of oil, coir-fibre, pepper, &c., on the 17th of January, in lat. 16 23 S., lon. 5 02 W. The details of the catastrophe are as follow:

On the 11th of January, in lat. 24 32 S., lon. 5 13 E., about 4 P.M., smoke was first perceived issuing from the hold into the cabin. All hands were called, the half-deck hatches were taken off, and some bags of pepper rescued, when the smoke rose in suffocating volumes from the hatchway. A great quantity of water was hove down the hatchway, to no advantage, as the smoke continued to increase. The half-deck hatches were forthwith battened down again, subsequently the companion skylight, and every aperture where air could pass, and the deck kept constantly wet with water, to keep the fire down. During the 12th, 13th, and 14th, the fire evidently gaining strength below the decks, the smoke continued to burst from the ship's side; the water from the tank below became quite hot, and the planks of the deck rose in places three-quarters of an inch above each other, the oakum having been burnt out of almost all the seams of the port side of the quarter-deck. Meanwhile the fire was hourly gaining strength, and all labour appeared in vain. On the 15th and 16th the fire increased rapidly. On the 17th, at daylight, the smoke rose through the waterways, quarter-deck, and all over the ship's sides, in large quantities. At ten A.M. the fire appeared through the water-ways and part of the deck, but it was still kept down by an increased supply of water. At this time, the boats were got over the side in readiness. About eleven A.M. a ship providentially hove in sight promptly bore down, and proved to be the *Roxburgh Castle*, Hight, from Port Phillip, for London, who immediately sent two boats. About noon, part of the *British Merchant* gave way. The flames, flying upwards forced the master and crew into the boats, without saving anything belonging to them: they were, however, fortunately received on board the *Roxburgh Castle*. In about half an hour after leaving the *British Merchant*, the mizen-mast went over the side, and, about twenty minutes afterwards, the mainmast. The ship had burned down nearly to the water's edge abaft, and in a solid body of fire as far forward as the fore hatchway, when Captain Hight, of the *Roxburgh Castle*, bore away at three P.M.: St. Helena bearing about N W., distant about sixty miles.

Captain Anderson bears grateful testimony to the kind and considerate treatment received by him on board the *Roxburgh Castle*, from Captain Hight, his officers, and passengers.

THE BURMESE WAR.—TEMPORARY STOCKADE, MARTABAN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN PATEY, R.N., LATE HEAD EMIGRATION OFFICER AT LIVERPOOL.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO CAPT. PATEY, R.N.

The Liverpool merchants trading to Australia have just testified their sense of the valuable services rendered to the emigration trade of the above port by Captain Patey, by presenting him with three pieces of silver plate, manufactured by Mr. Mayor, silversmith, Lord street. First, is a large centre table ornament, in the form of an oak tree, upon a tripod base, whereon stands a female figure, holding a wreath of oak, which she is about to carry away; indicative of the movement of emigration, and the planting of a branch of the old family stock in the new colony. Next is a Claret Jug, of an elegant form, and very richly chased, in high relief, with four compartments, containing emblematic designs of the four seasons, with their characteristic accompaniments of fire, air, earth, and water; and the third piece is a large waiter, the border of it composed of vine leaves and grapes. On each of the pieces is engraved the arms of Captain Patey; and the centre-piece bears on the front of the base a view of George's Pier, on the River Mersey, with the great Landing stage; and at a distance from it is an emigrant vessel ready for sea, lying in the river, towards which a boat is nearing, filled with passengers about to embark; one of the other sides contains the following inscription:—

Presented to
Charles George Edward Patey, Esquire,
Captain R.N.
Head Emigration officer at
Liverpool,
from the Shipowners connected with
Australian Emigration
at that Port.

The Plate was accompanied by an address, engrossed upon vellum, and signed by the Liverpool merchants, testifying to the firm and impartial spirit in which Capt. Patey has carried out the requirements of the Legislature for the comfort and safety of the emigrants, as well as the desire he has always evinced to prevent unnecessary trouble or delay to the shipowner. "We cannot but feel (continues the address) that the circumstances under which you have had to exercise your duties, as chief of the Government Emigration Department at this port, have been attended with peculiar difficulty, calling for the exercise of qualities which it has been your good fortune to possess in an eminent degree, and which necessarily makes us regret your leaving us at so important a time, although the command of so fine a frigate as the *Amphion*, to which you have been appointed, is no doubt a subject for our united congratulations."

The Plate, with the address, enclosed in an oak chest, has been forwarded to Captain Patey, on board H.M.S. *Amphion*, at Sheerness. The Captain has, in a well-graced letter, acknowledged the munificent gift, which he admires as well for its intrinsic value as being commemorative of his connection with the shipowners of the great and influential port of Liverpool.

THE ABERDEEN CLIPPER "CAIRNGORM."

This new vessel is stated to be the finest specimen of the clipper build yet produced in Scotland; and is offered as a match for any American clipper now in the China trade. It will be recollected that, when the sailing qualities of the Oriental and other American clippers, whose voyages from China to London introducing a new era in the history of the London and China trade, were first recorded, some of the British shipowners were very much displeased. They had so long been accustomed to boast of their mercantile marine, that they imagined it impossible for Brother Jonathan to outrun their swiftest vessels: but others took a more liberal and practical view of the subject; and, instead of complaining, set themselves right manfully to the task of meeting the Americans by fair and honourable competition. Availing themselves of the superior advantages of a new model, known by the name of the "Aberdeen build," the invention of Messrs. J. and W. Hall, shipbuilders there, several owners both in London and Liverpool, together with one or two local owners of spirit and enterprise, had a number of these clippers built, and put into the trade; and, so far as experience yet goes, they have had no reason to regret having entered on this generous rivalry. But, while the passage to China has thus been greatly shortened, and teas are now brought from Shanghae in ninety-eight days, instead of four or five months, which used to be the ordinary length of the voyage, it was still felt that the Americans had a great advantage in the large size of their clippers, some of them being double the registered tonnage of the largest of the British ships. To meet this objection, the Messrs. Hall resolved to lay down a clipper of larger size and finer lines than had been previously built in Scotland; and to construct her so that any purchaser might challenge in good faith the fastest of the American fleet. This vessel was brought under the notice of the house of Jardine, Matheson, and Co., through the enterprising commander of their *Stornoway* clipper, Mr. Robertson, and purchased for them to bring home the new teas. She has been launched under the name of the *Cairngorm*; and she sailed from Aberdeen on the 24th ult., for London. The vessel has been greatly admired by judges as perfect in symmetry and workmanship. Her dimensions are—Length of keel, 185 feet; length on deck, 215 feet; depth of hold, 20 feet; extreme breadth, 35½ feet; and she measures 1250 tons old, or 938 tons by the new system of measurement. She has a great rise of floor, followed in the cross section from end to end; and is drawn out so fine, both fore and aft, that her sailing qualities cannot but be of the highest order. The main deck beams and half of the hold beams are all of patent iron, thus adding considerably to her capacity for stowage. She has a light poop, but no forecastle; and her cabins are being fitted up in the most tasteful style.

THE ABERDEEN CLIPPER "CAIRNGORM."

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. ROBERT LOWE, M.P. FOR KIDDERMINSTER.

Mr. Robert Lowe, M.P. for Kidderminster, and Joint Secretary to the Board of Control, presents a remarkable instance of Parliamentary success and its results. He was returned to Parliament in July, 1852; addressed the House, on the "Courts of Law (Ireland) Bill," for the first time, on the 29th of November; for the second time, on "Limited Liability and the Law of Partnership," on the 7th of December (on both occasions briefly, but with marked success); and, for the third time, on the 13th of December, in opposition to Mr. Disraeli's Budget; when he

MR. LOWE, M.P. FOR KIDDERMINSTER.

achieved a signal triumph—receiving not only the compliments of the most distinguished men on both sides of the House, but had the honour of a large space in the reply of the brilliant Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On the 27th Jan. Mr Lowe was appointed one of the Secretaries of the Board of Control. This success, achieved by a man whose claims are based upon neither wealth nor aristocratic connexions, has not been won without long and hard probation. Mr. Lowe's reputation dates from successful career at a public school, and at the University.

Mr. Lowe is the son of the late Rev. Robert Lowe, Rector of Bingham, Notts (who was the subject to a series of virulent attacks in Cobbett's *Register*, in consequence of his having originated in his own parish the principle of Poor-law administration, since adopted by the Poor-law

[illegible]ioners for the whole kingdom), by Ellen, second daughter of the Rev. [illegible]inald Pynder, rector of Madresfield, Worcestershire.

The subject of our memoir was born at Bingham, Notts, 1811, educated at Winchester, and University College, Oxford, where he was a contemporary of the Duke of Newcastle, Messrs. Gladstone, Cardwell, Sidney Herbert, Roundell Palmer, and others who have since distinguished themselves in various walks of life. At the Union Debating Society he was one of the most vehement and successful orators on the Liberal side. In 1833, being then in his twenty-second year, he took his degree, standing first class in Classics, and second class Mathematics. In 1835 he was elected a Fellow of Magdalen—the wealthiest college in the University; celebrated for its gardens, its deer park, and other luxuries for resident Fellows, with great prizes in store for those who, adopting the Church as their profession, are content to wait their turn, in luxurious, lettered ease, until one of the many good livings in the gift of the College falls vacant. The indolent life of a College Don was not the choice of the future senator. In 1836 he resigned his Fellowship, and married Georgiana, second daughter of the late George Orred, Esq., of Aigburth House, near Liverpool. After obtaining a high reputation in Oxford as a private tutor, in 1842 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn; and, in the same year, sailed for Australia—a step which most of his friends considered a great mistake. By a curious coincidence, the ship in which he sailed carried out the act of Parliament creating the Representative Assembly for New South Wales, in which he was destined to play an important part. This Representative Assembly, or Legislative Council, which consisted of twenty-four elected, and 12 members nominated by the Governor, superseded the despotic rule which had necessarily prevailed so long as New South Wales was a mere convict colony. Mr. Lowe commenced practice at the Colonial bar, and early attained a lucrative practice as an advocate, and as a chamber counsel.

In October 1843, the Governor, the late Sir George Gipps, nominated him one of the Legislative Council. In the same year he was a member, and took a large share in drawing the report of the committee "on the Land Question;" a question which ever since Mr. Gibbon Wakefield succeeded in inflicting his system of "protection to landed capital against labour" in Australia, has been the ceaseless cause of discord between the colonists, their Governors, and the Home Government. But his first important work was the Committee on Education, of which, as chairman, he drew the report, a remarkable document, well worth the study of educators in all countries in which great diversity of religious opinion prevails. Before Mr. Lowe's time education seems to have been chiefly valued in New South Wales, as a means of proselytism. One-half of the colony professed the tenets of the Church of England, one-fourth were Roman Catholics, and the rest were chiefly Wesleyan Methodists and English and Scotch Presbyterians. According to the system patronised by the Lord Bishop and the Roman Catholic Archbishop, either there were no public schools, or there were four. No sooner did any one individual set up a school in a village of fifty families than three other religious bodies followed the example, all claiming aid from the Government funds. At Camden (the village where vine culture was first commenced), there were three schools, none of which had more than twenty scholars. Mr. Lowe's committee reported in favour of what is known as Lord Stanley's, or the Irish National System, with well-trained masters, under the control of an unpaid board, with a paid secretary. The execution of this rational and truly Christian scheme was deferred, and temporarily defeated by a union of the bigots of all sects and parties. But it has since formed the basis of the educational system adopted in every part of Australia, except the city of Sydney.

In the latter end of 1844, finding it impossible to yield that passive obedience to the views of the Governor which was expected from a nominee, Mr. Lowe resigned his seat in the Council, feeling, to use his own words, "a repugnance to vote systematically against the person to whom he owed his seat, and being firmly determined not to injure the country from which he held it."

In April, 1845, he was elected for the counties of St. Vincent and Auckland, on the first vacancy that had occurred in the Council. The following year was occupied with a Parliamentary struggle of as much importance to the [illegible] liberties of New South Wales as our contest with Charles I. on the subject of ship-money. Sir George Gipps claimed, by virtue of Royal prerogative, to levy what rents and fines he pleased for the occupation of Crown-lands. The squatters resisted this taxation without representation, and found an able, vehement ally, in the Legislative Council, in the press, and at public meetings, in Robert Lowe. The history of this and several other contests with the able, eloquent, despotic Governor Gipps, will be found fully detailed in the historical section of Sidney's "Three Colonies of Australia."

In 1846 Sir George Gipps retired, and was succeeded by the present Governor[illegible] Sir Charles Fitzroy, when the attempt to deprive the colonists of their lately-bestowed liberties was abandoned; but when Robert Lowe no longer found it necessary to oppose the high prerogative principles of the Governor, he became involved in a not less arduous [illegible] the squatters, who, having escaped from the [illegible] Sir George Gipps [illegible] [illegible] hold, at a nominal rent. Hence arose the Land Committee of 1847, [illegible] which Mr. Lowe presided, and prepared a report which has ever since been the text-book of those who, against the monopolist squatting interest, support free trade in land.

In 1848, having been thrown out in the election for Auckland by the opposition of the Emancipist faction, Mr. Lowe was elected, without canvass, for the city of Sydney.

In addition to the active part he took in Colonial political struggles, and in exposing the administrative abuses of the Colonial Government, Mr. Lowe distinguished himself as a successful law reformer. He proposed and carried the abolition of imprisonment for debt on final process. In a country like Australia, where property consists chiefly of live stock, and the continuous service of servants is not to be depended on, to commit a man to prison virtually deprives his creditors of all chance of a dividend. In 1849, he succeeded in substituting for the tedious delays of bill and answer in the Colonial Equity Courts, the more rapid and effective Common Law proceedings on application for a rule [illegible] which proved extremely effective where executors, trustees, or [illegible]ers had money in their hands claimed by the plaintiffs. He also [illegible]ised a Board of Examiners (appointed by the Colonial Judges) who are authorised to admit gentlemen of good character to the Bar, [illegible] examination in law, classics, and mathematics, without [illegible] to England. In 1850 he returned to England.

[illegible] the middle height, well knit, and upright; his [illegible] our Engraving, from a miniature taken at Oxford, [illegible] are [illegible] and rendered singular by [illegible] complexion and snow-[illegible] [illegible] seems to fill [illegible] [illegible] is level, [illegible] taking. His colonial speeches are distinguished by close argument, [illegible] illustrations and quotations, ridicule and [illegible] powerful weapons in his calm hands; but, in denouncing fraud, tyranny, or injustice, he can be terrible in vehement invective.

Viscount [illegible], eldest son of Earl Beauchamp, has been elected, without opposition, member of Parliament for West Worcestershire.

Mr. Pickering [illegible] been appointed Recorder of Pontefract, in the room of [illegible] appointed Puisne Judge [illegible].

Election Committees.—The [illegible] have continued [illegible] with the results as follow:—*Clitheroe*: Mr. Mathew Wilson unseated, and the election void. *Leominster*: Sir E. Pigott unseated. *Cambridge*: Mr K. Macaulay, and Mr J. H. Astell, both unseated, and a report of any cases of bribery and corruption proved against the electors. *Frome*: The Hon. Col. Edward Boyle has been unduly elected, he being Secretary to the order of St. Patrick.

[illegible]—Mr. W. Hornby is spoken of in the Tory interest, and Lord Duncan and Mr. Fielden (son of the late Sir W. Fielden), as likely to offer in the Liberal interest.—*Clitheroe*.—Richard Fort, Esq., of Read Hall, Lancashire (late a director of the East Lancashire Railway), is spoken of as a candidate in the Liberal interest for this borough.

Drafts for Embarkation Countermanded.—The drafts ordered to embark for the West Indies have been ordered to be detained, in hopes that the yellow fever, which has proved so fatal of late, may have the more effectually subsided.

New Docks.—A bill has been ordered to be brought in, entitled "A Bill to amend the Victoria Dock Act, 1850, and for authorising the construction of additional Docks and other Works, and for other purposes." The bill has for its object the extension of works and construction of new docks with entrance from the Thames, on the north side, between Bow Creek and Gallions Reach, with power to hold lands for warehouses, extension of time for purchasing and completing works, and other matters.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, March 6.—Fourth Sunday in Lent. Michael Angelo b., 1474.
Monday, 7.—Bank of England virtually stopped payment, 1797.
Tuesday, 8.—Raphael born, 1483. William III. died, 1702.
Wednesday, 9.—Reform Bill introduced to House of Commons, 1831.
Thursday, 10.—Sir Hugh Myddelton died, 1631.
Friday, 11.—Napoleon married to Marie Louise, 1810.
Saturday, 12.—Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 12, 1853.

Sunday		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 35	No Tide	0 15	0 45	1 15	1 40	2 0	2 20	2 40	3 0	[illegible] 15	3 30	3 45	4 5

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. M., Bury, will find a Portrait and Memoir of Mr. F. Peel, M.P., in the Illustrated London News, No. 370.
W. J. S., Dalston.—See "Short-Short Hand," lately published.
H. H., Warrington, should apply to the Master-General of the Ordnance.
Priscus.—We scarcely think the crypt in Leadenhall-street worth re-engraving: that which appeared in our journal for Feb 19 has long been known.
H. R. W., Fermoy; and A. D.—The population of Glasgow, by the census of 1851, is 333,657; of Manchester, 228,437; of Liverpool, 255,055.
Spanish Fowl, Playford.—See a work on Poultry, just published by Orr and Co.
Translation from the German, by M. R.—Declined.
An Amateur should apply, respecting the admission of his painting, to the secretary of the society.
C. B. F., Dundee.—See the "Biographical and Historical Dictionary" of Eminent Living Musicians. 2 vols. Second Edition. 1827.
A Subscriber.—The hackneyed quotation, "When Greek meets Greek," is from Nat. Lee's play of "Alexander the Great."
S. H.—We believe Louis Napoleon to have been sworn a special constable in London on the memorable 10th of April, 1848.
I. M., Wantage.—German-silver coated with silver, by the electro process, is generally acknowledged to be the most durable of this class of inventions.
W. L. W., Newcastle.—A Report of the trial of Caroline, Queen of George IV., in 8vo, may be purchased for a small sum.
W. R. B., Ipswich.—The "Northumberland Life-boat Report" may be had of Clowes and Sons, 14, Charing-cross.
E. M. A. H. should address his inquiry respecting the Great Telescope to the Rev. Mr. Craig, Wandsworth-common.
M. P. W.—In 1798 a French force landed, from three frigates, under General Humbert, at Killala, and were joined by Irish insurgents, but were defeated, with great slaughter. In 1804 Bonaparte made the grand demonstration of the Boulogne flotilla, but is supposed never to have seriously intended invading England.
Estafette, Clifton.—The first number of the *Times* newspaper appeared Jan. 1, 1788.
A. S.—See "Baines' History of the Cotton Manufacture."
Inquirer, Aberystwith, had better inquire of the Solicitor of Stamps, Somerset-house.
M. may purchase a recent map of Australia for a few pence, of Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly.
W. W., Glasgow.—Declined.
E. S., Edenson.—A "Narrative of the Death of Lord Nelson" was published in 1806, by Dr. Beatty, surgeon to the *Victory*, in the battle of Trafalgar.
A Regular Subscriber.—The dirge "Mourn for the mighty Dead" is in the Illustrated London News, No. [illegible]
N. L. O.—The ill-fated *President* steam-ship left New York in March, 1841.
An Old Subscriber.—The "Beggar's Petition" ("Pity the sorrows") was written by the Rev. T. Moss, minister of Brierly-hill and Trentham, Staffordshire.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxx. p. 41.
A Hater of Heathenism, Glasgow, will find a good account of Juggernaut in Stocqueler's "Oriental Interpreter," page 112.
A Constant Reader.—St. George's hall was designed by the late Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, son of James Elmes, author of the "Life of Sir Christopher Wren."
John James, Nottingham.—The ballad of "Auld Robin Gray" was written by Lady Anne Barnard, about 1771, at Balcarres house, Fifeshire; the lady kept the secret of its authorship for fifty years, when she acknowledged it in a letter to Sir Walter Scott.
L. V.—S. T. Coleridge, "poet, philosopher, theologian," died at Highgate in 1834, and is buried in the New Church, which contains a touching inscription to his memory.
An Old Subscriber.—The battle of Fontenoy was fought April 30, 1745, near Tournay, between the French, under Count Saxe, and the English, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Austrians, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland.
S. H. M., Smyrna.—We cannot regulate the surcharges made in Austria.
A Correspondent from Bath.—Th[illegible] name being used, the prefix "Hon." is permitted, by the [illegible] of society, to be retained after a second marriage; but the second husband's name must not be added.
B. R.—"Qui capit capitur"—"He who takes is taken," *i.e.* "The biter's bit."
A Constant Reader.—[illegible]
J. W. C.—Precedence amongst diplomatic agents is regulated by the 17th [illegible] 9th June, 1815, [illegible] 1st Nov., 1818 [illegible] Ambassadors, Legates, or [illegible] Envoys, [illegible] other [illegible] to sovereign[illegible] resident, [illegible] Chargés d'Affaires accredited to Ministers for [illegible]
Mabel Bertha.—The present Earl of Lonsdale is unmarried.
[illegible]—Apply by letter to Mr. Burke, author of the "Peerage," 13, Great [illegible]
Columbus.—The descendants of the only child are clearly entitled to the quartering of Farthing.
An Oxford Subscriber.—No one is entitled to adopt his mother's family crest. The mother's arms, when she was an heiress or co-heiress, can be taken as a quartering.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS VOLUMES, from the Commencement (May 14th, 1842) to December 31st, 18[illegible] TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES, may now be had through all Booksellers and News-agents [illegible] Complete Set, bound in strong paper, for exportation, £14 10s. [illegible] £9 15s. Any single Volume can be had separately. Price [illegible] XVII. 18s each, XVIII. 21s. XIX., 25s., XX., 18s., XXI., 21s. [illegible] per Volume less. The price of a Single Back Number a month after the date [illegible] 1s. Covers for Binding the Volumes, 2s. 6d. Reading Cases, 2s. [illegible]

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1853.

Lord Palmerston's short, pithy, and peremptory reply to Lord Dudley Stuart on the question of the extradition or expulsion of the foreign refugees who have claimed our hospitality, was eminently characteristic of the man—and, on the whole, appropriate to the occasion. The stern and categorical simplicity of his Lordship's style reminds one of a Wellington despatch. There had been no demand for expulsion made by foreign Powers: if there should be such a demand, it would be met by "firm and decided refusal." The Government of this country had no authority to expel foreigners, except "on considerations affecting the internal safety of this country." At the same time, he appealed, first, to the honour of the refugees, not to make the land a hot-bed for foreign intrigue; and finally hinted, that, if this appeal were disregarded, there were still an international and a common law in England."

This speech we take to have been at once firm in its character, sound in its logic, and admirably adapted as a warning hint to foreign Powers not to put themselves to unnecessary trouble. If it be thought that the first portion is somewhat off-hand and presuming in its tone, it will also be acknowledged that the latter sentences counterbalance those defects. In these a nice line of argument is hinted at, rather than developed; but, in reality, this forms the pith and soul of the question. An offence, by every code of international law, committed in one country against its legal system, is not considered as an offence in another country, unless specially agreed to the contrary. The French and Austrian Governments may look upon Louis Blanc, Kossuth, and Mazzini as criminals to their respective systems. With that we have no concern. They are not in our eyes criminals to our system, with which alone we have to deal, and therefore we refuse to order out foreigners who have done nothing contrary to our laws, to deserve it. But conspiring and plotting insurrection against a foreign Power in England is an offence against the international and the common law, whether it be committed by native born subjects or by foreigners; and in this proposition lies the gist of the latter part of Viscount Palmerston's statement. If it can be, therefore, proved by legal evidence that any foreign refugees have actually employed the facilities given by English hospitality to engage in plots and weave conspiracies against friendly Governments, then our law will at once take cognisance of the accusation. The tribunal will be ready to hear the charge, and decide upon the evidence—not, indeed, in respect to the alleged violation of foreign, but of English jurisprudence. With that alone we are concerned. If the French and the Austrian Governments wish to try their runaways for crimes against France and Austria, and by French and Austrian law, that is their business. But the first, and apparently the most difficult, part of the judicial cooking of the insurrectionary hare will be the catching of him. Both Mazzini and Kossuth are in great request; but we have them not to hand over, even if we would. They are said to be still on the Continent. Both of them were lately known to be in the Canton of Ticino. No doubt, if their enemies succeed in apprehending them, their fate will be a high gallows and a short shrift. But neither to the shrift nor the gallows will we administer. That is the work of others, and they may perform it if they can.

We trust, however, as regards the refugees at present in England, that Lord Palmerston's appeal will not have been urged in vain. They ought to be warned that any overt act of conspiracy against a friendly Power is an offence against the English law, and severely punishable. While we defend the safety of those who have, as yet, committed no crime—legally proved—against our country, it would be the extreme of rash ingratitude, and, indeed, of wanton folly, were they wilfully to remove themselves from this category, and subject themselves to the Nemesis of English justice, and to the retribution of an English prison. Neither one nor the other would, perchance, be so vengeful as the probable proceedings of the native lands of the refugees; still we assure them that county gaols have their disagreeabilities as well as Moravian fortresses; and that Bridewells are not much more pleasant places of residence than Mazas or St. Pelagie. But we will hope for better things, and that no such extremity will be forced upon us by those to whom we have extended so ready a hospitality.

At last—may we not say, "at long and last"?—the Ecclesiastical Courts are to be abolished. At last their time is up. "The hour has come, and the man;" and the knell is beginning to ring for the laying of these grim ghosts of the dark ages. How they weathered the contempt and the hatred of so many generations of reasonable men is one of those curious puzzles in which the world abounds. Abuses, jobs, and grievances of every possible kind, have the Ecclesiastical Courts seen go down one after another by their side, and yet grimly and gauntly have they stood unassailed in the midst of what seemed the charmed ring of their very iniquities. Was it that men shrunk from the task of clearing out what Lord Palmerston frankly described as the "Augean stable of England"? It signifies little; for the catastrophe, delayed for so many centuries, is now visibly at hand. Mr. Collier's speech brought to a head a mass of smouldering enmities and discontents. He flung into a rapid and concise narrative, which every one ought to read, a condensed view of the abuses, the absurdities, the interminable delays, the sinecures, and the jobs of the Ecclesiastical Courts. He pointed out how they stood unchanged in the nineteenth century as they had been reared by monkish jurists and schoolmen, in England's darkest ages. He showed the immensity of the sums received by persons like Mr. Moore, with whom—although he might be a Triton among the minnows—the Doctors' Commons swarms. He alluded with effect to the [illegible] cumbrous methods of taking written evidence, and interposing every possible obstacle in the shape of empty formulæ and vain technical devices, which obstruct and perplex the speedy getting at the truth. He remarked upon the want of care with which such precious property as the wills and testaments of England are kept—in situations, and under circumstances, in which an accidental spark of fire might haply consume the whole. The country may also well be startled by the statement that there are 372 Ecclesiastical Courts scattered over England, with sinecures, or next to sinecures, attached to each; and it will likewise be profitably reminded that, besides the Rev. Mr. Moore's annual £8000, for doing absolutely nothing, three deputy registrars pocket yearly fees amounting to £2322, for performing the self-same duty as their principal; while three slaving clerks achieve the actual work at salaries from fees which have been gradually decreasing from £833 in 1849, to £85 in 1850.

The speech and the proposal for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into these monstrous abuses, were most favourably received by the Government and the House. The motion was indeed not insisted upon, at the request of the Solicitor-General, who, after praising in the highest terms the truth and ability of Mr. Collier's exposition of Ecclesiastical Court abuses and absurdities, and admitting that the picture was even underdrawn, proceeded to suggest that as three committees were already sitting upon the subject; and, as the Government was prepared to legislate upon their reports, that the constitution of a fourth would only delay the inquiry and postpone the measure. That Ministers were most anxious to grapple with the evil in its fullest enormities, and in its most insidious shapes, the Solicitor-General took pains to impress upon the House; and, after he had resumed his seat, a perfect chorus of congratulatory observations and expressions of satisfaction at the speedy prospect of thorough and sweeping Ecclesiastical Law Reform arose from both sides of the House. Perhaps the only partially-dissenting voice was that of a member of one of the Courts in question, Dr. Phillimore; but he only pleaded for "an earnest and effective" reform—after hearing both sides of the question. Even this is a step decidedly gained. At last, even the benefitters by the system cannot, in very shame, defend it.

The Peace Society.—The deputation appointed at the Peace Conference at Manchester had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen on Saturday last, in Downing street. The deputation consisted of Messrs. [illegible], M.P., Richard Cobden, M.P., George Hadfield, M.P., Wm. Biggs, M.P., Joseph Crook, M.P., Joseph Hume, M.P., William Brown, M.P., John Cheetham, M.P., Joseph Brotherton, M.P., James Bell, M.P., Frank Crossley, M.P., W. A. Wilkinson, M.P., James Kershaw, M.P., William Ewart, M.P., J. B. Smith, M.P., Edward Miall, M.P., Samuel Gurney, Edward Smith, Samuel Carter, Joseph Sturge, Henry Pease, John Lee, LL.D., Lawrence Heyworth, Frederick Ashby, George Edmunds, Robert Charleton, E. F. Collins, John Morland, Richard Sterry, J. D. Bassett, Samuel Lucas, Samuel Gurney, jun., the Rev. John Burnet, Messrs. William Edwards, Russell Jeffrey, Jas. Ellis, M.D., Joseph Cooper, George W. Alexander, the Rev. Henry Richard, Mr. John Jenkins, Mr. Charles Gilpin, &c.—The Premier was reminded of the pacific speeches and policy of himself and his illustrious colleague, Sir Robert Peel; and, in return, he assured the deputation of his continued earnestness in the same direction, and his due appreciation of the Peace movement. The deputation, much pleased with their kind reception, then withdrew.

THE COURT.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The [illegible] of the Court have been actively maintained during the week.

On Monday, the Queen and Prince Albert accompanied by the Princess Royal, and attended by the Countess of Desart, Lord Alfred Paget, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, inspected Bridgewater House, where her Majesty was received and attended by Viscount Brackley. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, attended by Mr Gibbs and the Hon and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, went to Apsley House, in the morning, to see the collection of memorials of the late Duke of Wellington. In the afternoon, his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon. In addition to the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Bessborough, Earl De Grey, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, Lord Overstone, Lady Caroline and Miss Barrington, and Mr. Hallam, dined with her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

On Tuesday the Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Baron and Baroness De Cetto, and the Prince and Princess Di Carini.

On Wednesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert held a Levee, by desire of her Majesty. In the evening, the Queen and his Royal Highness, with three of the youthful members of the Royal family, honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence, to witness the performance of "Macbeth."

On Thursday intelligence was received of the death of his Serene Highness Prince Reuss Ebersdorff which took place at Dresden, on the 18th ult. Her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal family will go into mourning for a fortnight. The deceased Prince was first cousin, once removed, to her Majesty and his Royal Highness, and first cousin to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

The Marquis of Ormonde and Mr R. O. Gore have relieved Lord Rivers and Sir E. Bowater in their duties as the Lord and the Groom-in-Waiting on the Queen. Colonel Bouverie has relieved Lord A. Paget (Clerk-Marshal) in his duty as Equerry-in-Waiting to the Queen, and Captain the Hon. Dudley de Ros has relieved Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon in his duty as Equerry-in-Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

THE LEVEE.

His Royal Highness the Prince Albert held a Levee (the first this season), by desire of her Majesty on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. His Royal Highness arrived from Buckingham Palace, shortly before two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, and was received by the great officers of State.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (attended by Lord William Paulet) and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar attended the Levee.

The diplomatic and general circle were very fully attended. A number of presentations were made in the former. The following were among the more noticeable presentations in the latter:—

[illegible] by the Duke of [illegible]

[illegible] of Kintore, on his marriage, by the Marquis of Breadalbane.

[illegible] Lord Lyttelton, on coming to his title, and upon appointment as A.D.C. to the Queen [illegible] Militia service, by Colonel Wood.

The Lord Mayor, by the Earl of Aberdeen.

Mr. Sheriff and Alderman Carter, and Mr. Sheriff Croll, by Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Frederick Peel, M.P., on appointment as Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the Duke of Newcastle.

Colonel Richard Airey, on appointment as Military Secretary, by General Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.

[illegible] Holland, on his appointment as Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty, by the Earl of [illegible]

[illegible] rane, on being appointed Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth [illegible] Sir James Graham.

[illegible] promotion, and on re-appointment to her Majesty's yacht, [illegible]

The Countess Walewska held a "reception" on Saturday evening at the residence of the French Embassy, in Grosvenor-square.

We regret to learn that the Earl Fortescue has been very seriously indisposed, at his seat, Castle Hill, Devon.

[illegible] dinner, which was to have taken place on Wednesday last, was postponed in consequence of the death of the Duchess Dowager of Bedford.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his second Parliamentary banquet, on Saturday last, at his residence, in Eaton-square. The first levee held by the right hon. gentleman will take place this evening (Saturday.)

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—Arrangements are now completed for effecting an important acceleration of the day mail to Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, and the intervening towns. Since Tuesday last this mail reached Manchester about two hours earlier, and Aberdeen about three hours later. A similar improvement on the Midland line will [illegible] must be dropped into the boxes before ten o'clock the previous night; but at the offices at Charing-cross, Old Cavendish-street, and the Borough, the boxes will be open in the morning till a quarter past seven; and at St. Martin's-le-Grand and Lombard-street till three-quarters past seven.

STATE OF TRADE.—The accounts received from the manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom report trade to be temporarily dull, as usual at this period of the year, when the spring trade has scarcely commenced.—At Manchester there is little doing in either yarn or cloth, and purchasers of the former look for a decline in prices.—The various trades of Birmingham continue active, but the high price of metals is beginning to tell upon some trades, as buyers object to pay the [illegible] ed for the manufactured articles.—The lace [illegible] inactive just at the present, but it is expected to [illegible] on receipt of the Parisian fashions for the season. [illegible]—The continuance of cold [illegible] cloth trade of Leeds [illegible] the principal orders received at Bradford are for export to Germany, but the home trade is dull at present.—From Ireland the accounts are generally satisfactory.

CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Some important Custom house arrangements have been made at Southampton. Mail packets can now discharge cargo immediately after arrival, if the agent of the mail packet company merely presents a manifest of the vessel to a landing officer on duty. The working hours in the warehousing department have been extended, and the officials are compelled to be on duty from eight A.M. to four P.M., instead of from nine A.M. to three P.M.

THE RECENT STORMS.—During the last fortnight, the whole kingdom has been visited, at various intervals, with very heavy snow storms, and also with severe gales of wind and dreadful hurricanes. At [illegible]ool, the *Irene*, for Valparaiso, while in tow to a steam tug, was capsized and sunk. Eleven of her crew, out of twenty, were drowned [illegible] in reach of the shore. The *[illegible]* and the *[illegible]* [illegible] (both from the Tyne) were lost near Camis, and the crews drowned. A large wreck was also seen on the Goodwin Sands. The *Sir William Wallace*, in running for the Tyne, was capsized, and her crew drowned. The vessels employed in the coasting trade have suffered severely; and many parts of the coast, particularly to the east and north, have been strewed with fragments of wrecks.

POULTRY REARING.—The common whin or gorse, as it is called in the south, is the best plant to grow near a poultry yard—for this reason, that from the peculiar formation of the branches there is no drip from it in wet weather, all the rain runs down the stem. A proof of its advantages is, that in a rainy time, in pheasant preserves, you will find more birds in a good whin cover than in a plantation. I have long used a sod at the bottom [illegible] nest, and I fancy the damp is of great value in hatching.—R. P., in *Agricultural Gazette.*

SNOW-STORM IN ABERDEEN; AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The snow-storm continues with unabated severity, and is by far the greatest experienced for many years. All the postal arrangements are much deranged, some of the mails being fifteen hours behind their time. On Wednesday, the 23rd ult., eleven fishermen, belonging to Lossiemouth, a small station north of Aberdeen, were drowned by the swamping of their boats, almost within reach of land.

EARTHQUAKE IN FORRES.—About two o'clock on Saturday last a slight shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt here. The shock was also felt at Strathglass. It lasted there from five to ten seconds; the ground and houses trembled, while a loud rumbling noise was heard, similar to the rattling of a heavy coach passing.

THE LAMBING SEASON.—The flockmasters on the Wiltshire and Hampshire downs have had [illegible] among their flocks, occasioned by the extremely wet season, and the fatality to ewes and offspring is unusually great. The yeaning season is now nearly over, and disease has destroyed fully two-thirds of the whole number of young dams. This circumstance is calculated to keep up the present high price of mutton, and it will also tend to deteriorate the breed of sheep, which has [illegible] heretofore.

THE LONDON DOCKS.—A bill will be brought before the House of Commons during the present session of Parliament, entitled "A Bill to authorise the London Dock Company to make a new entrance to their docks from the River Thames and other works, and to augment their [illegible] stock, and for other purposes connected with the said docks." [illegible] contains forty-one clauses or sections on the subject of the proposed improvements.

PORTRAIT OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

The following letter, from our Artist in Paris, reached us too late for insertion last week.

"PARIS, Feb. 23.

"I hasten to say in reply to your note of yesterday, that the author of the letter in the *Times* is by no means called upon to correct the article in your journal relative to the Countess of Teba and her costume of Maja, seeing that this identical costume has been worn upon several occasions by the Countess, when going for a short ride in the neighbourhood of Madrid. In leaving the city, the Countess was obliged to pass, and did actually pass, many and many a time, along the Prado, accompanied by her brother in law and several members of her family, who were attired in the costume of Majo, the corresponding male costume to that worn by the Countess. I have seen her myself in the heart of the city of Madrid wearing this costume, while on her way for her country ride in the environs of Madrid. In fact, as one can see at a glance, the costume is a rustic dress, which people naturally do not wear in going expressly to the favourite promenade, in the middle of the capital, at the fashionable hour when everybody is *en grande toilette Française*.

"I ought to add that the author of the letter in the *Times* knows little of the habits and characteristics of the Countess de Teba, if he believes her to resemble other women. The Countess has all her life followed the dictates of her own fancy, giving herself little concern about other people's doings. She frequently, for example, made her appearance upon the Prado when all the world were assembled at that place of fashionable resort, in a remarkably small carriage, drawn by two singularly small horses, rather resembling dogs in size, and which she drove herself, having by her side either her sister or some female friend, and upon a very small seat behind, a Duke or Marquis of her family. I have seen her Majesty the Queen of Spain recognise the Countess in passing her in this equipage."

MUSIC.

The fourth of the popular *soirées* of the English Glee and Madrigal Union (Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Foster, Hobbs, Barnby, and Phillips) took place at Willis's Rooms last Monday.

Herr Jansa, the violinist, gave a musical *soirée* at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, last Monday, aided by Herren A. and F. Hennen, Herr Goffrie, Mdlle. Magner, vocalists; and Mr. Grattan, accompanyist.

The second pianoforte performance of Herr Pauer was given on Wednesday night, at Willis's Rooms, assisted by Herr Molique, Mr L. Sloper, Miss K. Fitzwilliam, Madame Doria, and Mr. Wrighton.

Mr. George Perren had his evening concert at the Sussex-hall, in the City, on Wednesday, aided by the Misses Poole, Messent, Lascelles, E. Jacobs, Warman, and Ransford, Messrs. Genge, Holmes, Tedder, Lane, Aynsley, Ransford, vocalists; Mr. W. Rea, piano; Mr. G. Case, concertina; Messrs. F. O. Williams, Pringle, and Lutz, accompanyists.

The London Sacred Harmonic Society performed on Wednesday night at Exeter-hall, under Mr Surman's direction, Haydn's "Creation," with Mr Blagrove as leader of the band, and Mr Jolley, organist; the chief vocalists being Mrs. Sunderland, Miss C. Henderson, Miss Fredel, Messrs. Lockey and Phillips. Prior to the oratorio, Dr. Elvey's cantata, composed for the birthday of her Majesty, was performed.

The third of Mr. Ella's Musical Winter Evenings was presented at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday, Charles Hallé, Molique, Mellon, Goffrie, Webb, and Piatti being the instrumentalists. The scheme included Spohr's quintet in G, op. 33; Beethoven's sonata in D, op. No. 3; Mozart's quintet in E flat; and Mendelssohn's trio in C minor: a rare collection of gems in one programme. Mdlle. Clauss, the pianiste, will arrive in town shortly to perform at the last of these "evenings."

The Sacred Harmonic Society performed last night, at Exeter-hall, under Costa's able direction, Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," for the second time, with the Misses Birch, Deakin, and Huddart; Messrs. Sims Reeves, T. Williams, and Phillips as chief vocalists.

Next week, there will be [illegible] amongst which is the anniversary festival of the admirable institution, the Royal Society of Musicians, under the presidency of B. B. Cabbell, Esq., on Tuesday; the first concert of the Amateur Musical Society; the performance of "Elijah," by the Harmonic Union, under Costa's direction; the fifth *soirée* of the English Glee and Madrigal Union; and Herr Pauer's last *soirée*. The first Philharmonic concert, under Costa's direction, will be on the 14th; and that of the new society, under [illegible] Stuttgardt, on the 16th.

Madame Clara Novello will return to London from Madrid in April, after a brilliant season in Italian opera in the Spanish capital. Her last character was in Pacini's "Sappho," and the Iberian critics are enthusiastic in their praises of her acting and singing, as well as that of Madame Angri, Signor Roppa the tenor, and Coletti the basso.

Madame Pleyel, the famed pianiste, and Madame Fiorentini, the celebrated prima donna, have just completed, in company with Miss Allevne, a rising vocalist, Mr. Weiss, the basso, and Mr. F. Mori, the [illegible] tour in Scotland and the provinces; including in [illegible] Brighton, Greenwich, Glasgow [illegible] Madame Pleyel has left town for Brussels; Madame [illegible] in London the season, for oratorio and concert singing.

The name of Mdme. Nedden, the clever singer of Swedish, Danish, Russian, Hungarian, and German songs, was erroneously printed in our last week's impression.

The season of concerts in Paris is in full force; Mdlle. Clauss, Prudent, Mulder, Mdlle de Malleville, Mdlle. Vautier, Kruger, Mdlle. Rose Kastner, Mdlle. Graever, &c., are the popular pianists; Vieuxtemps, Sivori, Max Bohrer (violoncellist), Franchome, Alard, Batta, &c., are also great lions.

Signor Sebira has returned to town from Turin, where his operas have been produced with great success.

Madame Fiorentini, Madame F. Lablache, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor F. Lablache, Sainton, &c., are engaged at Mr. G. Forbes's last St. John's-wood Subscription Concert.

The Earl of Wicklow gave a musical *soirée* on the 1st inst., at his residence in [illegible], under the direction of Sir H. R. Bishop. The vocalists were Madame Castellan, Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr Phillips. The selection of music was from Stradella, Travers, Handel, Haydon, Beethoven, the Earl of Mornington, Dr. Callcott, Stevens, Cimarosa, Mozart, Rossi, Salvator Rosa, Winter, [illegible], Purcell, and Dr. Cooke. His Lordship, who displays such excellent taste, will give another concert on the 15th, for which the same vocalists are engaged.

Miss Williams, Madame Doria, and Herr Pauer, were engaged at the [illegible] Dublin Philharmonic Society.

Madame F. Lablache, Madame Doria, Miss K. Fitzwilliam, and Messrs. Silas, Jansa, Goffrie, Hennen, Reed, F. Lablache, and Blumenthal performed at the first meeting of the Réunion des Arts, which now meets at 76, Harley street, and of which Mr. Willert Beale is honorary secretary. The drawing-room contained a large number of pictures, busts, and works of art, by Pickersgill, Cooper, Lance, Cope, Bartholomew, Lewis, Jensa, Zweeker, Noble, Burley, Wood, &c. The next meeting will be held on the 9th inst.

Haberbier, a pianist, who has originated some new effects, and who has been creating a sensation in Paris, will visit London this season. Ernst, Sivori, Prudent, and Bottesini will be included in our visitors.

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY-LANE.

Until a new piece can be produced to supply the place of "Louis XI.," which has proved unable to hold the stage, the management have been fain to be content with the revival of "The Casket of Jewels," a drama not sufficiently strong to maintain any effective interest. The part of *M. Adolphus D'Anglade* was well sustained by Mr. Davenport, and that of his wife by Miss Vining. Mr. Selby merits much praise for his excellent performance of the character of *Leon de Valancy*. Mrs. Mowatt's "Armand" has also been revived, and deserves more popularity than it has hitherto experienced.

OLYMPIC.

Miss Davenport, whose father was once manager for a few weeks of the "old original Olympic," has been starring at this theatre during the week in *Juliet*, *Julia*, *Pauline*, and other similar characters. But the occurrence calls for no particular remark.

ERRATUM.—In our General Review of the Drama last week, for 236 new productions during the year, read 225.

THE BOOK-POST.—We are glad to find that the book-post, which has now become an important channel for the diffusion of literature, will be commenced on the 1st of May between this country and the East Indies. The total charge from any part of the United Kingdom to any part of our Indian Empire for a book half a pound weight, will be 6d.; a pound, 1s; two pounds, 2s.; and three pounds (the maximum by post), 3s.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Melted Snow and Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Feb. 25	[illegible]	42.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]	79	N N E	0.12
" 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S W & N W	0.10
" 27	29.452	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	91	N N E	[illegible]
" 28	29.902	[illegible]	26.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	72	N	0.00
Mar. 1	29.684	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	92	S W	[illegible]
" 2	29.401	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	81	W	[illegible]
" 3	29.971	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	N E	0.00

[illegible] the average.

The mean reading of the barometer for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was [illegible] inches. The lowest reading took place about 3h. P.M., on February 26th, and was 28.967 inches; and the highest about 3h. P.M. on March 3rd, and was 29.979 inches. The weather during the week has been variable, and on Saturday, February 26th, there was a gale of wind from the N.W., blowing at times with pressures from 12 to 15 lbs. on the square foot. On the whole, the weather has not been so severe as in the previous [illegible] the daily temperature has been below its average on every day, the temperature varying in defect from 2° to 9° daily. The highest reading was 44.6°, on the 26th, and the lowest, 26.4°, on the 28th February: their difference, 18.2°, shows the range of temperature in the week. The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 10.7°. The mean temperature of the week was 34.6°, or 5.3° below the average of thirty eight years. Snow and sleet fell occasionally, and, together with the rain, produced six-tenths of an inch of water.

J. GLAISHER.

Lewisham, March 4th, 1853.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, the births of 1662 children were registered; of these, 846 were boys, and 816 were girls. The average number in the corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years was 1513. The number of deaths in the week amounted to 1344; of which 541 occurred from birth to fifteen years of age, 427 at fifteen and under sixty years, and 359 at sixty years and upwards. The number of deaths exceed the corrected average by 186. The continuance of cold weather has caused an increase, though small, upon the mortality of the preceding week. As compared with the mortality during the warm weather immediately preceding this cold period, we find the number of deaths this week to have been 300 in excess. Epidemic diseases have become somewhat less fatal; to those which affect the respiratory organs, 371 deaths are attributable—their average is 208; to old age, 87—its average is 63; to typhus, 46—its average is 39; to consumption, 147—its average is 135; to bronchitis, 212—its average is 73; to pneumonia, 93—its average is 83; to burns and scalds, 5 deaths are attributable; to hanging and suffocation, 11; no less than five children died from suffocation in bed; to drowning, 14; and to fractures and wounds, 11. A woman, aged seventy-seven years, was found dead at 11, Palace-row, Somer's-town, from suffocation, produced by diseased heart and obstruction of breathing, caused by her head being wrapped in flannel.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.—On Saturday last Viscount Combermere, the Constable of the Tower, visited the old fortress, and selected the Ordnance-office, situated at the east side of the White Tower, and opposite the Horse Armoury, as the fittest place for the reception of the funeral car of the late Duke of Wellington. It will be placed in the lower part of the building with appropriate trophies, and the upper part is to be made into an armoury. It is expected that the arrangements will be soon completed, and the Car ready for public exhibition.

THE NEW CLOCK AT BILLINGSGATE.—Arrangements have now been [illegible] part of the alterations and improvements at this fish-market, to be illuminated at night, so that the time is distinctly visible from London-bridge, as well as some distance up and down the river.

THE LINENDRAPERS' INSTITUTION.—The 21st anniversary of the Linendrapers', Silkmercers', Lacemen's, Hosiers', and Haberdashers' Institution was celebrated on Saturday, at the London Tavern, by a dinner, at which Lord J. Russell presided. About 300 persons were present. The donations announced in the course of the evening amounted to the munificent sum of £4075, and included one of 10 guineas from the noble chairman.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, CITY-ROAD.—On Monday, the 39th annual meeting of the Royal Infirmary for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest was held at the London Tavern; S. Tenlon, Esq., in the chair. The secretary read the report of the past year, which stated that upwards of 40,000 sufferers from chest diseases had received the benefits of the institution. During the past year the patients amounted to 1800, and about 500 were at the present time under medical treatment. The report was unanimously adopted; and the officers for the ensuing year elected.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Monday the annual general meeting of the governors of these schools was held at the London Tavern; Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., in the chair. The report [illegible] number of pupils upon the books was 116—namely, [illegible] and six additional boys were then to be elected from a list [illegible] and three girls from a list of five. In consequence of the increased admission, the income during the last twelve months scarcely covered the expenditure, they being respectively £2588 12s. 11d. and £[illegible] 7s. 10d., showing a balance of only £50 5s. 1d.

THE COLONIAL TRAINING INSTITUTION FOR THE REFORMATION OF ADULT MALE CRIMINALS.—On Sunday morning the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury preached a very eloquent and impressive sermon at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, Pimlico, on behalf of the above institution. The church was densely crowded; and amongst those present were the Duke of Montrose, Lord Faversham, Sir William Pentos, Sir John Warrender, Lieut. Blackmore, R.N., and other friends and supporters of the institution. At present there are upwards of 100 inmates in the institution; and since the foundation more than 200 young men had been restored to usefulness and respectability or had emigrated to the colonies. The inmates were instructed in various trades. A subscription of £130 was made in the church.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On T[illegible] Committee of Governors, assisted by Mr [illegible], the treasurer, issued the annual gifts awarded by the general committee to young men of irreproachable character, who had received their education at this institution, and completed their apprenticeship with satisfaction to their masters. The number of applicants who presented themselves at the board-room for the gratuities amounted to 40. [illegible] gifts varied from £5 to £1[illegible]

GERMAN HOSPITAL, DALSTON.—The annual dinner took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern. The chair was taken by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, president of the hospital; and among the company were the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, the Count Kielmansegge, Lord W. Paulet, &c. The subscriptions during the evening amounted to nearly £2000.

EVENING CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN.—A meeting was held on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of rendering more public the scheme of evening classes for young men, proposed and established by the Rev. C. Mackenzie, and some other gentlemen, a few years since; the Earl of Carlisle in the chair. The Bishop of Chichester moved a resolution, expressive of gratitude for the establishment of these classes, and drew attention to the fact that, great as was the benefit they had wrought, it had as yet reached but a very small percentage of the class for whom it was designed. Lord Radstock seconded the motion. The usual votes followed, and the meeting separated.

NAMES OF ISLINGTON STREETS.—The parochial authorities of St. Mary, Islington, have caused the name of every street and court throughout the parish to be painted; a course which would be a great accommodation to strangers, if generally adopted throughout the metropolis.

IMPORTANT TO TRADERS, &c., TO BRAZIL.—The Emperor of Brazil, solicitous for the welfare of foreigners who frequent the port of the capital, has very recently founded in the neighbourhood of Rio de Janeiro an hospital denominated the "Maritime Hospital of St. Isabel," in which all seamen and others suffering from any contagious disorder, or suspected of the same, will be treated in the best possible manner, free of all expense, except such contribution as they may be willing to make.

NEW CHURCHES.—From a late return it appears that the commissioners for building new churches have expended, since the 20th of March, 1840, in the erection and completion of 273 churches and chapels, and others in progress, £1,007,840. To this is added a balance of £42,305; making in all, £1,050,145. The estimated amount of the board's liabilities is £58,840.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The ninth annual meeting of the Early Closing Association was held on Tuesday night, at Exeter-hall, and was attended by a large number of its members and friends; among whom were the Bishop of Chichester, Lord John Manners, the Rev. T. Jackson, Mr. G. Hitchcock, Mr. S. C. Hall, &c. The Lord [illegible] was in the chair. Resolutions were carried in accordance with the views and wishes of the association. Thanks were given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

E. W. COOKE, always] successful with his sea-pieces, exhibits three on the present occasion; all charmingly painted, under different atmospheres. In the view of "Sant' Elena, Venice, just after Sunset, looking East," the sky is warm and clear, the water smooth, and translucent as glass. In the view of "Bragozzi," on the Lagune of Venice, the aspect of the elements is tranquil also, but the tone cooler; whilst in "Dutch Finks off Kalwyk," we have a brisk, cold breeze springing up, and curling the surface of the water on an exposed sea-board. The various craft introduced are admirably real in form and colour, and have an appearance of substantiality and lightness combined, which calves shipping rarely presents.

Copley Fielding's view in "Eskdale, Dumfriesshire," with the Gilnockie Tower and Bridge looking over Kirk Andrews and Netherby, to Skiddaw, with other mountains in the extreme distance, is, upon the whole, a very successful effort of landscape-painting: the central portion, where the course of the stream leads the eye to the extreme distance, is very skilfully treated. His view of "Snowdon" is a very genuine work

H. J. Boddington treats us to three of his pretty little "nooks;" one a nook on the "Thames," the other two on the "Loddon," under different aspects of sky. In these latter, the one with the nice effect of sunlight dappling the foliage with various tints we like the best. It bears evidence on the face of it of having been, as described, "painted on the spot."

S. P. Jackson next claims attention, for his clever coast scenery. Beginning with the last on the list, we find "The Wind Freshening" under a murky sky, and giving unmistakeable warning of what sailors call "dirty weather." The view of "Plymouth, from Mount Edgcumbe," is executed with great delicacy of outline, but is rather cold and unsatisfactory in tone. "The Coast Scene, Morning," is very different in character from either of the above. Here the artist's painstaking handling, as respects outline, is improved by the quiet warmth of the rising sun. A light mist, however, still hangs over the calm surface of the waters, through which the forms of fishing-boats are indistinctly visible. This very pleasing production we have engraved.

Jutsum gives evidence of continued advance in the right path in the landscapes which he this year exhibits. His style is honest and true, and happily free from adventitious aids. The view of "A Stream in Berwickshire" presents a delicious shady retreat, in a romantic and picturesque country. "Glen Rosa, in the Isle of Arran," and "A Cottage Home in the Highlands" are wild mountain scenes in the former are some sheep, &c., cleverly painted by F. W. Keyl.

G. Jones, whose large historical pictures of the Battle of Waterloo are so well known—contributes a small well-painted view of "The Village of Waterloo, in 1815," with the exterior of the roadside inn in which the Duke of Wellington slept the night before and the night after the battle.

W. E. Jones has a clever piece—"Repairing a Stranded Vessel by Fire-light;" one side and the extreme distance of the picture being coldly lighted by the moon, whilst the other is illumined with the lurid glare of the coal fire, &c.

The "Aërial Combat," by Wm. Huggins, is a spirited little picture, illustrative of the lines in Shelley's "Revolt of Islam:"—

A course precipitous of dizzy speed,
Suspending thought and breath; a monstrous sight!
For in the air do I behold indeed
An Eagle and a Serpent wreathed in fight:—
It seemed that this fair shape had looked upon
That unimaginable fight.

The group of the "Serpent and Eagle" is boldly conceived and well executed; and the attitude and expression of the female figure, looking upon astonishment at the fray, assist in realising the situation

G. Smith has three very pleasing domestic subjects, of one of which in particular we can speak very highly. It is entitled the "Reading Lesson," and represents a fond young mother hanging over her child, who is taking a first lesson out of his "horn book." There is an expression of tender affection and earnest solicitude in the female face which it is impossible not to admire; the child's, also, is an interesting head; and there is nothing that savours of affectation or vulgarity about either of them. "The Old Lace-maker" is an undoubted reality; good in expression, but we fancy we have seen her portrait before. "Chimney Corner" represents an interior—a brick floored room, with a wide chimney, with a woman nursing a child in one corner, a young girl in that opposite, and a boy in the centre looking on at both a quiet group, quietly painted, but a little too scattered

"Delight" is the expressive name given to a pleasing picture, by C. Brookes, representing a mother playing with her chubby infant, whose ear she gladdens with the twanging tones of the instrument whose call to the trough. The "Head of an Old Man," by the same artist, is a study of unquestionable merit—the flesh being flesh-like in colour and texture; the florid complexion and clear eye betokening a healthy subject.

"A Fix. Black to Move," by W. Hemsley, represents a little incident, the humour of which will be relished by all draught-players, and all who can enter into the feelings of a man who finds himself out-generalled at a game of skill by a mere child. The "posed" look of the former, and the uncontrollable delight and triumph of the latter, which is participated in by his younger sister, are capitally hit off. The execution of the various details is minute and accurate. Our readers will thank us for engraving this telling little morceau.

Alexander Johnston exhibits two female studies, very different in character and treatment, but both works of considerable merit. The first, "Geneva," is illustrative of Byron's lines:—

"THE PAIL."—PAINTED BY GEORGE LANCE.

"[illegible] PAINTED BY W. LEMSLEY.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

hrough thy long dark lashes low depending
The soul of melancholy gentleness
Gleams like a seraph from the sky descending,
Above all pain, yet pitying all distress;
At once such Majesty with sweetness blending,
I worship more, but cannot love the less.

The lady is represented sitting in a pensive mood, looking out upon a cold blue sky, with a single bright star illumining it. The hair is of a golden hue; her dress pale drab; and her head rests on a puce-coloured velvet. The peculiarity of the work is chiefly in the colouring, which deals largely in pale and mixed hues; but the effect is not disagreeable. The flesh, and that of the hands especially, is very nicely painted. The other picture represents a bold, but honest-looking, dark-haired lassie, coquettishly tricked out in a loose jerkin and yellow head-gear, and carrying a flower in her hand, looking round with an arch expression, according with Burns's lines:

Owre my left shouther I gae him a blink,
Lest neebors might say I was saucy.

The whole is very life-like, and the colouring throughout full-toned and harmonious.

Lance's fruit pieces are a *spécialité*, in which the artist is almost without a competitor; and industriously does he labour in a line of business which, we believe, to be as profitable as it is ornamental. Whatever the feast of art, which each succeeding season prepares for us; whatever the merit of the more substantial dishes set before us, the banquet is never complete unless Lance provide the dessert. We have already, at different times, transferred to wood some of these gorgeous and tempting groups—in diversifying the composition of which the artist shows as much taste as he does skill in the accurate production of the details; and those which we engrave on the present occasion are as fresh and as real as if they had been the "first-fruits" of his talent. They are respectively described in the catalogue under the title, "The Hall" and "The Out-house;" titles easily appreciable on reference to the style and material of furniture employed in the two cases.

"THE OUT-HOUSE."—PAINTED BY GEORGE LANCE

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Crystal Palace in New York, which is promised as one of the "lions" of the coming spring, and which really seems to be in a state of considerable forwardness, has received a new impulse in this country through the arrival of Colonel Hughes, of Maryland, a gentleman of high standing in the United States, who is on a visit to the various European capitals, where he intends to treat with the different Governments. He has already, we understand, had interviews with Prince Albert, and some of those chosen nobility, who in this country represent the aristocracy of talent as well as of wealth; and the result seems highly satisfactory.

The European potentates appear to have entered with considerable zeal into the notion of making the products of their industry known on the other side of the Atlantic. The porcelain of Sèvres, and the Gobelins and Beauvais tapestry, bear world-wide reputation, as far as the Old World is concerned; but the Emperor Napoleon III. has determined to extend their fame, and has already given orders that specimens shall be sent to the Crystal Palace at New York. The Pope, also, is about to send contributions to the Great Continent of Protestantism; and the Sultan of Turkey will, it is said, employ a national war-steamer to convey his specimens of Oriental industry to the New World's bazaar. Thus are the East and the West shaking hands with each other.

It should be understood, with respect to this Western Crystal Palace, that although it is building in New York, and the association to which it belongs has been incorporated by a charter, granted by the New York Legislature, it is not intended to represent the feeling of that particular State only. The citizens of the United States generally take an interest in its promotion; and it is only on account of the restrictions imposed on the Federal Government that the Exhibition is undertaken by a private association, and not, as in England, by the central power. Indeed, it seemed at first doubtful whether some great manufacturing locality, such as Boston or Philadelphia, would not most properly have been selected as the site of an Exhibition professedly industrial; but the reflection that the object of the scheme was less to display American industry in particular, than the world's industry in general, caused the decision to be made in favour of New York, as the chief *entrepôt* of European goods, and the principal financial centre of the Union.

Royal Porcelain Collections.—In order that the instruction which the public were deriving from the inspection of the Queen's Porcelain, at Marlborough-house, might not be interrupted, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit a second series of specimens to be made from the Collections at Buckingham Palace, and exhibited at Marlborough-house. This series is more numerous and varied, and in some respects even finer than that recently removed. It consists chiefly of old Indian of the highest order, and of an extensive series of Sèvres, illustrating the styles of different epochs of that Royal manufactory. Among them will be found a curious dejeûner service, produced immediately after Napoleon's expedition to Egypt, in which the forms of porcelain decoration is altogether superseded to an affectation of forms and ornaments belonging to the age of the Pharaohs, [illegible] jewelled cups, and a superb bowl of harlequin pattern, which was executed expressly for Louis Seize. Lord Hill's Apsham has also sent to Marlborough-house some of his turquoise Sevres porcelain for exhibition.

Egyptian and Assyrian Builders.—Mr. Layard, in his "Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon," just published, observes: "The masses of solid stone moved by the Egyptians far exceeded in weight any sculpture that has yet been discovered in Assyria, or any monolith on record connected with that empire, with the exception, perhaps, of the celebrated obelisk which, according to Diodorus Siculus, was brought by Semiramis from Armenia to Babylon. It is a singular fact, that whilst the quarries of Egypt bear witness of themselves to the stupendous nature of the works of the ancient inhabitants of the country, and still show on their sides engraved records of those who made them, no traces whatever, notwithstanding the most careful research, have yet been found to indicate from whence the builders of the Assyrian palaces obtained their large slabs of alabaster. That they were in the immediate neighbourhood of Nineveh there is scarcely any reason to doubt, as strata of this material, easily accessible, abound, not only in the hills, but in the plains. This very abundance may have rendered any particular quarry unnecessary, and blocks were probably taken as required from convenient spots, which have since been covered by the soil. The alabaster now used at Mosul is cut near the Sinjar gate, to the north-west of the town. The blocks are rarely larger than can be carried on the backs of horses. These quarries also supply Baghdad, where this material is much prized for the pavement of baths and serdaubs, or underground summer apartments."

COAST SCENE: NORMANDY.—PAINTED BY T. D. JACKSON.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

A discussion upon Indian administration, commenced by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, elicited from the Earl of ABERDEEN the declaration that the Government intend to propose, in the present session of Parliament, a bill for the future government of India. It will be founded, with some modifications, upon the system now existing—Lord CAMPBELL bore testimony, derived from his experience at the Privy Council, to the mode in which justice was administered in the higher courts of India. But as regarded the administration of justice in the inferior courts, no language could be too extravagant in describing its enormities.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

Mr RICH brought before the House the expediency of gradually increasing the numbers and efficiency of the reserve force of pensioner battalions Our army would be more popular but for the long period of twenty-one years' service; and he wished to see soldiers enlisted for ten or twelve years, and then entitled to a smaller pension, on condition that they should be liable to be called out on any national emergency.

A short debate upon our hostilities with AVA occurred, upon some remarks by Sir H. WILLOUGHBY; but, as the papers were not yet in the hands of members, it was felt to be premature.

Sir J. W HOGG congratulated the House that the Marquis of Dalhousie, though having strong *private reasons* for wishing to return to this country, had acceded to the wish of the Directors not to regard the usual period of five years as the termination of his Government. India, therefore, would continue to benefit from the noble Lord's able administration.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, in which

Mr S. HERBERT moved the Army Estimates. He said, that by the efforts of his predecessors at the War-office, we were able to maintain a larger force at a less expense than in former years. The year 1853 was in some respects a pattern year for economy: but we now maintained 21,000 more men than in 1835 for a less sum. At no period had the soldier been more comfortable than at the present moment. The recruiting for raising 50,000 men was never more easy, and never produced a better class of recruits Good conduct pay, barrack libraries, regimental schools, and military savings-banks were all tending to promote the comforts of the service, and to raise the moral standard of the army. The great diminution of corporal punishments in the army was a subject for congratulation, and so was the health of the army, which was never so good as at present. The fault in our military system had been to spread our army in small detachments all over the country, as a police force, in aid of the civil magistrate The men had thus no opportunities for field practice, or to see two regiments brigaded together, so as to acquire a knowledge of manœuvres upon a large scale. This very great defect he proposed to remedy.

In the summer it was proposed to form an encampment somewhere in the country, whither various regiments would proceed for the purposes of that instruction in which our troops were at present deficient This measure would be attended with very slight additional expense; the movement of troops to the encampment involving no more outlay than the ordinary change of troops from one station to another. The increased wear and tear, and the additional allowances to officers and men—the main sources of greater outlay—would bear no proportion whatever to the public benefit of the result. As to arms, Lord Hardinge had for some time past been taking the greatest pain to procure the most effective weapons that science could invent; he had sent to America, and to various parts of the Continent, for the most approved specimens of arms, and he had applied all the knowledge, experience, and science at his disposal to test their various merits, and ascertain their comparative effects. As the result of this investigation, he had now full confidence that he should be shortly able to place in the hands of our soldiers a weapon quite as light as the musket, or lighter, and still more efficient, in every respect, than the Minie rifle A very an all sum would suffice to provide a station where there could be ball practice with the Minie rifle, or its substitute; non-commissioned officers, and a certain proportion of men from each regiment would there be enabled to acquire the practice of rifle firing at various distances, and, with this practice thoroughly attained, would then return to their respective regiments, and communicate their acquirements to their companies. The whole army would thus by degrees be brought into one system of effective firing.

The Government would bestow special attention upon that invaluable arm of the service, the artillery, and he believed the British army would thus be rendered more thoroughly efficient than it had ever been.

The question that 102,283 men be granted for the service of her Majesty for 1853-4 was then put and agreed to: as was also the vote of £3,625,783, for defraying the charges of the land forces in Great Britain and Ireland

The remaining votes were agreed to with so little objection, and passed so quickly, that Mr. WILSON PATTEN left the chair amid the cheers of the Ministerial benches.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of DERBY presented petitions from various congregations of the Scotch Church in Canada, praying that the arrangement of 1840 upon the subject of the Clergy Reserves might be kept inviolate.

A discussion ensued, in which the Bishops of Exeter and Oxford opposed, and the Dukes of Argyll and Newcastle supported the Government bill, which leaves the colony at liberty to legislate upon the Clergy Reserves.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Chairmen of Election Committees reported that Mr Matthew Wilson was unseated for Clitheroe, for bribery and treating committed by his agents; that Col. Boyle was disqualified from sitting for Frome, inasmuch as he held the office of Secretary to the Order of St. Patrick, "an office or place of profit under the Crown;" and that Sir Robert Pigott was unseated for Bridgnorth for bribery committed by his agents. The new writ for Frome was immediately issued, but the issue of the writs for Clitheroe and Bridgnorth is suspended until after Easter.

A Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the withdrawal of the petition against the return of the sitting members for Norwich; and Mr. Russell Dickson, one of the unsuccessful candidates, having denied that he was a party to the withdrawal, which, he said, was the act of Mr. Brown, the Parliamentary agent, to whom the money was entrusted,

He re going into committee on the Ordnance Estimates,

Mr. HUME stated that a select Committee appointed in 1837 had only consented to leave the Duke of Wellington in possession of his full emoluments as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, in consideration of his great and glorious military services, and they were of opinion that the future emoluments of the Grenadier Guards should not exceed £2000, instead of £4500; and that the colonels of the Coldstreams and Fusiliers should receive £2000 respectively. The committee consented to this arrangement on the distinct understanding that the commander of these regiments should be given such reasonable and distinguished military services He complained that, in defiance of this understanding, the Grenadier Guards, vacant by the death of the Duke of Wellington, had been given to Prince Albert, and the Coldstreams to the Duke of Cambridge. He also complained that no attempt had been made to carry out the recommendation of the Committee, that the Ordnance Department should be brought under the control of the Horse Guards.

[An explanation on the subject of the Colonelcies, given by Mr S. Herbert, will be found under Tuesday's proceedings.]

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the subject of the amalgamation of the Ordnance with the Horse Guards should be considered. Much of the almost practical objection to this proposition had disappeared. A proposal for the purchase of the Russian canal had been struck out by the Government, who thought the Canadian Legislature ought to prevent this canal from becoming a permanent charge upon the British people. The Government also intended to abolish the small ordnance stations in the West Indies, and to concentrate these establishments in the principal islands, by which the public money would be saved.

The House then went into committee, and

Mr HONSELL moved the Ordnance Estimates, which, although large in amount and in excess of previous years, had been prepared with every regard to economy. The artillery service was never more effective, and foreign officers of rank expressed their high opinion of its organization and efficiency. The improvements to which the Secretary-at-War adverted on Friday as having been effected will, respect to the horse-ball also, to a considerable extent, been carried out in the Artillery. [Hear.] There had been no corporal punishment in the Artillery during the last [illegible] the principal portion of the increase in the estimates was [illegible] the necessity that existed for putting the defences of the country on a respectable footing. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving that the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men for the Ordnance be 21,758.

The vote was agreed to.

The sum of £667,567 was then voted for the pay, allowances, and contingencies for the said 21,758 men; and also the sum of £813,317 for the commissariat and barrack supplies for her Majesty's land forces, great coats for the army, clothing for the militia, &c. The other votes were also agreed to.

Some discussion took place upon the retiring pension granted, as an examiner of the Court of Chancery, to Mr. C. P. Villiers, M.P., who at present holds the office of Judge Advocate-General, and who, consequently, waives his right to receive the retiring pension. Mr. MULLINGS wished to insert a clause in the Office of Examiner Bill, expressly prohibiting the hon. gentleman from receiving the allowances of both offices; but the amendment was withdrawn upon Mr. VILLIERS assuring the House that, upon the day on which he resigned his office, he placed a document in the hands of the solicitor of the fund, which precluded him from receiving the retiring allowance, while he held the office of Judge Advocate General.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The LAW of Evidence (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Earl of MALMESBURY moved for certain returns relating to railway accidents during the past year, the number of which had been so great as to create a general opinion that the lines of railway were in a dangerous state.

Lord STANLEY of Alderley had no objection to the production of the returns, which were accordingly ordered.

Lord CAMPBELL, in the course of some conversation upon transportation, expressed a hope that the punishment of transportation would be continued. He took on himself to say, as a judge, that if he pronounced sentence of imprisonment for life in England the sentence proceeded no such effect as if he had said that the prisoner should be transported beyond the seas. If a period of imprisonment in England were to be substituted for transportation, it would be a miserable failure. It was of vast importance to find some quarter of the globe where criminals should be employed, and become useful members of society. In the colonies there were now many thousands who had been transported as convicts, and who were earning their bread by honest labour, honourably maintaining their families, having their children well educated, and being themselves useful members of society. Had it not been for the punishment of transportation, not one of those persons would have been reformed.

The Earl of HARROWBY thought the Falkland Islands a suitable receptacle for criminals.

Lord MONTEAGLE said, we must look carefully to the punishment which was intended to be substituted for transportation. Profiting by the experience of foreign countries, we must consider well what was likely to be the consequence of letting loose those men upon the country after a certain time, and what sort of class that would be likely to form. They might have certificates of good conduct from keepers of penitentiaries; but would any one give employment to them while there were in his neighbourhood men untainted with crime seeking work and not able to obtain it?

Lord BROUGHAM observed that a committee of the House was appointed, which sat for many weeks. Although many members of the committee entered upon the inquiry adverse to transportation, and desirous of its being abandoned, yet the more the committee inquired into the matter the more clearly were they of opinion that we could not for the present, at least, dispense with transportation The difficulties were enormous both of continuing transportation and of giving up transportation; and he (Lord Brougham) protested he hardly knew whether he did not consider the difficulties on the one side pretty nearly balanced by the difficulties on the other. He would not say that secondary punishment might not be so framed as to meet the principal objections to the Continental system of the galleys.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE considered that transportation had lost much of its terrors, and that, with respect to a great number, the prospect of a free passage to the neighbourhood of the gallows, with the chance of an escape or the hope of an early release, was at this moment rather an attraction than the contrary.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The West London Waterworks Company's Bill was read a second time

The Chairman of the Cambridge Election Committee reported that Mr. Kenneth Macaulay and Mr. J. H Astell, the sitting members, were unseated, for bribery committed by their agents. The new writ in this case also is not to issue until after Easter. In the case of Canterbury there is to be a motion for a commission of inquiry similar to that which sat for St. Albans.

Mr S. HERBERT explained, with reference to the Colonelcies of the Foot Guards, that, although the select committee might have been of opinion that these regiments ought to be reserved as the rewards for distinguished military services, yet this did not appear among their recommendations. The fact was that it had been the practice, from time immemorial to give the colonelcies of these regiments to members of the Royal family. Since 1815 there had been ten vacancies in the colonelcies of the three regiments of Guards, and out of these only four had not been bestowed on members of the Royal family — the Duke of Wellington, who held one of those commands, being, of course, an exception to all rule.

Mr. HUME repeated that the intention of the committee at that time had been violated by allowing Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge to fill these appointments. In making these observations, he had not intended to throw any reflections upon either of their Royal Highnesses.

Mr S. HERBERT said the intentions of the committee were only to be judged of from their recommendations.

Mr. HUME replied that they had had the authority of the Secretary-at-War of the day (Mr. Ellice), who had concurred in the opinion he had expressed.

FOREIGN REFUGEES.

Lord D. STUART, in reference to a prevailing rumour, which had obtained extensive credence abroad, wished to know whether there was any foundation for the report, that a demand had been addressed by the Continental powers for the removal of the political refugees who now found shelter in this country, or that it was the course it was intended to be pursued should such an application be made?

Lord PALMERSTON (in the absence of Lord J. Russell, who was not present in the House in consequence of the death of the Duchess Dowager of Bedford) in reply to the question, he said:—

In answer to the question of the noble Lord as to whether an application has been made by foreign powers to the Government of this country for the expulsion of foreign refugees now living in the United Kingdom, I have to state that no such application has been made. In reply to the other question of the noble Lord, as to what course would be pursued in the event of such an application being made, I can only repeat that which I think has been the constant course pursued by this House, that any such application would certainly be met by a decided refusal. [Hear, hear.] It is, indeed, obvious that it must be so, because no such measure could be taken by the Government of this country without fresh powers by Act of Parliament, and I apprehend that no Government could, even if they were so inclined—and the present Government are not so inclined—apply for such a power with any chance of success (Loud cheers and "Hear"); Inasmuch as no Alien Bill, I believe, within the course of this century has been passed giving to the Government the power of expelling foreigners, except with reference to considerations connected with the internal safety of the country (Hear). The British Government has many undertaken to provide for the internal security of other countries: it is sufficient for them to have the power to provide for the internal security of their own. But I cannot confine my answer simply to that question. I will say, on the one hand, that the British laws and the spirit of the British constitution give to foreigners, of all political opinions and of all categories, a secure and honourable shelter within our dominions; and I think that those foreigners who avail themselves of the hospitality of England are bound by every principle of honour (Cheers), as well as by every regard, not only to international law, but to the law of the land, to abstain from entering into any machinations, or from pursuing any courses intended for the purpose of giving annoyance to foreign Governments, and of disturbing the mutual tranquility of friendly countries (Cheers).

Mr. W. WILLIAMS called the attention of the House to the injustice of exempting real property from paying probate and legacy duties, while personal property of every description was subjected to the payment of those duties. He moved a resolution that such property should be made to pay the same probate and legacy duties as are payable on personal property. If his motion were carried a source of revenue amounting to about £2,000,000 would be opened up.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion. There were burdens upon real property to the extent of about £12,000,000, of which personal property knew nothing at all. He did not deny that the law required to be altered; that the scale, which was most unsatisfactory, should be reconstructed: but the question whether land ought to be subjected to the legacy and probate duties should be deferred until the House had adopted some fixed views regarding our general taxation, and particularly as to the Income-tax, which must be the pivot upon which the whole would turn.

Mr. Hume, Mr Bright, and Mr. Wilkinson, supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. Henley, and, on a division, negatived by 124 votes against 71.

On the motion of Mr MONTE, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the petition of M. Bonsciech, relative to the seizure of the ship *Nautilo*.

The grievances and wretched remuneration of the letter-carriers were brought under the consideration of the House by Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, who moved a resolution that their salaries were insufficient. Int consented to withdraw it on an assurance that the matters in question are under the consideration of the Postmaster-General.

Mr. COLLIER moved for a select committee to inquire whether the Ecclesiastical Courts might not be abolished, and the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty transferred to local tribunals. He dwelt upon the insecure custody of wills in the Prerogative-office, notwithstanding the enormous sums received by the registrar; and upon the defects of the ecclesiastical testamentary jurisdiction, part of which might be conveniently given, he thought, to the County Courts, and the remainder, beyond a certain amount, transferred to the courts of common law.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, the ATTORNEY GENERAL, and Lord PALMERSTON, respectively opposed the motion, which the House divided on—For the motion, 101; against it, 152: Majority against the motion, 51.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Spooner's motion against the Maynooth Grant was resumed to-day. Several speakers addressed the House; but, as the public out of doors fully participate in the general feeling of hon. members, that the Maynooth Grant has been sufficiently debated, we abstain from particularizing the arguments adduced, which were, indeed, mainly a repetition of those advanced in previous debates. Mr. W. J. Fox taunted the Roman Catholic members with inconsistency in not voting for Mr. Scholefield's amendment, which is directed against all Parliamentary grants for religious purposes; and Mr. LUCAS and the Roman Catholic members, on the other side, complained of those Evangelical Dissenters who had pandered to the religious bigotry of their constituencies by voting in favour of Mr. Spooner's motion. After a short reply from Mr Spooner, the House divided on Mr Scholefield's amendment to the original resolution, when there appeared—For Mr. Scholefield's amendment, 68; against it, 262: majority, 194.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving the second reading of this bill, said that it was of paramount importance to the landed interest, and would add materially to the transferable value of land. It was said that the bill did not go far enough, and he was far from saying that more might not be done, but that the bill would be a sure, solid, and safe foundation for future legislation. At present there was no such thing as absolute security for the purchaser of land, but he would so secure it under this bill.

Lord ST. LEONARDS moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, and stated a series of objections which he had against the measure

After considerable discussion the bill was read a second time.—Adjd.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to Sir J. Pakington, Lord J. RUSSELL said, the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had been asked in reference to the legal powers of the committee appointed by the Upper House of Convocation on the 10th February, but that opinion had not as yet been received.

In reply to Mr. Baillie, Lord J. RUSSELL repeated what had been already stated by the noble Earl at the head of the Government, that a bill would be introduced during the present session for the future government of India

MONTENEGRO.

Lord D STUART called attention to the affairs of Turkey, in reference to the present contest now proceeding in Montenegro The noble Lord took occasi n to charge Austria and Russia with playing a double game, in stirring up the Montenegrins to rebel against Turkey; and he praised the mild toleration of the Turkish code as far as Christian subjects, as contrasted with the general conduct of the Governments of Austria and Russia In reference to the prevalent reports regarding a partition of Turkey, he expressed a hope that the British Government would state their views on the subject, so that the country might know whether England was to maintain her old policy of upholding the independence of Turkey. During the last twenty years our trade with Turkey had nearly quadrupled, while with Russia it had not doubled. In conclusion, he moved for copies of any correspondence which might have passed between Austria or Turkey and this country, having reference to the present war in Montenegro.

Mr. M. MILNES seconded the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL hoped the motion would not be pressed, because the negociations entered into upon the subject had not been brought to a close. He concurred in the importance of preserving the independence and integrity of Turkey, which had been guaranteed by a general congress of the great powers of Europe. In his opinion, no power could attempt the dismemberment of Turkey without causing a great breach of faith with Turkey, and committing a violation of all the laws which bind nations together. If Turkey fell to pieces by her own weakness, as might be the case, it appeared to him to be a subject of such grave importance that he could not look at it without exciting fears of a European war. The noble Lord then proceeded to give a brief history of the Republic of Montenegro, and ended by expressing his satisfaction at the successful result of the mission of Prince Leiningen to the Porte, and a hope that all danger in respect to hostilities in that part of Europe had passed away.

Lord D. Stuart then withdrew his motion.

JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Lord HOTHAM, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to disqualify certain judicial officers from sitting and voting in that House, pointed out the great impropriety of those officers having to undergo the unpleasant and contested election and the great interest arising out of the [illegible] to which they were subject. He proposed to include in the measure the Master of the Rolls, the Judges of the Ecclesiastical Courts of Canterbury and York, and the Judges of the Admiralty Court, and of the Prerogative Court in Ireland.

Viscount PALMERSTON would not oppose the motion, but would reserve to the Government the right of expressing their opinion upon the bill during the second reading.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. HUME moved a series of resolutions for the purpose of abolishing the Customs duties at present payable on various foreign manufactured articles. His object in bringing forward this motion was fairly to carry out the great principle of Free trade which had already been adopted in the case of foreign corn and foreign cattle.

Mr. MITCHELL seconded the motion.

Col. SIBTHORP opposed the motion, stating that old birds were not to be caught with chaff; and that he could not follow the hon. member in that instance any more than he had followed him when he had destroyed the agricultural interest.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he could not assent to the motion, which would involve a sacrifice of revenue to the amount of £1,300,000, without providing any substitute for the deficit which would thereby be created

After some further discussion, in which Mr. DISRAELI charged the Government with inconsistency and indiscretion in the course adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 101; against it, 152: Majority against the motion, 51

After the disposal of some of the business on the paper, the House adjourned.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

AMBERGATE, NOTTINGHAM, AND BOSTON AND EASTERN JUNCTION.—The ordinary half yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Monday at the London Tavern; Mr. Wilkinson in the chair. The report was read; and, the chairman, after alluding to the retirement of the late chairman, stated he had most perfect confidence in the directors of the Great Northern Company, and they would carry out their engagements in a spirit of the greatest sincerity.—Mr. Bishop objected to the paragraph in the report stating that no other proposal had been made to lease the line; whereas one had been made in April or May last, by the Midland and London and North-Western Companies.—The chairman explained that no such proposition had been before the special meeting, and the board had declined to entertain any other offers, but he distinctly stated that no such proposal had been made.—Mr. Collins handed in the following letter, and stated that it embodied the sentiments of 300 shareholders representing 30,000 shares:—

1, Angel-court, Strand, Feb. 28, 1853.

Sir,—I regret to find, from the report of the directors, that the proprietors of the Ambergate Company are to receive only 1s. per share from the promised guarantee dividend of the Great Northern Company for this half year. This state of affairs, so unfortunate for the proprietors, confirms the views which, in common with a large body of the proprietors, I have taken; and I fear that, owing to the course of policy pursued by the directors, our property will be sacrificed to favour other interests and local wishes, instead of being made secure and valuable, by the wise use of the opportunities which have presented themselves to us, of beneficial alliance. So long as the directors adhere to their present policy, which, so far, has resulted merely in promises, and a 1s. dividend, we can never expect to secure the benefit of our position; and we may, if they persist in their present course, be sacrificed in a final settlement between the three great companies, and our property rendered valueless. Under existing circumstances, I deem it best to watch the proceedings of the directors, and afterwards take such measures as the interests of the proprietors may dictate.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL COLLINS.

Mr Kennedy said that the directors of the Great Northern would never induce their shareholders to take this railway and its liabilities with respect to the canals.—The chairman denied this.—The report was then adopted, a dividend of one shilling was declared, and the meeting separated.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing fixtures for the ensuing week are confined to Doncaster and Salisbury: the former with a programme creditable to the locality, and with an admixture of steeple-chasing, taking Tuesday and Wednesday, and the latter—all "legitimate"—Thursday and Friday. The steeple-chase fraternity, apart from Doncaster, will find employment on Monday at Henley-in-Arden; on Wednesday, at Aylesbury, Haverfordwest, and Newcastle; on Thursday, at Kirkham; and on Friday, at Weatherby. The Cardington Open Coursing Meeting is appointed to commence on Tuesday, and the Ridgway on Thursday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The preparation of the horses in training having been effectually checked by the frost, the public seem disposed to "hold hard" for the present. Little occupation, therefore, was found for the metallics this afternoon; and prices, with a few exceptions, not worth special notice, ruled pretty nearly as on Thursday. They left off as follows:—

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.

7 to 1 agst Bourton | 7 to 1 agst Oscar | 11 to 1 agst Actress
6 to 1 —— Miss Mowbray (t) | | 13 to 1 —— Duc-an-Durras (t)

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.

4 to 1 agst Weathergage | 5 to 1 agst Doubt | 6 to 1 agst Bellowstown (t)

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.—13 to 1 agst Lampedo

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.—5 to 1 agst Contentment.

DERBY.

9 to 1 agst West Australian | 15 to 1 agst Cineas | 40 to 1 agst Brocket
15 to 1 —— Honeywood | 20 to 1 —— The Reiver (t) | 50 to 1 —— [illegible]
15 to 1 —— Orestes | 22 to 1 —— Ninnyhammer | 30 to 1 —— Ethelbert (t)

THURSDAY.—Very few horses backed, and the investments not of an amount to lead to any change of consequence. A brief quotation will suffice.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.—20 to 1 agst Mr. T. Parr's Defiance (t)

2000 GUINEAS STAKES.—10 to 1 agst Filbert (t)

CHESTER CUP.—25 to 1 agst Braxey (t)

DERBY.

18 to 1 agst The Reiver (t) | 22 to 1 agst Ninnyhammer (t) | 45 to 1 agst Ethelbert (t)
20 to 1 —— Umbriel | 33 to 1 —— Harworth (t) |

OAKS.—16 to 1 agst Maria Bell.

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

TRIAL STAKES.—Mr. J. Osborne's Lady Agnes walked over.

AINTREE PLATE.—Mr Harper's Worcester, 1. Mr. J. Osborne's Lady Agnes, 2.

OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES.—Mr. Southwood's b.f. by Liverpool, 1. Mr. Merry's Desdemona, 2.

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.—Mr. Eglinton's Llanforda, 1. Mr. Spence's St. Michael, 2.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE HANDICAP.—Captain Little's Peter Simple, 1. Mr. Mason's Miss Mowbray, 2. Twenty-one started.

SCRAMBLE HANDICAP was won by Fair Louisa filly, beating Jupiter and three others.

LEARNED AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.—On Monday the Royal Geographical Society met at the Royal Institution, and the following papers were read:—1. "On the Mines of Copiapo, Bolivia;" 2. "Report of a Canoe Expedition along the East Coast of Vancouver's Island;" 3. "Note on part of Queen Charlotte's Island, in the North Pacific." A panoramic view of Bogota and some sketches of Ceylon were presented.—At the Royal Society a paper was read on "The Muscles which Open the Eustachian Tube," by J. Toynbee, Esq.—Dr. Lyon Playfair delivered his fifth lecture, "On the Dependence of Industry and Science," at the London Institution on Monday last.—At the Russell Institution, on Tuesday, Mr. E. W. Brayley, jun., ended a course on Physical Geography by a very interesting lecture "On the Aërial Position of the Earth," principally regarding what is called "The Law of Storms" and cyclones.—On Wednesday evening, at the Society of Arts, Mr. Solly, the secretary, read a paper by Mr. Lacon, "On the Management of Ships' Boats, and the Loss of Life at Sea."

THE RECTORSHIP OF ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.—It is stated that Mr. Disraeli refused from the outset, to be put in nomination for the Lord Rectorship of Aberdeen University, having declined the honour on the ground that he could not comply with the condition of election requiring that he should visit Aberdeen next month, and deliver an inaugural address. Mr. Disraeli had previously refused a similar offer from the University of Edinburgh for similar reasons, though there would have been no opposition to his election.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At the meeting of the proprietors of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company, held on Wednesday, it was stated that the Stock Exchange have decided upon quoting its shares in the official list; also that the total amount received for premiums during the half-year is £4356 4s. 6d., and the entire income for the year 1852 is £7422 1s. 6d., against £7352 18s. for 1851. The expenditure on revenue account embraces the sum of £2098 4s. 11d. for compensation; and, after payment of this large amount (which includes £1000 paid in the single case of Mr. Grainger), a balance is shown in hand of £1510 1s. 3d. The directors recommend the payment of interest for the half-year, at the rate of four per cent.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS.—On Monday a special Court of Sewers was held at the Court-house, Greek street, Soho, for the audit of the accounts of the commission for the year 1852; to receive the recommendations as to tenders for general works; and to transact such matters of urgency as might require immediate attention. The statement of the accounts was as follows:—Cash balance in hand, £3,355 11s. 3d.; total receipts during the year, £184,999 18s. 5d. Expenditure for works, £85,790 19s.; surveys, £3,404 6s. 10d.; management, £14,551 9s. 9d.; loans repaid, &c., £1[illegible] 1s. 11d.; contingencies, £2,772 2s. 5d.; total, £12[illegible] 1s. 11d. Cash balance, £16,276 17s. 9d.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.—On Wednesday the annual accounts of the metropolitan police were printed by order of Parliament. With the balance in hand the receipts for 1852 were £4[illegible], and the total sum paid for the police in the year was £[illegible] 1s. 1d. The balance in hand on the 31st December last was £45,4[illegible] 5s. 8d.

TRANSFER OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.—Monday evening a singular scene took place in St. Martin's-le-Grand. Early in the morning, 33 mail bags recently sent to Plymouth to be borne by the *Australian* for Melbourne, &c., were brought back, in consequence of the vessel being disabled. Twenty-eight of these bags were completely saturated, so that it was considered necessary to open them. The leather receptacles having been unfastened, the bags were taken out and opened, when it was discovered that the letters and newspapers, several thousand in number, were soaked through, it being scarcely possible to handle them. Orders were then given that the contents should be removed to the long range of carpenters' workshops situate in the basement of the building, where charcoal fires were kindled. The letters, papers, &c., were then placed on benches, several men being employed to keep them turned. Eight sorters were ordered to remain during the night to put aside all the legibly addressed letters and papers, it being the intention of the authorities to send off the whole of those that can be made out by the next Overland Mail.

CANADA.—A telegraphic communication from Quebec states that despatches had been received from the Colonial-office, announcing that the Imperial Government would recommend Parliament to grant the entire control of the clergy reserves to the provincial Legislature. Mr. Stephenson is reported to be on his way to Canada, for the purpose of constructing a bridge on the Britannia principle across the St. Lawrence.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BRITISH CHESS-CLUBS.—The Secretaries of the "Manchester," the "Manchester Athenæum," and [illegible] Chess-clubs are thanked for the particulars they have sent us.

A [illegible].—[illegible] of a match by correspondence, between two Clubs [illegible] whether the *honorary* [illegible] take part in [illegible].

NORTHUMBERLAND AND [illegible] COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The time for this great meeting is [illegible] fixed [illegible], but it will certainly take place in April or May.

J. B. S.—The [illegible] back as to the playing for a medal in provincial Chess-clubs [illegible] adopted in some cases already with marked success. A tourney of this [illegible] is being arranged at the present moment in the Edinburgh Club, and is expected to commence at the beginning of next month.

AN AMATEUR.—It is allowable to Castle after your King has been checked.

H. J. G. A.—We are glad to find our old contributor is still a votary to Caissa. His last effusion shall be examined and reported on forthwith.

MILES, P. G. S., G. W. H., J. M., and others.—The Solution of No. 473 is evidently defective. It shall be referred to the author.

HUTTI.—It shall be examined.

H. G.—The variest Tyro should see that if White, at his nineteenth move, in the game referred to, had played his Queen to King's 4th, he would have been mated next move.

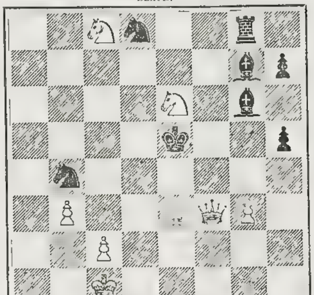
PROBLEM, No. 474.

In this diagram the author omitted a Black Rook on Black's K R 3rd. We reserve the Solution until next week.

PROBLEM No. 475.

By W. BIGLAND, Esq., of Leamington.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Brilliant gambit, played in a match between "Gamma" and "Delta."

(*King's Bishop's Gambit*).

BLACK (Delta).	WHITE (Gamma).	BLACK (Delta).	WHITE (Gamma).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. Q Kt to Q 3rd	B to Q 5th (ch)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	22. K to B 3rd	B to K 6th
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	23. Q Kt takes P	B takes Kt
4. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	24. K takes B	K R to K B sq (ch)
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	25. K to K 4th	K R to K B 7th
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	26. Kt tks K R P (e)	R takes Q B P
7. P to K 5th	P takes P	27. K R to K B sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
8. Kt to Q 5th	K to Q sq	28. R to K B 7th	Kt to Q B 3rd
9. P takes P	B to Q 2nd	29. Q R to Q 7th	Kt to Q R 4th
10. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	30. K to Q 3rd	K R to Q B 3rd
11. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd	31. P to K Kt 4th (f)	K to Kt 2nd
12. B to Q Kt 4th	Kt takes B (a)	32. P to K Kt 5th	R to K Kt sq
13. Kt takes Kt	Kt to K 2nd	33. P to K R 4th	K to Q B sq
14. P to K 6th (b)	P takes P	34. P to K R 5th	Kt to Q Kt 2nd
15. B takes P	Q to K sq	35. R to Q 5th	Kt to Q B 4th (ch)
16. Kt tks K Kt P	K to Q B sq	36. K to K 3rd	R to K sq (ch)
17. B takes B (ch)	Q takes B	37. K to B 4th	Kt to K 3rd (ch)
18. Q tks Q (ch) (c)	K takes Q	38. K to B 5th.	
19. Q R to Q sq (ch)	K to Q B sq		
20. K to K B 2nd (d)	B tks Q Kt P		

And White surrendered.

(a) [illegible] the prudence of this capture.

(b) [illegible] obtains an attack, which he maintains with great skill and tenacity until his [illegible].

(c) At first sight it appears doubtful whether "Delta" played wisely in exchanging Queens; but [illegible] through the position, it will be seen that he is afterwards enabled to [illegible] adverse King back upon the royal line, and thus imprison one of his Rooks for many [illegible].

(d) [illegible] Pawn [illegible], and bring his King and [illegible] the centre of the battle-field [illegible] the bringing both the [illegible] Chess tactics.

(e) Again "Delta" shrewdly permits his adversary to [illegible] and attack the Pawns, foreseeing that, after capturing [illegible] measures, and attend only to the safety of his King.

(f) The Pawns on this side can now advance safely, and with irresistible effect, to the completion of the victory.

CHESS IN INDIA.

The following highly-interesting game is one of a series of gambits now playing in the Calcutta Chess-club, between Mr. COCHRANE and MOHESCHUNDER BONNERJEE.

(*Evans' Gambit.*)

BLACK (M.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. B takes Q B	Q takes B
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. Q R to Q sq	Q R to Q Kt sq
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	20. Q R to Q 5th	Q to K Kt 5th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P	21. Q to K 7th	Q R to K sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	22. Q to Q R 3rd	K R to K B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	23. Q R to Q 7th	R takes Kt
7. P to Q 4th	P takes Q P	24. Q R takes K Kt P (d)	B takes K B P (ch) (e)
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	25. K to R sq	B to Q 5th
9. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	26. P takes R	Q takes Q R
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	27. Q to Q R 4th	R to Q sq
11. P to K 5th	P takes P	28. K to Q sq	P to Q B 4th
12. P takes P	K Kt to K Kt 5th	29. Q takes Q R P	Q to K B 2nd
13. Q to K 2nd (a)	Q Kt to Q 5th	30. Q to Q R 3rd	Kt to K Kt 5th
14. Q to K 4th	Kt takes Kt (ch)	31. B takes B (ch) (f)	R takes B
15. Kt takes Kt	Kt to K R 3rd (b)	32. R takes R	P takes R
16. P to K 6th	P takes P		
17. B takes P (ch) (c)	K to R sq		

And Black surrendered.

(a) The opening here is conducted [illegible] contests of these fine players. Moheschunder has gone on improving under the [illegible] practice, until he has become too formidable an antagonist for even a Cochrane to treat lightly.

(b) Anticipating Black's next move of P to K 6th, &c.

(c) We should have preferred keeping the enemy's forces shut in, as at present, than affording them freedom by exchanges. Suppose, for example, instead of giving up this important Bishop, the Brahmin had played him to Q 3rd, the attack must surely have proved very troublesome to [illegible] the probable consequences, which we may do briefly enough, as the [illegible] circumscribed.—

BLACK. 17. B to Q 3rd — WHITE. P to K Kt 3rd

If White play either his Rook or Kt to K B 4th, his adversary may reply with P to K Kt 4th, winning a Piece at least, we believe.

18. Q to K 5th—and what can White do?

(d) Now the position is intensely critical, and nothing but admirable play on our countryman's part could have saved him from defeat.

(e) This, and his subsequent moves, are finely played by Mr. Cochrane.

(f) If he had taken the Kt, White would evidently have mated him in two moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 799.—SCHACHZEITUNG.

White: K at Q 2nd, Q at K R sq, B at K Kt 3rd, P at K R 2nd.

Black: K at K R 6th, B at Q R sq, Ps at K Kt 5th, Q 6th, and Q R 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 800.—*Ibid.*

White, K at Q R 7th, Rs at Q 2nd and Q B 2nd, B at Q Kt 3rd, Kt at Q Kt 7th.

Black, K at Q B sq, Q at Q 2nd, Rs at Q sq and Q B 2nd, Kt at K Kt 5th, Ps at K R 6th and K 7th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

READING AND BERKSHIRE CHESS-CLUB.—Applications for admission to the dinner and [illegible], which are appointed to be held on Wednesday and Thursday next, should be made to the honorary secretary, Mr. W. Hodges, at the New-hall, Reading.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A quantity of spurious gold dust and nuggets, manufactured in England, has been circulated in Australia, and so well prepared by the electro-gilding process that there is great difficulty in detecting the fraud.

The shipping trade in the Irish ports is at present in a very extraordinary position, owing to the unprecedented demand for vessels and even in Belfast the effects are felt in a very remarkable way.

The Earl of Charlemont recently presided at a meeting in Dublin, of the Moore Testimonial Committee, when a list of new subscriptions was announced. A general meeting will be held on the 18th April, to receive the report.

A bill is in the Commons for enclosing the following places:—Tatham, in Lancaster; Lynby Wighay, Nottingham; High Callerton, Northumberland; Norton Common, Southampton; and Prestwick Carr, Northumberland.

Minor money-order offices were opened at the undermentioned places on Tuesday:—At Coningsby, Lincoln; at Kilrea, Derry; and at Alexandria, Dumbartonshire.

Above 700 lb. of beef have recently been condemned, which was sent in by the contractor for the use of her Majesty's navy at Sheerness. A large quantity of vegetables, in a completely putrid state, were also condemned.

Robert Wheeler, Esq., Mayor of High Wycombe, who has been elected no less than nine times to the civic chair, died on Friday, the 25th ult., in his 76th year.

Letters from the Mauritius state, that a number of emigrants had left for Australia; others were preparing, but their ardour was somewhat abated by the Melbourne accounts to November.

A flock of sheep strayed for shelter on to the railway-bridge across the Severn on Monday last. A luggage-train came up, and cut eighteen out of twenty-one to pieces.

The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, on Thursday week:—W. Carter, Catterick, Yorkshire; R. Leack, Lancaster; W. H. Moor, Durham; J. W. Hulke, Deal; and S. Staniland, Leeds.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, returned from Florence, is not suffering from ill-health, as has been stated. His Excellency is in far better health than when he left this country last summer. Lady Bulwer has been staying in London during Sir Henry's absence.

The *Melbourne Daily Argus* of 22nd November contains nine pages of advertisements of the size of the page of the London *Times*.

In the settlement of Natal, South Africa, a wholesale species of emigration to Australia was taking place. Within three months 200 souls had left, out of a white population of about 5,000.

Mr. Sparrow, the present Comptroller of Customs at Leith, has been transferred to Southampton, in the place of Mr. Powell, who retires at his own request, on superannuation.

No less than 17 lbs. of gold were found by the police in one week on the persons of drunkards in the streets of Melbourne.

Gold had been discovered at New Zealand, near Coromandel harbour. Mr. C. King had claimed the reward for the discovery. The general opinion is, that the field would pay for working.

Four men have been apprehended on suspicion of the robbery, on Sunday evening week, at Mr. Dean's, Macclesfield. Their names are Edward Roberts, William Jones, Henry Ford, and Patrick Parrott. They were remanded.

The Mayor of Melbourne, Australia, had been re-elected by the new council. His allowance had been fixed at £1000 for the year 1853, and that of the town clerk at £850.

Colonel the Hon. L. Maule has been returned for the county of Forfarshire, unopposed.

A new company has been formed at Hamburg to establish a line of steam ships between that port and Valparaiso.

On Tuesday, in a Committee of Privileges, in the House of Peers, Lord Kensington made good his claim to vote in the election of Peers for Ireland.

At Rangoon, a printing-press has been established, and a semi-weekly paper, the *Rangoon Chronicle*, issued its first number on the 7th ult.

At a meeting of the Incorporated Licensed Victuallers' Society, on Tuesday, Mr. Elt was elected governor for the ensuing year.

A further advance of £5 per ton took place on Monday in the price of English tin. This makes an advance of £15 per ton during the past month.

The number of emigrants who left the Mersey, for America and Australia, during the last month, was 12,000.

The Woodman's Arms, Wirstow-hill, Norwood, the nearest public-house to the New Crystal Palace, was sold on Monday, at Garraway's, with the unexpired lease for seventeen years, subject to an annual rental of £10, for the large sum of £6300.

During February, 4286 persons have been admitted on public days, to the museum of Ornamental Art, at Marlborough House; and 967 have been there on students' days.

A frightful tempest visited the coast of Calais at the end of last week. The waves dashed with extraordinary violence on the jetties, and knocked down the guard and signal houses.

Dr. Rea, the Arctic traveller, has arrived in London, to make preparations for his overland [illegible] in search of Sir John Franklin, and to finish the survey of the northern coast of America. Dr. Rea will leave early this month for his journey, *via* New York.

We understand that Messrs. Rothschild and Co., of Paris, have completed a loan amounting to three millions of livres, with the Government of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, at the rate of 61 per cent.

A French paper reports a case in which a lady brought a suit for a divorce against her husband. It was proved that the wife had been staked at cards, and the key of her room handed over to the winner; but she escaped, by jumping out of the window.

The celebrated Bowyer Bible, upon which upwards of £3000 had been expended, was sold by auction, last Saturday, to Mr. Willis, bookseller, of Covent-garden, for £4[illegible]5.

The caloric-ship *Ericsson* was to proceed to sea, from New York, on a trial trip, in order to test her machinery and her rate of speed. She was to be out seven days.

It is considered probable that the ballot will have to be resorted to for the raising of 1000 men for the Third West York Militia.

Erard's magnificent piano, which was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in 1851, has been purchased by the Emperor of the French for the Empress for 40,000 francs.

The Earl of Carlisle has been elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University by a majority of 185 votes against 45 given to Lord Mansfield.

At the assizes at Reading, on Monday, Mr. Hampton, the aëronaut, obtained a verdict against the Oxford Gas Company, for a deficiency of gas, when he was about to ascend in June last. Damages, £[illegible].

Professor James Nicol, from the Queen's College, Cork, has been appointed Professor of Natural History in the Marischal College, Aberdeen.

A "Central Conservative Association" has been formed in Dublin, for the purpose of [illegible] as many members of that party as possible at future elections in Ireland.

The population returns of the Census will be issued in the course of the present year. The delay which had occurred had partly arisen from the accidental burning of 300 pages while in the hands of the printers.

Mr. Horatio Nelson Tivy, the Governor of Chester city gaol, has absconded with several sums of money belonging to the Town-council: he is supposed to be concealed in London, preparing for a voyage to Australia.

On the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway an accident has occurred, by the train getting partially off the line, by which the engine-man was killed, and the stoker much injured.

In the London Docks there are at present no fewer than seventy vessels bound for different ports of Australia.

The hours of admission to the British Museum are extended to five o'clock, during March and April; and during May, June, July, and August, till six in the evening.

A letter from Washington states that the International Copyright Treaty had been signed, and would be laid before the Senate without delay.

The accounts from Ireland are most satisfactory as regards the progress of spring tillage, for which the weather is highly favourable.

Forty young and respectable females (emigrants, under the auspices of Mr. Sidney Herbert, &c.,) sailed, in the *Madagascar*, on Thursday, from Gravesend, for Port Phillip. The ship calls at Plymouth.

The funeral of Mr. Gibbs, the director of the Great Western Railway, took place at Bristol on Thursday, when the principal shops in that city were partially closed from respect to the memory of the deceased.

The second detachment of the 2nd Royals arrived at Corfu, in the *Poictiers*, on the 17th February. The other transport, with the remainder, was daily expected. The bad weather which prevailed had induced Sir Henry Ward to despatch the *Shearwater* to look out for her.

Viscount Bernard has paired off with the Hon. Cecil Lawless on Maynooth and the Jews Bill, and will continue to pair off with him till after Easter.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH, IN HER BRIDAL COSTUME.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

THE Wedding of the Empress and the Senate Ball have furnished a variety of elegant novelties in costume. We have already described, at page 117, the Empress' bridal costume: and proceed to detail a portion of the Imperial toilettes made by the celebrated Palmyre. First, are gold blonde flounces, the edge denteled, and the pattern an eagle.

The effect of three rows of this blonde on cherry velvet is magnificent: the body as well as the sleeves being trimmed with it. The sleeves are very short, have a white satin puff, and above it a velvet puffing; over which falls the blonde, fixed between by a gold ribbon knot. This fashion of very short sleeves is not graceful, even for pretty arms.

Another dress is entirely covered by nine flounces of point lace: the pattern is of the richest kind, and the flounces are combined so as to diminish in width from the first to the last. The petticoat is beautiful, and tastefully trimmed with lace; all the flounces being put on net, which preserves their lightness. A white brocatelle, a thick and rich material, in which silver is woven in the pattern, but with moderation, has three flounces of pinked stuff applied on net flounces; generally, the light flounces are put over the stuff; here, on the contrary, the edge of the net flounces is bound with silver braid; the body with drapery.

One of the ball dresses has a deep puffing of net, sprinkled with violet bouquets, mingled with gold and silver. This puffing reaches to the knees; the remainder of the petticoat being striped with ribbon, on which are embossed gold and silver bees and violets.

The dress which most attracted attention was of a white-ground material, very thick and supple in texture, embroidered by hand, with twisted or half twisted silk in bouquets of flowers of a thousand hues from which a slight spray passes over the whole ground. This pattern is not very close and does not cover the material.

The front of the dress is an apron puffed with white net, bows of very narrow ribbon with the same bound the flowers of the dress, woven with gold and silver, and over the apron.

Dressed white lamark and groseille flours, others, where gold and silver intercept the groundwork, complete the appointed number.

Among the most costly items is a point-lace trimming, of beautiful workmanship; of which we cannot give a better idea than by mentioning that the trimming of the dress was to cost 35,000f.

For the ceremony at the Cathedral, the dresses were extremely elegant; but they were all morning toilettes, with bonnets. The Princess Mathilde wore a remarkable costume. On a white petticoat was thrown open a dress of Nuncrat velvet, with high open body: head-dress, the Princess' crown of diamonds. Nearly all the bonnets were white, trimmed with flowers or plumes.

Lace mantelets were numerous; others were made of warmer materials; scarf-shaped being the most elegant and dressy.

At the Senate Ball the richest and newest toilettes were to be seen in great profusion, but the crush was fatal to the ornaments of the dresses and the puffings of the skirts.

The hair is worn very low behind, whatever mode be adopted for dressing it; the long wreaths falling on the shoulders; tufts on each side of the head; the hair raised *à l'Impératrice*, in which are lively-coloured ribbons, mixed with gold and silver. Indeed, each lady dresses her hair as most becomes her, without restriction to a fashion for the whole. Everybody gains by this.

What made this ball an event was the compulsory Court costume for the gentlemen, and many were the discomfitures. Extreme elegance consists in a slim figure, which does not suit the official or Court dress. The attachés and statesmen, who were brilliant but yesterday, no longer possessed their wonted ease and self-possession. The demand for dresses hired at Babin's the celebrated Court *costumier*, was enormous.

The *Journal du Puy de Dome* says:—"The Empress has very graciously received the present of lace which a manufacturer at Puy sent her immediately after her marriage. The Emperor has just transmitted through the Mayor a large order to the manufacturer in question. Among other articles are a large shawl, similar to the Alençon lace; several lace flounces; a quantity of rich black guipure, for the manufacture of which Puy is famous; and a quantity of white blonde, which is also made there in great perfection. The manufacture of lace at Puy occupies no less than 30,000 work-women."

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

A robe of white taffetas; the slip with two *volants* of English lace, each having at the top a fringe of white silk. The *corsage* is almost covered with rows of lace crosswise; a *berthe*; coiffure *à la Grecque*, with flowers in bunches round the back of the head, and two ribbons over the crown.

Robe of *lampas*, worked in gold and silver; *corsage à châle*, with three rows of Alençon lace; and balloon sleeves, very short.

Gentlemen's civil costume: large sleeves and short skirts, white waistcoat, and cravat.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

THE FANCOURT TESTIMONIAL.

THIS characteristic Testimonial has just been presented to Colonel Fancourt by the inhabitants of Honduras. It consists of a handsome silver

THE FANCOURT TESTIMONIAL TO COLONEL FANCOURT, K.H.

centre piece manufactured by Mr. C. F. Hancock, 29, Bruton-street, the design consisting of trees and birds peculiar to the country of Honduras. The sides of the base are ornamented with richly-worked bas-reliefs, representing the cutting of the mahogany tree, and carrying it by torchlight; the other sides are charged with the arms of Colonel Fancourt, elaborately engraved, and also the names of the subscribers, with the following inscription:—

Presented to Colonel Charles St. John Fancourt, K.H., by the public officers and other inhabitants of British Honduras, as a testimony of the regard which they entertain for him as a man and a gentleman, and the admiration which they feel for his skilful administration of the affairs of that country, during a period of eight years, under circumstances of more than ordinary difficulty.

MR. FRITH, R.A.

MR. WILLIAM POWELL FRITH, the newly-elected Royal Academician, was born in 1819. He commenced his career about fifteen years

MR. W. P. FRITH, THE NEWLY-ELECTED R.A.—(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.)

go, when he entered the atelier of the late Mr. Sass, where he passed the preliminary labours usual before entering the schools of the Royal Academy. After two or three years' close application, Mr. Frith produced and exhibited his first picture at the Society of British Artists, in the Suffolk-street Gallery—the subject, "Madge Wildfire" and "Jeannie Deans." From that time to the present moment, the artist has been continually before the public; and whether his theme was the immortal page of "Goldsmith," the quaint and sparkling humour of Molière, or the oft-represented Sir Roger de Coverley in the Spectator, we find him always agreeable, and often highly successful.

In 1846 his election as an associate of the Royal Academy was secured, by the exhibition of his picture, called the "Village Pastor," a scene from the "Deserted Village," representing the good parson leaving the church, surrounded by his rustic congregation:—

E'en children followed with endearing wile,
And plucked his gown to share the good man's smile.

His election as associate gave fresh impetus to the efforts of the painter, and not a year has passed without striking evidence of his perseverance. In 1847 "The Old English Merrymaking," recently engraved and presented to the subscribers to the London Art-Union, was exhibited. In 1848 he produced "An Old Woman accused of Witchcraft," a picture of considerable merit. In 1849 "The Coming of Age" was exhibited; and, in 1850, a scene from "Don Quixote," and also one from Goldsmith's "Good-natured Man." In 1851 "Hogarth tried as a Spy before a French Court of Justice;" and, in 1852, "The Quarrel of Pope and Lady Montague," and a picture of "Evening Prayer"—both of which were much and deservedly admired.

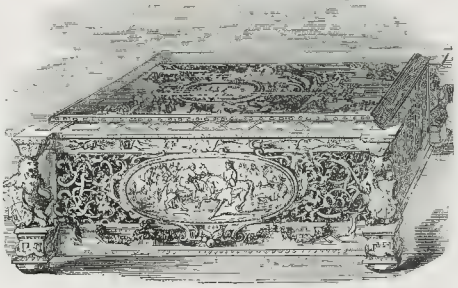
Mr. Frith may be said to excel in the representation of character and humour, but especially in the delineation of female beauty; his colouring is considered excellent, and the execution of his pieces is always facile in the extreme.

THE BROWNLOW TESTIMONIAL.

A VERY gratifying Testimonial has just been presented to the Earl Brownlow by the magistrates and deputy-lieutenants of Lincolnshire, on the occasion of his Lordship's retirement from the Lord-Lieutenancy of that county. The noble Earl had held that distinguished office for the long period of forty-three years, having received his commission from the hands of King George III., in 1809. In the autumn of last year, finding, from declining health, that he was no longer equal to the duties of the situation, increased as those duties had been by the revival of the militia force, his Lordship decided to resign the honour of the Lieutenancy into her Majesty's hands. Upon his retirement from the anxieties of public life, the gentlemen of the county, with one accord, hastened to convey to his Lordship their unanimous sentiments of respect and personal esteem; and at one of the largest meetings ever held in Lincoln Castle, the magistrates and deputy-lieutenants resolved to present an address to his Lordship, expressive of their admiration of "the strict integrity, the unwearied diligence, and the steady and scrupulous impartiality," that had uniformly distinguished his public career. And at the same time, "in order to perpetuate the recollection of his Lordship's public services to the county," it was resolved to place a copy of his portrait, by Sir Martin Shee, in the County-hall at Lincoln. This was done on Friday last, and during the holding of the present assizes the Address and the magnificent Coffer containing it, forming the Testimonial, have been publicly exhibited in the grand jury room.

The Address is in the form of a book (royal 4to), and the vellum leaves are emblazoned in the ancient manner, and splendidly bound in crimson velvet, mounted with silver-gilt decorations. On the front are the arms, supporters, coronet, and crests, of the Earl; and, on the reverse, the cipher, coronet, crests, &c., surrounded by the Guelphic Order; the corners are richly embossed in the Cinquecento style.

The illuminations and binding are by Messrs. Rivington, of Waterloo-place, and the decorations also the coffer, by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, from designs by Mr. Alfred Brown. The coffer, containing the address, is a richly-wrought silver, the perforated work displaying the ebony case that forms the background. The cover of the lock is formed of a block of plate glass, and around the sides, in the four compartments, are represented, in *basso-relievo*, incidents in the history of his Lordship's family. The first portrays Sir Richard Cust, the zealous supporter of Constitutional principles, expelled by Cromwell from the Parliament in which he ought to have sat as Knight of the Shire for Lincoln. The second represents Sir Purey Cust at the head of a troop of horse, which he had raised at his own expense, welcoming William of Orange, afterwards king of England, on his landing in the West, in 1688.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED WITH THE ADDRESS TO EARL BROWNLOW.

The third is the marriage of Sir Richard Cust to Ann, heir to the Viscount Tyrconnel; and the fourth represents Sir John Cust, as Speaker

M. RAVEL.—(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.)

of the House of Commons, which office he filled from 1709 to 1770, with great ability and devotion to his country's service. The moulding above is formed of various military trophies, &c., with shields bearing the arms of the county, &c.; beneath are festoons of fruit, and, at the four angles, the lion supporters, holding the shield of the Cust and Brownlow arms.

The address is signed by the noblemen and gentlemen of the county; and, in acknowledging "this flattering proof of their kindness," his Lordship speaks of it as "thus permitting him, at this period of his life, 'inter antesatæ vitæ haud inamœnas recordationes, interque amicorum amplexus, honorifice consenescere!'"

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—M. RAVEL.

THIS highly popular *comédien*, who has just been re-engaged at the St. James's Theatre, is a native of Bordeaux, and, when very young, was placed by his father in a notary's office. He soon left this employment, and roamed about the country, with eight or ten young associates, in search of an engagement, till they came to Château Thierry. Here they found an indifferent theatre; but Ravel, from this moment became an actor for life. During his provincial engagements he had the pleasure of playing in a comedy with Mdlle. Mars. His début in Paris was at the Théâtre du Vaudeville, in the popular piece of "Le Tourlourou:" but his fame was chiefly earned at the Palais Royal, the company of which he subsequently joined, and has remained the principal actor to the present day.

His personal appearance is thus sketched by Mr. Charles Hervey, in a work on the theatres of Paris, published in 1846, by Mitchell: "Ravel is short and slight in figure. He has a peculiar elasticity of step, and a droll fidgety manner of treading the stage, the ludicrous effect of which is heightened by his comical

CURLING, AT CROXTETH HALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

self-sufficient air, and by the no less comical intonation of his voice. His eye is marvellously expressive, and never idle; and accompanies every joke and repartee with a knowing smirk, à la Buckstone, which makes his audience roar they cannot tell why!

In addition to the re-engagement of M Ravel at the St. James's Theatre, we have a new débutante in the person of Mdlle. Luther, from the Gymnase, who made her appearance on Monday, in two pieces—"Les Incertitudes de Rosette," by M. Ernest Servet; and "Livre III., Chapitre I.," by MM. Eugène Pierron and Adolphe Laferrière. The last is well known to the English public, in a version produced at the Haymarket Theatre, under the title of "A Novel Expedient." Mdlle. Luther was eminently successful in both pieces. The first affords but slight opportunity, in the person of one *Rosette*, a young maiden, with three lovers, who gives her hand to the one who refuses to submit his claim to the chance of a lottery, seeing that no acceptance should be the result of choice.

M. Ravel performed, on Wednesday, the part of *Sylvain Berthault*, in "Qui se dispute, S'Adore." In this simple and lively *proverbe* M. Ravel has to sustain the part of a husband who shows not the degree of his affection for his wife until about to part from her. The lady, too, *Rosine* (Mdlle Luther), makes a similar mistake concerning her lord; and both suffer their fancies to wander on other objects. The original cause of separation is the wife's prominent love for millinery, and the husband's for cigars. For this state of disquietude a friend perceives that a proposal for a separation is the only remedy; she tries it, and succeeds. The name of this judicious acquaintance is *Gympse*, well played by Mdlle Lutzenberg. The best qualities of M. Ravel's acting came out in his delineation of *Sylvain Berthault*. The double strain of feeling which he has to exhibit in his perception of the necessity of the proposed separation, and his dislike of the bitter medicine which it involves, gave occasion for some fine situations of by play and perplexed movement that were exceedingly effective. The piece is by MM. Henri de Kock and C. Potier. The audience were numerous, fashionable, and delighted.

CURLING IN LANCASHIRE.

GREAT MATCH BETWEEN THE LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER CLUBS.

THE game of Curling has been long a winter pastime in Scotland. Of late years, when ice could be found, it has also been played in some of the northern counties of England. Several clubs have been established in those counties in connection with the Royal Caledonian of Scotland. Of these, the Liverpool and Manchester Clubs have probably attracted most notice. The Liverpool has the advantage of the kind patronage of the Earl of Sefton, who, besides allowing the members and their friends access to the ice on the ornamental water at Croxteth Hall, mingles with them, and dispenses his hospitality in the genuine spirit of a noble country gentleman.

Croxteth is situated near West Derby, about five miles from Liverpool. The curlers are chiefly Scotchmen, connected with the trade of the latter town, who have brought from their native ice the science and the love of this game. The illustration is a correct view of the pleasure-grounds and hall of Croxteth. The game is in progress with one "rink" of curlers. A "rink" comprises eight persons, each of whom has two curling stones and a besom. The distance played over is usually about forty yards, sometimes more, but seldom less. The point to be gained is called a "tee." The adversaries play man and man alternately. The object of the present player is to dislodge the stones on or near the "tee," laid there by the preceding or some previous adversary. Should now he falling, or water coming through the ice, the brooms are applied with great vigour by those friendly to the progress of a coming stone, should they have any doubt of its not coming far enough. If it passes the "tee," the adversaries of that stone always try for it, as the further it goes the better does the game stand for them. Finally the adversaries reckon the number of "shots," and thus decide who are winners. But no brief description, such as we are limited to, can acquaint the uninitiated with this game. It must be seen, and, when seen, the player must be expounded while the play proceeds, to be thoroughly understood.

As there was no ice in 1851 nor 1852, and February of 1853 being far advanced before the first frost came, several challenges of previous remained undecided in all parts of the kingdom. The Liverpool had lost to the Manchester Club in 1850; the former now challenged the latter to play them on a sheet of ice on the estate of Cornwall Legh, Esq., near Newton-in-the-Willows, half-way between the two towns. The enthusiasm of the "keen, keen, keen curlers" (such is the professional phrase) may be judged of from what follows:—

By a change in the address of the Manchester secretary, the letter of challenge despatched from Liverpool on Wednesday did not reach him until Friday afternoon. He had then to run, or ride, or drive, or send to and fro, through Manchester and Salford, to summon twelve "keen, keen, keen curlers," to be at Newton on the following morning by eight o'clock. Those found for the challenge accepted, and several messenger was sent to Liverpool, who found three of the curlers at half-past nine at night. No answer to the challenge having arrived sooner, the Liverpool players had left their curling stones and other curling implements at Croxteth-park. These, weighing about 9 cwt. had to be sent for during the night. Twelve of the best curlers in Liverpool, some of whom resided beyond the Mersey, with one or two extra, in case of non-appearances, had to be summoned during the night.

By half-past six o'clock on Saturday morning, February 19th, while it was still moonlight, the Liverpool forces assembled at the Lime-street station of the London and North-Western Railway, only two absent. A truck was attached to the train to carry the curling stones, brooms, &c., and one man left to bring up the missing men by the next train. In due time the signal was given, the train started, and having cleared the dismal tunnel, it scoured over the icy rail in the direction of the fresh air of day. The cloudless sky, keen frost, and joyous conversation of the "keen, keen, keen curlers," gave token of a day's sport that would give a zest to the "beef and greens" (the standing dinner for curlers), when the game was over and the medal won.

Arrived at Newton, the Liverpool gentlemen, each with a broom over his shoulder, marched into the centre of that ancient borough, much to the astonishment of the inhabitants, who were then opening their window-shutters. Presently the twelve from Manchester arrived in like manner. Preliminaries were arranged at the hotel, as to what players should be together in each of the three "rinks" of eight men each. One gentleman and the landlord went as a deputation to Squire Legh, to claim leave to use the ice in his private park or lake. Others obtained conveyances for the curling stones. Leave to play being courte usly granted by the Squire, a pleasant walk of a mile and a half brought all to the banks of a splendid sheet of ice, as smooth and as bright as a mirror.

The "rinks" having been measured off, "tees," "hog scores," and such like technical marks made, an umpire appointed to give the time to begin and leave off, the game began at the half-past ten clock. At half-past three the umpire proclaimed that time was up, the play was over; upon which the roaring of the stones and the tumult of voices ceased. The game stood thus:—No. 1 rink: Liverpool, 30; Manchester, 25. No. 2 rink: Liverpool, 30; Manchester, 15. No. 3 rink: Manchester, 20; Liverpool, 23. Majority for Liverpool, 28.

The day was beautiful. Many gentlemen and elegantly-dressed ladies came to the ice, and never per haps were present; and at the conclusion of the game received a vote of thanks amid a burst of cheers, which made the wild woods ring. The young gentleman replied on behalf of his uncle and himself—that the curlers of Liverpool and Manchester, and others seeking healthful recreation and rational amusement, would always be admitted to their grounds. To this Mr Legh also bowed her assent.

The curling dinner of "beef and greens" (and sundry things besides) having been dispersed of, and the stones again consigned to the railway trucks, the players posted by their respective trains about eight o'clock.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although the actual investments in the Consol Market this week have been by no means extensive, prices have ruled tolerably firm. A slight check has been given to an upward movement in the quotations from the news at hand from Australia, stating that the produce of the gold districts was falling off. We have reason to believe, however, that the yield in the wide e of the colony was upwards of £600,0.0 per week. The quantity on passage to England is immense; whilst nearly one million sterling, in d.st, has been imported into London since we last wrote. The improved tone of the Paris Bourse has given confidence to the holders of stock. There has been an active demand for money for commercial purposes, and the rapid extension of our trade with Australia and the United States is decidedly in favour of the present rates of discount being supported. In Lombard-street, first-class bills have been done at from 2½ to 2 per cent per annum. The premium on Exchequer Bills has continued low, but not lower than many parties had anticipated We may, we conceive, conclude that but a comparatively small number of the present holders will demand cash when the new bills are issued. Should a large supply be prese ted for payment, Government, with the aid of the Bank of England, will no doubt, be prepared for the emergency.

On Monday Bank Stock was done at 2.5½, the Three per Cents Reduced were marked 96½ ¾; the New Three per Cents, 99¾ ¾; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, New, 103¾ ¾; and Consols for Account, 97¾ ⅝. India Stock was 263½; India Bonds, 40s.; and Exchequer Bills, 17s to 12s. pm. Very little change took place on the questions, either on 'Change or Wednesday. The market on Thursday ruled steady. Bank stock was 258. The three per Cents, Reduced, were 96¾ ¾; the Three per Cent Consols, 97¾ ¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103¾ ¾; Consols for Account, 97¾ ⅝; Long Annuities, 6¾; India Bonds, 45s. pm.; Exchequer Bills, £500, 12s. to 17s.; ditto, £500, 12s.; Small, 12s.; and Advertised, 3s. premium

In addition to the import of gold above noticed, we have had an arrival of nearly 300,000 ounces from New York. The direct shipments to the Continent have taken off, but large supplies of gold and silver—nearly £300,000—have been forwarded to India, Egypt, and Australia; hence the stock of bullion in the Bank of England has not increased. The last return showed it to be £18,814,617.

On the whole, the Foreign House has been tolerably firm. Amongst the leading features in the Government Securities is the new loan contract ment to contract a new loan of £2,000,000, at 85, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. The first payment of 20 per cent is advertised for the 9th inst On all payments in full a discount of 4½ per cent will be allowed. The loan is for the purpose of paying off the Six per Cents, the holders of which will receive £118 10s of the new stock. A sinking fund of £52,000 per annum is to be established, with the surplus revenue, which will be applied to pay off the whole amount in ten years. The amount of the Active Debt is about £1,800,000; hence the New Debt, at 85, would be nig £662,000 to the Peruvian treasury. The actual sinking fun will be about £10,000 per annum; but we find that the contractors will realise £36,400 as commission by the "new job." The New Scrip has been dealt in at from 4 to 5 premium. Turkish Scrip has been nearly at from 1¼ to 1½ pm; but Swedish has ruled very dull. It is stated that a new Spanish loan of £6,000,000, at 40, will be brought forward, and in which the Spanish Committee's certificates will be received at a low rate. The new Prussian loan of £750,000 has been completed at Berlin; and the remainder of the Tuscan loan of £300,000 has been taken by Messrs. Rothschild, at 99½ ½ pm. Brazilian Bonds, 95 to 96; Great Nugget Venture, 2¾ to 3 prem.; Nova Scotia Mining, 2¾ to 2¾ prem.; London and Westminster Bank, 35¾; Oriental Bank Corporation, 5⅝ to 5¾; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 49¾; Victoria Docks, (45 paid), 6¾; Australian Royal Mail Steam (£6 paid), 9¾ ex div.; British American Land, 63 to 65; Crystal Palace, 5¾ ⅝; Peninsular and Oriental Steam (£25 paid), 49; General Steam Navigation, 21; General Screw Steam, 12 to 12½; Royal Mail Steam, 83¾ to 85; and Submarine Telegraph, 1 to 1⅛.

There has been a steady, but by no means active, inquiry for Railway Shares. The supply of Scrip in the shares is rather less than for some time past. The amount of "calls" for the present month is £478,656; of which, £56,400 is for f reign companies. The following are the official closing prices on Tuesday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 30¾; Amb rgate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6¾; Caledonian, 64; Cork and Bandon, 7½; Eastern Counties, 2¼; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 74¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 32. Great Northern Stock, 80 ex div.; Ditto, B Stock, 12¾ ex div.; Great Western, 80¾ ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 77; Londo th, Tilbury, and Southend, 6¾; London and Brighton, 103; London and North-Western, 110 ex div.; Ditto, Fifths, 14¾ ex div.; London and South Western, 86¾ ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 31; Midland, 76¾ ex div.; Newmarket (Bury Extension), 2¾; North British, 26¾; North Staffordshire, 12; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 17¾; Scotish Midland, 65; Shrewsbury and Chester, Halves, 2¾; Shrewsbury and North Wales, 36¾ ex div.; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 12½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 1¾; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 24¾ ex div.; Ditto, Extension, 12¾ ex div.; York and North Midland, 53¾ ex div.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS—Midland, Bradford, 108¾ Northern and Eastern, 104; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 11¾ Shr.

PREFERENCE SHARES—Aberdeen, No 2, 4¾; Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 14¾ ex div.; Great North rn Five per Cent, 124 ex d.; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 114; Ditto, Scrip, 2¾; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 107; Lancashire and Yorkshire Six per Cent, 161; Consolidated Brighton and Sussex, 147¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Six per Cent, 164; Ditto, ditto, 50; South Eastern, 26¼; Waterford and Kilkenny, 3; York and No th Midland, 20.

FOREIGN. Dijon and Besancon, 10½; Namur and Liege, with interest, 9¾; Ditto, ex interest, 6¾; Paris and Lyons, 20¾; Paris and Rouen, 42; Paris and Strasbourg, 39¾; Sambre and Meuse, 9¾; Upper India Scrip, 3¾ prem.

The Mining Market has been tolerably firm. Aqua Fria Shares have marked 1¾; British Iron, 8; Great Nugget Venture, 3¾; Great Polaski, 4¾; Linares, 16; Mexican and South American, 6¾; Nouveau Monde, 2¾; Rhymney Iron, 23; West Mar.posa, 1¾.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—During the present week, the arrivals of English wheat up to our market, coastwise and by land carriage, have been on a very limited scale, hence the show of samples has continued small. For all kinds of wheat, the demand has ruled very dull. Free arrivals from the exports of wheat have fallen off, nevertheless, ad descriptions have sold nearly at barely previous rates. Flour and grinds have met a dull trade. Barley the few qua of which have been sold—has sold readily, at extreme currencies. Malt steady and quite as dear as last week. Beans have been a moderate inquiry for, at late figures. Peas, peas, flour have met a dull sale.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 45s. ditto, white, 45s to 48s; rye, 28s to 31s; grinding barley, 24s to 28s; fine malting ditto, 29s to 30s; rinsing ditto, 26s to 28s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s to 56s; brown ditto, 48s to 50s; Kingston and Ware, 52s to 56s; Chevalier, ditto, to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 50s to 52s; harvey ditto, 48s to 50s; Scotch and Irish oats, 20s to 24s; ditto, white, 22s to 24s; tick beans, new 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 36s to 38s; grey peas, 32s to 36s; maple, 32s to 36s; white, 32s to 36s; Indian corn, 28s to 30s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 48s; Suffolk, 35s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 35s, per 240 lb. *Foreign.*—American flour, 23s to 26s. per barrel; French, 36s to 42s. per sack.

Seed Market.—Our market is in a very sluggish state. In prices, however, we have no clear ge to notice.

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s. to 56s.; Baltic, crushed, 38s. to 40s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 36s to 38s.; Bombay, 37s to 38s per qr. Rapeseed, English, 30s to 32s per last; Foreign, 30s to 32s. Mustard-seed, 7s to 9s., white ditto, 7s to 10s.; tares, English, 36s to 40s per bushel. English rapeseed now, £21 to £22 per last. Linseed cakes, English, £9 to £9 10s; Foreign, £8 10s to £10 5s. per ton. Rape cakes, £5 0s to £5 5s per ton. Canary, 38s to 42s. per quarter

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 42s. 2d.; barley, 31s. 3d.; oats, 19s. 6d.; rye, 28s. 4d.; beans, 34s. 8d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 43s. 3d.; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

Bath [illegible] wheat, 43s. to [illegible]; rye, 31s.; beans, 34s.; peas, 34s.

Bristol [illegible] at, a very limited supply of wheat being on sale. The demand for all kinds of grain is in a very dull state, and prices have ruled nearly 1s per qr. lower than on this day last week. Barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

Cambridge.—Wheat, 43s. to 45s.; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

Cardiff.—Wheat, 43s. to [illegible]; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

Chester.—Wheat, 43s. to [illegible]; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

Cork.—Wheat, 43s. to [illegible]; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

Dublin.—Wheat, 43s. to [illegible]; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

Exeter.—Wheat, 43s. to [illegible]; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

Leeds.—Wheat, 43s. to [illegible]; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

Liverpool.—Wheat, 43s. to [illegible]; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

Malton.—Wheat, 43s. to [illegible]; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

Newcastle.—Wheat, 43s. to [illegible]; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

Norwich.—Wheat, 43s. to [illegible]; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

Wakefield.—Wheat, 43s. to [illegible]; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

Waterford.—Wheat, 43s. to [illegible]; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

Wexford.—Wheat, 43s. to [illegible]; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

Yarmouth.—Wheat, 43s. to [illegible]; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

Yeovil.—Wheat, 43s. to [illegible]; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 19s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

Hops.—Our market continues very active, and prices have further advanced 3s. to 4s. per cwt. East Kent pockets are selling at from 112s. to 160s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales—at which rather over 40,000 bales were disposed of—were brought to a close on Wednesday. Prices ruled from 1d. to 1½d. per lb. higher than at the previous sales.

Potatoes.—The arrivals are but moderate and the trade is steady, at very full prices. York Regents are worth 125s. to 130s. per ton.

Smithfield.—The general demand has ruled steady, at very full prices:—

Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per 8lb.; lt. stck the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Each kind of meat has sold freely, as follows:

Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per 8 lb.; by the carcase.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

BANKRUPTS.

W. MAT, Exeter, linen-draper. T. STEVENS, Sunderland, shipowner and salt maker. W. JAMES, Lincoln, chemist and druggist, oil and colours m. LOUISA COLLIER and WM. TILLOU of Lilac Hall-o garden, householders and pocket-rule makers. G. T. [illegible], Gloucester-terrace, Newcastle, Whitechapel-road, draper. E. B. MAY, Leicester, Square, at L. Adelphi-place. R. S. [illegible], Bury St. Edmunds-per. T. HODGSON, Kingston upon-Hull, shipowner. W. WALLIS, Chatham, [illegible] master seedsman. Baker, farmer, Portsea. Bankruptcy annulled. G. [illegible], Bermondsey, St. Mary, Kent, tobacconist.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 1.

29th Regt. Major-Gen. Sir W. Chalmers, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Pilkington, K.C.B. 55th: Major-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir G. Arthur, Bart., to be Colonel, vice Major-Gen. J. Allen, C.B.

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 28.

In consideration of the successful operations against Rangoon and Pegu, and in the Irrawaddy River, the following promotions have been made, dated the 26th inst.:—To be Captain—Commander C. F. A. Shadwell. To be Commanders—Lieutenant and Master J. W. Dorville, H. S. Hillyar, R. Lambert, G. W. Rice. To be Lieutenants—H. A. Wade (C.A.), H. [illegible], Master. To be Masters—R. Burgess, Second Master. To be Surgeons—T. Scott, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon. To be Engineers, of the Second Class—J. Cain [illegible], Thirty-First Regiment. The Board have further directed the promotions of the undermentioned officers, dating their rank from the day on which they received intimation of H. C. Cracknell, Master, to be Lieutenant and J. F. Johnson, Assistant-Surgeon, to be Surgeon, J. Milton, Boatswain's Mate, to be Boatswain.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. KERSLAKE, Colling and-street, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, sawyer and timber-dealer. R. PLUMMER, Diss, Norfolk, butcher. W. PIPER, Bookkeeper, Chequers, cottage-house-keeper. W. NORTON, Bridge-street, Pimlico, [illegible]-merchant. T. L. ARKWRIGHT, Woodstreet Cup, Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire, J. WARD and T. SHOWDON, Leeds, tar and naphtha manufacturers. G. MOODY, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, coal-dealer. J. TAILOR, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, common brewer.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Hazelby, Lady Louisa Stewart, of a son.

On the 27th ult., at 28, Merrion-square North, Dublin, the Lady Georgiana Croker, of a son.

At Balham Rectory, Reading, the wife of the Rev. H. H. Barthorp, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at St. George's Robert Ley, Esq., to Eglantine Charlotte Louisa, third daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. sir Balfour, of Balbarnie, N.B.

On the 26th ult., at Queenstown, the Rev. Thomas Wilson, H.M.S. *Ajax*, to Louise, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Fraser, vicar of Cloghleen, and widow of the late A. Grant, Esq., of Coolville, county Tipperary.

On the 1st inst., at Walter Hindmarsh, Esqre, by the Rev. E. Thomas, Cornelius Surgey, Esq., of Wey-mouth, Belgrave, to Elliot Anne, eldest daughter of W. Wright, Esq., of Ryton-hall, near Sudbury.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at Zonaftjes, Pas-de Calais, France, Sarah Burton, the wife of the Hon. Matthew Rodney, aged 64.

On the 26th ult., at Radstock Rectory, Somerset, the Rev. Richard Rodde, having been Rector of that parish upwards of 54 years.

On the 25th ult., at Ingestestone the Rev. John Lewis, nearly sixty years rector of that parish, aged 87.

On the 30th ult., at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Spiridion Kosmo Otho, son of Count George Metaxa Assanate, of the Island of Cephalonia, and of the Countess Metaxa, of Gobbestier-place, Portman-square, aged 12.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, DONCASTER, BY FIRE.

On Monday morning, about one o'clock, the inhabitants of Doncaster were suddenly aroused by a great alarm of fire. It was soon discovered that the fire old parish church was in flames. From St. George's-gate, the whole of the lower part of the sacred edifice, from the west end of the nave to the opposite extremity of the chancel, was one bright sheet of flame. Crowds of people were on the spot, and the engines were actively playing on the fire, but useless for any other purpose than that of saving the surrounding houses

Meanwhile the fire raged in the church with fearful devastation. The north and south galleries afforded fuel for the flames, which soon extended them to the top of the tower of an hour from the commencement, more than half of the church was totally consumed. At about two o'clock the roof of the nave fell in with a tremendous crash, and with it fell also the upper part of the west end of the building, and the Perpendicular window, executed by Backman one of the finest in England, and only within the last six months filled with stained glass, at a cost of £700, in perpetuation of the memory of the late Mr. William Cooke, of Wheatley, a benefactor to Doncaster. Over the beautiful south porch was the church library, containing many rare and valuable ecclesiastical works. The flames reached this part of the building soon after the fire broke out. When the roof of the nave fell, the flames from the lofty tower went, and with an up ful light into the air.

About a quarter-past two the south side of the chancel dropped through, so that the flames rose above the battlements from end to end, in one uninterrupted line, with the exception of the tower. The lower part now became ignited, and the fire was seen through the windows shooting up towards the belfry floor with irresistible fury. For a few minutes the fire was impeded by the belfry floor, and the flames then burst through the windows, and the fire glaring within looked like a furnace. A little time and the belfry was in a blaze; and now the lofty tower was ignited, from the base to the roof, flames shooting through the latter like a volcano. The scene at this time was incurably grand. Several of the bells were heard occasionally glowing with one continuous mass of flame, from the centre of which rose the tower, projecting its flames high above the topmost pinnacles, and illuminating the firmament for miles around.

Soon after two the roof of the tower fell in *en masse*; the greater portion of it, however, lodged in the belfry, among the strong beams and framework. The flames, therefore, continued to ascend, the conflagration presenting a spectacle of awful grandeur. The beautiful peal of eight bells, weighing six tons, continued suspended for some time on their supporters, but ultimately they dropped down one after another, or, at least, such portions as were not melted—into the burning mass beneath.

When nearly three o'clock arrived, efforts were made to save the parish registers, which were kept in an iron safe in the vestry, at the south-east corner of the church. Mr. Waits (auctioneer) and Mr Johnson (of the Great Northern locomotive department) distinguished themselves in this luminous duty, and succeeded in rescuing the greater part of the books, though much burnt, and also the communion plate. Near the vestry was the celebrated organ by Harris, which was in course of re-erection, having been removed from the west end in order to facilitate the several improvements lately made in the interior. Every particle of this valuable instrument was consumed, as also every scrap of wood and metal in the building So intense was the heat that the piers and arches of the nave were reduced to powder, and nothing was left but the outside walls.

At half-past three o'clock the flames were nearly exhausted and began gradually to subside, and by four o'clock were reduced to the *debris* on the floor of the building, and to the joints on the ruins.

At five o'clock two engines arrived from York, having been summoned thence by electric telegraph: they played vigorously on the burning mass, and prevented further damage. They continued their labours until about eight o'clock in the morning, when the water thrown upon the calcined buttresses of the tower reducing the limestone of which they were composed to powder, the walls gave a loud crack, and in a few moments two sides of the tower fell down with an appalling crash. Twenty men were employed on the ruins at the time, and, fortunately, every one escaped without injury. The fall of the tower had been expected; and the vicar, whose house is very near, had removed his household to a place of safety, and was in his garden at an early hour. The immense mass fell almost perpendicularly, leaving only the east face of the tower standing. About ten o'clock a corner of the west end of the nave was pulled down by ropes. Considerable portions of the remaining wall of the tower fell during the forenoon, and the whole of it was pulled down on Tuesday. The view of the ruins, engraved upon the last page, is from a sketch by Mr. H. Tilbury, of Doncaster. The view showing the interior of the church, *without the galleries*, was drawn by the Rev. James Bell, the curate. Next week we shall engrave a view of the exterior before the fire

With regard to the origin of the fire, nothing, as yet, has been satisfactorily ascertained. The person who first discovered it was a policeman, who saw smoke and flame issuing from the south-west corner. The rapid spread of the fire was at first attributed to the ignition of the gas-pipes, which, melting swiftly, would greatly accelerate the progress of the flames. It has since been distinctly ascertained, however, that all the main taps were turned off at the time of the fire. A searching investigation into the cause of the fire has been commenced before the borough coroner, Mr. J. Lister.

The oldest portion of the edifice was built about the year 1070; the tower is referred to the time of Henry III., and the nave to a somewhat earlier period. It was in the form of a Latin cross, the length 154 feet, breadth 68 feet, height of nave 78 feet, height of tower 141 feet.

Thus, in three short hours, this handsome edifice, regarded as a type of parish churches of the Perpendicular style, and for centuries the pride of Doncaster, was reduced to a heap of ashes. Within the last two years a very considerable outlay has been made in restoring and decorating the interior. The Cooke memorial window, quite recently inserted, has already been mentioned. On the south side of the chancel

(Continued on page 193.)

ROBERT BARNETT.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, Macbeth and An Unfortunate Property. Wednesday, Romeo and Juliet and An Unfortunate Property. Saturday, Macbeth and An Unfortunate Property. Saturday, St. Cupid, An Unfortunate Property, and A Rebuff for an Officer.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, March 11, will be made performed Haydn's first in a HYMN of PRAISE, with Mozart's REQUIEM. Vocalists—Miss Birch, Miss M. Williams, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Weiss. The orchestra will consist of nearly 700 performers. For a description of the room, and other particulars, see Programme, which may be had at the Hall, and of the principal music-sellers.

MUSICAL UNION.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, Patron.—Members having nominations are requested to forward the names and addresses of their visitors to the Director as early as convenient. Tickets will be issued in the order they are received. The Subscription for the Season (eight Matinées) is Two Guineas each person. Visitors' tickets, Half-a-Guinea each. Programme for Tuesday next, March 8, at Three o'clock precisely. Quartet in E flat, Op. 74, No. 3, Beethoven—Mr. Sloper, Herr Ries, Herr Goffrie, and Signor Piatti. Sonata in A minor, Op. 105, for Violin and Pianoforte, Schumann—Herr Joachim and Mr. Charles Halle. Quartet in C minor, Op. 18, No. 4, Beethoven—Herr Joachim, Herr Ries, Herr Goffrie, and Signor Piatti. Sonata in B flat, for Pianoforte alone, Beethoven—Mr. Charles Halle. Quartet in A minor, Op. 29, Mendelssohn—Herr Joachim, Herr Ries, Herr Goffrie, and Signor Piatti. Sonata in B flat, for Pianoforte alone, Beethoven—Mr. Charles Halle. Quartet in A minor, Op. 29, Mendelssohn—Herr Joachim, Herr Ries, Herr Goffrie, and Signor Piatti. Sonata in B flat, for Pianoforte alone, Beethoven—Mr. Charles Halle. Quartet in A minor, Op. 29, Mendelssohn—Herr Joachim, Herr Ries, Herr Goffrie, and Signor Piatti.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Macbeth and An Unfortunate Property. Tuesday, Romeo and Juliet and An Unfortunate Property. Thursday, A Rebuff for an Officer, and last time of the Farmer's Wife and An Unfortunate Property. Saturday, St. Cupid, An Unfortunate Property, and A Rebuff for an Officer.

MUSICAL UNION.—Mr. BENEDICT has the honour to announce that the FIRST MATINÉE will be given on TUESDAY NEXT, March 8, at Three o'clock precisely, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Vocalists—Madame Clara Novello, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Lawler. Instrumentalists—Pianoforte, Mr. Benedict; Violin, Herr Ernst; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Subscription for the Season (Eight Matinées), Two Guineas. Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each. Tickets and Programmes may be had at the Hanover-square Rooms, and of Mr. Benedict, 2, Manchester-square.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC AND SWITZERLAND.—Mr. ALBERT SMITH begs to announce that his ASCENT of MONT BLANC, and his Panoramic Journey through Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, will be given at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Stalls and Tickets at Mr. Ebers's, 27, Old Bond-street, and at the Hall, Piccadilly.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for his GIFTED AUSTRALIAN ENTERTAINMENT will give his Entertainment at MR. NIMAN'S, MANCHESTER, March 7th; at Liverpool, 8th; at Warrington, 9th; at Chester, 10th and 11th; at Liverpool, 12th; at Warrington, and 18th; at Chester, 19th.

NOTICE.—TO INVENTORS, ARTISTS, and others.—The ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION will be CLOSED after the 12th of MARCH until further NOTICE, in consequence of the Great Alterations and Additions now being made in the Building, which will render it the most complete Establishment of the kind in the World. Admission, 1s.

RE-UNION DES ARTS, 76, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE.—The Committee of Management begs to intimate that the Exhibition of Pictures and Sculpture will remain open for the twenty-eighth day, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, from Eight o'Clock, when a Lecture will be delivered on the Origin of Music, as exemplified in Poetry, by ALOYSIUS F. WESTMACOTT, Esq. The opening meeting will be held on every alternate Wednesday.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK, are OPEN to Visitors daily. The only living specimen of CHOROPOTAMUS in Europe is now exhibiting.

ART-UNION of LONDON.—(By ROYAL CHARTER.) Special notice is hereby given that the Prizes to be given to every Subscriber of One Guinea for the Year 1853 will be distributed in the month of MARCH next, and not in JANUARY, as heretofore. The Subscription will be received at the Office, No. 4, Trafalgar-square, from which will be sent a set to select for himself a Work of Art of the value of Four Guineas.

GEORGE GUTCH, Honorary
CHARLES PUGGIN, } Secretaries.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of altering the Deed of Settlement of the Company, so as to enable the Directors to purchase the Crystal Palace Railway Company.

By order, C. GROVE, Secretary.
3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, March 1, 1853.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—By voluntary contributions, affording a Home, Clothing, Education, and Apprenticeship to Children of those once in prosperity, orphans or not. Subscriptions and donations gratefully received by Messrs. Atkinsons, and Co., Lombard-street; or by the Secretary,

Office, 9, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house. EDWARD FREDERICK LEEKS, Secretary.

GENERAL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly. [illegible] Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and Members of the Royal Family. Four Guineas [illegible] Life Subscription, or Ten Guineas for Five Years, entitles the Subscriber to recommend one candidate for election on the Funds of the Institution. Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Office, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, and by the Bankers, Messrs. Drummonds, 49, Charing-cross. Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand; Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street; by the Rev. H. Moncreiffe, Vicarage, St. Martin's-le-Grand; by H. Hutton, Hanbury, Corner-gardens; and through all the provincial bankers.

By order of the Committee,
[illegible] JOHN BOWEN, Hon. Sec.

FREEHOLDS for ALL CLASSES in ALL COUNTIES.—The CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY, 29, Norfolk-street, Strand.—The 29th, 30th, and 31st Periodical Sales [illegible] Tottenham Al. persons desirous [illegible] by paying 2s. shares at 1l. per share, and all who join, by payment of the first month's subscription and fees. The 6l. for one share, or for three Five Guineas; the 11l. of March. All parties in the advantageous terms of the public, letting for rights a clothes on this next or other persons of the Society at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on March 17, at Three o'clock precisely. Second Saturday in each month. Second Quarterly Meeting of the Conservative [illegible] Wednesday, March 9, at Eight o'clock precisely. Central and Eastern Counties Railway [illegible] Chelmsford, Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Cambridge, Ely, Bury St. Edmunds, Newmarket, Hertford, Bishop's Stortford, &c. [illegible] Fenchurch-street, and Bishopsgate-street. [illegible] Shoreditch, Hackney, Stratford, Romford, Brentwood, Epping, Ongar, Harlow, Bishop's Stortford, Saffron Walden, Newport, Audley End, Dunmow, Braintree, Witham, Maldon, Kelvedon, Tiptree, Coggeshall, Colchester, Manningtree, Harwich, Ipswich, Woodbridge, Saxmundham, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Beccles, Bungay, Harleston, Diss, Thetford, Brandon, Swaffham, Downham, Ely, Cambridge, Newmarket, Bury St. Edmunds, Sudbury, Hadleigh, Stowmarket, Needham, Eye, Wisbech, Peterborough, Stamford, Spalding, Boston, Sleaford, Lincoln, Gainsborough, Retford, Doncaster, Selby, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Dewsbury, Wakefield, Pontefract, Castleford, Normanton, Derby, Nottingham, Grantham, Newark

REMAINS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, DONCASTER, BURNT ON MONDAY LAST.

(*Continued from page 190.*)

three smaller stained-glass windows had only just been completed. A great part of the nave had been re-stalled within the past twelve months, and a new pulpit and reading-desk added. The total loss of property by this calamity is estimated at £100,000, and no part of the sacred edifice is insured.

Such a sad catastrophe has excited the most painful interest among the inhabitants, Doncaster being the "mother church" of an extensive district. Crowds of persons have visited the ruins. The loss is, in many respects, irreparable, and that which may be replaced will require more money than a town like Doncaster can hope to realise out of its own resources. We have called the building the parish church, but it was more correctly called St. George's, inasmuch as a considerable portion of the town was constituted, under one of Sir R Peel's acts, a parish district within the jurisdiction of the incumbent of Christ Church, and the funds of St. George's being diminished by the alienation of its tithes at the Reformation, a supplemental endowment of £200 per annum was added to the income of the vicar, the Rev. J. Sharpe, D.D., who is much afflicted at the loss his parish has sustained; and evinced, during the progress of the fire, intense grief at so melancholy a calamity.

The Town-council held a special meeting in the afternoon, at which the Mayor and Vicar were requested to name fifteen gentlemen to act as jurors in the inquiry before the borough coroner as to the origin of the fire. The Mansion house, the Guildhall, and the Grammar-school, have been offered as a place of Divine worship until better accommodation can be provided.

On Tuesday, a narrow strip at the north-east angle, supporting the belfry staircase, being considered dangerous, was removed by means of ropes, so that all that is left of this once fine edifice is a portion of the nave and chancel walls and the south porch

Great numbers of visitors, especially clergymen, have inspected the ruins, and one and all participate in the feeling of sorrow which so disastrous an event has created. Besides the property destroyed, there is a beautiful stained glass window at the east end of the chancel, which was put up towards the end of last century, at a cost of 1000 guineas. Several small chantries and many monumental tombs have also been destroyed.

At a meeting of the incumbent (the Rev. C. R. Alford), church-wardens, and seat-holders of Christ Church, the use of the latter on alternate Sunday mornings and evenings was offered to the vicar and congregation of the edifice destroyed

The fine old church just destroyed was in course of restoration; the committee appointed to conduct which received a report from Mr. Ferrey, the architect, in Dec. 1841, detailing the various necessary works required to put the building in good condition The report dwelt particularly upon the necessity for removing the unsightly galleries, by which the fair proportions of the church were injured It was the intention of the committee to have these obstructions removed, but other works required more immediate attention. Had these galleries not existed, there can be little doubt but that the church could have been saved In pursuance of Mr. Ferrey's report, a considerable portion of the nave had been reseated, with handsome solid oak open seats, with panelled ends, &c. One of the next works contemplated was the removal of the peal of bells to a higher position in the tower, agreeably to the recommendation in the report of Mr Ferrey, who, speaking of the tower, remarks: "This may more properly be termed a lantern. The large windows in the design of the upper part could never have been intended to light the belfry; only for such a purpose they would have been out of all character. The well-executed finials of the ogre-headed labels over the tower arches, the figures carrying shields with armorial devices, now intercepted by the ringing-floor, all prove that these ornaments were intended to be seen; but at present they are completely concealed by the ringing loft. It would give great dignity to the church if the ringing-floor were removed, and the fine tower windows permitted to shed their light into the centre of the transept. The large bells now filling the tower are of later date than the tower itself, and are not fitted for such a structure; they might, however, easily be raised; and I would suggest the construction of a corbelled stone gallery, similar in effect to that in the centre tower of Durham Cathedral. This would afford sufficient space for the ringers, and permit the handsome windows of the tower to be visible from the body of the church."

There is much relating to this magnificent church in Southey's wonderfully amusing book, the "Doctor," and particularly referring both to the bells and clock—all which will now be read with melancholy interest.

INTERIOR OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, DONCASTER.

OLD HOUSES IN CHANCERY-LANE.

Such of our readers as note the antiquarian aspects of the metropolis, will recollect that at the entrance from Fleet-street to Chancery-lane, on the left, were, not many years since, a few houses with projecting windows, overhanging stories, and gabled fronts, nearly two centuries and a half old. Two of these structures have been removed within the past month—Nos. 130 and 131. They scarcely bore any particular feature in the way of carving. There is one point, however, which renders them of interest, namely, the finding a positive date (1611) during the progress of demolition. It appears in a sunken shield, about five inches high, by about four inches wide, the figures being raised, and placed in two lines. This date had been long hidden from observation by a modern piece of wood-work. One of the old corbels must almost have touched the spot or jamb upon which this date is carved. The lower corbels were of lead, and the two upper ones of oak. The rooms were very low, and the staircase from basement to the upper floors very narrow. It has been erroneously stated that one of the houses just demolished was the residence of Izaak Walton; whereas he lived in what was then the seventh house from the corner of the lane, as verified by Sir Harris Nicolas from the rate-book of the parish.

OLD HOUSES, IN CHANCERY-LANE, JUST TAKEN DOWN.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 612.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1853. [SIXPENCE.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

RECENT events occurring in the east of Europe—threatenings of national movement and territorial change—have been, for the last few weeks, naturally and earnestly exciting the attention and the interest of the English public. The question, although at present newly agitated, is an old, and has been a frequently-discussed one. We have had Russian panics, as well as French panics; and England has been startled by the confident prophecies of alarmists, that, one day or other, the Russians, tired of being cooped within their icy bounds, would come thundering, in all the power of the North, along the Dardanelles. That the Czar exercises a more cautious mode of progression—that he unites with Austria in a half diplomatic, half military league, with the intention, daily becoming more apparent, of overawing the all but defenceless Porte by vast displays of military force, and then gradually penetrating into the heart of the Ottoman Empire;—that this has been the line of policy long adopted, and recently pushed vigorously forward, by the Councils of St. Petersburg and Vienna, is none the less dangerous to the integrity of the Turkish empire than would be the impetuous descent of the united Russian and Austrian armies upon Constantinople.

The latest accounts from the seat of Turkish power represent the Sultan, after an unavailing resistance to a first and second ultimatum, proposed by the Count de Leiningen, as having at length yielded, and given up to Austria—as we presume he will also do to Russia—the full demands of the cabinet of Vienna There can be no question that, unsupported by France and England, so far, at least, as regards these claims, it was not only the best but the only policy of the Porte to submit. The highly organised military force which the allied European powers of the north and east could pour upon the half-disciplined and undisciplined levies of the Turks, would have rendered all attempt at resistance nugatory and vain. The Porte has been obliged once more to give way—once more to surrender tracts of its ancient dominions once more to contract the circle of its ancient rights. It has seen Egypt virtually lost to it, and the Crimea occupied by a European race. It has perforce allowed Russia to establish a protectorate in the two provinces lying nearest its western frontiers—Moldavia and Wallachia. It has beheld Greece wrested from it, and witnessed the extinction of its naval power at Navarino; and now it has been called upon, and has been obliged to make, still further concessions upon the Black Sea, to prevent what was demanded by diplomacy, and perhaps more with it, from being seized by force.

Such being the state of Eastern matters, the question comes plainly to be—are the two great Western Powers to oppose themselves resolutely to the further dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire? It has lost much. are they to permit it to lose all? Are Russia and Austria to be allowed to extend their already swollen dominions, at the expense of the balance of European power? We acknowledge that, in this matter, we have but little confidence in the sincerity of the professions of friendship of the French Government towards the declining star of the Porte; the Emperor is too anxious to wheedle himself into the good graces of Austria, and to curry the favour of the Czar, to be likely to take any really energetic step to stop the western progress of either the one or the other. Besides, France has—since the day of the Battle of the Pyramids, had its eyes fixed upon Egypt and the Nile, possession of which, in homely phrase, would infallibly kill two birds with one stone, by giving Louis Napoleon, on the one hand, ample facilities for seizing the whole African coast—including Tripoli and Tunis, west to the French settlements in Algiers; and, on the other, by effectually cutting off our means of overland communication with India. It is evident, therefore, that of all the Western Powers we are by far the most deeply interested in preserving intact what is left of the Ottoman empire. Left to itself, there is the certainty of its being pulled to pieces by Russia and Austria. Bankrupt, barbarous, bigoted—stubborn in its wretched fatalism—Turkey is totally unprogressive, and apparently totally incapable of progression. As the Greek empire lost its energies by a gradual, but fatal decay, until it invited the Turks in the middle of the fifteenth century to drive out the cross and rear the crescent over Constantinople, so it would appear that the Turks, pampered by their faith and sodden in their sullen notions of fatalism, are now doomed to undergo a like fate at the hands of more civilised invaders. The stagnant lifelessness of the Turkish empire need hardly be dwelt upon. Its corrupt administration—its insolvent treasury—its undisciplined army—its farce of a naval armament—the utter absence of all energy, or chivalric or national spirit upon the part of its people, who carry on their small traffic of perfumes and gaudy ornaments like men doing business in tobacco-clouded dreams;—these features of the Ottoman Empire

COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS UPON THE CHATHAM ELECTION —(SEE NEXT PAGE)

have been long known to all the world. Only a few weeks ago the very effort made by its most enlightened statesman, the Prince Callimachi, to procure a European loan for Turkish purposes, showed, by its fate in the hands of the Porte, the absolute hopelessness of any progress in civilisation and the science of commerce being made by the Turks. While the European advances with mighty strides, the Mussulman sits cross-legged. A cushion, instead of a crescent, might be his emblem; and, indeed, unless energetic steps be taken, the period is, probably, not far removed, when, at any rate, the latter symbol will at length wane into absorbing darkness.

Not perhaps yet, however, if Great Britain bestir herself and do her utmost to protect and keep together her old ally. If we cannot make Turkey our active agent for our common interests, we might at all events attempt to stave off indefinitely the shock of dissolution, and oppose, at least, the obstacle of an inert mass to Russian and Austrian advances. Nay, even more than this. By assuming a bold posture, and employing a skilful and firm diplomacy, we might rouse the western, and perhaps even the eastern nations, to a sense of the possible consequences of a general European war, caused by an attempt at the destruction of the balance of European power. Are the Austrians secure in Italy? Or do they feel comfortable in Hungary? Why, a European outbreak of war, for the preservation or the destruction of long-settled boundaries and long-established dynasties, would set their clumsy, ill-governed, and disjointed empire in a blaze; while despotism, both in the West and the East, would reel before the movement.

May it not, then, be a worthy and a not unprofitable policy to stand unflinching in our opposition to any further dismemberment of the Ottoman empire? Let us remember, that our interests in its integrity are profound—more profound at the moment than they ever were before. Through Egypt lies our natural path to our Eastern empire—an empire of 100,000,000 of souls, inhabiting a continent of boundless fertility and of unknown industrial capabilities; an empire, the full fruits of which we have never yet enjoyed, because, unhappily, we have been engaged for the last century only in the work of conquest, in annexing kingdoms, abasing dynasties, and imposing tributes. Thanks, however, to increasing enlightenment and advancing soundness of policy, we are soon likely to turn over a new leaf in respect to our Indian Administration, and by applying the too long neglected arts of peace, by opening up the too long forgotten productions and locomotive capabilities of the vast continent which we hold, we are, in all probability, at last to learn the full value, and to profit by the full richness, of our realm. With proper means of communication—railroads on the plain, and steamers on the river—with the establishment of every species of industrial enterprise suited to an empire which is bounded by Cape Comorin at one extremity, and the Himalayas on the other—it is surely not too much to expect a more magnificent result of vast dominion than any which has hitherto accrued from our purely aggressive policy, and our steadily-pursued plan of seizing the possessions of Nabobs, and appropriating the revenues of Rajahs.

Such, then, is the plain position of matters. On the very eve of a great and beneficent change in our Indian policy—a change which we believe likely to be fraught with immense advantages both to us and to the population of Hindostan—we are threatened with the possible obstruction of our nearest route to our Eastern empire. A firm and unswerving determination, firmly and unswervingly exercised, might yet, however, stay the progress of mutual enemy bullet upon the dominions of a state recognised for ages as an independent empire; and this determination, and this expression of it, we would fain believe to be the settled policy and purpose of the Cabinet which has been called upon to preside over the interests of England.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION COMMITTEES.

THE Committee-rooms of the House of Commons, from which such instructive revelations of the working of our electoral system are now proceeding, occupy the upper story of the river front of her Majesty's Palace of Westminster. Between eleven and twelve o'clock every morning a stream of counsel, witnesses, and attorneys, may be seen passing through New Palace-yard on their way to the committee-rooms. Entering Westminster-hall, they ascend the fine broad flight of stone steps at the further end; and, turning to the left, pass through St. Stephen's-hall, the Lower Hall of the old House of Commons. The noble octagonal hall, which occupies the centre of the entire pile, is next reached; and here country witnesses, who have left their homes in obedience to the Speaker's warrant, pause bewildered to gaze upon the large clustered columns and arches, and the massive sculptured roof of stone. A door lies before them, which conducts the visitor along a corridor, and up a stone staircase, to the Waiting-hall, where the frescos of Herbert, Horsley, Cope, and other artists, embody in glowing colours the word-painting of the chief English poets. We have now reached the centre of the Great Corridor which gives access to the doors of the committee-rooms, and which is itself one of the sights of London. If the visitor looks to the right, an apparently interminable vista is presented along the corridor; and when he feels quite oppressed by the length of the vista and the vastness of the edifice of which it forms a part, and turns to the other hand, he discovers a similar vista, which he has been gazing at only half the corridor, and that a vista of similar extent, the end of which in like manner can hardly be perceived, stretches out upon his left. This corridor has no parallel in England, or perhaps in the world, for novelty of effect. (See Illustration, page 208.)

Between eleven and four o'clock the corridor is crowded with the most motley assemblage which is ever assembled in this great metropolis. As the committee-rooms are not sufficiently large and numerous for the general waiting-room for witnesses subpœnaed upon election committees, railway committees, and committees upon private bills, a walk along the corridor brings you into contact with people from the most distant provinces of England. Sometimes a particular committee-room order the room to be cleared, in order that they may deliberate upon some point of law raised by counsel; and then the audience in the committee-room pour themselves into the corridor, which thus becomes in places almost impassable. Counsel are flying about in wig and gown, exchanging confidential whispers with shrewd-looking provincial attorneys, or the latter are in deep conversation with their Parliamentary agents—the hardest-worked men in England during the sitting of Parliamentary committees, except, perhaps, the leading counsel who practise in committee-rooms. The dozen steps which bring you from one committee-room to another, take you from Yorkshire to Somersetshire, or from Lancashire or Kent; while Kerry or Waterford offers its contingent of human representatives, with their habit, of brogue, costume, and countenance. Here may be seen some fine specimens of these component elements of our British Constitution, the "roughs" of a contested election. That group of whiskered, ferocious, and powerful-looking blackguards are the bludgeon-men from Eatanswill, who led that gallant attack upon the Blue band and colour-cases, and who finished up by breaking the windows of the White Hart on the day of election. They are here to tell the committee who supplied them so profusely with beer at the election, and who enrolled their valuable services for the sitting member; and perhaps out of their replies the astute counsel for the petitioners may obtain another link in his chain of "agency." Here, also, are the low beer-shop-keepers of Eatanswill, whose kitchens, it was discovered, were wanted as committee-rooms about two o'clock on the afternoon of the day of polling. The gentlemen in horse-hair will extract from them that no committee sat at the "Pig and Calipers," or the "Cow and Cucumbers" on that or any other day of the election; that no paper or placard were ever brought to the committee-room for the use of the immaculate committee;" and that as soon as the bargain was made and the money handed over, they went off arm in arm with the agent for the sitting member to vote for "Popkins and Purity of Election." Counsel for Mr. Popkins will indignantly deny that this is bribery, and will triumphantly quote the decision of the Parliamentary Committee in the celebrated Eatanswill bribery case; while the learned serjeant on the opposite side will no less confidently rest his argument upon the great constitutional Swearleton disenfranchisement. The committee, thoroughly puzzled, and finding a safe landmark on either side, will probably decide that the case was not one of bribery—that committee-rooms bear a fancy price on the day of an election—and that the beer-shop-keepers turned the scale in Popkins's favour at three o'clock on the polling day solely from high constitutional and loyal motives.

Here, also, may be seen that mysterious personage, "the Man in the Moon," who dispenses, in a dark room, the box of sovereigns which he received from a little man whom he had never seen before, whom he has never seen since, and whom he should not recognise again if he saw him. These genteel young men, clerks in the county bank of Messrs Premium, Plum, and Foundage, give the history of a cheque for a few thousands which the sitting member happened to draw a few days before the election. They will tell the committee who cashed it, and who paid in some of the £100 notes. Nor are women and infants wanting in the motley throng. for the poor man's wife often receives the gold which the voter himself dare not touch: and it is no answer to the messenger of the Serjeant-at-Arms that she has a child in her arms, and cannot leave home: the Speaker's warrant is omnipotent alike over babes and parents, and hence the wail of an infant which now and then reaches the ear. Sunday coats of the commonest velveteen, flaring and jaunty yellow waistcoats, nether garments of the useful corduroy, and beaver hats of indescribably long and coarse nap, form the attire of a large portion of the assemblage. Some of the "free and independent" electors are "much bemused with beer," notwithstanding the dread presence into which they are waiting to be summoned, while others seem to have already an uneasy presentiment of the terrors of a cross-examination. They would probably rush out of the corridor, and take the next steamer for Boulogne, if they could peep into one of the briefs in that blue bag which a clerk is carrying along the lobby for the eminent Queen's Counsel, his "governor."

Let us enter one of the committee-rooms. Each room has two entrances; and unless we look up over the door, and ascertain whether the antique gilt letters emblazoned in colours denote that this is the "Public Entrance," we may heedlessly enter by the "Members' Entrance," through which, in such case, we shall be summarily expelled. A notice at the door informs us that we are about to enter the Chatham Committee room, and warns us that, if we are witnesses, our examination will not be taken if we are present without being duly summoned. The committee-room is an apartment nearly square, of lofty proportions. Two large windows, extending nearly from the floor to the ceiling, look upon the Thames, and enable the audience, when the interest flags, to diversify the proceedings by watching the steam-boats upon the river. The committee, five in number, sit round a table of horse-shoe form. Mr. Gurney's short-hand writer sits in front of them, whose flying pen takes down every word that the witness says, and who, when asked to repeat any answer that he has given, reads it off verbatim with a glibness and accuracy that seems to the witness to transcend all the wonders of magic. A long green-baize table runs across the middle of the room, at which sit the counsel engaged in the cause, with such of the attorneys and parliamentary agents by their side as can find room at the table. Behind them a bar of wood keeps off the spectators who stand and listen to the proceedings. The lower part of the wall is covered with rich wainscot, the upper part with crimson velvet-pile extending to the cornices. That middle aged soldier like gentleman—not in the picture, reader!—sitting near the table devoted to counsel is the sitting member for Chatham, who is charged with having corruptly induced certain electors to vote for him by the promise of obtaining places for themselves and their relatives, and who, with a courage worthy of his profession is listening to the evidence of the witness against him, and forging one of the scathing remarks of the learned counsel employed, will tender himself for examination. The witnesses, one by one, testify to an amount of Government influence brought to bear upon the Dockyard men which renders it hopeless for any but a Government nominee to contest the borough of Chatham; and the evidence, when printed, cannot fail to strengthen Sir James Graham's wish and intention to insert in any new Reform Bill a clause, disfranchising all persons engaged in the Government service in the Royal Arsenals and Dockyards.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

Lord LYNDHURST drew attention to the irritation prevailing in Vienna and the Austrian dominions against the people and Government of England, arising out of the abuse by foreign refugees of the asylum which they enjoyed in this country. Political refugees, who endeavoured to excite revolt against a neighbouring state, not only violated every principle of gratitude, but rendered themselves liable to be punished by the laws of this country. He thought the Government ought to put themselves in a position to obtain redress against such parties, if they should commit any of the outrages, as the late a prosecution in their own name, without waiting for foreign states to demand this act of justice at their hands.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that, although communications had taken place respecting foreign refugees in this country, no demand had been made by the Government of Austria or by any other state of Europe. Connecting, as the people of those countries did, certain atrocious and sanguinary acts of recent occurrence with the residence of certain refugees in this country, a feeling of irritation was not unnatural. It was not the intention of the Government to propose any new law to Parliament on this subject (Loud cries of "Hear"), because their existing law enabled us to discharge those duties which we owed to friendly states. He energetically disclaimed, both on the part of the Government and the people of this country, any sympathy with recent abominable acts in the Austrian dominions.

I speak (said the noble Earl) not only of the atrocious attempt on the life of an illustrious Prince, the hope of his country, and whose danger has roused all that ancient loyalty and devoted attachment which Lasso long been the possession of his family (Hear, hear); but also of the recent outbreak at Milan, where a few desperate men have been attacking and pillaging in detail unarmed individuals, carriers at their posts (Hear). These men may, indeed, call themselves patriots, but they are really assassins in disguise (Loud cries of "Hear, hear").

The Government had determined to institute legal proceedings when ever a case was made out; and foreign powers had been informed of their determination to institute these prosecutions.

Lord BROUGHAM bore testimony to the sufficiency of the existing law to put down all conspiracies against the peace and constitutions of foreign nations. The difficulty was not in the law, but in getting evidence and prosecuting to conviction. Foreign Governments wanted the English Government to drive these refugees out of this country.

But, suppose we had the power to do this by an alien bill. Driven out of this country, they would only find themselves safe in other parts of the continent of Europe. They must cross the Atlantic. Would that put an end to conspiracy—to sending assassins to Europe—to setting on assassins? The difference was not a bit between a bravo and a bandit and a prince, and the same risk would be encountered by these foreign Princes and Governments, if they sent an army to attack. He hoped these considerations would weigh in the high quarters referred to.

Lord TRURO said that no new law that would be consistent with the main principles of our Constitution could be passed which could give any greater protection to foreign Governments than was afforded them by the present law. He doubted the existence of conspiracies in London among foreigners.

The Lord CHANCELLOR concurred with his noble and learned friends in the belief that fresh legislation would be as absurd as it was wicked, and that the present laws gave sufficient power to do all that the law could enable to be done. It was the policy of persons in Austria, or other countries, to issue proclamations purporting to be issued in London, in order to put the police upon a false scent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to a question, said the law officers of the Crown were of opinion that it was competent for convocation to appoint a committee to sit during the present session.

On the motion for the second reading of the Clergy Reserves Bill, Sir J. PAKINGTON moved that it be read a second time that day six months. A debate ensued, in which several speakers urged that the bill was a violation of public faith. Sir W. MOLESWORTH, in defending the bill, was betrayed into an offensive expression, which, coming from a Cabinet Minister, has excited some surprise. The right hon. gentleman, in speaking of the Bishop of Exeter, described him as "a right rev. prelate whose litigious spirit makes him the pest of his diocese." There was a loud cry of "Order" from the Opposition benches, and Sir R. INGLIS rose to order; but Sir W. Molesworth refused to retract or qualify his expression. The debate presented few features of novelty; but the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in the course of a masterly reply to the objections urged against the bill, broke new ground when he reminded the House that, although up to 1840 the clergy reserves of Upper Canada had been devoted to the maintenance and support of the Protestant religion, yet that by the settlement of 1840 no such restriction was made. Half the reserved lands was by that act left for various religious denominations other than the Established Churches of England and Scotland; and the Church of Rome had in fact received a greater share of the reserved fund than any other religious denomination, except the Churches of England and Scotland. Mr. Spooner, in defending the bill of 1840, was therefore engaged in maintaining a bill to endow the Church of Rome in Canada. The House made itself merry at the expense of Mr. Spooner, more especially when the Chancellor of the Exchequer drew attention to the fact that the hon. gentleman was fast asleep upon the Opposition benches at the moment when the argument had reached this point. The Government had a large majority when the House divided, the numbers being—For the second reading, 275; against it, 192: majority in favour of the bill, 83.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of MALMESBURY wished to know the truth of the statement that Mazzini, having escaped from Lombardy, had repaired to Genoa, and was there taken on board her Majesty's frigate *Retribution*, and conveyed to Malta. If this political agitator had been received on board her Majesty's ship when in no personal danger, it was a most ill judged act of humanity on the part of the captain. In Sardinia, neither Mazzini nor any other political refugee would be in danger of his life. If he wished to flee from the vengeance of Austria, he might have used the common conveyance open to the public at those ports, and there was no possible obligation for his making use of one of her Majesty's ships. Their Lordships would see the inconvenience that would arise if her Majesty's ships were made mere passenger ships, to convey discomfited agitators and conspirators against her Majesty's allies to some other part of destination.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said he had no information on the subject.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND).

The Earl of CLANCARTY called the attention of their Lordships to the operation of the system of National Education in Ireland after twenty one years' experiment. The number of schools on the 31st December, 1851, was 4,381, and the number of scholars was stated to be 529,637, although the number was probably a little exaggerated. The population of Ireland was now to be estimated (he stated incidentally) at 6,500,000. He complained that the Church Education Society had been excluded from a share of the Parliamentary grant, and that no good had arisen from the National system.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that, if the national system of education in Ireland had not succeeded so extensively as had been expected, it was owing to that section of the Protestant clergy who supported the Church Education Society. He must confess that when he saw this system of education so strongly opposed, and the best chance—perhaps the only chance—for the permanent improvement of Ireland rejected and wantonly thrown away, it was with some difficulty that he could repress his feelings of indignation. He thought it would be one of the greatest misfortunes that could happen to Ireland if the national system were subverted. The noble Earl wished that Roman Catholics and Protestants should each be allowed to teach their respective religions in their own schools. If so, the Roman Catholic population being about five to one as compared to the Protestant, the Catholics must receive a similar proportion of the public grant. Such a system could not fail to lead to the encouragement of that sectarian spirit which was the bane of Ireland.

The Earl of EGLINTON said that when he went to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant, knowing as he did that three-fourths of the clergy of the Established Church were opposed to the system, he thought it must be a bad one. But, after paying the most unremitting attention to the subject, he came to the conclusion that the system at first introduced was the best that could have been projected for a country so unhappily situated as Ireland. The Protestant clergy and laity were no doubt conscientiously unable to agree to a system by which the reading of the Bible was excluded from the schools. Unfortunately the result of that opposition had been the partial failure of the system, for the Roman Catholics had got possession of the greater portion of the grants, and, consequently, the greater power over the schools in Ireland.

The Earl of CLARENDON defended the Irish national system, and hoped their Lordships would not, by holding out expectations of a change, do anything to impair its efficiency.

The Bishop of LONDON expressed the deep sympathy with which he viewed the continued efforts of his Irish brethren for the cause of Scriptural truth, and the apprehensions he felt that an attempt would be made to introduce the Irish national system into England.

The Bishops of LIMERICK and NORWICH defended the national school system.

The Earls of HARROWBY and DERBY thought the time had come for an inquiry into the working and effect of the system of national education in Ireland. The latter noble Earl felt confident that any attempt to introduce the Irish system into England would be a signal failure; but he indicated pretty plainly that it would be better to dispense with the assistance and countenance of the Irish Protestant clergy than to introduce a separate system of instruction for each religious denomination in Ireland.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE deprecated so large and indefinite an inquiry as the noble Earl (Derby) seemed to contemplate as to the effects which the system had produced on the morals, passions, and political feelings of the country.

The returns moved for by Lord Clancarty were ordered; and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. BASS having made complaint of the deficiency of silver coin,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the demand for gold was so pressing that the Mint could not be applied to silver coinage. Half a million sovereigns per week were now being turned out—about twice as much as the regular work of the Mint; and means were being taken to increase that supply in order to meet the unslaking demand for sovereigns. During January £292,000 of silver coinage was struck, and more would be done to meet the want as soon as the demand for gold would allow.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on Pilotage,

Mr CARDWELL, in moving for leave to bring in a bill on this subject, developed, in a speech of much length, the views of the Government in regard to our mercantile marine. After preliminary remarks upon the present prosperity of the shipping interest, measured by whatever test—and upon the success of the measures inaugurated by Mr. Labouchere, distributed the subject under eight heads:—1. Lights.—He pointed out the defects of our system, and inquired how the best mode of providing for the control of the receipt and expenditure of the dues, with Parliamentary responsibility. The Government thought that this control should be vested in some person whose situation in the Government would render him directly accountable to Parliament, so that the funds should be strictly applied to the purposes for which they were levied. 2. Passing tolls.—A matter, as he showed, embarrassed with difficulties, and which the Government proposed to subject to a careful inquiry. 3. Manning.—The restriction which required that a British crew should consist of three parts British subjects, her Majesty's Government did not propose to maintain. 4. Volunteering in the Navy.—This power, which was a safeguard to the seaman and an advantage to the Navy, and was not altogether an injury to the mercantile marine itself, the Government did not propose entirely to abolish, intending to modify it by enactments. 5. Salvage to the Navy.—On this head there was a grievance, he admitted, which consisted in the fees upon the ship, which entitled the salvors to detain it in a distant port; but the Admiralty had arrangements in present action to provide a substitute for detaining the ship in question. Upon this subject a bill, he said, would be introduced to remedy the inconveniences suffered by the desertion of crews and the imperfection of the existing laws. 7. Consular fees.—These fees were regulated by Act of Parliament, but some of them would be abandoned. 8. Pilotage.—The Government proposed to amalgamate the two bodies—the Trinity House and Cinque Ports pilots in the river Thames, and to place them under one control; to confer upon the Board of Trade, in extreme cases, the power of remedying the defects of local acts in the Mersey, and a ministerial power in the Severn—the Board being invested, for these purposes, with authority to institute an inquiry into all the by-laws, regulations, rates, &c., with the aid of the able officers in the mercantile marine department of that Board. It would be proposed to reduce the London pilot age to 2½ per cent.

In the discussion which followed, the prominent points of the Government measure were slightly touched upon by Mr. Hume, Mr. Henley, Mr.

Labouchere, Lord Chelsea, Lord A. Paget, Mr. Turner, and other members; and Mr. Cardwell replied to certain objections.

Mr. LABOUCHERE doubted whether the proposed alteration, which would permit a Swedish-built ship, manned by a Swedish captain and crew, to enter our ports and harbours as a British ship, if she had British owners, would not give rise to cases of colourable and fraudulent ownership.

The Chairman was directed to move the House for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to pilotage; and leave was accordingly given.

A long discussion took place upon the suspension of writs in cases where candidates had been unseated for bribery and treating. Lord J. RUSSELL recommended the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire in each case whether corruption and bribery extensively prevailed. Pending the inquiry, the House ought not to issue the writ.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM, in presenting petitions from Wales, praying for the extension of the County Courts to that principality, gave his energetic support to the extension of this local jurisdiction. The noble and learned Lord also strongly condemned the present system of paying the County Court judges by the fees of prosecutors, and not by salary from the Consolidated Fund, and expressed an earnest hope that it would speedily be altered

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. WILSON stated that the Government were willing that mints should be established in our Australian colonies, upon the colonists consenting to bear the whole expense. The colonists of Sydney had sent over £10,000 for the purchase of the necessary machinery for a mint; and the other colonists might obtain the same privilege under such due regulations as should secure the use of metal of the proper quality and value, so that there should be no depreciation in the coin

A discussion took place upon the constitution of Sheriffs' Courts in Scotland, upon a motion by Mr. CRAWFORD, which was agreed to, for leave to bring in a bill for their reform. The bill is to be referred to the select committee to which the Lord Advocate's bill on the same subject is to be remitted.

Col. MURE moved for a select committee to inquire into the management of the National Gallery, and to consider in what mode the monuments of antiquity and fine arts may be preserved, augmented, and exhibited. He referred to the injuries lately committed on some fine works of art in the National Gallery by a rash process of cleaning, and thought it desirable to have a distinct expression of opinion from a committee of the House of Commons as to the skill with which the operation had been performed

Sir G. SUTHERLAND called upon the House to rescue the divine monuments of art in the National Gallery from the destroying process of what was termed cleaning. He could say for himself that pictures which heretofore he had gazed at with delight, were now transformed by this process into objects of absolute disgust in his eyes.

Lord J. RUSSELL was glad the motion was so framed, as to include not only the vexed question as to the cleaning of the pictures, but also whether the pictures to be brought together, with other monuments and works of art, might not be so extended and diversified as to entitle them more completely to the character of a national collection than the present National Gallery might be considered. It had always struck him that the National Gallery, as now composed, was rather such a collection as a very rich individual, selecting a number of fine works of art, for his own particular gratification, might gather, than such a collection as a great nation should have collected together for its instruction and delight. Perhaps it would be possible to combine together, under one roof, all the various collections of art which the nation possessed at the British Museum and elsewhere. He had himself more than once urged upon the trustees of the National Gallery to obtain a collection of the early Italian masters, not so much perhaps on account of their intrinsic beauty, as for the great aid they would afford in tracing the progress of painting.

Mr. HUME spoke strongly against the removal of the National Gallery, and asked why the barracks and workhouses in its rear could not be purchased and added to it?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was erroneously supposed the Government had decided upon the removal of the National Gallery from its present site, whereas no such decision had been arrived at.

The motion for the appointment of a committee was then agreed to.

Mr. WILSON moved for a select committee to consider the subject of Assurance Associations. At present the balance-sheets of many offices and their stability could not be relied upon; and the public had so deep an interest in the stability of these institutions that the Government considered it desirable to take measures for their protection. The enormous magnitude to which these associations had grown would be seen when he stated that in Scotland alone the liabilities of fifteen assurance offices amounted to £38,000,000. With respect to Great Britain, the accumulated capital of the offices with which it was now proposed to deal, amounted to £150,000,000 at the smallest estimate. The annual income arising from premiums paid to these associations amounted to £6,000,000, a sum almost equal to the revenue derived from the Income-tax. He observed incidentally that the landed interest had derived the greatest possible benefit in the improvement of their lands from the funds accumulated in these offices. In the case of twenty-five Life assurance-offices which had submitted their accounts, it appeared upon their own showing that, while the sums received as premiums amounted to £462,052, the costs of management were actually so high as to leave only a balance of £267

Mr. WALLACE wished the committee to examine into the affairs of analogous associations, known as benefit societies; and spoke of the misery and demoralization that had resulted in the district where he resided from the failure of these societies, which were principally composed of the lower classes.—The motion was agreed to.

Lord J. RUSSELL announced that the Easter holidays would include Passion week as well as Easter week. Parliament would rise on Friday the 18th inst., and would meet again on Monday the 4th April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

A debate arose upon the second reading of the Great London Drainage Bill, which was supported by Lord PALMERSTON upon public grounds, and carried, on a division.

The Public-houses (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The House then went into committee upon the Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill, the clauses of which were agreed to.

Upon the report of the Chairman of the Southampton Election Committee, a witness, named Bower, who had refused to take any oath or declaration before that committee, was committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the Law of Evidence Procedure Bill was read a second time.

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were read a second time.

The Earl of ABERDEEN gave notice that he should on Friday, the 18th inst., move the adjournment of the House until April the 4th.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Colonel Boyle took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Frome; and Mr. Lawrence Hayworth took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Derby, in the room of Mr. Horsfall, unseated.

Mr. PHINN gave notice of his intention, after Easter, to ask leave to introduce a bill giving jurisdiction to County Courts in case of penalties incurred for bribery committed at elections.

In reply to Lord R. Grosvenor, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the Government would recommend the House to pass no more bills for the supply of water to the metropolis until the different expensive works authorised by acts of last year should have had a fair trial.

In reply to Mr. H. Drummond, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Government had no intention of moving the appointment of a committee to inquire into the subject of the recent influx of gold.

CERTIFICATES OF ATTORNEYS.

Lord R. GROSVENOR moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the duty on attorneys' certificates, which he considered to be an unjust imposition upon the industrial earnings of a large portion of the learned profession.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought the motion ill-timed, and he would oppose it. He did not consider the tax to be heavy or oppressive upon attorneys, although he was willing to admit that the tax might be open to readjustment.

Sir F. THESIGER supported the motion.

After some discussion, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 219; against it, 167; majority in favour of the motion, 52.

The result was received with much cheering by the Opposition.

Lord R. GROSVENOR then obtained leave to bring in his bill.

OATHS.

Mr. APSLEY PELLATT then moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject of oaths; and the operation of the Act 1 and 2 William 4, c. 4, and the Act 5 and 6 William 4, c. 62, for the substitution of declarations in lieu of oaths in the Customs, Excise, public offices and corporations named in the said Acts; and the advantage of extending the principle of those Acts to the Courts of Law; and further, to inquire into the oaths now taken by members of Parliament at the table of the House, with the view of substituting one uniform declaration for members elect, in those premises, and to report thereon from time to time.

Mr. HUME seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he believed the principle of the motion would command the universal sympathy of the House. He, however, hoped that the hon. gentleman would not, under present circumstances, think it necessary to press his motion upon the acceptance of the Government and the House.

The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS.

Mr. FITZROY obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better prevention and punishment of aggravated assaults upon women and children. At present the magistrate had only the power of inflicting a pecuniary penalty, not exceeding £5, and, in default of payment, imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months, without hard labour. The proposed bill would give him a summary power to inflict a penalty not exceeding £20, or, in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour.

THE CHATHAM ELECTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. LOCKE KING called the attention of the House to the following resolution of the above committee: "That it is the opinion of this committee that there are strong grounds for believing that Stephen Mount, in giving his evidence before the committee, has been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury;" and moved that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute the said Stephen Mount for perjury; and that, in all cases in which a committee shall report that there are grounds for believing a witness to be guilty of perjury, the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute at once.

Mr. BRAMSTON, the Chairman of the Committee, supported the motion. He, however, thought it would be better to confine the motion to the case before the House

Lord PALMERSTON coincided in the view of the case taken by Mr. Bramston.

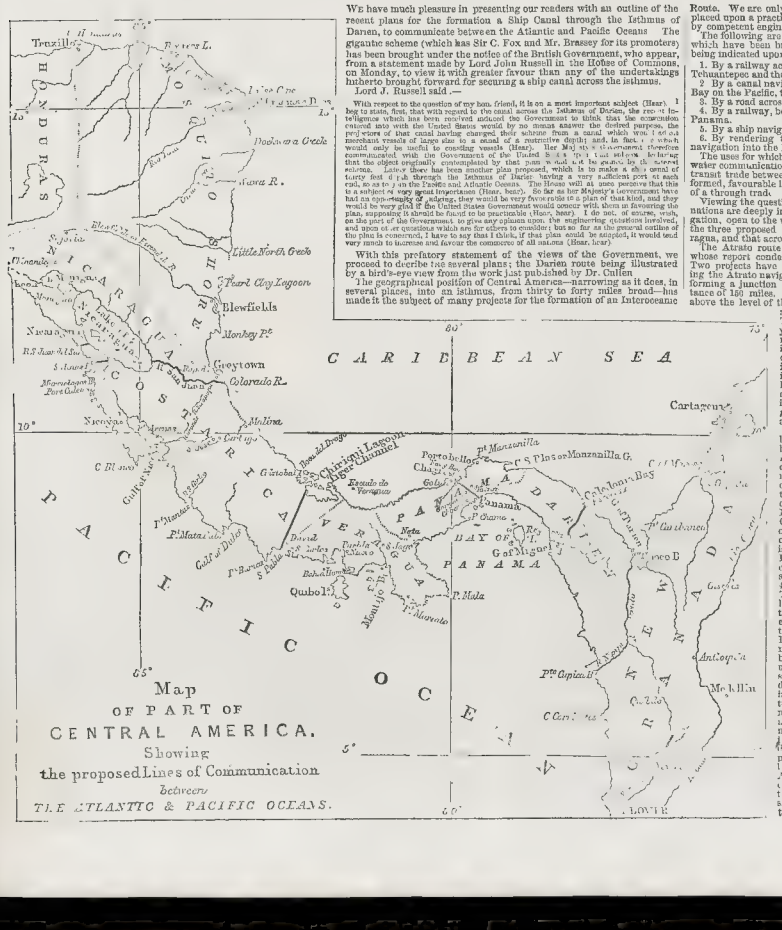
After a few words from Mr. Newdegate, in support of the same view,

Mr. LOCKE KING consented to withdraw the latter part of the motion, which was ultimately adopted in its amended form.

Mr. NAPIER obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the more speedy arrest of absconding debtors in Ireland.

The Ecclesiastical Trusts Appointments Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

INTEROCEANIC ROUTES ACROSS CENTRAL AMERICA.



We have much pleasure in presenting our readers with an outline of the recent plans for the formation a Ship Canal through the Isthmus of Darien, to communicate between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans The gigantic scheme (which has Sir C. Fox and Mr. Brassey for its promoters) has been brought under the notice of the British Government, who appear, from a statement made by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, on Monday, to view it with greater favour than any of the undertakings hitherto brought forward for securing a ship canal across the isthmus.

Lord J. Russell said:—

With respect to the question of my hon. friend, it is on a most important subject (Hear). I beg to state, first, that with regard to the canal across the Isthmus of Darien, the recent intelligence which has been received induced the Government to think that the connexion entered into with the United States would by no means answer the desired purpose, the projectors of that canal having changed their scheme from a canal which was to admit merchant vessels of large size to a canal of a restrictive depth; and, in fact, a canal which would only be useful to sending vessels (Hear). Her Majesty's Government therefore communicated with the Government of the United States upon that subject, declaring that the object originally contemplated by that joint would not be gained by the altered scheme. Lately there has been another plan proposed, which is to make a ship canal of thirty feet depth through the Isthmus of Darien, having a very efficient port on each end, so as to join the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The House will at once perceive that this is a subject of very great importance (Hear, hear). So far as her Majesty's Government have had an opportunity of judging, they would be very favourable to a plan of that kind, and they would be very glad if the United States Government would concur with them in favouring the plan, supposing it should be found to be practicable (Hear, hear). I do not, of course, wish, on the part of the Government, to give any opinion upon the engineering questions involved, and upon other questions which are for others to consider; but so far as the general outline of the plan is concerned, I have to say that I think, if that plan could be adopted, it would tend very much to increase and favour the commerce of all nations (Hear, hear)

With this prefatory statement of the views of the Government, we proceed to describe the several plans; the Darien route being illustrated by a bird's-eye view from the work just published by Dr. Cullen

The geographical position of Central America—narrowing as it does, in several places, into an isthmus, from thirty to forty miles broad—has made it the subject of many projects for the formation of an Interoceanic Route. We are only now, however, on the dawn of having this question placed upon a practical footing, through recent investigations carried out by competent engineers.

The following are the several communications across Central America which have been brought before the public; their respective positions being indicated upon the Map we have engraved:—

1. By a railway across the southern end of Mexico, between the Bay of Tehuantepec and the Bay of Campeche
2. By a canal navigation between Greytown on the Atlantic, and Brito Bay on the Pacific, through the Lake of Nicaragua.
3. By a road across the state of Costa Rica.
4. By a railway, between Panama and Chagres, across the Isthmus of Panama.
5. By a ship navigation, without locks, across the Isthmus of Darien.
6. By rendering the River Atrato navigable, and forming a canal navigation into the Bay of Cupica, or the River San Juan.

The uses for which all these routes will serve are not identical. As no water communication exists, a road or a railway may monopolise the transit trade between the oceans; or even when such a communication is formed, favourable local circumstances may create a traffic independent of a through trade.

Viewing the question, however, in the extended sense, that all maritime nations are deeply interested in the question of an Interoceanic ship navigation, open to the whole world upon equal terms, the issue is limited to the three proposed canal routes, viz., that by the Atrato, that by Nicaragua, and that across the Isthmus of Darien.

The Atrato route has been lately surveyed by an American engineer, whose report condemns it as being impracticable to a ship navigation. Two projects have been urged in connection with it; the one, rendering the Atrato navigable up to its confluence with the Napipi, and then forming a junction canal with Cupica Bay, on the Pacific, a total distance of 160 miles. The separating ridge to be crossed is about 300 feet above the level of the sea: no matured project, however, has ever been advocated, the engineering difficulties being too great.

The other project is by navigating the Atrato to beyond Quibdo, and then forming a junction canal to the mouth of the San Juan on the Pacific. It is said that, in the sixteenth century, a Spanish monk formed a digue between the rivers Atrato and St. Juan, so that, in times of flood, canoes could pass through it. There is no doubt that the Andes here depress into almost a level plain; but it is problematical whether this water communication ever existed. The length of this route is about 220 miles, which is fatal to it as a ship navigation, and it may be said to be completely abandoned as a commercial speculation

The Nicaragua route has been carefully surveyed by Col. Childes, an eminent American engineer, and his report, with plans and estimates, has been published. On the Atlantic, the harbour of Greytown, or San Juan de Nicaragua, is suited to the class of navigation proposed to be carried out; but its notoriously bad climate is an obstacle to its adoption as a terminus for such a great undertaking. The course of the river San Juan is 113 miles up to the Lake of Nicaragua, which is 128 feet above the level of the sea. Col Childs proposes to canalise this river by a series of dams, dividing the fall into fourteen reaches, to be overcome by that number of locks. A junction canal is to connect Lake Nicaragua with Brito Bay, on the Pacific, where an artificial harbour is to be formed at considerable expense. The total distance from sea to sea is 195 miles, embracing 91 miles of canalised river, 47 miles of canal, and 57 miles of lake navigation. There are to be 32 locks, each 60 feet wide and 350 feet long. The bottom width of the navigation is proposed to be 80 feet, and the depth of water in it 17 feet. The estimated cost is £6,500,000: if the depth is increased to 22 feet, the cost would be about ten millions sterling. It is very doubtful whether any ship navigation, which necessitates the use of artificial channels, can be maintained in such constant order as to secure an uninterrupted passage. The Caledonian Canal—constructed at a cost of £1,300,000 sterling, to accommodate the coasting trade—has been a great failure, in consequence of the numerous accidents to its attendant machinery, causing stoppages, sometimes for many months together. Its length is only 60 miles, and its depth [illegible] How much more are these objections applicable to a ship navigation 180 miles long, and suited to oceanic vessels. A vessel drawing 22 feet is the extreme limit to which even the promoters of the Nicaraguan scheme hope to obtain; but this would not satisfy the requirements of commerce. A vessel drawing 19 feet of water in the open ocean, cannot, in shallow water, move with a draft of less than from 22 to 23 feet; and, as the specific gravity of salt water is considerably greater than that of fresh, the same vessel, when brought into a fresh water canal,

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW FROM THE JUNCTION OF THE PROPOSED CANAL WITH THE SAVANA RIVER TO THE ATLANTIC.

cannot be safely navigated in a depth of less than 25 feet; so that a 17 feet navigation in fresh water will only pass ocean-going vessels whose draft is between 13 feet and 14 feet, and one 22 feet deep, those whose draft is under 18 feet. Most large merchantmen, and every trans-oceanic steamer, would be thus excluded from taking advantage of the Nicaraguan navigation, if even executed on the larger scale.

The Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company, whose prospectus has been lately issued, proposes to form a navigation across the Isthmus of Darien, "which will, without locks, at all times permit the passage of the largest vessel;" and, for this purpose, invites the public to subscribe £75,000, to enable them to secure the concession of territory granted to them by the New Granadian Government; and to make all necessary preliminary arrangements to place the undertaking on a sound commercial footing, by limiting the expenditure to what will ensure a remunerative outlay, and to enter into arrangements with the principal powers of Europe and America to secure its neutrality.

Since the days of Spanish conquest the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Darien has remained in the hands of an independent tribe of Indians, who, although friendly disposed to the English particularly, have guarded their territory with jealous care, fearing that any footing obtained among them by white men would cause a repetition of those acts of tyranny and oppression which are a disgrace to the history of the western world.

In 1848 Dr. Cullen visited the Isthmus of Darien, and brought to England information respecting it, which he communicated to Sir Charles Fox. Mr. Bransey and Mr Henderson associated themselves with Sir Charles Fox in sending out an expedition to survey the Isthmus of Darien, and to verify the statements made regarding it. Two engineers, Messrs. Gisborne and Forde, were placed in charge of this undertaking; they sailed from Southampton in the month of April last, and returned at the end of August. Mr. Gisborne has published a journal of their adventures, and a report upon the feasibility of the undertaking, for the carrying out of which the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company has been formed. Caledonia Bay on the Atlantic, and San Miguel harbour on the Pacific, form the termini of this proposed great ship navigation. Nature affords in both places land-locked harbours, with deep water, safe anchorage, and of sufficient extent to contain several hundred sail at once. From the Atlantic the range of Cordilleras appeared unbroken; but, an examination of the country proved that the river Caledonia drains a large plain at the back of them, and debouches into the Atlantic through a gorge at Caledonia Bay. On the Pacific side the river Savanna flows likewise through an extensive plain, and falls into the Gulf of San Miguel. The separating ridge of hills is only two miles wide at the base, and 150 feet high, and the total distance from deep water to deep water on the two oceans is under forty-five miles. On the Atlantic side there is only a tide of a few inches, whilst on the Pacific it rises and falls twenty-four feet, affecting the waters of the Savanna for eighteen miles, the true distance between the tidal effect of the two oceans being only twenty one miles. Mid-water on the two oceans may be assumed to be on a level, so that if a perfect communication was formed between them, there would be alternately every six hours a current each way. With these facts, Mr. Gisborne has recommended that a channel should be cut from sea to sea, with a width of 150 feet, and depth of thirty feet at low water, and he estimates the cost of such a ship-navigation at £12,000,000 sterling,—making a large allowance for importing labour, and working under the disadvantageous circumstances of a tropical climate.

It must not, however, be supposed, that the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company propose to expend so large a sum, without the most satisfactory assurances, based on the fullest inquiry, that, as a commercial speculation, the investment will meet with a remunerative profit. They bring forward this design on the scale proposed, as the only one which will meet all the requirements of maritime nations, both politically and commercially; but should they feel satisfied, upon carefully digested data, that the merits of commerce alone will not produce a sufficient revenue, the scale of the navigation will be reduced, so as to bring the capital within the scope of such revenue; and the principal powers of Europe and America will be invited to assist either by grants of money or guarantees of interest in carrying out the larger project.

GREAT SHOAL OF WHALES.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent at Athline with the accompanying Sketch and details of a shoal of Bottle-nosed Whales, in number about 200, which appeared on the morning of the 26th ult., at Athline, a few miles from the entrance of Loch Seaforth, one of the arms of the sea, at the southern extremity of the island of Lewis.

The whales were first discovered by Mr. M. Macaulay, gamekeeper to F. Millbank, Esq., who alone, with one boat, succeeded in driving them a distance of six miles towards the head of the Loch. The inhabitants collected in large numbers, with all available boats, but were ill prepared with suitable weapons for their capture. They had to resort to the most primitive means, and take the first instrument that came to hand—such as guns, knives, &c.; the latter they formed into species of spears, by fastening them to the end of oars, poles, &c. Their mode of attack was as follows:—A semicircle was formed with boats, extending from land to land, each of which contained a quantity of pebbles, which were cast into the water, accompanied with loud shouts by each crew. When these means failed to drive them ashore, the gun was resorted to, charged with ball, which, in the hands of the keeper, committed great destruction; several whales were killed, which immediately sunk. Three of which having since reappeared on the surface, have been towed ashore: they measure from the nose to the tail from 18 to 20 feet; and will yield, as near as can be ascertained, from 100 to 120 gallons of oil each.

A singular circumstance occurred during the chase. A bull-terrier, the property of F. Millbank, Esq., accompanied the keeper, when the whales made their appearance; he made several attempts to leap from the boat in the midst of them; on one occasion, when the keeper fired, he succeeded, and for some seconds made great efforts to grapple them. Fortunately he did not succeed, or this valuable dog might have been lost, as he was never known to loosen his hold until the life of his prey was extinct.

It was a most exciting scene: the atmosphere was clear, frosty, and bracing; the scenery bold, rugged, and thickly covered with snow; the roar of a hundred rough voices, re-echoed fourfold by the surrounding hills; the jets of water cast up by each whale, as it rose to the surface, forming prismatic hues by the rays of the sun, the whales, in their anxiety to escape, lashing the water with their huge tails into foam, for a considerable space, and their passage through the water marked by a broad stream of blood from their ruinous wounds, while on the summit of a commanding height could be descried a herd of Royal stags; and, soaring far above, the golden eagle. In fact, it was a scene that could not be appreciated unless beheld.

GREAT SHOAL OF WHALES AT BOLSOWAY.

FORMER ENTRANCE TO THE BRITISH COFFEE HOUSE, STRAND.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

Of the course of last year the three houses shown in the first of the accompanying Illustrations, were removed. The centre house will be remembered as the entrance to the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and now the Whittington Club. The tavern is mentioned by Strype as "a large and curious house, with good rooms and other conveniences fit for entertainments." Here Dr. Johnson and Boswell occasionally supped together. Upon the site of these three dwelling-houses has been erected the pile represented in the second Illustration, which must be considered a very handsome addition to our street architecture.

Hitherto, for many years past, the architect has been greatly restricted in his art by the window-tax, an imposition which, while it darkened the dwelling, blanched the cheek of the inmate, and in concealing dirt, made full manifestation of disease. This large structure appears as if designed to proclaim the abolition of the tax; the triple fenestration no longer imposes triple penalty, and Palladian forms of window, emancipated from thraldom, seem to rejoice as they gaily reflect the broad light from their ample surfaces. Architects may now again, without the infliction of an annual penalty on their employers, recall to their aid the graceful examples of window openings, left them by Jones, Wren, Gibbs, and Chambers, and produce facades which shall be something beyond the mere perforation of brick walls. The effect of the design before us is bold and striking, and there is no other façade of the same extent of unbroken unity from the Bank to Charing-cross; indeed it is seldom that the diversities of property and trade permit such extent of unity. The lower story has shops of a first-class character, disposed under a bold and full block cornice—not a mere wood framing, but an integral part of the building—carried by proportionate piers, over which are two stories of triplicate window openings, decorated with full and uncurtailed Ionic composite orders, in close superposition; the superior orders being crowned with segmental pediments. By this arrangement of his designs, the artist has, not altogether without success, endeavoured to overcome the pervading and almost inevitable anomaly of shop architecture, that of loading a void enclosed by plate glass with massive pieces of superstructure. In this case, the Palladian form of window gives void over void, and the eye rests satisfied with the adjustment.

A moulded plat-band, or string course, separates the upper stories, the windows of which are architecturally treated; and the whole is crowned by an entablature, which, by its commanding projections and varied detail, gives great force and importance to the whole.

The architect is Mr. H. R. Abraham, who lately carried out the Westminster improvements, and is now engaged on those of the Arundel estate. The entire buildings have been erected at the cost of Messrs. Smith and Son, of the Strand, at an outlay of about £9000. The enterprise was bold, and the superior style of the occupation tells of success; affording to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk a gratifying illustration of the value of liberality as a spring of action both for landlord and tenant; under the influence of which, the Messrs. Smith have taken a similar plot of land to the westward of the last, being the corner houses of Arundel-street and those adjoining, now in course of demolition. Among these was a house of the time of James II.

Next is a quaint and not unpicturesque piece of old London, which occupied the upper portion of the east side of Milford lane, entered from the Strand on the south side of St. Clement's Church, and has just been removed. It consisted of six tenements, with a small enclosed space in front of each: each had a bay, in which were the principal windows, originally casements; these bays were timber-framed, filled with lath and plaster; but the end tenement, at the corner of Little Essex-street, was *entirely of timber*, except the chimneys; there were remains of the original exterior paneling, the weather board being modern. The tenements had no windows in the rear, being placed close to the chapel and the back of the houses in Essex-street. Essex-house, which Pepys describes "a large but ugly house," after a great variety of historic fortunes, as Exeter house, Paget-house, Leicester-house, and Essex-house, "was purchased by Dr Barbon, the great builder, and by him and other undertakers, converted into building as it now is."—(*Strype.*) It was taken down about 1774, when the present chapel was built for an Unitarian congregation. The row of tenements occur in a deed of assignment, dated 1694. One of the outgoing tenants and his father had lived here eighty years.

Milford-lane was, in past ages, a place of some notoriety: it "was never well inhabited, but deserves to be remembered from the fact that here, from 1632 to 1633, lived Sir Richard Baker, whose Chronicles

NOS. 188, 189, 190, 191, STRAND, REBUILT 1852.

(Sir Roger de Coverley's favourite book) will long familiarise his name to the English reader." Mr. Cunningham, whose "Handbook" we quote, has verified Sir Richard Baker's residence here by reference to the rate-books of St. Clement Danes. Mr. Cunningham adds: "A poem by Henry Savill, commonly attributed to the witty Earl of Dorset, beginning

In Milford lane, near to St. Clement's steeple

has given the lane an unwelcome notoriety."

Its name puzzled old Stow, who refers to it as "Milford-lane down to the Thames, but why so called I have not read as yet." The difficulty is, however, of easy solution—for at this spot was a *ford* of the Thames, and near it a wind-*mill* in the Strand. In a variation of a view of London, engraved by John Visscher in 1616, published in Holland, and described by Gough as "a capital view," we trace part of the evidence. The variation of the view has no date, but has the name of "Ludovicus Hondius Lusit." It is, says Mr. J. T. Smith, in his "Ancient Topography of London," page 25, extremely well executed, and exhibits a wind mill standing in the Strand, very near where the New Church is now erected: and another above the Water-works at Queenhithe." It is shown to be a view of the time of King James I., by a procession introduced on the water, in which the Royal barge is surmounted by the thistle.

OLD HOUSES IN MILFORD LANE, STRAND, JUST TAKEN DOWN.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. CHARLES TURNER, M.P. FOR LIVERPOOL.

APART from political preferences, the return of Mr. Charles Turner, the eminent Liverpool merchant, by the constituency of which he is so valuable and respected a member, was one of the least objectionable consequences of the strong religious passions excited at the last general election. Mr. Turner, although an active participator in what we may term the commercial politics of Liverpool, had never been a violent politician; and it showed some discernment in the concoctors of the opposition to the sitting member that they should have fixed on a man whose antecedents so little predicated his subsequent performances.

Mr. Turner's first appearance in the character of candidate on the hustings was so successful, as to have elicited from no less an authority than the *Times* newspaper, the remark that "he exhibited a fluency and a tact for which he had not before received credit." He was almost the last man who would voluntarily have put himself forward as a candidate, because, although a man of great and deserved influence in his town, his previous pursuits had not led to such objects of ambition. As a merchant of high standing and character, he had taken his place among the commercial aristocracy of Liverpool; and as chairman of the Dock Committee, and of the East India and China Association, of that town, he had commanded the respect of his fellow-townsmen; although of course exposed to the amount of local criticism and adverse partizanship usual in a community which boasts so much of the Lancashire energy and mental activity. Mr. Turner, although a Tory in politics, avowed himself a thorough Free-trader on the principles of the late Mr. Huskisson; he being one of that large and respectable class of Liverpool Conservatives who cherish the memory of that lamented statesman, and the still more illustrious Canning, more for their elevated and enlightened sentiments on various questions of freedom than for those extreme opinions which, to a certain extent, they held in common with their party. Mr. Turner came before the Liverpool shipowners and the shipping interest generally, not as the opponent of the repeal of the Navigation-law, but as desirous of carrying that measure out fully in all its integrity. Mr. Turner's intimate acquaintance with the mercantile marine enabled him to take a useful part in the discussion in the House of Commons on Monday night last, when Mr. Cardwell brought in his bill for amending the law of pilotage. The hon. member for Liverpool, who spoke with great readiness, and in a most effective manner, represented strongly the grievances which the shipping interest suffered; first, in the desertion of their seamen in the Australian ports; and, secondly, in the enormous demands for salvage sometimes made by officers of the Royal navy for services rendered to merchant vessels. Mr. Turner was listened to with marked attention by the House.

We need scarcely remind our readers that the last contest for Liverpool was a severe one; and that Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Ewart,

MR. CHARLES TURNER, M.P. FOR LIVERPOOL.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLAUDET.

the Liberal candidates, who were supposed to be identified with the Roman Catholic party, were beaten by Mr. Turner and Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, by a majority of upwards of a thousand votes. The result was more decisive than had been expected of the extent to which the anti-Catholic preachings of the ultra-Protestant divines of Liverpool had penetrated the public mind, in a community generally enlightened and liberal in opinions.

Mr. Turner is the son of Mr. Ralph Turner, of Hull, a merchant. He was born at Hull in the year 1803, so that he brings maturity and experience to aid him in the performance of his Parliamentary duties. He was educated at Bingley, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Hartley. In 1843, after a long and successful career as a commercial man, he married the daughter of Charles Whittaker, Esq., of Melton-hall, Yorkshire. As has already been mentioned, he is the chairman of the Dock Committee of Liverpool (an important and responsible office), and also chairman of the East India and China Association. He takes an active part in the various charitable movements of the town; and is altogether one of the magnates of the town, independent of his newly-acquired importance as M.P.

CAPTAIN GLADSTONE, R.N., M.P.

Of late years the name of Gladstone has been of frequence occurrence in the rolls of Parliament, the family having furnished several times representatives of borough constituencies, of whom the most distinguished is the brother of the subject of this memoir, Mr. W. E. Gladstone.

Captain Gladstone is not new to the House of Commons. He became conspicuous in January, 1841, about the time when his brother was first establishing his reputation as a practical statesman, by defeating the

CAPTAIN J. N. GLADSTONE, R.N., M.P. FOR DEVIZES. FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BEARD.

then comparatively powerless Anti-Corn-law League on the first occasion of their attempting to carry an election. This occurred in the borough of Walsall, for which Captain Gladstone was only returned to the House of Commons on the Conservative interest after a sharp contest with the nominee of the League. In July, 1842, the eldest brother of Captain Gladstone having withdrawn from the representation of Ipswich, Captain Gladstone was returned for that place. He gave a general support to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, of which his brother, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, was, next to the right hon. Baronet, the chief exponent. In accordance with the then views of his party, he supported the proposed increase to the Maynooth Grant; but he voted against repeal of the Corn-laws. At the general election in July, 1847, he again stood for Ipswich, but was defeated; and he remained for a considerable time out of Parliament. At the late general election, however, he was returned for Devizes without opposition. On the same general principle that had actuated him in his vote against the Corn-laws in 1846, he professed himself ready to give to the Administration of the Earl of Derby a general support; but he also expressed himself decidedly opposed to any attempt to re-impose the Corn-laws, even in the shape of a fixed duty. Thus, although the two brothers are ranged on opposite sides of the House, they agree on the general principle of the inexpediency of any attempt to restore Protection. It is probable that, as the position of parties becomes still more clearly defined, they will be found acting and voting together on many questions of constitutional policy. Captain Gladstone seldom spoke when in Parliament, not more than three or four times, but was in regular attendance at his duties.

John Neilson Gladstone, third son of the late Sir John Gladstone, of

Fasque, Baronet, was born at Liverpool on the 18th of January, 1807 Having been destined for the naval profession, he was educated at the Royal Naval College, and he entered the navy in March 1820. He has seen some service; having been on the North American station, twice in the Mediterranean, twice on the South American station, and twice on the Pacific station. While on the Mediterranean station he was present at an attack and capture of Greek pirates in the Archipelago, by the boats of H.M. ships *Cambrian* and *Seringapatam*. This was in January, 1825. On the 7th of July, 1827, he was made Lieutenant; and Commander on the 27th of February, 1842.

Captain Gladstone married, on the 7th of February, 1839, Elizabeth Honoria, the second daughter of Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., of Belvoir Park, in the county of Down. His brothers are Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart.; Mr Robertson Gladstone, the eminent merchant of Liverpool; and the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 13.—Fifth Sunday in Lent. Earl Grey born, 1764.
MONDAY, 14. Klopstock, author of "The Messiah," died, 1803.
TUESDAY, 15.—New London bridge commenced, 1824.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Battle of Culloden, 1746.
THURSDAY, 17. St. Patrick.
FRIDAY, 18. Princess Louise born, 1848.
SATURDAY, 19.—Louis XVIII died from Paris, 1815.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 19.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday.
M	A M	A M	A M	A M	A M	A M
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 52	5 40	6 31	7 20	8 10	9 0	9 50

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. T.—The translation of M. Le Gray's book may be depended on. There are some advantages in the use of the wax-paper process, but it is not so easily practised as the improved Calotype processes.

R. S. CUTTOCK.—Bril. P. Fry's process consists in the employment of excessively dilute solutions for exciting the paper. When excited, it will keep for a day or two, and is fixed in the usual manner. The proportions employed are 6 grains of chloride of gold to 1 ounce of water; 1 grain of iodide of potassium to 1 ounce of water; 1 ounce of a saturated solution of hypo-sulphite of soda, and allow it to remain till the above change is effected, which speedily takes place if the bath is new, but if old, may remain for hours without harm. The action of the hypo appears completely modified by the chloride of gold, its violent action upon the photograph is completely subdued, and, beyond the mere chance of colour, little or no alteration takes place".

F. L. W. Holloway.—See "Cobb's Principles of English Composition."

DON JUAN should apply for the cheap edition of Lord Byron's works to Mr. Murray, Albemarle-street.

J. ELY, Huntingdon.—See "Short Short-hand," just published.

J. & H. Kingsbridge.—High Tor, the work on Conchology to Reeve and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

J. L. Manchester.—The back numbers may be had, to order of any newsvender.

SHARON TURNER, Birmingham.—See Holtzapffel's work on Turning.

A. D., Newton-Abbott.—See Jackson's Treatise on Wood Engraving, in No. 114 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

W. W. P., Ruxbelm.—The illustration will appear shortly.

N. W. Wisbech.—We have not room.

J. and E.—Apply to Messrs. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard.

J. P. P., Peterham, will find the Post-office expenses in the Parliamentary returns.

SCRUTATOR.—For the costume of "Masaniello," see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 481.

M. B., Herne-hill, will find the origin of St. Valentine's-day in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1846

S. A.—The Address of the Union Bank of Australia is 38, Old Broad-street.

AGIAH, Leith.—The continuation will be shortly announced.

J. S., Camberwell.—We have not room to detail the plan.

E. C., Lavender-hill, is thanked, although we cannot avail ourselves of his results.

W. B., Liverpool.—See the Introduction to Booth's Analytical Dictionary, and the Preface to Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, for much information on the pronunciation of our language.

A. A., Great Grimsby.—See the Apocryphal Writings collected by Fabricius and by Philo; the latter, Lipsiæ, 1852.

PETER THE SAXONIAN.—Declined.

J. D.—The Queen, if single, might marry whom she pleased; but, if she married a Catholic, the Crown would be forfeited.

W. H., Oldcastle.—The family of Folliott, or Ffolliott. Lord Folliott, of Ballyshannon, bore for arms: "Arg. a lion rampant, double-queued purpure, ducally crowned or. A crescent for difference. *Crest*: A bag's head arg. issuing from a ducal coronet or." Jordan, Lord Folliott, summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1295, had for his coat of arms "Gu. a bend or."

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the only candidate for Blackburn, on the Liberal interest is J. Fielden, Esq

A SUBSCRIBER, Clark's "Heraldry."

A CONSTANT LIVERPOOL SUBSCRIBER.—An application by letter to the Heralds' College will discover if the Arms be registered or not. A grant of arms is obtained, through a Herald, by memorialising the Earl Marshal. The expense is seventy-five guineas. The proceeding is different and less costly in Ireland. A motto may be adopted *ad libitum*. A crest must be authorised by the College of Arms.

TIRO.—A maiden lady may use either form of lozenge shield.

NATE MAXIMUS.—The eldest son succeeding after his father's death the mark of cadency; but not the other sons.

TEDESCO.—No one is entitled to use any arms or crest but those of his paternal family.

M. F. S.—1st quarter, the paternal coat; 2nd quarter, that of great-great-grandmother; 3rd quarter, coat of great-grandmother; and 4th quarter, that of grandmother.

AN OFFICER informs us that we were inaccurate in our list of British regiments as to the order they stand in the service. The Royal Horse Artillery take rank after the Household Brigade of Cavalry, and before all other regiments of cavalry. The Royal Artillery and Royal Sappers and Miners rank before Foot Guards and regiments of the line. The Royal Marines after the 49th, and the Rifle Brigade after the 53rd. Regiments in the Duke of Wellington's funeral procession the junior regiments led the way; consequently, the Royal Marines came after the Rifle Brigade and before the 33rd, the Royal Artillery after the brigade of Foot Guards, and the Royal Horse Artillery between the two brigades of cavalry.

W.—Declined.

ANVIL, Woodbridge.—The Daguerreotype patent has not yet expired. Do Calotype patents have been given to the public, with the reservation of royalty.

AUGUSTUS W., St. James's street.—A portrait and memoir of the late Thomas Hood appeared in the LITERARY GAZETTE, Nov. 15, No. 158.

M. K., Ulverstone.—(Letters from Australia).—See the information given in our Journal of last week, page 187. On Monday night Mr. James Wilson stated in the House of Commons, that the only letters which were damaged by being on board the *Australian* were on a ship for Melbourne. The bag was brought back to London, and after the letters had been sorted, and dried they were packed in boxes and sent on by the Overland Mail. The directions of all the letters were made out, with the exception of seventy, which were so much damaged that their directions were quite unintelligible, and they were, therefore, deposited in the Dead Letter office. Of these seventy letters, twenty-two had been since returned, and the remaining fifty were open to the inspection of those persons who might be anxious to ascertain if they were their own

*** We consider that Mr. R. G. Kelly complains groundlessly of our description of his picture, the "Irish Elopement," which, although apparently misunderstood by him in some respects, we are prepared to adhere to as substantially correct.

THE NAVIGATION ST. MARY'S, Lough, DONCASTER, will appear next week

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1853.

ATTENTION to the Government have determined to deal with the vast, and, it is to be feared, in too many instances, rotten and delusive, system of Life Assurance Companies. Mr. Wilson's speech, on Tuesday, must have fallen like a bomb amidst that class of industrious whose business it is to establish mushroom companies and parade an appearance of vast capital and abundant resources, whether real or not, every pound which they could muster has been spent in fitting out a magnificent office, and in advertising a sham list of men of straw as directors. That this class is more numerous than is generally conceived, and that the number of their dupes must also be proportionally greater, will be evident from the statement in Mr. Wilson's speech, that, since 1844, not less than 335 new Insurance-offices have been projected, of which 149 were actually founded. Of these, 90 speedily closed their doors; so that there are now only 59 of the original number in existence. Last year alone produced proposals for 72 companies; 18 only were founded: of these 12 have ceased to exist, leaving only six actually in operation.

We agree with Mr. Wilson that this is a state of things requiring prompt legislative interference. Delicate and difficult as the task of State interposition in matters of trade and private speculation ever must be, still there are cases and circumstances which imperatively call for legislative action. It is to be remembered that insurance companies are started under certain acts of Parliament—for the last eight years under the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Act—and therefore it becomes the duty of Parliament to see that its own legislation is duly carried out, and most rigidly to inquire into any alleged violation of it. That such violations do exist, and to a great and gross extent, is undoubted, and so far the bill of 1844 has proved a comparative failure. This act was passed in the catastrophe of the celebrated West Middlesex Company, in which half-a-dozen adventurers passed themselves off upon the public as a vast company, holding capital to the extent of a million; and, in the four years, during which the bubble remained unbroken, the public had been duped out of £200,000. A select committee was then appointed to inquire into the means by which these and other corporate frauds had been concocted. This tribunal sat for three years, and from its reports originated the Joint Stock Companies Bill, the provisions of which are now ascertained to be so signally and extensively broken. Under the law, it is provided that insurance companies should be registered, like other joint stock companies, and that each company should return an annual balance-sheet, showing the state of their affairs, to the Registry-office. These safeguards, Mr. Wilson stated, had been grossly violated and evaded; the "greatest frauds and deceits" had been got up under the sham registration, and the names of fictitious—or no better than fictitious—directors and trustees had been palmed off for lists of millionaires. In regard to the balance-sheets returned by these worthless associations, the old adage as to figures being made to prove anything, seems to be abundantly verified. "The fact was, that accounts might be presented in so many forms and shapes, that it was impossible for the mind to form any conclusion on them." This is the dictum of Mr. Wilson, a most undoubted authority upon such matters, and, considering the repute of our accountants and actuaries, is certainly a startling one. It has, however, been ascertained, in spite of all figure juggling, that the receipts of twenty-five of the new companies amounted during the last year to £462,000, while the cost of management reached to £378,000, thus leaving a balance for the payment of policies—the premiums of which produced a yearly revenue of near half-a-million—of the sum of £85,000. This one fact, we agree with Mr. Wilson, demonstrates to the full the stern necessity of immediate legislative interference. The operations of the companies in question are simply those of the West Middlesex over again. They manage a short and precarious existence, until either the public is roused to its danger, or several heavily-insured lives fall rapidly in. The crash immediately follows, and the premiums are gone for ever.

We trust that the operations of Mr. Wilson's committee may be more rapid in their progress, and more effectual in their results, than those of the committee of 1844. The present state of things is clearly one not to be trifled with.

THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.

On Wednesday evening, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, Mr. Stones delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture on the manufacture of paper. He stated that the manufacture of a kind of paper from vegetable fibrous substance, it is supposed, was known to the Chinese in the early part of the second century of Christianity. It gradually spread, with various improvements, throughout many countries of the East; but it was not manufactured in Europe from linen rags until about the fourteenth century. It is curious to observe the gradual steps by which the manufacture of paper was developed, until it had arrived to its present state of perfection. First, the leaves of trees were used by the ancients for their writings; then the bark of trees; a more solid material, was adopted for the purpose; sheets of metal and stones were invented as an improvement upon the former. The fibrous part of vegetable substances was subsequently manufactured into paper; and ultimately linen rags, and the other raw material now used, were found to produce the article in its present complete and beautiful condition. The machinery from time to time invented and improved upon to facilitate the manufacture of paper is of a most complex and minute character; and, although the most invaluable advantages have been conferred upon mankind by such machinery, some of the great inventors of it had been utterly neglected by the ruling powers of the day, and allowed to go to their graves unrewarded and unpitied. The lecturer then alluded to the machinery of Messrs. Fourdrinier, their patents, their losses, and Chantery suits, and stated that there were 200 patent machines in operation, capable of making at the rate of 180 miles in length of paper per day. He also referred to the various purposes to which paper was applied, and the vast increase that was every day taking place in the various kinds of its manufacture. The lecturer concluded by asking the society to use its efforts in inducing the Government to remove those Excise impediments which stood in the way of its full development and the diffusion of useful knowledge.

Mr. Henry Cole, the chairman, having, in the name of the society, thanked Mr. Stones for his able and instructive lecture, alluded to the heavy taxation which pressed on the manufacture of paper, and which the Government ought at all hazards to remove, if they were desirous of conferring real benefit upon the people. He considered cheap books much better than the schoolmaster, and it was only by the abolition of the existing heavy duty upon paper that such a blessing could be conferred upon the masses. He should have stated that the proprietors, although the proprietors generally seemed to think that their interests would be jeopardised if they had free trade in newspapers. He thought that this was a great mistake.

Mr. Charles Knight hoped they were on the eve of a revolution in the literary world, which would get rid of all those impediments that at present existed in communicating the blessings of education to all the people.

Other gentlemen having spoken, the meeting separated.

MARSHAL VISCOUNT BERESFORD continues in very indifferent health at Bedgebury-park, and his Lordship is not expected in London this season

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF BRABANT, heir-apparent of King Leopold, and first cousin to her Majesty, on the occasion of his attaining his majority (his 18th year) next month, will, it is expected, visit the King and Royal family, except the invitation of the city of Liege to a grand municipal fête, in honour of the event.

MR. LIONEL MOORE, son of N. Moore, Esq., H.B.M. Consul at Beyrout, has been appointed an Attaché to the British Embassy at Constantinople

THE Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Mr. Lowry Barfour to the office of secretary to the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, vice the Hon. Robert Boyle, resigned.

THE PORT OF LONDON.—The first stone of the new works for enlarging and deepening the East Country Dock and adding it to the Commercial Docks at Rotherhithe, was laid on Wednesday, by the deputy-chairman of the company. It is interesting to notice that the Greenland Dock, now one of the Commercial Docks, was, in the reign of Charles II., the only dock (or rather basin, for it had no gates) in the port of London

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.—The *Oriental* arrived on Thursday from Sydney, whence she sailed the 21st October. She brings £28,480 worth of gold, and advices are in town from Sydney to the 8th December. Four ships are reported to have arrived at Cairns from Port Phillip. So far from the gold fields failing, the yield continues to be abundant.

THE COURT.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE. Her Majesty has continued the Royal hospitalities at Buckingham Palace during the week, but was again represented by the Prince Consort at the levee on Wednesday last.

The events of Court life are thus chronicled in the official programme for the week: On Saturday the Queen and Prince Albert paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester at Gloucester-house. The Prince Consort subsequently went to the Horticultural Society's gardens, to witness the removal of a large tree by M'Glashen's apparatus. On the same day their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louisa, and Prince Arthur, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Clarence-house. The Tyrolese Minstrels had the honour of attending, and sung several of their favourite national melodies for the gratification of the Royal circle.

On Sunday the Court attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace.

On Monday the Prince Consort, attended by the Duke of Wellington, Sir William Molesworth, and Captain the Hon. Dudley De Ros, went to St. Paul's Cathedral, and inspected the spot where it is proposed to deposit finally the remains of the late Duke of Wellington.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, took a drive in an open landau and four. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Prince Consort held a Levee, by desire of her Majesty.

On Thursday, the Queen and the Prince Consort again drove out in an open carriage and four. In the evening her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

The Court will go to Windsor for the Easter holidays, on the 17th inst.

The Countess of Charlemont has relieved the Countess of Desart in her duties as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE LEVEE.

The Levee on Wednesday was very numerously attended.

The Prince arrived at St. James's Palace soon after two o'clock from Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, and was received by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse.

Before the Levee, Viscount Delvmple, M.P., had an audience of his Royal Highness, and delivered up the ribbon and badge of the Order of the Thistle held by the late Earl of Stair.

The diplomatic circle was first introduced, and several presentations took place. In the general circle the following were among the more noticeable persons presented:—

Viscount Sydney, on his appointment as Lord-Lieutenant of Herefordshire.
Captain the Hon. Richard S. Dundas, R.N., on appointment to be one of the Lords of the Admiralty
Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. Maule, on appointment to the office of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.
Sir Arch. Islay Alison, on being created a Baronet.
Col. Wheatley, on appointment to the command of the garrison at Woolwich.
Col. Barnard, on his appointment to the command of the Monmouth and South Wales District
Co. Beresford, on his appointment to Commissariat of Gibraltar.
Lieut.-Col. Wyndham, on appointment as Keeper of the Jewels.
Commander Edward A. Inglefield, on his return from a search for Sir John Franklin, and appointment to command an Arctic Expedition
Lord Stanley, on his appointment as Lord-Lieutenant of Herefordshire.
Captain the Hon. Richard S. Dundas, R.N., on appointment to be one of the Lords of the Admiralty
Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. Maule, on appointment to the office of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.
Sir Arch

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The gaieties of the *carnaval* have been considerably saddened in the highest circles by the terrible calamity which so suddenly terminated the existence of the young Comte de Camerata. So many causes have been assigned for this tragical event, that it is impossible to arrive at the true one. Some declare that pecuniary difficulties, the importance of which the unfortunate young man's imagination greatly exaggerated, led to the step; others assert that it proceeded from a derangement of health, of which one of the symptoms—deafness—caused him much uneasiness and annoyance; while others intimate that a misplaced attachment drove him to the fatal act. It appears that some mistrust of his own intentions—some consciousness of the terrible temptation to which he ultimately yielded—occupied his mind for a few days previously: and, on the night that preceded the calamity, he desired his servant to sleep in his room. The man left his young master asleep at eight o'clock in the morning; and, on returning, two hours after, found him expiring. The Comte de Camerata was the only son of the Comtesse de Camerata, daughter of Elisa Baciocchi, sister to the Emperor Napoleon, and was, consequently, cousin once removed to Louis Napoleon. He held the post of Maître des Requêtes in the Conseil d'Etat, where his attention and intelligence had made him already remarked. At five-and-twenty, rich, clever, amiable, and generally beloved, it is difficult to conceive what could have led him to determine on so fatal a step as self-destruction, and we can but suppose that one of those momentary impulses, the result of some nervous derangement, in which state comparatively trivial annoyances acquire a morbid gravity, drove the unhappy young man to that desperate act.

The mortality of which we last week spoke has been proceeding with a rapidity really frightful, and every effort is being made to conceal the extent of its ravages. Since the time of the cholera in 1849, nothing at all like it has been seen. At some of the churches the funerals average from fifteen to twenty a day; at Père la Chaise and Montmartre, Death ceases not to hold his gloomy receptions, and hearse after hearse arrives to deposit his guests. Among those who has been one whose name was, in the last generation, associated with all that the stage could boast of most comic and original talent. Brunet, the inimitable Brunet, whose modesty contemporary—and who would have been, had not his extreme modesty and absence of ambition prevented his presending to the post, the rival of Potier, expired at his house at Fontainebleau, at the age of eighty-eight.

Brunet was the originator of the character which has become a type and a name, not only on the French stage, but in the French society and in language: the *Jocrisse*—whose amusing absurdities, whose *piquante naïveries*, whose comical mistakes, whose ingenious *bêtises*, never fail to provoke a mixture of amusement and impatience—was the creation of Brunet, whose *rôles* were principally of that order. Like many other *notabilités*—Talma, for instance, who believed that the comic was his true vein, and who actually took lessons from Brunet, and acted his parts in private theatricals at Talleyrand's and Ouvrard's—Brunet mistook his powers; he was persuaded that his force lay in tragedy; and his ambition, for years, was to adopt that line. When age compelled him to bid adieu to the stage, he still, up to the conclusion of his existence, entertained the impression that some unforeseen circumstance would call upon him to return to it; and he not only continued to study his *rôles*, but he even occasionally dressed himself in his costumes, and walked about the forest of Fontainebleau in the guise, to air them, as he said. Remarkable modesty and a total absence of jealousy of his brother actors, were in Brunet, as in our Bartley, the rare and striking characteristics of his nature. When manager of the Variétés, he always selected for himself the most unimportant parts, which he played with a care, a precision, and an earnestness such as he would have employed in the most striking and difficult; while the success of the theatre he attributed wholly to Potier, his rival, for whom he entertained the most intense admiration. Brunet's talent was an extraordinary mixture of childish simplicity and extreme *finesse*; a combination of the *enfant* and the finished actor, of nature and art, wholly indescribable. The theatre was his world—his home; his fellow comedians his family; the audience his intimate friends—and such they felt themselves. Brunet's half whispered confidences, his winks, his gestures, his grins, his signs, were telegraphs they each accepted individually; and they laughed and Brunet laughed; why, neither could tell. *"Je ris parcequ'il rit,"* said the audience, and Brunet made the same reply.

The principal theatrical success of the moment is a drama, in five acts at the Café, entitled "Le Boisière."

In the Pyrenees, at the borders of the forest of Arzelles, is a village called Saint Sauveur, inhabited by a poor population, who live by collecting and selling the dead branches of the forest, and are hence called *boisiers* and *boisières*. René Noiret is a peasant of St. Sauveur; but his tastes, his instincts, his education, and a fortune he has acquired, remove him wholly from his natural sphere. He goes to Paris—*où on se dore* and goes to *mon dieu, mieux*; falls in love with a *grisette élevée*, *La Comtesse Louise de Varennes*; who not feeling inclined to favour his suit, our hero-peasant thinks himself most ill-used; and, having effectually disposed of his fortune, he returns to his village, *mauvais farceur*he, *dégoûté*, contented, and, like most men in similar circumstances, considering himself the victim of the world, the *Comtesse*, fate—everything but his own folly. In the same village dwells *Marguerite*, and her daughter *Jeanne*: the former, whose only care and pride are in her child toils day and night to spare the delicate beauty of the *demoiselle paysanne*; while she, like *René*, aspires to a station above her own; and finds in him the hero of her romantic dreams. *Sur ces entrefaits*, arrives *Louise de Varennes*, on a pleasure trip. *René*, bent on vengeance, insults her; accuses her as the cause of all his misfortunes; denounces her as such to *Jeanne*, who, of course, believes him; and, resolved to humiliate her, he, having learned that she was of humble origin, determines that *Jeanne* shall outrival her. Having—how, we are not informed—recovered his fortunes, he marries the *belle paysanne*, takes her to Paris, and instructs her in her *rôle*, which she, nothing loath, accepts. A series of combats, and jealousies, and alternate triumphs succeed: *Jeanne* is finally worsted; once more is her husband ruined, and once more does he bow at the feet of the *Countess*. *Jeanne* resolves to drown herself. *Louise*, who is, *au fond*, a noble woman, though spoiled by the world, saves her; reads the faithless husband a lecture; suffers him, by way of a lesson, to go through all the torments of remorse which succeed on his learning the supposed death, of *Jeanne*, and finally restores her to him. Interwoven, in a delicate language, and powerful and natural pathos are the grounds of the success of this drama, for, as our readers will perceive, there is a want of probability throughout the piece, and the characters are not fenced with sufficient precision. At times the spectator hardly knows which are the good and which the bad—which are to claim his sympathy or to call for his condemnation. We must give all the praise which is merited by the performance of the work. Lacressonnières, as *René*; his wife, as *Louise de Varennes*, Madame Lambquin, as *Marguerite*, are beyond all criticism; and Madame Naptal Arnault would be equally perfect in *Jeanne*, but for one defect—a little too much of exertion, of forced effort, to be true to nature.

At the Français, "La Mal'Aria," a tragedy in one act, and in verse, by the Marquis de Belloy, is a perfect *chef d'œuvre*. The subject is the oft-told tale of "Pan di Tolomei," who, the innocent victim of her husband's jealousy, is confined by him in a castle in the Maremma, where the venomous air, aided by a subtle poison, which like dew-drops he scatters on a bouquet, finishes her brief and sad career.

One of the *bruits* here is that the Duchesse d'Orléans is about to contract a morganatic marriage with an side-de-camp of her late consort; while another declares that the mother of the Empress is also about to take to herself a second lord

It is hinted that the state of her Imperial Majesty's health gives grounds for encouraging the most earnest hopes of the Emperor, who is more devoted to her than ever.

After a period of comparative quiescence, during which the press has spoken with great freedom, Louis Napoleon has commenced a fresh attack on several journals. M Emile de Girardin has published articles entitled "Why the Republic did not last," and the arguments would equally suit an article in which the word "Empire" was substituted for "Republic." The argument of M. de Girardin is, that universal suffrage cannot by a single act delegate its authority, which must remain with the people for permanent use; and the obvious inference is insinuated that the Emperor has usurped the functions properly belonging to the country. Consequently, the *Presse* has received a "first warning." The *Assemblée Nationale* and the *Mode* have also been "warned," for defending the Bourbons against the attacks of Granier de Cassagnac. After describing the insecure character of the Empire under Napoleon I., the writer (said to be M. Guizot) implies that the same insecurity attends the usurpation of Louis Napoleon. The *Patrie* has been "warned" for simply announcing that the other journals had been warned! The *Siècle* has also received a "warning," in consequence of an article deemed offensive to the Government.

Another exercise of authority is the expulsion of Father Lacordaire from Paris. A few days since, addressing a crowded congregation in the church of St. Roque, he exclaimed, "However magnificent the design, however grand the execution, even if the object be to effect what is called the making of a nation, he who, to effect this object, makes use of villanous means, is himself nothing but a villain." The sermon contained other political allusions no less obvious and severe.

The Emperor has appointed a commission charged to visit every part of the empire, to inquire into the wants of the country, and to report to him.

An Imperial decree orders that articles of Chinese crape imported from the possessions of Great Britain in Europe shall cease to be subjected to the restrictions established by decrees of the 8th February, 1826, as regards the products of Asia, Africa, and America. The *Journal des Débats* applauds this first step to the way of enfranchisement, as an act "tending to favour an exchange with the United Kingdom, our most important commercial ally."

The Minister of Marine has asked of the Government the formation of two squadrons of six vessels each: one to be stationed before Toulon, the other before Brest, and each commanded by a vice-admiral.

The suppression of the Inspectors-General and Special of Police in the departments has been considered as one of the first steps towards the suppression of the Department of Police itself. The Central Commissaries of Police are considered much less objectionable than the officers suppressed.

The committee of the British Charitable Fund in Paris intends giving a ball on the 30th, for the benefit of that institution. The ball is to be under the patronage of the British Embassy.

The suicide of Count Casimir Wodzicki a few days ago shot himself through the head, continues to excite much sympathy.

The French Government are officially busy in sending the goods of French manufacturers to the Universal Exposition of New York.

The Bourse was animated on Wednesday; and, no unfavourable reports having been circulated, the rise remarked on the previous day in the price of public securities made further progress. The Three per Cents opened at 81f. 10c. and closed at 81f. 15c. for the end of the month.

DENMARK.

Count de Reventlow-Criminil, Minister in the Danish Cabinet for Holstein, has resigned, in consequence of the determination of the Danish Government to remove the line of customs from the Eider to the Elbe. General Hansen, Minister of War, is spoken of as his successor.

GERMANY.

The political condition of Bavaria is stated to be extremely critical, military precautions are redoubled, and the Council of Ministers have forwarded a despatch to King Maximilian, who is at present in Naples, urging his immediate return to his capital. At Landau, a few days since, every house in which an officer resided was marked by a red cross.

From Berlin we learn that the Second Chamber has rejected Article III. of the law enacting the exemption of the estates of the nobles from the land-tax. Ministers withdrew the *Projet de Loi*.

Professor Gervinus has been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment for the "seditious" sentiments contained in his book on the history and progress of civilisation.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor is so much better, that no more bulletins are issued The wound caused by the assassin's knife is healed, but the complete recovery of his eyesight must be the work of time, as it is feared the optic nerve has received some injury. The Imperial patient is able to sit up; and said that a few days must elapse before he is able to drive or ride out His signature shows that he has fully recovered his strength.

Count O'Donnell and the burgher, Ettenreich, who seized the assassin, are still the heroes of the day. Some ladies of rank have presented the former a costly vase; the St. Severin Union has given him a prayer-book "embellished with Roman Catholic emblems," and several Courts have sent him crosses and ribands. Ettenreich has received the Cross "Medal of the Redeemer."

The Archduke Ferdinand Max has published an address to the nation, in which it is invited to show its gratitude to the Almighty for the preservation of the Emperor by building a church in Vienna, which, it is recommended, should be in the Gothic style. Nearly 100,000 florins have been subscribed towards the church. The idea has been very warmly taken up by the higher classes of society and the clergy, but it would be much wiser to bury the whole matter in oblivion. The proposal for a new church has been much better received than was that of an Austrian nobleman who proposed that a monument should be erected on the spot where the attempt at assassination was made. The present church is called the so long projected enlargement of the city near the Karnthner-Thor should immediately be carried out, in order that the spot on the ramparts where the crime was committed should disappear for ever.

The hotels in the city have been crowded by the deputations which have successively arrived from all parts of the empire to congratulate the Sovereign on his happy escape. Some of the principal citizens of Crakow, in the Schlweswesolserg county, where Libeny was born, have been to Court to express their abhorrence of the crime, and their sorrow that the perpetrator was a native of their town.

The balance-sheet of the Bank for February shows an increase in the paper circulation of 2,000,000fl.

Since Count Leiningen's return some particulars connected with his mission and sojourn in Constantinople have become known. The demands of Austria, and still more the way in which they were made, appear to have excited the astonishment of the foreign diplomatists, as well as of the Turkish Cabinet. The French and English representatives spoke to the Austrian Envoy of intervention; he drily replied, that he was a soldier who was directed by his Sovereign to make certain positive answers to categorical questions, and that all intervention was, therefore, inadmissible. He added that, being no diplomatist, he must even decline entering on the merits of the case. It is also related, that when the Austrian General was admitted to the presence of the Sultan, the Turkish courtiers were scandalized at the tone and manner assumed by the *plenipo* M. d'Ozeroff, who seemed as much surprised as the English and French Ministers at the nature of the Austrian propositions, for a time held back—but he soon mostly received instructions from St Petersburg to give all possible support to Austria. There is still a very prevalent impression here, that the Porte will so ill perform the engagements entered into, that coercive measures will sooner or later be necessary.

The advantages which Austrian commerce will derive from the concessions made by Turkey are of great importance. Duties on imports and exports are fixed at 3 per cent, and the monopoly is only maintained on certain articles arriving by sea.

On the 20th drum head law was proclaimed in the Hungarian county of Pressburg, as well against robbers as incendiaries. A letter, dated Pesth, 26th ult., says:—

The day before yesterday, the Provost of the fortress of Comorn was brought here heavily ironed, and lodged in the new prison. He is said to have himself to be drawn into a conspiracy with the State prisoners in that fortress, the object of which was to deliver up the place to the Magyars. The Commandant Field-Marshal Simunich was to have been assassinated, and the small garrison paralyzed, in order to furnish arms to the liberated prisoners. One of the latter, being troubled in his conscience, discovered the plot by a letter which he addressed to a person high in office, and thus prevented the calamity.

Charles Juhhal (formerly the tutor of Kossuth's children), Charles Andrassfy Von Devenyujfalu, Caspar Noszlopy, and Samuel Sarkózy, were executed on the 3rd at Pesth, for the crime of high treason. Andrassfy was shot in the Neugebäude, and the other three hanged at the usual place of execution before the Villier gate. A great crowd was collected. Sarkózy suffered first, then Juhhal. Noszlopy, the last, was the only one who showed no signs of repentance.

Great military precautions are taken at Nuremberg, and several arrests have been made at Fürth.

ITALY.

We hear from Milan that Marshal Radetzky has obtained an imperial decree, sequestrating the real and personal property of all political refugees from the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. This measure of severity has produced an immense sensation at Milan. It appears that the sequestration is to extend to the property of several emigrants who had obtained the right of citizenship in foreign countries.

The number of persons arrested in Milan between the 6th and 25th of last month was about 600. The Italian army is to be reinforced by several brigades, one of which must already have reached Milan. The Austrian troops on the frontier near Ticino have been reinforced, and now amount to 16,000 men. The triumvir Saffi has published a letter, in which he accepts his share of the responsibility of the Milan insurrection. He says, the populace of Milan arrayed themselves unanimously for vengeance, and that himself and others did not lead, but followed the resolute will of the oppressed. "Had the fate of the Lombard capital not roused Europe, Europe," as Italy would have obeyed the call to arms." The Court-martial at Milan has set about 60 prisoners at liberty. The sequestrations of property continue. A Capuchin, named Lazzati, was stabbed the other day while walking in the streets. The assassin escaped.

We hear from Mantua that three persons were to be hanged there on the 23rd, namely—a M. Speri, of Brescia, an amnestied refugee; Count Montanara, of Verona; and the mitred Abbot of Revere, aged thirty. Twenty-five more have been condemned to death or to 20 years' hard labour in irons at Mantua; 108 more are still under prosecution.

The Federal Congregation at Berne has attempted to induce the Austrian Government to relax the severity of its measures against Ticino; but without avail. The Ticinese, who are accustomed to procure a great part of the necessaries of life from Lombardy, will be reduced to great distress; but the sudden expulsion of 17,000 or 18,000 diligent people from Lombardy is also felt to be a serious loss.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Parliament was opened on the 1st inst. M. Martinez de la Rosa was elected President by 152 votes out of 170.

The Ministry sustained a defeat in the Senate, the Opposition having succeeded in electing the four secretaries. At the sitting of the Senate on the 3rd, Count de Lucena handed the President a communication from General Narvaez, Duke of Valencia, in which, after complaining of the decision of the Government which prevented him from taking his seat in the Legislative Assembly, the Duke demanded that the Senate should impeach the Cabinet in virtue of the right conferred on it by the Constitution, to try its own members. A debate arose as to the expediency of referring the communication for examination to a Special Committee. M. Pena Aguayo, together with the Duke of Sotomayor, the Marquis de Fuentes del Duero, M. José de la Concha, and the Marquis de San Felices, laid on the table a motion to that effect, which was adjourned until the 5th.

A bill is to be presented to the Cortes as quickly as possible to indemnify the heirs of Don Manuel Godoy for the seizure of his property in the year 1808.

TURKEY

Prince Menschoff has arrived at Constantinople on a special mission from Russia relative to the Holy Shrines. The Russian Cabinet peremptorily insists on the publication of the firman in favour of the Greek church which M. d'Ozeroff obtained some time ago, but which has until now been a dead letter. The Porte has resolved to demand the intervention and arbitration of Prussia, but it is doubted whether Russia will consent to any delay. France and the French Ambassador at Constantinople have already obtained from the weakness of the Turkish Government concessions to the Latin church, to which the Russian head of the Greek church opposes counter claims and privileges of at least equal authority. And the Porte has materially increased the difficulty of arriving at a suitable arrangement of this controversy by having previously committed itself in different firmans to the adverse and irreconcilable claims of both parties.

The Porte has consented to pay an indemnification to the French holders of coupons of the Turkish loan. The amount agreed to is 25f for each bond of 1000f. The determination of the Turkish paper-currency imposed. Before despatches could arrive in Montenegro, directing Omar Pacha to discontinue hostilities, some sharp engagements had taken place

The news of the victory gained by George Petrovich at Limljani, in the southern extremity of Montenegro, is confirmed. The Montenegrin Commander attempted to keep his undisciplined troops from indulging in their villanous habit of mutilating the corpses of their vanquished foes, but in vain. Seventeen Turks were cut to pieces. We have positive information from the Herzegovine (says an Austrian Ministerialist paper), that the ill-usage of the Christians exceeds all bounds. They are robbed, if not cast into dark dungeons and strangled." When Ismail Pacha succeeded in reducing the inhabitants of Banjani to submission, he picked out fifteen of them, among whom was the Pope Christo Koprovitra, and put them into chains. "The Pope had a bridle put on, as if he had been a horse, and was so led to Mostar." Death saved him from further torments. His breast was covered with bruises and wounds. Three of the companions of the Voivode of Grahovo were strangled in prison The *Correspondence* is a Ministerial paper; but this is all more diligently relative to the sketch Montenegrin war, which comes to us through the Austrian press, is not to be believed without confirmation.

WEST INDIES.

By the *Orinoco* we have intelligence from Jamaica to the 13th of February. Mr. Westmorland's resolution, limiting the public expenditure for the current year to £169,000 was, after a lengthy debate, carried by a very large majority, only two members voting against it. Emigration to Australia, not to the Isthmus of Darien was proceeded apace. A Government ship was in Kingston for the purpose of taking passengers to the former place. About 200 passengers, among whom were many of the labouring class, were to sail in the Royal Mail Company's steamer *Conway* for the Isthmus. The labourers were to be employed on the railway. The sugar crop had commenced, and was expected to reach from 30,000 to 35,000 hhds., although some apprehensions were felt with regard to the scarcity of labour. The subject of mining was attracting much attention. The Trinidad journals were discussing the subject of reform in the government of that island. The sugar crop had commenced, but the canes were not yielding satisfactorily. There appears to be abundant labour in certain localities; and, for the general want, about 1,000 Coolies and 1000 Chinese are expected for distribution upon the work of the present crop. The first Coolie ship of the season had arrived from Calcutta with 264 men, forty seven women, and six children. A project is on foot to put a suitable vessel on the berth to sail from Trinidad to Port Phillip, Australia, carrying cargo and passengers, and bringing back cargo. At Barbadoes the fever had disappeared, and the islands generally were healthy.

AMERICA.

By the *Niagara* we have advices from New York to the 24th ult. International copyright treaties between the United States and Great Britain, and also between the United States and France, are being negociated, if they have not already been brought to a conclusion.

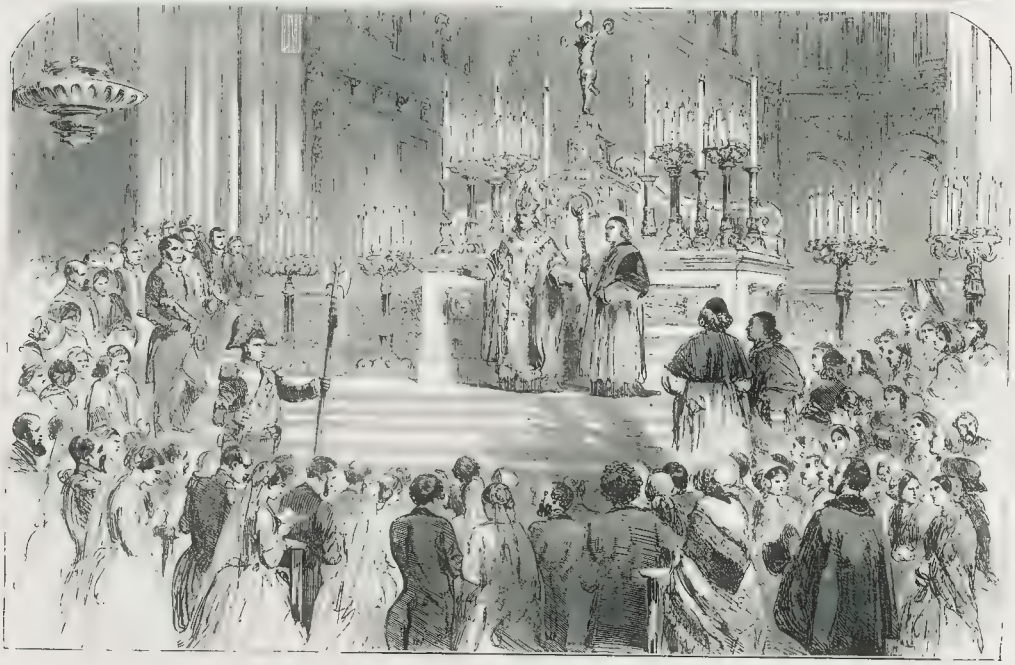
The vessel of the new *Fulton* steamship at Alexandria (near Washington), after a successful passage by sea, has inspired more confidence in the new motive power than was before felt. The ship had to encounter a pretty severe gales, during which she acted very well. When she came to anchor off the Chesapeake, her engines had been working constantly for seventy-three hours, requiring no adjustment, and one fireman only on duty at a time during the trip. She consumed less than five tons of coal per day. The opinion is very generally entertained that the new motive power will be extensively adopted.

At the present moment almost as much interest is being felt by our capitalists in Australia as in California itself. Englishmen will find powerful competitors in the race for gold, even in their own new golden continent. The Australia Steam-ship Company of New York is now submitting proposals to run a regular line of mail ships between Acapulco, the nearest North American port that can be reached from Australia. It is thought that no commercial aspects since the discovery of Californian or Australian gold have been invested with such deep and universal interest. The Mexican Government has, it is said, ceded to an American association the right of transit from Vera Cruz to Acapulco

New York was electrified on the morning of the 22nd ult., by the announcement that the news from California had been received in eighteen days. Another week in the month's passage to San Francisco has been annihilated, and this route is so feasible and reliable that the Post-office department of Washington has entered into a contract with a company just formed, by which the mails are to be taken through between New Orleans and California in sixteen days

General Pierce keeps his own counsel, and avoids office-holders. Nothing is known of his Cabinet. As the day of inauguration (March 4) approached, the public curiosity became unusually great to know what his policy would be likely to be

Advices from the city of Mexico to the 13th ult. report that General Uraga and Colonel Robles had arrived in the city of Mexico. President Cevallos, not being able to agree with them, had resigned. Uraga and the garrison of Mexico immediately pronounced in favour of Santa Anna, and his recall was ordered. General Lombardini was made President *ad interim*. Santa Anna has on several occasions been sent into exile, but they always have to send after him when they get into trouble. He is beloved by few or none, perhaps, but accepted as the least of all evils. He is, doubtless, the ablest political man Mexico has had for many years



MARRIAGE IN THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME, AT PARIS, OF THE COUPLES PORTIONED BY THE EMPEROR.

MARRIAGES AT NOTRE DAME.

It will be recollected that among the commemorations of the marriage of the Emperor and Empress of the French, was the allotment of wedding portions to certain couples by the Imperial liberality. The religious marriage of these couples, twenty-eight in number, took place on Thursday morning last week, at Notre Dame, Paris. From an early hour, the interior of the cathedral was filled with an immense number of persons anxious to be present at the ceremony. The happy couples, accompanied by their friends, arrived successively from their respective *mairies*. At eleven o'clock, mass was celebrated by the Archbishop of Paris, assisted by his grand vicars. M. Berger, the Prefect of the Seine, M. Merruau, Secretary General of the Prefecture, the Mayors of Paris and the Banlieue, and the curés of the different parishes to which the newly married persons belonged, were present. After the mass, the Archbishop gave his benediction in the most solemn manner, and pointed out to them the feelings of gratitude and fidelity with which they ought to be animated towards the Chief of the State, who was desirous that the day of his own marriage should be commemorated by acts of munificence towards others, and that his happiness should be shared in by persons of all ranks and of all classes. The majority of the happy bridegrooms were old soldiers, who had given frequent proofs of their morality, courage, and attachment to the cause of order.

LARGE NUGGET OF GOLD FROM PORT PHILLIP.

Captain G. T. Brown, of the fine ship *Chowringhee*, of Sunderland, has just arrived in the East India Docks, from Port Phillip, with a large quantity of gold—68,000 ounces—on freight alone, independently of that brought by the passengers, of whom Captain Brown had about fifty from the above colony, principally successful diggers.

The gold was deposited, in the course of last week, in the bullion office at the Bank of England. It included an immense nugget weighing 545 ounces; which is stated to be the largest piece ever brought into this country. It was found at the White Horse Gully, Bendigo Diggings, by George Potter, one of a party of three—Robert Bennett and John Hazel being his successful partners. Potter states that the gully where the Nugget was found is not more than six yards from the place where the great Victoria Nugget was discovered. It had been repeatedly turned over, and many of the holes were abandoned, and full of water. The exact spot was one that had been covered up with the soil from the neighbouring holes, and the only spot of the allotment belonging to the before-named party that had not been searched by them; indeed, they were on the point of leaving for another allotment; when George Potter, in turning the earth over lightly, about eighteen inches below the surface, struck his pick upon the mass imbedded in the sand, &c.; and the Nugget remains in the same state as when first extracted by him. Potter and his comrades are seamen, and came over in the *Chowringhee*.

Among the passengers in the *Chowringhee* were some persons who went out in the *Lady Elgin*, about twelve months ago, as Government free emigrants: they have returned with a considerable sum in gold dust—some £1000 worth.

LARGE NUGGET OF GOLD JUST BROUGHT FROM PORT PHILLIP.

MONUMENT TO LADY MARGARET MARIA COCKS

This beautiful Altar-tomb has just been completed by Mr Poole, of Great Smith street, Westminster, and presents an interesting novelty in this branch of art. It is to the memory of Lady Margaret Maria Cocks, and is as creditable to the taste and feeling of the designer and Mr. Poole, as it is appropriate to the character of her whose memory it preserves. The material employed by Mr. Poole is the Cornish serpentine marble, which has been profusely used in the lately-rebuilt church of Eastnor, for the mortuary chapel of which the tomb has been designed. This stone takes a high polish, is very rich in colour, and makes a good ground for the beautiful mosaic glass cross which is inlaid on the top. The cross, which is of elegant proportions, has fleury terminations, plinth, and stepped base, in gold blue, red, and white glass; the base and terminations being in brass electro gilt. The colour of the

MONUMENT TO LADY MARGARET MARIA COCKS.

glass is very good. On the splayed edge moulding of the tomb is a verge of brass. The legend is in raised letters on a black ground:—

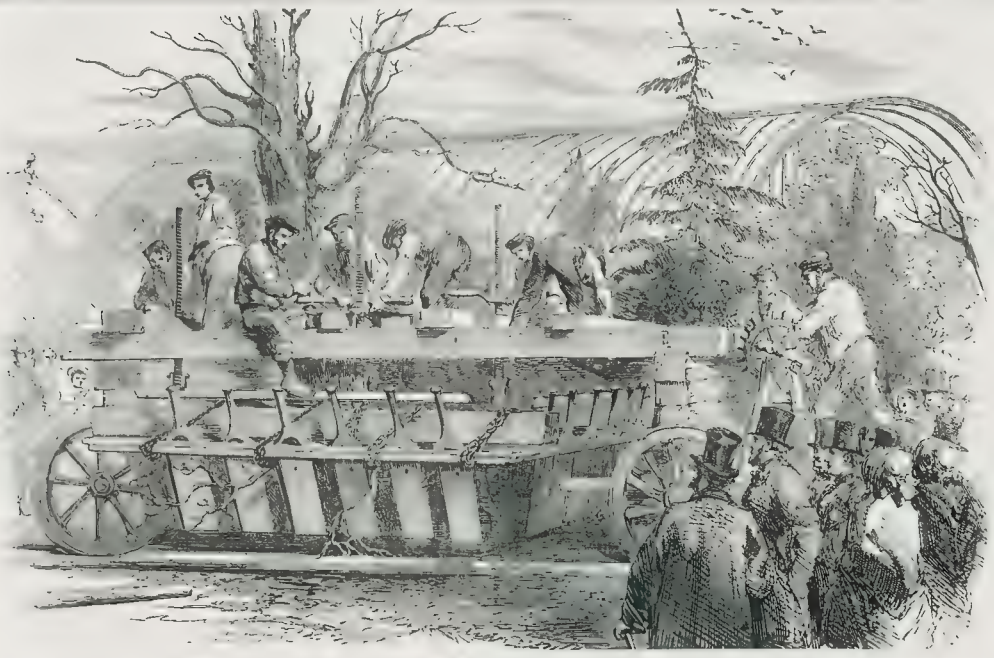
> In memory of the Lady Margaret Maria Cocks, only daughter of John Somers, first Earl Somers, who died 10th May, A.D. 1849, in the humble hope of a joyful resurrection. "Her life was hid with Christ in God."

Altogether, this monument is a work of highly-refined, religious taste.

APPARATUS FOR THE REMOVAL OF LARGE TREES

On Saturday last, at the gardens of the Horticultural Society, at Chiswick, there was exhibited an interesting application of the working of the apparatus for transplanting trees of large size; the invention of Mr. M'Glashen, and shown by him at Edinburgh, a few weeks since. We have illustrated the process, by an Engraving of a large poplar-tree being lifted by the apparatus. A square frame was first laid on the ground, inclosing an area, the length of each of whose sides was 9 feet 10 inches, the tree being in the centre. Iron cutters were then driven into the ground, outside the frame, to the depth of 2 feet 8 inches; and two lifting beams were next placed on the frame, to which they were securely attached by chains. A collar, or clasp, was then set round the tree (previously protected by matting), and made fast by screws lying close on the beams. A flat bar of iron was now placed inside the top of the cutters, and extension rods were then made to bear against opposite sides of the square, by means of a screw, to exert an outward pressure against the tops of the cutters, and, consequently, in an equal degree, to compress the lower part of the contained mass of roots and earth.

An upper framework of beams was now formed around the tree, and elevated on wheels to the required height, the two frames being connected by four strong upright screws; and to the lower frame of lifting-beams were attached chains. Several men were employed to set the screws in motion, by which the cutters and the contained tree-roots and earth were lifted clear out of the ground for removal. A stout rope, worked by a windlass, attached to the frame, was made fast to the tree in the direction required; and the whole mass, though weighing fourteen or fifteen tons, yielded without much difficulty to the efforts of a single man. The tree removed was 55 feet high and 4 feet 10 inches in circumference. The man at the windlass in the Engraving, is introduced simply to show how the



REMOVAL OF A LARGE POPLAR-TREE, WITH MR. SCRASBURY'S APPARATUS, AT THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDEN, CHISWICK.

mass is moved; since he would not be at work during the lifting. The tree, which incline I considerably on one side in its original position, was lowered into its new site perfectly erect. Indeed the facility with which an object so lofty and ponderous was handled by working a screw on either side, seemed marvellous. By other modifications of the same process, Mr Mirfield has removed shrubs, plants, or entire borders, he also proposes boxes in which the mass removed from one situation can be enclosed and conveyed to another, however remote.

The operations of the Horticultural Society's Gardens on Saturday, were witnessed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Sir Joseph Paxton and other practical men were also present, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with the process.

BANQUET AT THE TOWN-HALL, LIVERPOOL.

On Thursday evening, March —, an entertainment was given by the Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. S. Holme) to the Directors and Officers of the Railway Companies having termini in Liverpool. The banquet was served in the great dining-room, at the Town hall, and the whole suite of reception-rooms was thrown open on the occasion. These rooms are almost unequalled in the splendour of their decorations, and the architectural symmetry of their proportions. Hilton's celebrated picture of the "Crucifixion" is now placed in the gallery, and is seen as the visitor ascends the grand staircase, itself a magnificent work. An allowance of £120 a year is made by the Corporation of Liverpool to the Mayor to enable him to maintain the state and dignity of chief magistrate, and he is also allowed two carriages. The present Mayor is earning golden opinions for the spirit and liberality with which he dispenses his hospitality. Mr. S. Holme is one of those men of whom a great commercial country may well be proud. He is the architect of his own fortune, and, having conducted for many years some of the largest building contracts in England, he has retired with ample means to enjoy the ease and competence which he has so well earned by a life of industry and integrity.

The Mayor's guests at the banquet in question comprised the principal members of the boards of the London and North-Western, the

GRAND BANQUET IN THE TOWN-HALL, LIVERPOOL.

Lancaster and Carlisle, the Chester and Holyhead, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. General Anson, chairman of the London and North-Western Railway, was prevented from attending, in consequence of being engaged in London on an election committee. Among the gentlemen present were the Hon. Colonel Lowther, M.P.; the Hon. C. Howard, M.P.; Mr. Locke, M.P.; Mr. Peto, M.P.; Mr. R. Benson, Mr. Henry Howard, of Greystoke Castle; Admiral Moorsom, Colonel Maclean; Messrs. H. Earle, Grant, Ewart, E. Tootal, W. Stuart, Brooke, Langton, Rathbone, Cropper, Rotherham, E. Watkin, Braithwaite, Poole, Captain Huish, and others.

The occasion was suggestive of many interesting associations and historical reminiscences. The guests could not forget that only twenty-seven years have elapsed since the great parliamentary battle for a railway between Liverpool and Manchester was fought in the House of Commons. Liverpool was the cradle of the railway system; and it was upon the Exchange, at Liverpool, that Mr. George Stephen son found patrons in the wealthy and enterprising merchants, whose steady support enabled him to effect his cherished object of opening the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, as the first passenger line worked by locomotive engines. The Liverpool merchants and Manchester manufacturers were almost the only people in England who listened to the great self taught engineer without a sneer, when he proposed to construct a steam-engine which should draw a heavy load at a speed of twelve miles an hour along his new line. Now, there are 7000 miles of railway in Great Britain, upon which the amazing amount of £300,000,000 has been expended. The railway interest has become a fifth estate in the realm; and there was felt to be an especial fitness in this splendid entertainment to railway magnates and railway *employés* in a town that has the honour of originating and inaugurating that mighty system which has effected a revolution in modern commerce and modern habits, and the wonderful agency of which, in promoting the comfort and welfare of man, is not yet fully developed.

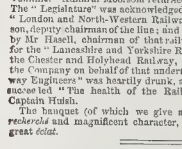
The Mayor having proposed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the health of the "Clergy" was given, and responded to by the Rev. Mr. Tomline. Admiral Moorsom returned thanks for the "Army and Navy." The "Legislature" was coupled by Col. Lowther. The toast of the "London and North-Western Railway" was acknowledged by Mr. Benson, deputy chairman of the line; and that of the "Lancaster and Carlisle" by Mr. Hasell, chairman of that railway. Mr. Howard returned thanks for the "Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway." and Mr Pete, chairman of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, acknowledged the good wishes of the Company on behalf of that undertaking. The toast of "The Railway Engineers" was heartily drunk, and called up Mr. Locke, to which success led "The health of the Railway Officials;" acknowledged by Captain Huish.

The banquet (of which we give an illustration) was of the most *recherché* and magnificent character, and the evening passed off with great *éclat*.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR EDWARD DOUGHTY, BART.

THIS gentleman, the heir-male and representative of the old and eminent family of Tichborne, of Tichborne, seated in Hampshire before the Conquest, died on the 5th inst., aged 71, at his seat, Tichborne-park, near Alresford. He was the third son of Sir Henry Tichborne, the sixth Baronet, by Elizabeth Lacy, his wife, daughter of Edmund Plowden, Esq., of Plowden. In 1826 he succeeded, at the decease of the late Miss Doughty, of Stanford hall, Lincoln-



shire and of Richmond-hill, Surrey, to that lady's extensive estates, together with her property in the neighbourhood of Russell square, including Doughty-street, &c.; and assumed, in consequence, the surname of Doughty. In 1836 he served as High Sheriff of Dorsetshire; and in 1845, by the death of his elder brother, the late sir Henry Tichborne, without male issue, became eighth Baronet of Tichborne.

Sir Edward married, 20th June, 1827, Katharine, daughter of James Everard, ninth Lord Arundell of Wardour; and by her, who survives, who died in youth; and one surviving daughter, Katharine-Mary-Elizabeth Doughty. The present inheritor of the title and estates is Sir Edward's, only surviving brother, now in his 69th year, Roger Tichborne, Esquire. He is married to Harriette-Felicita, daughter of Henry Seymour, Esq., of Knoyle, Wilts, and has two surviving sons, Roger-Charles and Alfred-Joseph.

ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR THOMAS BLADEN CAPEL, G.C.B.

THE death of this distinguished and venerable flag-officer occurred on the 4th instant, at his residence, Bognor, Sussex-park, at the age of seventy-seven. His career has been one of active service for fifty-one years. The Hon. Sir Thomas Bladen Capel was born the 29th August, 1776. He was the youngest of the five sons of Algernon, 5th Earl of Essex, by his second wife, Harriet, daughter of Colonel Thomas Bladen. The second of the six sons is Sir Thomas's brother, the present Lieut. General the Hon. Thomas Edward Capel; the eldest of these also fateful Capels, present Earl of Essex, and of Commander Algernon Heary Champagne Capel, R.N., who are, consequently, Sir Thomas's nephews. Sir Thomas entered the navy the 22nd March, 1793, on board the *Phaeton*, 38, and, subsequently, had his full share of the toil and glory of the late war. He was present at Lord Bridport's action, at the battle of the Nile, and at the battle of Trafalgar. In his despatch to the Admiralty, announcing the victory of the Nile, Nelson alludes to Captain Capel as a most excellent officer, and recommends him to their Lordships' notice. (*Gazette*, 1798, p. 915.)

In the war with the United States of America, in 1812, Sir Thomas Capel was stationed on the new n coast of America, where he commanded a small squadron, blockading the enemy's frigate in New London, and sharing generally in the labours of the contest. Sir Thomas rose successively through the various grades to that of Admiral; his Commandership he obtained immediately after the battle of the Nile. He was created a K.C.B. in 1836, and he became a Vice-Admiral in 1841. Sir Thomas Capel married, in 1812, Miss Catherine Coulthurne, only daughter of Francis George Smythe, Esq., but has had no issue.

DR CHARLESWORTH.

THIS eminent physician, who died on the 25th ult., had great practice at Lincoln, and filled many high medical appointments there. He was a so distinguished for his public benevolence, and especially for the philanthropic interest he took in [illegible]. Indeed, while the science of medicine lasts, he will be remembered as the great founder of the new system adopted by institutions for lunatics. He was most energetic in starting the scheme plan, and devised gentle remedies of every description. At the Lincoln Asylum his exertions in this behalf were, during a long series of years, unwearied, and led eventually to the most happy results.

It might be supposed that Dr. Charlesworth's professional engagements would leave him sufficient occupation; but his extreme punctuality, energy, and decision of character, enabled him to fulfil many duties others would not have found minutes. The Lincoln Stock Library owed its foundation to his energetic zeal, and he was elect d the first president of that excellent institution. The Lincoln Mechanics' Institution also had his warm sup, ort and assistance, and he for some time acted as its president; and the Lincoln National Schools found him a most useful friend. On the subject o public health l e published a pamphlet "Health and Cleanliness," an interesting cur osity, as showing that there is scarcely a t ple suggestion in it which has not since been acted into effect.

Dr Charlesworth's medical education was f rst with the celebrated Dr Harrison, of Horncastle, and afterwards at Edinburgh. Dr. Charlesworth was an honorary vice-president of the Central Society of Education. One of his nieces showed much taste in su anonymous work, "Rural Gleanings." His nephews, Edward Charlesworth, Esq., curator of the Yorkshire Museum, has an European celebrity through his authorship of the *Magazine of Natural History*, and his valuable contributions to geology.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Miss Anna Maria Pole, of Upper Harley-street, daughter of the late Sir Charles Maurice Pole, has bequeathed one thousand pounds, to be divided equally by her executors between the following charitable institutions: The Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Blind Asylum; the Royal Female Naval School, at Richmond, the Destitute Sailors' Asylum and Sailors' Home, Well-street; the Infant Orphan Asylum, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the London Orphan Asylum, the Church Missionary Society, and the Religious Tract Society.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 32 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading	Thermometer. Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day	Departure of Temperature from Average	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Mar. 4	30.127	46·9	26·8	35·4	— 4·5	77	W.	0.00
„ 5	29.815	51·0	31·9	42·5	+ 2·7	96	S.W.	0.06
„ 6	29.877	55·6	34·6	45·4	+ 6·7	94	E.	0.18
„ 7	29.927	54·8	45·3	47·5	+ 7·8	97	W.	0.07
„ 8	29.529	51·9	38·8	43·5	+ 3·6	95	W.	0.10
„ 9	29.143	54·1	32·6	39·9	— 0·3	93	S.S.W.	0.02
„ 10	30.159	56·5	37·5	46·0	+ 5·6	74	S.	0.00

Note.—The sign – denotes below the average, and th sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The mean reading of the barometer for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.897 inches. The highest reading occurred on the 5th, when it stood at 30.5, and was 30.178 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 44·06, being 3·06 above the average of thirty-eight years, and 4·89 above the average of the nine preceding weeks. The mean daily temperature, which has been below its average nine days in succession from February 1, with the single exception of February 7, continued on Mar 4 to 7 inclusive above its average value of the 5th, and was 6° and 7° in excess on the 5th and 7th; but declined slightly on the 8th. From February 1 to March 10 the average daily defect of temperature was 6°2°. The temperature has risen considerably during the week, from 26° 8° on the 4th to 56° 5° on the 10th—a difference of 29° 5° in the range of temperature in the week. The greatest difference of temperature daily was 17·4°, being 6·7° above the average of the nine preceding weeks. The weather has been squa..y and variable. Rain fell in the week to the depth of rather more than four-tenths of an inch. Slight fog was prevalent early on the 9th.

Lewisham, March 11, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week, ending March 5th, there were 1671 children born within the metropolitan districts; of these, 861 were boys, and 810 were girls. This number exceeds the average in eight corresponding weeks in the years 1845 to 1852 by 202. The number of deaths in the week were 1417, showing an increase of 93 upon that of the preceding week. Of these deaths 573 were children under 15 years; 459 were 15 years old and less than 60; and 379 were 60 years old and upwards. The estimated number of deaths based upon the number in the corresponding week in the previous ten years, and augmented in proportion to the increase of population, is 1109: of these, 388 are due to diseases of the lungs and of the organs of respiration, whose average is 216; to old age 82, its average is 53, to hooping-cough 56, its average is 43, to typh..s, 60, its average is 39; to consumption 160, its average being 158; to bronchitis 212, its average being 78 only, to pneumonia 105, its average is 90; to asthma 44, its average is 29; to poison 3; to hanging and suffocation 3; to drowning 7, and to wounds 3 deaths were registered.

CHARITABLE AND BENEFICENT MEETINGS.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The annual meeting of the members of this benevolent institution was held on Wednesday, at 73, Great Russell-street for the election of officers, &c., for the ensuing year. The chair was taken by Sir Henry Ellis, in the absence of Sir Robert Inglis, who was prevented from attending by indisposition. A statement of the funds, &c., was laid before the members; the vacancies in the council and committee elected; and the usual thanks voted to the chairman and secretary.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the friends and subscribers to this valuable institution was held on Monday, in the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Mr. William Tyler in the chair. The secretary (Mr. Hodges) read the report, which stated that there had been an increase in the amount of annual subscriptions and donations of £37. The numerous sheet showed the total receipts to have amounted to £1484 0s. 6½d., and the expenditure to £1270, leaving a balance in hand of £213 13s. 3½d. The report having been received and adopted, the meeting proceeded to the election of four pensioners from a list of 24 candidates; and the two unsuccessful candidates shortly after the poll having been chosen by the committee as the Whittingham and Fley pensioners. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, which terminated the proceedings

ATHENÆUM INSTITUTE.—A new society is putting forward its claims for support, called "The Institute for the Encouragement of Useful Men of Science" (briefly to be described as a mutual benefit society). At a meeting of from fifty to sixty gentlemen, authors and journalists, held at the rooms of the Athenæum Club, on Tuesday last, it was resolved that a public meeting of "the friends of literature" should be called, and that Mr. Disraeli, who has taken some interest in the society, should be invited to preside.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY held its fiftieth anniversary the first Jubilee—on Tuesday, in Exeter-hall: the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. Nearly £5000 was announced.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—On Thursday the annual meeting of the Society was held in the London Coffee-house—Lord Radstock in the chair—when a report was read, which stated that there were now seventy-five male and sixty-nine female pupils in the schools, and twenty-three persons had completed the curriculum. The receipts for the year amounted to £4217 1s., and the expenditure to £3644 9s. 3d. A piece of land, which has been presented to the charity by her Majesty, in the name of the Prince of Wales, on condition that he becomes entitled always to have a nominee in the school.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—On Thursday, the anniversary festival of this society was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern—Lord Powis presiding. In proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Royal Humane Society," the chairman stated that in the course of last year 190 persons came under the care of the society who were apparently drowned, of whom 150 recovered. In order to extend the benefits of the institution as much as possible medals of all their implements for saving life would be forwarded to the engineering exhibitions in New York and in Dublin. The subscriptions of the evening amounted to about £700.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The fifth anniversary of this institution was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern; Lord Ashley presided. The number of patients in the last year has been [illegible]. The subscriptions during the evening amounted to the very large sum of nearly £2000.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.—The anniversary festival of this Institute was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday evening; the Earl of Zetland, G. M., presided. During the evening about £1100 was so lected, being a much larger sum than usual.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE held their annual meeting on Monday, when it was stated that the total number of fires attended by the escapes during the year, 281; and the number of lives saved, 41.

THE TAILORS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The anniversary festival in connection with this charitable institution took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. During the evening, about £700 were added to the funds of the society.

FISHMONGERS AND POULTERERS' INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday evening the friends and supporters of this charity celebrated their seventeenth anniversary, at the London Tavern; R. W. Phillipps, Esq., occupying the chair.

LEARNED AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.—Various meetings of societies have been held within the last few days. We enumerate some of them:—The Linnæan Society held a meeting last week, Mr. Robert Brown in the chair; when Mr. Thomas Bell, Professor of Zoology in King's College, was elected in the place of the late Mr. J. F. Stephens, and a paper entitled "Notes on the Vegetation of Buenos Ayres and its neighbouring districts, by C. J. F. Bunbury, F.L.S." was read.—At the meeting of the British Archæological Association, Mr. T. J. Pettigrew, chairman, six new associates were elected. The meeting was principally devoted to the reading and discussion on an interesting paper, "On the Camps of Upper Lanarkshire, by Mr. G. V. Irving. At the same Association, on Wednesday last, Mr. Pettigrew read a paper "On the discoveries of Roman ware in Wilbrook, and other parts of the city."—On Monday the Epidemiological Society met—Dr. B. G. Babington in the chair when papers by Mr. B. W. Richardson, of Mordake, and Mr. J. B. Harrison, Higher Broughton, Manchester, on scarlatina, or scarlet fever, were submitted and discussed.—The Entomological society had a meeting on Monday Mr. Newman in the chair, after the business of which evening was ended, a petition to the Government from the Royal and other scientific societies, for a centralised building, and stating its numerous advantages, was laid by Mr. Pettigrew, on the table.—On the Playfair gave his final lecture "On the Dependence of Industry on Science," at the London Institution, on Monday last, to a crowded and delighted audience.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—At a general monthly meeting held on Monday last—Sir C Fellowes, V.P., in the chair—it was announced that after the Easter vacation courses of lectures would be delivered by Drs. Faraday, Frankland, and Tyndall, and Mr. W. Carpmael.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—The annual meetin, of the members of this institution was held on Saturday, at the Institut on in Scotland-yard. The Duke of Northumberland presided. The report stated that during the past year several valuable presents had been received. There had been a falling off in members, although several new members had joined during the year. The receipts amounted to about £1261, but there was a deficit of £78 16s 6d., taken from the stock. After some further detail, the report was agreed to.

EXHIBITION OF CABINET WORK.—The following notice has just been issued.—The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade having had under their consideration the desirableness of making a collection of fine specimens of cabinet work for the information of students of schools of art, and the public at large, have directed the Department of Practical Art to collect and publicly exhibit such specimens. Permission has been obtained from the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, to use such accommodation as may be afforded by Gore House, Kensington, where the proposed exhibition will accordingly take place in the month of May next. The space being limited, it is intended to exhibit only specimens of furniture which have been executed before the present century. Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to allow examples, &c., from Windsor Castle to be placed in the proposed exhibition, and the loan of fine specimens has been liberally offered by several persons.

NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Royal Commissioners for arranging the commencement of the contemplated new National Gallery, are in future to hold their me tings at Gore House, a wing of which has been fitted up for their reception, under the presidency of the Prince Consort. Sir Charles Barry and the Baron Marochetti have been already professionally consulted by the Royal Commissioners respecting the new building which is to assemble science, manufactures, and arts under the small roof.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Friday last, his Royal Highness Prince Albert visited the Society of Arts, and inspected the complete and ingenious machinery with which Mr. F. Warren illustrates the series of lectures on on ton manufacture, which he has been lately delivering there. This model of machinery enables the lecturer to show the process, from the raw cotton as it arrives from [illegible] to the yarn as it is presented to the [illegible] Mr. Warren is a mechanic-engineer of considerable and [illegible] and the forth for his zealous and [illegible] The [illegible] the following classes. [illegible] The [illegible] was with his own hands and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] his perseverance [illegible] leisure hours [illegible] The Prince [illegible] examining the model, expressed himself highly pleased, and requested Mr. Warren to place himself in communication with the Board of Control.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT-CLUB.—The arrangement of matches for the approaching season is as follows: The first will take p ace on Tuesday, May 3, amongst a l three classes, for distinct prizes; the distance extending from Erith to the Nore Light and back. The next match—and the one which will possess the charm of novelty—is nominated for Thursday, June 2, confined to schooners, for 100 guineas; the start to be from a steamer in the Mouse Light, and back. The third and last will embrace all three classes, for hundred guineas, on Thursday, July 7. Lord Alfred Paget, Mr. R. Green (the Vice-Commodore), and the officers have been re-elected for the ensuing year. The funds are in a flourishing condition, and everything augurs well for increasing prosperity and capital sport.

WANDSWORTH LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening, the 8th inst., the members flocked their old neighbour, Mr Deane F. Walker, of West Hill, Wandsworth, to deliver an astronomical lecture, on his original Lidonarium, or large transparencies, so long distinguished for its popular illustration of the science. On this occasion, though the price of admission was small, the funds have been materially benefited. Nothing could exceed the beauty of Mr. Walker's machinery and zodiac, &c., lit by gas; and the lecturer received a hearty welcome for his gratuitous services. The second and farewell lecture is to be delivered, we understand, on Tuesday evening next.

CENTRAL CITY TERMINUS.—Several gentlemen favourable to this project, held a meeting on Monday, at the Cordwainers' Hall, to consider the best teps to be taken to advance the object. Mr. Lupton took the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr Millard, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Blackmore, &c. A resolution was carried that a petition be adopted, praying the Court of Common-council to co-operate with her Majesty's Government by carrying into execution such street improvements as may be found indispensable in connection with this undertaking.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY.—Last week, Mr. Deputy Bennoch, in moving that the freedom of the City be presented to Mr. Layard, M.P., observed that, since the year 1814, naval and military heroes had received the freedom, and fifty swords had been presented. Among these the names of Nelson and Wellington shone conspicuous. Those were presented at the most critical periods of national history after victory had greatly excited the public mind and hastened the enthusiasm of the citizens of London. At times of political excitement, beyond inquiry with success, we found the honour conferred on Grey, Russell, Althorp, and Attwood. When public propriety was at stake, and public sympathy roused in favour of a persecuted Queen, London stood forward to offer her successful assistance. Brougham Lushington, Denman, and Hume were granted all the honour the City could bestow. At the time of national fear and sorrow, when pestilence walked over the streets like a destroying angel, the names of the City and magistrates of suffering and pa.s- Roupel, Field, Rabington, Ridout, and Wire—had conspicuous honours showered upon them. So also on the philanthropists, Jones and Hanway—the latter they had a noble bust erected in that chamber, and he trusted that ere long it would be balanced by one of Jenner. Of civilians, we had Rowland Hill and Sir James Brooke, whose works were well known, and he now proposed to add to this roll of honour the name of Alfred Austen Layard.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.—On Wednes lay the vestry of St Pancras unanimously resolved to direct the vestry-clerk to draw up a petition to Parliament in favour of an independent water supply, as proposed in the bill now before the Legislature, and to call upon the borough members to give it their strenuous support.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—The annual expenditure, for the year 1852, for the metropolitan police was £390,622 15s 1d. The sum needed to defray this charge was £349,205 9s. 9d. Of this sum, £100,0.. - - rates, and £24 644 14s 2d. was received from miscellaneous sources, leaving a balance over the expenditure of £48,340 8s 8d. The sum expended for the expenses of the police-courts was £44,805 19s. 4d., of which £39,870 9s. 7d was for salaries. Of twenty-three police magistrates, one is in receipt of £1200 per annum, the other twenty-two of £1000 per annum each. The salaries of the two commissioners are also £1200 per annum each, and that of the receiver £1000.

THE MIDDLESEX CONSTITUENCY.—It appears that the Liberal party have gained largely upon the late revision. The number of [illegible] registered for the year 1852 was [illegible] number for 1853 is 14,616. Increase, 220. The total number of changes is 3378 [illegible] 802 new names insert d. These facts show a total [illegible] of 3078 electors in less than six months.

SALE OF BRIXTON HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—On the completion of the new gaol at Wandsworth common, all the houses of correction for Surrey will be done away with, and among them Brixton House of Correction, which fetched only £9000 or £7000. The property was recently advertised the materials for sale, intending to let the ground for building; but the day previous to the sale [illegible] the grounds, with the supposed intention of turning them into a park, for the convenience of the military on the south side of the metropolis.

DEPARTURES FOR AUSTRALIA.—The departures from London for Australia during the past week consisted of eight vessels to Port Phillip, and one to Swan River. Of 3588 tons: their total capacity, 6887 tons. Considerable employment continues to be made, but the quotations of freight have experienced a decline.

POPULATION, INHABITED HOUSES, AND ELECTORS.—According to a Parliamentary return just printed, the population of England and Wales in 1851 was 17,927,609, and the number of inhabited houses, 3,925,099. There were on the register 1851 82, of constituted electors, 918,683; and the number polled at the last general election was 841,205.

DEPARTURE OF DR. LAYARD FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.—Dr. Layard has sent the following address to the electors of Aylesbury.—"Gentlemen, My services having been considered of use in the East in the present critical state of affairs, I have not hesitated to place them at the disposal of her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople. In taking this step, I would fain hope that I should meet with your approbat on. I should have desired it right to consult you previous to my departure, had time permitted me to call a meeting; as it is, I have only been able to obtain the sanction of a few of my friends and supporters. I have reason to hope that your interests will in no way suffer from my absence; and I need only add, that nothing but an imperative sense of duty would have induced me to leave my place in Parliament during the session. I trust I shall very shortly be again at my post; and, relying upon your kind indulgence, I beg to subscribe myself, yours very truly, A. H. LAYARD."

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—There is some very heavy business before these committees, and several seats have been disposed of during the week. *Caermarthen*.—Sir J. M. F. Smith has been declared [illegible] and the [illegible] Hon. Mr. Mostyn [illegible] *Dudley*.—Mr. Hughes Hughes's opposition to the petitioners, and was thereby unseated; and Mr Heywood was declared duly returned.—*Hull*: In this borough Mr. Clay and Lord Goderich had been guilty of bribery by their agents, and are therefore unduly elected; and the committee state that corrupt practices extensively prevail in the constituency.—The *Guildford* petition against the sitting members has been abandoned, and the petitioners saddled with the costs.—The *Boston* and *Limerick* petitions have been withdrawn.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. Sir E. Lytton Bulwer Lytton, Bart., has agreed to allow himself to be put in nomination for the office of Honorary President of the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh. The election takes place next week. Lord Campbell, Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. Disraeli had previously declined the honour. The hon. baronet has agreed, if elected, to deliver the inaugural address early in the winter season.

HOLYHEAD HARBOUR.—The recent heavy gale has caused a fearful loss of property at the New Harbour of Refuge, Holyhead. Every one of the piles for the south pier has been washed away, and large timbers strew the shore in every direction. Such was the violence of the sea, which raged most furiously for more than twenty hours, that on the north pier the piles, staging, and even the stonework were swept away. Hundreds of workmen have been thrown out of employment.

INTERESTING NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—There has just been completed on Southsea Beach, Portsmouth, a very interesting memorial of the great Nelson. It consists of a structure of granite, surmounted by an anchor, which belonged to Nelson's ship the *Victory*. The spot on which it stands is close to the King's Rooms, and is the place from which Nelson last embarked. The cost of the work has been defrayed by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence. On the base is a plate, bearing the following inscription:—"Close to this spot embarked the hero of the Nile—alas, for the last time!—to take the command of the British fleet that fought and conquered at Trafalgar, where our Nelson fell. This tribute of respect is placed in humble admiration of the departed hero, by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth."

OXFORD UNIVERSITY *v.* HORSE-RACING.—The Vice-Chancellor has issued the following notice:—"Whereas public notice has been given that a horse-race, under the name of the 'Aylesbury Steeple-chase,' will take place next week, in the neighbourhood of Oxford; and whereas horse-racing is strictly prohibited to members of the University by the University statutes—all persons in *statu pupillari* are hereby warned to abstain from attending or taking any part in such steeple-chase, as they shall answer for the same at their peril.—R. L. Cotton, Vice-Chancellor. Delegates' Room, March [illegible]."

INCREASED VALUE OF LAND.—The value of land in the immediate vicinity of the Victoria Docks, at North Woolwich, has greatly increased. An offer of £180 per acre for some land required by the company has been made, but the owners require no less than between £700 or £800 per acre for it, whilst ten years ago the same was to be had at £20 per acre. We may also mention that for plots of ground adjoining Messrs. Mare's factory at Blackwall, the enormous sum of £2000 per acre has been paid.

ACCIDENT ON THE MERSEY.—On Monday morning as five men were sitting on the edge of the landing stage at Seacombe, near Birkenhead, leaning against the chain, one of the ferry steamers came up, struck against the stage, and one of the iron rods supporting the protection chain snapped, and the men fell into the river. Four of them were rescued, but the fifth was drowned.

SANITARY STATE OF CROYDON.—A commission, consisting of Dr. Arnot and Mr. Page, C.E., appointed by an order from the Home-office, sat on Saturday, to inquire into the sanitary condition of the town. It appeared from the evidence then given, that the drains were in a most defective state, and emitted noxious and intolerable stenches, by which health had been seriously affected, and fever caused; that the filter-house, erected at the bottom of the town, produced considerable annoyance to the neighbours, whilst the river was also polluted by the drainage. The discharge had been so bad three times during one week that the men employed upon the mills had been obliged to leave off work.

SHOP ROBBERIES AT MANCHESTER.—In the middle of the day on Monday, a most daring robbery was committed on the property of Mr. Howard, jeweller, Market-street, by three men. One entered the shop to make choice of some articles, and asked Miss Howard (who was alone, her father and assistants being at dinner) to write her father's address, that he might call again. She retired to a back part of the shop, when the man followed her, seized her tightly by the throat, and held her till she was insensible. A man outside entered, leaving a third at the door to keep watch, and proceeded to gather up all the articles he could take from the windows and shelves. Having wrapped them up in a handkerchief, he walked away, followed by his two accomplices. The party went to the railway station, but there was no train about starting; they then took a cab to near the London and North-Western Railway Station, where they got out, and were seen no more. The value of the property is about £200. Mr. Howard's shop has been robbed twice previously—the last time by an apprentice.——The following morning, early, the shop of Messrs. Ollivant, corner of Exchange-street, was entered from the back premises, and plundered to a very large extent—upwards of £2500; including 81 gold watches (maker's name "Ollivant"); 30 gold brooches, set with topaz, amethyst, &c.; 250 gold guard and signet rings; 30 gold Albert chains, 50 gold seals, 80 gold watch-keys, 10 gold thimbles, 5 sets of diamond shirt studs, 200 pencil-cases, 24 dozen silver teaspoons, and 60 gold [illegible] chains. A private watchman and his wife, with two female cleaners, slept on the premises, but up in the third and fourth stories, at the back. An account was recently given of a man rushing into this shop and stealing a large bundle of bank notes from Mr. J. Ollivant's desk one evening, with £145 of which he got clear off; and on the night before the present robbery the police had warned the firm that the town was very full of thieves, and that more than the usual vigilance was necessary.

DUBLIN.—The greatest exertion is made to forward the buildings for the Great Exhibition, in order to secure the opening at the time originally fixed, in May. The buildings cover the entire area of the spacious lawn of the Royal Dublin Society House, nearly five English acres; and already, even in their unfinished state, exhibit all the characteristics of a magnificent architectural structure. They are far more extensive than had been at first contemplated—transepts and wings having been added, one of which, the Fine Arts Hall, is to be devoted exclusively to paintings and statuary.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—In our last Number we gave an account of the damage done to a train near Reigate, fortunately without loss of life. We have now to record other accidents which have occurred in the last few days. On Friday se'nnight, the express-train, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, from Edinburgh, got off the line about six miles from Manchester, and caused a dreadful loss of life: three persons were killed on the spot, and ten more or less injured—one, a child, has since died.——On Tuesday morning, on the Bristol and Birmingham Branch of the Midland Railway, a severe accident occurred about five miles from Bristol. The morning was very foggy, and the train appearing to be coming to a stand still, the engineer stopped it, and got off to remedy the evil, when an engine, returning to the station, not expecting to find a train on the rail, ran into it, and broke the two end carriages to pieces, killing two passengers on the spot, and injuring four or five others, and severely wounding the guard.——The same morning, at the London and North Western Railway Company's dépôt for engines, at Longsight, near Manchester, a terrible accident occurred, by the explosion of a locomotive engine, while standing at the dépôt preparing to go out. About nine o'clock the boiler burst, tearing the part over the fire-box into pieces, hurling them to a distance, destroying five of the pillars supporting the structure, and tearing away upwards of 1500 square feet of the slated roof. In this shed from sixty to eighty workmen were at breakfast, and hence a shocking loss of life—four men being killed on the instant, and some ten or a dozen carried away more or less severely hurt. The engine-driver has since died of his injuries. Inquests are being held in each instance.

The Council of Education will meet on Monday, the 14th inst., at the Privy Council Office, at twelve o'clock.

CLERGY RESERVES (CANADA). A Parliamentary paper has just been issued which contains a return of the extent of the Clergy Reserves in Canada, the number of acres unsold, and their probable value. The number of acres originally appropriated was 3,346,252: 2,412,200 are situate in Canada West, 934,052 in Canada East. Of these, 1,032,850 acres remain unsold in Canada West, 541,750 acres in Canada East; making the aggregate amount of the Clergy Reserves still remaining unsold 1,574,600 acres, the probable value of which is estimated at £430,482 10s.: the probable value of the land in Canada West having been set down at £[illegible],675 5s., that in Canada East at £94,806 5s.

JUDGES' EXCLUSION BILL.—The bill now before Parliament has been printed which proposes to extend the disqualification for sitting as members of the House of Commons, already appertaining to the judges of the superior courts, to the Master of the Rolls (in England), the Official Principal of the Arches Court of Canterbury, the Masters of the Prerogative Courts of Canterbury and York, and the Judges of Queen's Court of Prerogative, and the Court of Admiralty in Ireland.

POSTAL IMPROVEMENTS.—We are glad to learn that, in connection with other postal improvements, an earlier delivery of letters has been effected at Barnet, Harrow, Brentford, Richmond, Tottenham, Croydon, and other of the more distant places in the London district: an object which, as regards Peckham, Greenwich, Hampstead, Hammersmith, and other nearer places, was obtained about a year ago.

THE MELBOURNE ESTATES.—The Viscountess Melbourne has arrived in Hyde-park terrace, from Brocket Hall. Her Ladyship, under the will of the late Viscount, just proved, derives a life interest in £37,000 from the family estates; also, £700 per annum, payable from the person holding the inheritance of the entailed estates at Melbourne and Brocket. The residue of the real and personal property—the latter of which is sworn under £160,000—is bequeathed to the late Viscount's sister, the Viscountess Palmerston.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

RICARDO.—Nos. 2, 4, and 5 are correct. No. 3 admits of two solutions. The fault of each, and of too many other Chess problems in the present day, is the helpless figure the Black King presents. When we set up the pieces in this class of end-games, and find the poor forlorn Monarch, like Lear shorn of his Knights, waging a hopeless battle against a host of foes, we confess it requires a good deal of ingenuity in the *coup de grace* to reconcile us to its want of chivalry.

ARNAULD.—We have looked attentively at the four diagrams you have forwarded from the March number of the *Chess-Players' Chronicle*, and can find no such errors as you suspect. The four problems in question appear to us, indeed, the best ever given at one time in any periodical.

DELTA, Tonbridge-wells, should examine more carefully, and he would then pronounce less positively. Neither Enigma 793 nor Enigma 794 can be solved as he suggests. The key-move of "Stella" is [illegible] *Kt to Q B 2nd*.

SECRETARY PRO TEM.—See the articles on "Provincial Chess-clubs and Chess-players," in the monthly numbers of the *Chess-Players' Chronicle*.

J. P., Bethnal-green.—It is impossible for a public journalist to find time for the labour you so unreasonably impose; and we really must beg to decline contributions which entail so much trouble.

Messrs. KLING and HORWITZ are thanked for the Problems forwarded.

CHAT-MOSS.—The Manchester Chess Meeting is definitively settled to take place in May.

A NOVICE, Leith.—The first example is properly the "Evans Gambit declined," the second, the "Giuoco Piano." Why do you not get "The Chess-Player's Handbook," or some other elementary treatise, and inform yourself?

A. G., DEWI, and others.—Problem No. 474, as amended, cannot be solved in less than four moves.

H. [illegible].—Your Problem is an easy mate in three moves.

BRITISH CHESS-CLUBS.—The honorary secretaries of the Brighton Chess-club, and the St. Mungo (Glasgow) Chess Club, are thanked for the information regarding their respective societies which they have so politely sent us.

D. L., Dublin Mechanics' Institution.—The game by correspondence between your society and the York Literary Institute, shall be examined.

E. B. C., Princeton.—Excellent as usual. Many thanks for them.

FINSBURY.—It is not unlikely, but we have no positive arrangements have been made.

J. [illegible] of Problem No. 474 you propose is no better, unfortunately, than the one published.

* * * The majority of our Notices to Correspondents are unavoidably deferred until next week.

SOLUTIONS [illegible] Argus, M. P., [illegible] J. [illegible], L. S. D., [illegible] Mungo, Medlis, Ernest, F. R. S., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 475, by Dewi, M. P., D. D., Miles, Phiz, Lynx, O. P., Ernest, R. T. S., True Blue, J. P. F., Stevens, J. P., R. F. W., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by F. T., Dewi, Mungo, Subaltern, Old Salt, Yankee, F. R. S., Gregory, Quid Nunc, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 474.

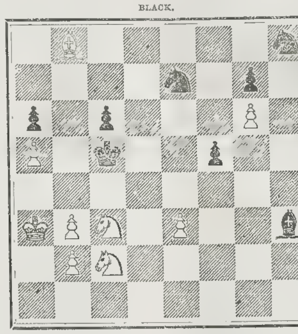
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 5th	R to Q R 2nd	3. Q to K 7th (ch)	R or B interposes
(If Black make any other move he may be mated in three moves).		4. Q takes P—Mate, or Q to Q 6th—Mate.	
2. Kt to K Kt 7th	R to Q R 5th (best)		

PROBLEM No. 476.

By H. J. G. A.

"The Knight Errant."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in six moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Good sound game in the match now pending between Messrs. BRIEN and FORSHALL, of Oxford.

(*Irregular Opening.*)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	23. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q 3rd
2. P to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th	24. B to Q Kt 5th	B takes B
3. P to K 3rd	K B checks	25. Kt takes B	P to Q R 4th
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	26. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Castles	27. P takes P	Q R takes P
6. B to Q 3rd	P takes P	28. Q R to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 4th
7. K B takes P	P to Q Kt 3rd	29. K R to Q B sq	Q to K 2nd
8. Castles	B to Q Kt 2nd	30. Q to her 3rd	Q to her Kt 2nd
9. P to Q R 3rd	B to Q 3rd	31. K R to Q B 6th	K R to Q sq
10. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd	32. Q to her Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
11. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	33. K R to Q Kt 6th	Q R to his 5th
12. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd	34. Q tks Q Kt P (*c*)	Q R tks Q R P
13. K Kt to K R 4th	Q B to his sq	35. K R to Q Kt 7th	Q to K B 3rd
14. B to K Kt 5th	B to K Kt 5th	36. K R to Q Kt 8th	P to K Kt 3rd
15. Q to K 3rd	K Kt to K R 4th	37. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
16. P to K R 3rd	B to Q B 4th	38. Q to her Kt 8th	Q takes Q (*d*)
17. Q to her 3rd	B to Q 2nd	39. R takes Q (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
18. Q to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 5th	40. R to Q Kt 6th	R to R 8th (ch)
19. B takes Kt	Kt to K Kt 3rd (*a*)	41. K to R 2nd	P to K B 4th
20. B to K Kt 3rd (*b*)	Kt takes Kt	42. R takes Q P	P takes P
21. B takes Kt	Q takes B	43. R to K 6th	R to Q 8th
22. Q R to Q sq	K to R sq	44. R takes K P	K to B 3rd
		45. R takes P	R takes P

And the Game was subsequently drawn.

(*a*) Ingenious and well calculated.

(*b*) If he had taken the Kt, White would have retaken with his K B Pawn, secure of winning the Bishop afterwards.

(*c*) This is inferior to taking the Pawn with the Rook, and that is hardly so good as simply playing the Q to her third sq.

(*d*) By playing his Rook to Q R sq, White could have avoided the loss of a Pawn, but he would, in that case, after the exchange of Queens, have had a somewhat constrained position.

CHESS IN INDIA.

Sparkling Gambit lately played in the Calcutta Chess Club, between Mr. Cochrane and Moheschunder.

(*Evans' Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	K takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. B to Q B 5th (*c*)	R to K 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	18. Kt to Q R 3rd	P to Q B 7th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	19. R takes Q B	Q to Q 8th (ch)
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	20. R interposes	B takes R
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	21. Q takes Kt (ch) (*d*)	K to Kt sq
7. P to Q 4th	P takes Q P	22. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
8. P to K 5th (*a*)	P takes K P	23. Q takes B	Q takes Q
9. B to Q R 3rd	P takes Q B P	24. R takes Q	P to Q Kt 3rd
10. B tks K B P (ch)	K takes B	25. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 5th
11. Kt takes K P (ch) (*b*)	K to his sq	26. R to Q B sq	R to Q sq
12. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd	27. K to K B sq	R to Q 8th (ch)
13. Kt takes K Kt P	Kt to K B 3rd	28. K to K 2nd	R takes R
14. R to K sq (ch)	K to K B 2nd	29. B takes it	Kt takes Q R P
15. Kt takes R (double ch)	K to K Kt 2nd	30. K to Q 2nd, and wins	

(*a*) This is a novelty quite *à la Cochrane*. Whether it is as sound as it is bold, we will not yet venture to decide.

(*b*) White has now an attack which is not to be resisted; but this does not appear to be the necessary consequence of his eighth move, but is attributable rather to his opponent's after play in taking the K and Q P Pawns.

(*c*) To enable him to extricate [illegible] Q Rook.

(*d*) All this is very spirited and [illegible].

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 801.—By STEVENS.

White: K at Q R 5th, Q at K 2nd, B at K R sq, Kts at K B 3rd and Q Kt 5th, Ps at Q 4th and Q B 2nd.

Black: K at Q B 3rd, Q at Q Kt 7th, Rs at K sq and K 3rd, Kts at Q 2nd and Q R 2nd, Bs at K B 2nd and Q R 6th, P at Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A bill is before the House of Commons, "to secure the payment of wages without stoppages." The object of this measure is to abolish the truck system in every possible shape under penalties.

The Minister of Police in Paris has prohibited the hawking about of tracts of histories of robbers and such narrations, as "calculated to exercise an evil influence on the minds of the lower classes."

A large mass of earth fell in at the works of a sewer constructing at the Madrid entrance of the Aranjuez Railway, close to the gate of Atocha, and caused the death of nine workmen, and injuring eighteen others.

A person named Bennett, who emigrated from Norwich to Australia two years ago, has recently returned, bringing with him a nugget of gold weighing 48lb., and said to be worth upwards of £2000 sterling.

We are glad to state that Mr. Jerdan is among the deserving recipients of the limited sum annually available for the acknowledgment of literary services. He has been granted a pension of £100 a year.

Dr. Edward Stolle, of Berlin, is about to publish two maps, indicating the state of sugar making throughout the various regions of the earth. These maps are accompanied with statistical tables and remarks.

The officers of inland revenue at Carnarvon have made a seizure of upwards of 420 lb. of smuggled tobacco-stalks, on the premises of a grocer in that town.

Mr. Hindmarsh, of the Pentonville Prison, is transferred to be Steward of the Government Prison at Dartmoor.

The yachtsmen at Cowes have struck for higher wages. A large number of agricultural labourers in the neighbourhood of Andover Hants, have also struck for higher wages.

M. Gustave de Rothschild, and M. Bastogi, banker at Leghorn, who have just negotiated the Tuscan loan, have received from the Grand Duke the Order of St. Joseph, as a mark of his satisfaction.

Sir John P. Shelley, Bart., has arrived at Gibraltar in his yacht *Ginevra*. The yacht made the run from Poole in ten days, after touching at Guernsey.

M. A. Lenoir, the founder of the French Museum, relates that during the transport of the remains of Abelard and Heloise to the Petits Augustins, an Englishman offered him 4000f. for one of the teeth of Heloise!

Owing to the prevalence of illicit distillation in the county Donegal, there is a force of revenue police stationed there of eighteen strong parties, with as many sub-inspectors.

The grand jury at Oxford Assizes have ignored the bill against Joseph Kinch, the guard, who had a verdict of manslaughter returned against him by the coroner's jury, arising out of the recent unfortunate collision on the North-Western Railroad.

The fourth volume of "Kosmos" will appear shortly in Berlin. The illustrious author is in the full enjoyment of health and bodily activity rarely met with at the age of [illegible].

A robbery has been committed at the establishment of the Messrs. Rothschild, at Offenburg, in Germany, of a quantity of valuable merchandise, consisting principally of the new purses called *porte monnaies*, in every variety of ornamental manufacture. It is suspected that the stolen property has been brought to this country.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have only about a twelve-months' stock of coals in the Indian and China seas. There is the greatest difficulty in keeping up the stock of coals at these stations, in consequence of the colliers getting no return freights. Sailing ships in India and China are being rapidly superseded by steamers in everything but the conveyance of coals.

The *Bellone*, 52-gun sailing-frigate, and *Phlégethon*, steam corvette of 400 horse-power, are to be launched at Cherbourg in the course of the present month.

Dr. (Juris) Becker, recently condemned to ten years' imprisonment at Cologne, attempted to escape, on the 1st of March, from Weichselmünde, near Dantzic, but was retaken almost immediately.

The American Arctic Exploring Expedition, under Lieutenant Kane, is announced to sail on the 16th of April.

Mr. Andrew Buchanan, late Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen, and is expected to arrive from Switzerland on his way to the seat of his new mission.

The portrait of M. Ettenreich, who assisted in securing the assassin Libeny, has made its appearance in the print-shops at Vienna, and several thousand copies of it have been sold.

The Aberdeen Town-council conferred the freedom of the city upon the Earl of Carlisle, on the occasion of his being installed Lord Rector of Marischal College and University.

The Edinburgh Association for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes have declared a dividend of two-and-a-half per cent for the half-year ending 31st December last.

Lord Stanley, M.P. for Lyme Regis, has presented £1000 to his constituents in aid of the establishment of a free library.

A Mr. Crummell, a man of colour, who has officiated for some time as curate of St. Stephen's, Ipswich, has lately been admitted B.A. of Cambridge: he is about to proceed to Liberia.

A lad who had been in the Wapping Ragged School, and who emigrated in 1850, has just sent his aged mother fifty pounds, having been successful at the diggings.

The census returns of San Francisco, California, show the population to be 224,000.

Edward Roberts, as leader of the banditti who robbed Mr. Dean's house, Macclesfield, on Sunday, February 20th, has been committed to Chester for trial.

The Hon. Colonel Boyle has been re-elected for Frome without opposition.

The sixth purchase of the Conservative Land Society was made on Tuesday, in Hertfordshire, between the towns of Ware and Hertford.

James M'Adam, Esq., died of apoplexy, on Tuesday, at the early age of 33. His father was the late Sir James M'Adam. The office of Surveyor-General of Metropolis Roads thus becomes vacant.

The City Commissioners of Sewers have raised the salary of their medical officer of health from £500 to £800 per annum.

There is a bill in the House of Lords to "make compulsory the practice of vaccination."

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in Inverness, and in various parts of the Highlands, last week.

Two chests, filled with Hugo's "Napoleon le Petit," have been seized by the police at Basle, in Switzerland, having escaped the vigilance of the officers of the customs.

A bar of copper, five-eights of an inch in diameter, was lately drawn into a coil of wire, at Birmingham, three miles long.

In the course of last week four ships arrived in the Thames from Australia, with the large amount of £1,342,712 of gold on board—the largest amount of the precious metal that has arrived at one time.

In consequence of a requisition St. Clement's Churchyard, Strand, is to be closed, by direction of Lord Palmerston, as soon as the necessary legal forms are complied with.

The children of the King Edward Ragged Schools, Spitalfields, have subscribed one farthing each, and purchased a bible, handsomely bound in morocco, as a present for their honorary secretary, Mr. H. R. Williams.

Workmen are busily employed in decorating the Thames Tunnel, for the annual fancy fair, to be held there on the 21st inst.: the ball-room will be 150 feet in length.

At a meeting, on Monday, at Edinburgh, it was resolved that the eminent public services of the late Right Hon. David Boyle should be commemorated by the erection of a marble statue, to be placed in the outer hall of the Parliament House.

At a meeting of the Town-council of Cambridge, on Monday, a resolution was carried, by a majority of 22 against 9, for a petition praying for a commission of inquiry into the proceedings at the late election.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, with her husband, Dr. Stowe, and some other members of their family, proceed direct to Scotland by the steam-ship *Glasgow*, which sails from New York on the 26th of March.

J. S. Barnes, Esq., has received the appointment of Chief Clerk of the Colchester County Court, in the room of Richard Almack, Esq., resigned.

M. de Solms, husband of Madame de Solms, who was recently expelled from France, has arrived at Havre to embark for the United States.

Mrs. Macready, the widow of the late Mr. Macready, for many years manager of the Bristol and Bath theatres, died at Bristol on Tuesday evening somewhat suddenly.

A true bill was found on Wednesday, at Derby, against Morgan, who figured so prominently in the last election for Derby, for bribery.

The total number of emigrants last year from Great Britain and Ireland, under the inspection of emigration officers, was 221,086.

The direct transmission by the electric telegraph between Paris and London commenced on Monday. A singular circumstance occurred: a despatch of forty words, sent from Paris at nine, arrived in London at two minutes before nine. This is explained by the difference between the clocks of Paris and of London.

THE FEMALE EMIGRANTS' HOME, AT HATTON-GARDEN.—THE CHIEF ROOM.

FEMALE EMIGRATION FUND.

In presenting our readers with two Engravings illustrative of the departure of the thirtieth party of female emigrants, sent out by the Fund for promoting Female Emigration from want and misery in London, to happiness and plenty in Australia, it will be, perhaps the most profitable course, instead of describing the ordinary incidents of farewell embarkation, shortly to state the proceedings of the Society since it commenced its operations, and equally briefly to notice some of their results.

It was in the winter of 1849 that Mr. Sidney Herbert, horrified, with many others, by the fearful revelations then in the process of being made of the condition of the London needlewomen, started the idea of a great emigrational scheme, which was actively taken up in the higher and more opulent branches of society; a large sum was promptly subscribed, and immediate practical measures were adopted. The sum at first received amounted to upwards of £22,000, and some small additions have since dropped in. With this money the promoters of the scheme have sought for, investigated the cases and the characters, organised into bands, fed [illegible] and despatched, in 1850, not less than 403 young women; in 1851, upwards of 528; and in 18[illegible], the greatest number, 635—making a grand total of 1071 young women rescued from the brink of starvation in London; and now—at least the vast majority of them—settled in marriage or service amid the plenty of Australia. This great benefit, to comparatively so great a number of helpless individuals, has cost in all £18,972 11s. 8d.; money actually expended. By this the passage payments amount to nearly £13,000, and the purely emigrational expenses of outfit, and the "Home," to about £6000. Add to this the ordinary working expenses, which are creditably low, and we have the outlay already mentioned. At this moment the further liabilities of the society for part passage-money for six ships, lately despatched, is £1,565 11s. 8d.; leaving, as an ultimate result, a working balance of only £3684 1s. 11d.

Under these circumstances, it is obvious that the Society must speedily discontinue its operations, if the public, on being made acquainted with the vast benefit conferred not only upon the poor friendless emigrants themselves, but upon Australian society, should not come forward to continue the stream of bounty which three years ago so liberally flowed. The publications of the Society will amply prove the great success of the experiment. The eager welcome with which girls of good character were received by the various Australian colonies, the rapidity with which one and all were provided with service, and the concurring testimony, not only of their own letters [illegible]—hundreds of which have been received—but of many of the principal colonists and government functionaries at the Antipodes, leave no doubt of the benefits conferred upon the emigrants themselves, or the advantage afforded by the arrival of so copious a succession of supplies of female labour to the settlements. And yet the demand continues more eagerly more expensively than ever. The gold fever has attracted a vast male emigration, and the balance of sexes in Australia is more uneven the[illegible] than in Great Britain the reverse is the case—the number of females by the last Census, outstripping that of the males of the population as [illegible] to 545,702 individuals. It is evident, therefore, that reasons both of humanity and of policy combine to urge forward a system of female emigration on as great a scale as can be effected.

The tables showing the difference of wages and general position of the emigrants sent by Mr. Sidney Herbert's society are very curious, and contain information which it would be well for the working [illegible] generally to read. The list of occupations from which women were taken in London is in itself remarkable. There were artificial-flower-makers, [illegible]-makers, brush-makers, carpet-bag-makers, gelatine-packers, [illegible]-transferrers, and furriers. These are, of course, exceptional employments. The vast proportion of emigrants lived by the dreary labour of the needle. Of professed dressmakers, during the three years of operation, there were sent out 88; of needle-workers, 182; and of persons taking the designation of "servants," but, we believe, suppressing themselves as a general rule, by various species of needle-work, [illegible]. The best [illegible] to the sempstresses is that of persons with [illegible] employment, of whom there were despatched 84. Only [illegible] shirt-makers proceeded to the Antipodes, but many of the [illegible] servants must have toiled at this most unremunerative species of [illegible]. So much for the proportions sent out from different female employments. A short selection from the English and the Australian wage tables will complete the picture:—

Employment in England.	Yearly wages (with rations) in Australia.
Berlin-worker, 6s to 7s. per week	£35
Laundress, 6s. per week	35
Servant, £7 per annum	[illegible]
[illegible]nt, 1s 6d per week	1
[illegible] wages	1
[illegible] 5s 6d. to 6s per week	20
[illegible] per week	20
[illegible] week	20
[illegible] per week	20
[illegible]	20
[illegible]	20

With the above sums as wages, rations and lodging must not be forgotten. The table from which they were taken [illegible] young women, who landed in March, 18[illegible] at Port Phillip[illegible] recent arrivals present exactly the same results, and offer a cheering picture of the change in the circumstances and prospects of so many of our poorer countrywomen.

On Wednesday last week there were despatched in the *Madagascar* forty emigrants of ages ranging from seventeen to thirty-two, and who had hitherto been [illegible]-makers, shoe-binders, domestic servants, &c. The [illegible] were conveyed to Gravesend in one of the finest ships employed in the East India trade, but which has been transferred by Mr. Green (her owner) to the Australian trade, had been engaged to convey the emigrants to Port Phillip; and a most commodious and convenient cabin had been especially fitted up amidships for their accommodation.

The party having arrived at Gravesend, went on board the *Madagascar*, where the girls were immediately mustered in their cabin, and received each, in rotation, a copy of a letter of directions and advice which had been addressed to them by Mrs. Herbert.

Lord Robert Grosvenor then delivered a few parting words to them in the name of the committee, and read to them an excellent letter of advice from Mrs. Herbert.

The Rev. Mr. Quekett also addressed a few farewell words to the girls, in the course of which he observed that when the last party reached the colony, no fewer than three hundred persons assembled to engage them. They ought to be extremely cautious, and not make any engagement that the Government inspector did not sanction.

The members of the committee shortly afterwards took a final leave of the party, and returned to town.

CABIN OF "THE MADAGASCAR," AND FEMALE EMIGRANTS.

F I N E A R T S.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We this week engrave two very attractive pieces in the Exhibition of the British Institution. The first is J. Wolf's capital picture, thus punningly described in the catalogue:—"Just out, the 'Tale (*Teal*) of a Teal:' quarterly list of new works on natural history." It represents a teal which has just escaped, terror still in his looks, from the clutches of a couple of hawks, who, perched upon a stony eminence, are fighting over the remains of his tail. The combat between the two birds of prey is delineated with great fire and spirit: the elaborate plumage throughout being represented with wonderful accuracy and great softness of texture. This clever picture has been purchased by the Earl of Ellesmere.

"A Moonlight Feast," by Danby, represents a solitary stork picking up his supper in a pool of water, in a wild mountain district. One unfortunate frog is fast disappearing down his throat, whilst another is swimming across the water just in time to be snatched up. The full moon is rising in the back ground; and a few refracted rays from the setting sun add their little warmth to the picture, which is painted in the artist's most finished and effective style.

"JUST OUT—'THE TALE OF A TEAL,' QUARTERLY LIST OF NEW WORKS ON NATURAL HISTORY"—PAINTED BY J. WOLF.

Manchester Wellington Memorial.—The committee of the subscribers to the Manchester Wellington Memorial have issued a notice, inviting sculptors, who wish to compete for the execution thereof, to send in their names, with references to previous works, on or before the 31st instant. Those who are approved of as competitors will have to send in models of their proposed designs within three months afterwards; together with a statement of the whole expense for making and erecting it. The statue is to be in bronze; and the cost is not to exceed 7000 guineas. The committee do not bind themselves to give the commission to the artist whose design shall be declared to be the best; but, should they not, a prize of 200 guineas will be awarded, the model remaining the property of the artist.

Free Library in the City.—Mr. Anderton, at the last court of Common Council, moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted; and we understand that the Lord Mayor will shortly call a public meeting on the subject:—"That, to extend and improve the national education, to develop and encourage industry, art, and science, and to elevate the moral and social condition, and thereby promote the welfare and happiness of all classes of her Majesty's subjects, so graciously expressed by her Majesty in her speech to both Houses of Parliament upon the late dissolution, it is desirable that a free library and a free circulating library should be established in the City of London; therefore, that it be referred to the library committee to consider and report how and by what means such libraries can be best established in the City, and whether any portion of the present City Library can be made available towards such a purpose."

Art in the Provinces.—The Birmingham Society of Artists has closed its annual exhibition, after a most prosperous season; the amount of sales effected, including the selections made by the Art Union [illegible] holders, reached £1675. The exhibition of works of living artists, which was open two or three months towards the close of the past year, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has terminated in a very satisfactory manner; sufficiently so to warrant the committee to make additional efforts for its extension in future seasons. The exhibition was got up under the auspices and management of the "North of England Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts," and the success of their recent endeavour to promote the cause of art in this portion of the kingdom is evidenced by the sale of pictures realising about £400. The first annual exhibition of modern works of art, under the auspices of the Leeds Academy of Art, will open on Whit-Monday, the 16th of May; and will include works of painting (water and oil), sculpture, architectural designs, and engravings.

The Duke's Tomb.—On Monday last [illegible] Prince Albert visited St. Paul's Cathedral, and inspected the proposed site for the tomb of the late Duke of Wellington, and the arrangements now in progress for the restoration of the paintings which decorate the cupola of the dome. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the present Duke of Wellington and Sir William Molesworth, and attended by the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Milman, proceeded into the crypt. The coffin remains in the same position as when lowered on the day of the funeral, resting on the summit of Nelson's sarcophagus, but a hoarding painted black entirely covers it from view. The Prince, having taken a careful survey of the spot intended for the erection of the tomb, and expressed his approval of the proposed site, returned to the interior of the cathedral. His Royal Highness's attention was then directed to the arrangements for restoring the paintings of the dome, which has just been undertaken by Mr. Parris.

The Crystal Palace at Paris. The *Union* says:—"The works for the construction of the Crystal Palace in the Champs Elysées, and those which are necessary for rendering the old Hôtel of the Menus-Plaisirs (in the Faubourg Poissonnière, ready for the exhibition of the works of living artists, have not been interrupted in consequence of the bad weather. In the Champs Elysées it is an immense edifice which it is intended to construct. From 400 to 500 workmen, and 100 horses, have, it is said, been every day at work for the last two or three months. A mass of concrete has been laid for the foundation of this building, the proportions of which will rival those of the famous Crystal Palace of London, but the existence of which will not be so ephemeral as the latter."

A MOONLIGHT FEAST."—PAINTED BY T. DANBY.

MUSIC.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

The 115th anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians was celebrated on Tuesday night in Freemasons'-hall, the president of the day being B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P. This ancient and admirable institution is under the patronage of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, the Earls of Westmoreland, Howe, Cawdor, and Carlisle, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells; and is under the management of a Court of Assistants, composed of professional members. With the exception of the requisite officials, to collect subscriptions, and keep the accounts, the executive give their services gratuitously. The chaplain, counsel, physicians, surgeons, solicitors, and treasurer (Mr. Anderson), are all honorary officers of the institution. It is interesting to glance down the list of stewards, donations, and benefactions; beginning with the illustrious name of Handel, and including the well known celebrities of the past and present age, as Storace, Signora Storace, Mrs. Bland, Mazzinghi, Paganini, Thalberg, Cosia, Ernst, Braham, Jullien, Neale, Parish Alvars, Moscheles, Mrs Anderson, Grisi, Jenny Lind, Mario, Sims Reeves, Ciprani Potter, Brinley Richards, Mdme. Caradori Allan, Braham, Miss Birch, Charles Kemble, W. Knyvett, Lord, Miss Mason, the late John Parry, and John Parry, Roveding, Puzzi, Sir George Smart, C. Salaman, Miss Dolby, Loder, A. Novello, F. Romer, Schultz, Hafle, F. Labitzche, &c.

The attendance on the occasion was large, the musical arrangements attractive, and the subscriptions considerable, including the unexpected twenty-one guineas, the Misses Hilmston for £50 each, besides many donations varying from one to ten guineas, the second Harmonic Society being amongst the subscribers.

Miss Birch, Madame Ferrari, Mrs. Weiss, Miss K. Fitzwilliam, Miss Williams, Messrs. Benson, D. King, Bayley, Barnby, Ferrari, Young, Weiand J. Coward, H. Cent, A. Novello, Howe, M. Smith, &c., were the vocalists, and the instrumental performers, Mrs. Thomyson (late Miss R. Loder) and Mrs. F. B. Jewson (late Miss Anderson, Arkham), Piatti, Bottesini, G. Cooke, Card (sen. and jun.), Godfrey, Lazarus, Hayeock, T. Harper, Cioffi, Winterbottom, Williams, &c. Miss C. Potter and Sterndale Bennett were the accompanyists. These names are a guarantee that there was no ordinary treat offered to the numerous company including the ladies who graced the galleries. A link thrown out by the way of amalgam ation between the two societies (the Royal Musicians and that of Female musicians) is well worthy of the serious consideration of the managers of both institutions.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The fifth concert of the English Glee and Madrigal Union (Mrs. Anderson, Miss M Williams, Mrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Foster, H. Barnby, and Phillips) took place at Willis's Rooms, last Monday evening.

The fifth of Dando's Quartet Concerts, at Crosby Hall, was given last Monday.

The Amateur Musical Society gave their first concert last Monday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of Mr. Leborne.

Herr Pauer presented his third and last pianoforte *soirée* on Wednesday, at Wills's Rooms; aided by Madame Doria, Miss K. Fitzwilliam, Mr. Wrighton, Mr. L. Sloper, and Herr Molique.

Mr. Lucas had his second music al evening on Wednesday, at his residence, in Berners street. The programme included Quartets by Mozart (No. 4) and Beethoven (No. 9); a Quartet by Kreutzer, Op. 72; a Trio, Sonata for pianoforte and violin, by Mrs. H. Thompson (the accomplished Miss Kate Loder); and Bee hoven's Theme, with variations for pianoforte and violoncello. The executants were Mrs. H. Thompson, Cramton, Cooper, Hill, and Lucas.

The Réunion des Arts had their second *soirée* on Wednesday in Harley street.

The Harmonic Union performed Mendelssohn's "Elijah" on Tuesday last, at Exeter-hall, conducted by Benedict, the principal vocalists being Mrs Endersohn, Miss F. Rowland, Miss Dolby, Miss Chambers, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Gadsby, and Mr. Lawler.

John Parry has been presenting his "Notes" this week at Glasgow, Carlisle, Preston, and Manchester; his popularity remaining undiminished.

Madame Biscottesi, a new contralto, will shortly appear in Paris as *Arsace* to the *Semiramide* of Cruvelli, and the *Assur* of Bellotti.

Letters from Barcelona, of the 28th ult., state that the new opera "Jane Shore," the subject of the libretto by Felce Romani, had been produced with signal success, both the composer and the *prima donna*, Madame Juillenne, having been called before the curtain seven times. The music is written in the purely modern Italian school. The finale of the third act was encored, as also a chorus, and the rondo finale of "Jane Shore" in the fourth and last act. Mdme. Juillenne was presented with a magnificent diamond bracelet by the subscribers for her performance of the heroine.

Herr Lindpaintner, the composer, kapelmeister to the King of Wurtemburg, has arrived in town, to conduct the first four concerts of the New Philharmonic Society.

Next week will be a busy one both for amateur and professor. The renowned Philharmonic Society open the campaign under Costa's direction, with Beethoven's "Eroica" and a symphony by Gade. Mrs. Jewson (the niece of Mrs. Anderson) will perform a pianoforte concerto; and Mr. Lucas, Mr. Hinton, and Mr. Howell, a trio by Corelli. On Tuesday, Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett will have his third and last classical pianoforte evening. On Wednesday the New Philharmonic society will commence its second season. On Thursday will be the fourth and last of the Musical Winter Evenings, at which Mr. Hullah will make his last appearance this season. On Friday Mozart's "Requiem" and Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" will be repeated by the Sacred Harmonic Society, under Costa's direction.

Mr. Allcroft has announced his farewell musical festival, at Exeter-hall, on Monday next, previous to his departure for America.

Signor Alari, the composer, has been appointed accompanyist to the Imperial Chapel of the Emperor Napoleon.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that Viardot's benefit, at the Italian Opera, was attended by the Emperor and Empress of Russia, and that she was called for twenty times. Mario was the *Elvino*.—Madame Parish Alvars, the harpist, gave a concert on the 8th ult. Balfe was the conductor, and Viardot, Mario, Mdme. Meerfort, Mdme. Moray, Rosamil, Mdlle. Dobré, and Labitche, the chief singers. The Emperor presented Mdme. Parish Alvars with a magnificent diamond brooch after playing at the Imperial Palace.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

On Monday the lessee took his benefit, and was rewarded by a full house. Two new pieces were produced on the occasion. The first was entitled "The Maid of Kings." It rela es to the fortunes of *Hedwiga* (Mr. Davenport), the King of Bavaria. This monarch, becoming blind, is conspired against by certain nobles, who seek his abdication. *Amelia*, or rather *Rosamunde* (Miss Fanny Vining), the heiress to the throne, loves their leader, and thwarts the plots to the character of *Joan of Arc*, and succeeds in reinstating the monarch, who likewise is restored to sight. The musical attainments were well acted. Mrs Griffiths also, as *Hedwiga*, had a touching and tender part to perform, which contributed to the success of the comic a tion.

The second new piece was an Oriental spectacle, written by Captain W. H. Armstrong, entitled the "Turkish Lovers." It is the old story of the sack and the Bosphorus; but the Pacha who resorts to this mode of revenging himself on an unfaithful member of his harem, is shot by *Captain Pandora* (Mr. Charles Selby). This incident was extended to two acts by means of some comic scenes, in which Mr. Wild, as a cockney pinmaker, in Turkey, was successful, and some ballet dancing, executed by Mdlle. Julie and little Ada Montgomery. With fresh and grave The literary merits of both these pieces, however, inconsiderable.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Saturday a piece in two acts, entitled "La Parapluie de Damoclès," gave M. Ravel another opportunity for exhibiting his whimsical perplexities, in the part of *M. Stanislas Cotandon*, who lends his umbrella to a lady, and afterwards incurs a world of trouble, responsibility, and risk, from the jealousy of her husband, and the imprudence of *Madame Morisseau*.

M. Lefont made his first appearance for the season on Monday in the vaudeville called "Une Petite Fille de la Grande Armée."

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Webster's lesseeship and management terminate on Monday next, when he will take his farewell benefit; and, on Tuesday, there will be a variety of performances for the benefit of Mrs. Frederick Webster. Mr. Buckstone's lesseeship and management will commence at Easter.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

With the exception of the annual place on the turnpike-road at Kiplin Coates, the flat racing next week will be confined to Warwick; where, on Tuesday and Wednesday, we may look for an average quantum of sport. On the following day, in the same locality, we shall have the "Grand" Military; and on Friday the "Grand" Annual Steeplechase, to be followed on Saturday by the Hurdle-race Handicap. The coursing fixtures are three in number—the Maunsell Memorial Meeting at Clear Club and Galloway on Wednesday—each occupying two days. The season will close in the following week.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—So many had left for the Great Spring Meeting at Doncaster, that, except on Lindes, Orestes, Umbriel, and the Reiver for the Derby, the round betting had little to do: on those horses the outlay was considerable. The prices at the close stood as follows:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.—12 to 1 agst Maria.

	MEDIUM HANDICAP.	
7 to 1 agst Contentment	11 to 1 agst Langrove	30 to 1 agst Fog Orrock
CHESTER CUP.—50 to 1 agst Trifle. 40 to 1 agst Nancy.		

DERBY.

8 to 1 agst West Australian	18 to 1 agst Honeywood (5)	33 to 1 agst Nimshammer
13 to 1 — Cimon	18 to 1 — the Reiver	33 to 1 — Filbert
14 to 1 — Orestes	18 to 1 — Umbriel (5)	40 to 1 — Wolverton Beckon

THURSDAY.—A thin room, and very dull betting-ring duil; important, however, in showing a decline in Honeywood, and a slight improvement in Orestes and Khelbert for the Epsom event. We have but a brief question to submit:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.—10 to 1 agst Peanut.

	MEDIUM HANDICAP.	
6 to 1 agst Contentment	11 to 1 agst Langrove	11 to 1 agst Foggy
CHESTER CUP.—30 to 1 agst Constallee (5)		

DERBY.

13 to 1 agst Orestes (5)		25 to 1 agst Honeywood
18 to 1 — Birmingham (5)		25 to 1 — Adalbert (5)

THE "GRANITE CITY."—This splendid clipper, intended for the London and China trade, has arrived in the Thames, in sixty four hours, from Aberdeen, and may now be seen in the West India Dock. This magnificent ship has been built by Messrs. Walter Hood and Co., of Aberdeen, distinguished for their successful clipper build—the *John Bunyan*, the *Phantom*, two clippers turned off by them, having made the quickest voyages to China and Sydney yet on record. The *Granite City* measures length of keel, 185 feet; rake forward, 18 feet; rake on stern post, 8 feet; length over all, 193 feet; extreme breadth, 34½ feet; depth of hold, 20 feet: measures 1,000 tons per old register, or 771 tons by the new, and is estimated to carry 1200 tons.

IRISH LAND COMPANY.—The City of Dublin Steam-packet Company have lately brought across from Liverpool the first portion of a carefully selected lot of young cattle and bulls, of the best breeds, and ten excellent work-horses, and a quantity of improved agricultural implements, the property of the Irish Land Company. The stock, &c., has been forwarded, we hear, to the Company's recently-purchased property of Lauespark and Poyntstown, situated in the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny; and future large importations, we are informed, may be expected for the same property, and for the large portion of the Kingston estate (about 20,000 acres), which the Irish Land Company has purchased. The company possesses property in the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Cork, Galway, Kilkenny, and Wexford, aggregating nearly 30,000 acres; the larger portion of it is contiguous, and in the two first-named counties. Preparations are being made by the company for an extensive operation on their estates in arterial drainage and other improvements. [illegible] *Notes L.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

During the whole of the present week the market for National Securities, notwithstanding that the amount of business transacted in it has been by no means extensive, has ruled steady, and prices have slightly improved. The comparatively small stock of bullion in the Bank of England, considering the abundant yield of gold in Australia and California, has taken some parties by surprise. On the first discoveries being reported, it was assumed that the supply of gold here would increase at a very rapid rate; and that the value of all descriptions of property would rise in the same proportion; but we have borne in mind that capital is a far more delicate thing than labour, and that, although the precious metals are plentifully employed in this country, hence it follows that when a good and secure market can be found for bullion, there it will find its way. Then, again, it has become apparent that large quantities of coined gold have been forwarded to Australia in return for the dust, and that immense supplies have yet to be forwarded from this country. We therefore, are of opinion, that any great increase in the present supply in the Bank can hardly be anticipated. The demand for money for commercial purposes during the present week has been moderate, even the published rate of discount—first-class bills having been done at from 2½ to 3 per cent per annum. Large quantities of paper have fallen due this week; but the accommodations have been given without any pressure. The discount-brokers are full of cash; but money on "call" is worth 2 per cent.

On Monday the Three per Cent Consols were done at 99¾ ⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 100 ⅛; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103⅝. Bank Stock was 227 to 228. India Bonds were done at from 48s. to 53s.; and Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 17s. premium. No material change took place in the quotations on Tuesday; but on Wednesday the Three per Cents, for Money, were 99⅝ ⅞; and for the Account, 99¾. On Thursday, the transfer-books of the Three per Cents, South Sea, Annuities, and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 1853, were closed for the dividends. Consols were inactive, yet scarcely any change took place in the quotations. The Three per Cents were 99¾ ⅞; Ditto for the Account, 99¾ ⅞; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103⅜. India Bonds were 48s.; and Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 13s. prem.

The Foreign House has continued very firm, and prices generally have been well supported. Greek coupons Coupons have sold freely. These securities represent the stock of 1824 and 1825; and it is said that the purchases made by the Dutch buyers are on account of the Government of St. Athos, who are redeeming a portion of the Debt. The quotations have varied from 7½ to 8⅜. The Turkish bondholders committee have received a letter from the Foreign office to the effect that Sir Edward Clarendon has had an interview with the Turkish Minister, who has intimated that it is his opinion that, within a month from this time the Ottoman Government will fully satisfy the claims of the bondholders in this country. In the new Peruvian loan, which is to be issued at from 4⅞ to 5⅛ prem. On Thursday, Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents were marked 97¾; Spanish Bonds, 4⅞ to ⅝; Grenada, ex Dec. 1849, Coupon, 22⅝; Greek over-due Bonds, 8¼ to ⅜, Mexican for the Account, 25½; Peruvian Scrip, 5 prem.; Russian Five per Cents, 113⅝ ⅜ ex div.; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 103⅜; Spanish Three per Cents, 43⅝; Ditto, New Deferred, 24; Spanish Committees' certificates, 7¾; Turkish Loan, 2 prem.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65⅜; Ditto Four per Cents, [illegible].

Miscellaneous shares have been in very moderate request. Australian Agricultural have sold at 10 to 10½; ditto Land, 2½ to 2¾ prem.; Van Diemen's Land, 1 to 1½; South Australian Land, 62 to 63; North British Australian, 1¾ to 2 prem.; Scottish Agricultural Investment, 1¾ to 1⅞ prem.; Nova Scotia, 16 to 16½; Canada Company, 19½ to 19¾; Union Bank of Australia, 9 to 9½; Bank of Australasia, 91 to 92; Oriental Bank, 54 to 55; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 3¾ to 4; English, Scotch, and Australian, 3⅞ to 4; Australasian Steam Navigation, 1 to 1½ prem.; Great Nugget Vein, 2¾ to 2⅞ prem; New South Wales Coal and Intercolonial, ⅜ to ½ prem.; St. Katharine Docks, [illegible] Australian Docks, 3⅞ to 4; Crystal Palace, 4¾ to 5. Canada Six per Cent Stock, 31; General screw Shipping (£12 paid), 11¾; Netherlands Land Enclosure (£2 paid), 2¾; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 85 to 84½; Royal Mail Steam, 8⅝; Subterranean Telegraph, 2.

The returns of the import and export trade of the United Kingdom for the two months ending on the 7th ult., shows, in round numbers, an increase, as compared with the corresponding period of the last five years, of £1,496,000. The amounts [illegible] £4,821,781; and 1851, £4,817,8[illegible]. In some measure the increase is attributable to enhancement of value; nevertheless, it is evident that our aggregate trade is in a most flourishing state.

The movement in bullion has been again considerable. Two steamers have arrived from the West Indies, bringing about 2,250,000 dollars—£5,000 being on account of the Mexican dividends. From New York, 950,000 dollars have come to hand; whilst £100,000 have been received from Australia, and £7 00 from Africa. The shipments have been nearly £300,000—chiefly in sovereigns to Sydney and Port Phillip.

The market for Railway shares has been by no means active; prices, however, have ruled steady. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY STOCKS AND SHARES.—Aberdeen, 30; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 68; Bristol and Exeter, 103½ ex div.; Caledonian, 68; Chester and Holyhead, 22½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 46 ex div.; Eastern Counties, 13⅜ ex div.; East Anglian, 2; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 75½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 53; Glasgow and South-Western, 95; Great Northern Stock, 82 ex div.; ditto, A Stock, 45; ditto, B Stock, 193 ex div.; Great Western, 52 ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 78½; Leeds Northern, 16; London and Blackwall, 9 ex div.; London and Brighton, 104½; London and North-Western, 115⅞ ex div.; London and South Western, 87½ ex div.; Midland, 76¾ ex div.; Newmarket, 9¼ ex div.; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 19½; Newry and Enniskillen, 5½; Norfolk, 83¾ ex div.; North British, 30¾; North Staffordshire, 13¾; Scottish Midland, 65¾; South-Eastern, 75¾; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, [illegible]; Vale of Neath, 14¾ ex div.; Waterford and Kilkenny, [illegible]; West Cornwall, [illegible]; York, Newcastle, and Berwick Extensions, 19¾ ex div.; York and North Midland, 30¾ ex

LINES LEASED AND FIXED RENTALS.—Hull and Selby Quarter Shares, 27½ ex div.; Lowestoft Guarantee 4 per cent, 10¾ ex div.; North and Eastern, 65 ex div.; South Staffordshire, 8¾ ex div.; 46 par Value [illegible].

PREFERENCE STOCKS AND FIRST CHARGES.—Caledonian, [illegible]; Eastern Counties, [illegible]; Great Northern 4½ per cent, 105; Great Western 4½ per cent, 103¾; London and Brighton 6 per cent, 150; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 10½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, £10 shares, 16½; North British, 10½; South Devon, New, 10½; South Yorkshire 4 per cent, 99¾; York, North Midland B and S, Purchase, 20.

FOREIGN.—Dijon and Besançon, 11; Grand Junction of France, 14½; Luxembourg, 6⅜; Northern of France, 30⅜; Ditto, 250 Bonds, 14½; Norwegian Trunk Preference, 8½; Paris and Lyons, 27½; Paris and Rouen, 6¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 29½; Rouen, Caen, and Cherbourg, 5¾; Upper India Scrip, 3 prem.; Western of France, [illegible].

Mining shares have sold steadily. Australian have been in request. Freehold, 1¾; British Australian Gold, 1⅜; Imperial Brazilian, [illegible]; St. John del Rey, 30⅜; Cobre Copper, 43⅜; Colonial Gold, 2⅜; Cornish Copper Miners of England, 70; Great Nugget Vein, [illegible]; Mexican and South American, 6⅜; Port Phillip, 1⅜ to [illegible]; Scottish Mexican, 6⅜; Ditto, 1 prem.; West Macquarie, 1⅜.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—The favourable accounts received from the gold fields have had some effect upon the Consol Market to-day. Consols have been steady, at 99⅝ ⅞ for Money and 99⅞ for the next Account. India Bonds have sold at 49s and Exchequer Bills, 12s. premium. Exchequer Bonds Railway Shares have been very [illegible].

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the week the arrivals of wheat have been on a very moderate scale, and the supply of foreign has been small, both as regards the aggregate and the number of cargoes now on the market.

Gibraltar and dantzic have moved off a fair supplies with rank, on which a good business has been done, and prices have ruled steady, the supply of which was [illegible].

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 2,416; barley, 1,350; malt, 1870; oats, 1200; flour, 1070. Irish: oats, 870. Foreign: wheat, 3,080; flour, [illegible]; oats, 2,000 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s. to 42s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 46s.; rye, 30s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 20s. to 23s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 26s.; malting ditto 30s. to 36s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 56s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 53s.; Kingston and Ware, 57s. to 58s.; Chevalier, 62s. to 66s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 21s.; potato ditto, 19s. to 20s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 19s.; ditto white, 20s. to 21s.; Sligo, 18s. to 20s.; Limerick, 19s. to 20s.; Galway, 20s.; tares, 30s. to 32s.; beans, 30s. to 32s.; grinding ditto, 28s. to 30s.; peas, 30s. to 32s.; boilers and maples, 32s. to 34s.; flour, sacks and barrels, 30s. to 32s.

Foreign.—Wheat, [illegible]; barley, [illegible]; oats, 18s. 9d.; rye, [illegible]; beans, [illegible]; peas, [illegible]; flour, [illegible].

Seeds.—Trade continues very dull, the demand confined to a very restricted state, and prices are rather lower. Fine yellow Mustard, 8s. to 9s. per bushel; fine brown, 7s. to 8s.; white, 10s. to 12s.; good to fine white Bengal, 9s. to 10s.; Tares, 30s. to 32s.; Linseed, 50s. to 52s.; Hempseed, 36s. to 38s.; Canary, 48s. to 52s. per quarter; Carraway, 28s. to 30s. per cwt.; Coriander, 10s. to 12s. per cwt.; Rapeseed, 24l. to 25l. per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s.; Foreign, 6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s. per ton. Rapeseed, 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s. per ton. Rape cakes, 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton. Hempseed cakes, 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s. per ton.

Potatoes.—The prices of potatoes brought in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 8 lbs. [illegible].

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s. 9d.; barley, 31s. 7d.; oats, 18s. 2d.; rye, 30s. 6d.; beans, [illegible]; peas, [illegible]; flour, [illegible].

Sugar.—The supplies on offer [illegible] and the trade rules firm, and prices are the turn higher. Fine yellow Barbadoes, 39s. to 40s.; fine red ditto, 38s. to 39s.; good to fine white Bengal, 38s. to 39s.; fine ditto, 40s. to 41s.; low brown ditto, 34s. to 35s.; good to fine yellow ditto, 36s. to 37s.; fine ditto, 38s. to 39s. per cwt. Refined goods are in steady request, at from 42s. to 46s. per cwt. The total clearances to the 5th inst. were 11,000 cwt., against 1,000 cwt. for the corresponding week in 1852.

Coffee.—Fashionable kinds are in moderate demand, at full currencies; but good ordinary sorts are dull, and 1s. per cwt. lower. Plantation Ceylon, 44s. to 46s.; native ditto, 42s. to 43s.; Mocha, 60s. to 62s.; fine Jamaica, 52s. to 54s.; good ordinary ditto, 48s. to 50s.; fine Costa Rica, 48s. to 50s.; middling ditto, 44s. to 46s.; fine Cuba, 46s. to 48s.; good ordinary ditto, 42s. to 44s.; fine Java, 48s. to 50s.; good ordinary ditto, 44s. to 46s.; fine Ceylon, 46s. to 48s.; good ordinary ditto, 42s. to 44s.; fine

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-st. Manager, Mr. Charles Kean. THIS EVENING, Monday, and every evening, Macbeth and A Tale for an Oliver. Tuesday, Macbeth and Used Up. Wednesday, Macbeth and A Tale for an Oliver. Thursday, The Corsican Brothers, Charles II., and A Roland for an Oliver. Saturday, St. Cupid, The Spitalfields Weaver, and A Roland for an Oliver.

FRENCH PLAYS—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This EVENING, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, the Performances will commence with the FIRST REPRESENTATION of LA FILLE DE L'AVEUGLE, a Comedy, in Three Acts, by Messrs. Lafont, Mille Luthier, and M. Revel will perform Le Bête. Les Premières Armes de Figaro. Mr. Lumley respectfully announces that his Benefit will take place on Wednesday next, March 16.—Boxes, 6s.; Pit, 3s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. Stalls, Balls, and Tickets may be obtained at Mr. MITCHELL'S, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, Haymarket.—Splendid array of talent for the BENEFIT of MR. T. BRIDGES WILKINSON, THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, March the 15th, 1853, ST. MARY'S EVE. Characters by Madame Celeste, Messrs. O'Smith, Reeve, Lambert, Basil, Bedford, Rae, and WINDMILL, as performed before Her Majesty Osmond, Esq., and engraved in the most exquisite manner by J. L. Williams, Esq. Tickets, Stalls, and Private Boxes may be obtained at Mr. MITCHELL'S, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Mr. COSTA. THIS DAY, SUNDAY, MARCH 13, ELIJAH. MESSIAH on PASSION Week, and on Wednesday, MARCH 23. Tickets are now ready, and may be had at the Society's office No. 6, in Exeter-hall. Vocalists already engaged: Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Allen Dudley, and Mr. Stone.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 18, will obtain performed, for the first time, SPOHR'S ORATORIO of CALVARY, and Mozart's REQUIEM. Vocalists—Miss Dolby, Miss Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Lawler. The orchestra will consist of nearly 200 performers. Tickets, 5s. and 10s. 6d. each, may be had at the Society's office, No. 6, in Exeter-hall.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

THE FIRST CONCERT WILL TAKE PLACE ON MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1853.

Will take place on MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1853.

Overture, Hymenæ ..
Chorus ("Creation") ..
Chorus ("Die Verwandte Chorus" (Reine of Athens) ..
Duet ("Il Barbiere di Siviglia") ..
Concerto, Clarinet, M. Wulle ..
Air and Chorus (Zauberflöte) ..
Symphony ..
Concerto, Violin ..
Cantata, "Kampf und Sieg" (Part II.) ..
Overture (Vampire) ..
Chorus (Iphigenia in Tauride) ..
March, Violin ..

Conductor, Herr Lindpaintner.
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MUSICAL WINTER EVENING.—The Fourth and Last THURSDAY, March 17th, WILL TAKE PLACE IN MR. SIMS REEVES'S CONCERT ROOM, 19, ST. GEORGE'S-PLACE, HYDE PARK-CORNER, IN AID OF THE BENEVOLENT FUND OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS. Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. John Sims Reeves, Mr. Benedict, Mr. G. Cooke, Mr. G. Ou. Sq. Spohr (repeated by desire), Mr. Alfred Mellon, Mr. John Sola, Pianoforte, Executants, Musique. Mr. Jon. Griffin, Welsh, and Finale, Pianoforte: Hollo Chorus, Vocalist: Miss Dolby. Subscription to the Series, Two Guineas. Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each. Tickets and Programmes may be had at the Music Warehouses of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; Messrs. D'Almaine and Co., 20, Soho-square; and of Mr. Sims Reeves, 19, St. George's-place, Hyde Park-corner. Subscribers are requested to send for their tickets with their names, at 24, each, to be had of CRAMER and Co.—J. ELLA, Director. Musical Union, Members are requested to pay their subscription due for 1853. The tickets will be sent forthwith.

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PROTESTANT TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DR. CUMMING.

EARLY in 1852, a public meeting of the friends of Protestantism was held in Exeter-hall, for the purpose of recording their sense of the services of the Rev. Dr. Cumming, in advocating and defending the Protestant cause against the recent attempted encroachments of Romanism. Sir Peter Laurie presided The meeting was numerously attended, and amongst the influential persons countenancing the object were, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Cavan, Earl Ducie, Sir John Maxwell, Bart., &c. After some discussion, the meeting embodied their sentiments in the following resolutions, which were unanimously assented to :—

"That, being deeply impressed with the eminent services rendered by the Rev. Dr. Cumming to the great cause of Protestant Christianity, this meeting is desirous of recording, by some suitable and substantial testimonial, the grateful sense they entertain of the faithfulness, eloquence, and ability with which he has advocated and maintained the purity of that faith so dear to Christians of every denomination of the Protestant Church."

"That, in order to give effect to the intentions of the meeting, and to secure the co-operation of all who, irrespective of political bias or religious denomination, revere the great principles of the Reformation, the following noblemen and gentlemen be appointed a committee:—The Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Cavan, the Earl of Mayo, the Earl of Ducie, Lord Berners, Lord Kearne, Sir J Heron Maxwell, Bart., Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart.; Sir William Baynes, Bart.; Sir James Duke, Bart; Sir Peter Laurie, Hon. and Rev. L. Noel, Mr Charles Baring, P. Northal, Laurie, Esq., George Moffatt, Esq., M.P.; John Hardy, Esq., M.P.; Mr Pownall, Dr. Mc Neile, Principal Macfarlan, Glasgow, &c."

In a comparatively brief period this committee reported that the object they had in view had met with the cordial concurrence of a large and influential body of Christians of every denomination of the Protestant Church, and that they had received an amount of support fully equal to their anticipations.

Another meeting was then held to consider the nature of the testimonial to be presented, when it was unanimously resolved to present Dr Cumming with a purse of a thousand guineas, and a service of plate of the value of about 300 guineas. The service of plate, which has just been presented, was manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell; it is exquisitely engraved, with designs from Teniers (see Engraving), and bears the following inscription :

Presented, with one thousand guineas, to the Rev. Dr. Cumming, by a few of his friends, as a testimony to the faithfulness, eloquence, and ability with which he has advocated and maintained the purity of that faith so dear to Christians of every denomination of the Protestant Church. 1851-52

The subscribers to the testimonial are extremely numerous, and, amongst others, is the name of the premier peer of England, his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

We annex a sketch of the life of the popular divine, who has just received this distinguished honour :—

The Rev. Dr. Cumming sprung from Highland parentage, and was born in Aberdeenshire, in the year 1809. He received his early education at the grammar-school of Aberdeen, where he gained the fourth prize previous to entering upon his University studies; which, in due course he commenced at King's College, Aberdeen. Here, also, he distinguished himself by his literary proficiency, and was third prizeman before taking his degree of A.M., in 1827. While at the University he studied theology with great care and remarkable success, under the late Dr. Mearns, at that time Professor of Divinity at King's College, whose gravity and purity of manners, and warm attachment to the principles of the Reformation peculiarly fitted him for the honourable office of instructing and guiding in religious knowledge those who were destined hereafter to disseminate and exemplify in practice the great truths of the Gospel. Respecting his University career little is known but that he was distinguished for his classical attainments; and so respectable were his acquirements in the Latin language, that he was not unfrequently invited to criticise the discourses delivered by the students in that tongue in the Divinity-hall. Mr. Cumming was also, we believe, an active member and honorary secretary of the Literary Society, composed of the students in the University, and in that capacity became extremely popular

The public career of Dr. Cumming may be said to have commenced with his entry upon the ministry of the Scotch National Church, Crown-court, Covent-garden, which took place towards the latter end of the year 1832. This church, then a small edifice, was occupied by a congregation in connection with the Scottish Presbytery in London, a branch in connection with the National Church in Scotland. His labours here were soon found to be acceptable, and his amiability of manners, combined with an ardent Christian zeal, endeared him to his congregation.

But now a period approached in which he was brought more prominently before the public. The doctrines of the Reformation being established, controversies took a turn towards matters of discipline, both in England and Scotland. It would be out of place, in a rapid sketch, even to allude to the numerous topics which agitated the minds of Protestant Christians in the days of the Stuarts; but, in the days of William III., it resulted in the Presbyterian form of Church government being established in Scotland, and England maintaining her Episcopal system. Through the excessive zeal of Wesley, Whitfield, Venn, and others, which drew upon them much opposition, the Non-conforming party were brought prominently forward; and ultimately the question of "separation of Church and State" became the topic of the day. Wardlaw and Chalmers were the chosen champions on either side. Highly animated and interesting were the discussions which took place. Public meetings were held, at which many able men distinguished themselves, and, amongst others, Dr. Cumming. At a public meeting held at the Freemasons' Tavern, in 1837, presided over by Lord Ashley, Dr. Cumming so ably distinguished himself upon the importance of National Church establishments, as to receive letters of thanks from the then Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London

During this period, the long agitated question of the Roman Catholic claims had been settled in Parliament, and had drawn attention to the theological points of difference between the two Churches In 1839 Mr. David French, a very learned and accomplished scholar, and a barrister, was put forward by the priests to meet Dr. Cumming in a Roman Catholic controversy, to which Dr. Cumming had given great attention. The discussion lasted eleven days. Mr. George Finch, M.P. for Stamford, was chairman on the Protestant side, and Mr. G. Weld was chosen Roman Catholic chairman. The entire controversy, which excited considerable attention, was published, and obtained an extensive circulation. For a controversy of this description Dr. Cumming was pre-eminently fitted. His classical acquirements and knowledge of the fathers and early writers of the Christian church, proved of the greatest service; and his congregation, who took a pride in his theological accomplishments, made him a present of a complete edition of the "Fathers," together with a service of plate, worth £260.

The Protestants at Hammersmith, also, where the controversial discussion took place, were so satisfied with the manner in which their champion had acquitted himself, that, at a public meeting, they presented to him the Bible in nine languages, elegantly bound, and bearing a suitable inscription, expressive of their sense of his services

During this time Dr. Cumming's congregation continued to increase, and his church was successively enlarged: in 1841, at an expense of £2000; in 1847 at an expense of £3000; and, in 1848, the church and schools were rebuilt at an expense of £9000, which, with the exception of about £1200, was entirely defrayed by his congregation. The church now presents a very chaste specimen of Norman architecture, with open oak roof and stained windows. Adjoining, are spacious schools. During the enlargement of his church, Dr. Cumming preached in Exeter-hall every Sunday; and for six months the large hall was densely crowded.

We have omitted to mention that in 1844 he received his degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh.

A period now approached of considerable national excitement. In the autumn of 1850 Cardinal Wiseman forwarded to England for publication his celebrated pastoral, or edict, dated "The Flaminan Gate of Rome, Oct. 7th, 1850," which startled all England. "We were," said his Eminence, "enabled to ask for the archiepiscopal *pallium* for our new see of Westminster; and this day we have been invested by the hands of the supreme pastor and pontiff himself with this badge of metropolitan jurisdiction." Dr Cumming was requested by influential persons to enlighten the public mind on this matter. He announced a lecture in the Hanover-square Rooms, in November, 1850; and such was the anxiety to hear, that, hours before, the room was densely filled, and the square and surrounding streets crowded. Dr. Cumming irrefragably identified Dr. Wiseman with St. Liguori, and showed to demonstration what Englishmen had to expect from the Pope's present.

Dr. Cumming then gave notice of a second lecture on the archiepiscopal oath of Dr. Wiseman, who stated that he was exempt from taking a clause in the oath on which Dr. Cumming had great stress, and accordingly invited the Doctor to his house to examine his pontifical. Dr. Cumming went, and, to the amazement of the public, pointed out the pre-ecuting clause in the oath, "I will persecute and attack heretics and Dissenters, and all resisters of Pio Nono with all my might." The exertions of Dr. Cumming in the Protestant cause upon this memorable occasion have been marked by the presentation of the testimonial we have described.

Dr. Cumming's works are numerous, and suited to the circumstances and the exigences of the age. Most of them have had a large circulation, particularly his "Apocalyptic Sketches." His latest published work, the "Church before the Flood," is a fair specimen of the interesting style and dress with which he clothes his pulpit labours. He is "in season, and out of season," engaged in Christian and benevolent efforts; and is, altogether, one of the most active and indefatigable pastors of modern times.

THE REV. DR. CUMMING, MINISTER OF THE SCOTCH NATIONAL CHURCH, CROWN-COURT, COVENT-GARDEN

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE REV. DR. CUMMING

THE CORRIDOR OF THE COMMITTEE-ROOMS, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THIS Corridor, which runs nearly the whole length of the New Palace of Westminster, gives access to a vast number of Committee-rooms of the House of Commons; a similar one, but more lofty, beneath it, forming the means of access to the Conference-rooms, the Lords' Committee-rooms, and the Libraries of both Houses of Parliament. There is a smaller corridor above the one in our Engraving, leading to other and smaller committee rooms. The vista produced by the almost unbroken line of Corridor forming the subject of our Engraving, is very striking from its immense length, and there is ample space on the walls for portraits, or other small pictorial embellishment.

The ceiling is flat, paneled, and simply coloured, but not in rich diaper work. The seats, wainscoting, and framings to the doors are of oak; the latter being very nicely designed. Each committee-room has two doors one for the "Members," the other the "Public Entrance," and they are so named in labels painted over each. Small brass frames are fixed in the sides of the doorways, and the name of the committee sitting in each room is printed, and slipped into these frames. Each window has a stout desk, with ink standishes in it, so that parties engaged in the committee matters can write and transact business out of the committee-rooms.

CORRIDOR TO THE COMMITTEE-ROOMS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS —(SEE PAGE 194.)

London: Printed and Published at the "I. L. N." Office, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 613.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1853. [SIXPENCE.

THE INAUGURATION ADDRESS OF THE NEW AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

On the 4th of March—as we learn from the latest Transatlantic intelligence, conveyed by the *Arctic*—the inauguration of General Pierce as President of the United States took place, at Washington, with such simple ceremonial as the severe forms of Republican government dictate. The usual Address pronounced by American Presidents upon assuming office was listened to with great interest, and evoked general approbation. The capitol was very full, and the occasion was felt to be one of great importance.

The Address is somewhat vague, but still we have before us enough of General Pierce's views to be able to estimate in some degree his policy. It is true that these views do not appear to us to present a perfect consistency, or an unbroken coherency. The tone of the speech—its sentiment and tendency—vary; and the aggressive and defiant passages contrast oddly with professions of a peaceful policy, and a strict observance of international law.

The General began by a natural expression of gratitude to the people who had raised him to his present elevation, and next entered into a dignified eulogium on the Constitution of the United States, which had thus far fulfilled its duties to suffering humanity; and never ceased, by its prosperity, its tranquillity, and its rapidly increasing intelligence and wealth, to announce to he whole world the results of the largest rational liberty. To the truth of this assertion no positive objection can be made. In the history of nations, the rapid rise and unchecked progress of America stands unrivalled. And though, of course, much of her extraordinary career is to be attributed to the as extraordinary natural facilities afforded her, yet the constitutional freedom of the States may be fairly said to have always exercised as great an effect as the boundless prairie and the endless river. This result, President Pierce added, had dispelled a degree of solicitude which had formerly been strongly felt, as to the possible evil results of a vast extension of American power and American soil. The orator alluded to the bold hearts and far-reaching intellects of the men who had been disturbed by gloomy visions of the future, which he regarded as being now entirely dispelled. We may fairly, however, question—and that from the very document before us—whether the time has even yet arrived which their "far-reaching" intellects stretched to. "The apprehension," the orator continues, "of increased danger from extended territory and multiplied states, has been proved to be quite unfounded. The greater our power—our wealth—our hold of the earth's surface, the better our position." From this statement of principle there can be but one inference; and here it is:—"The policy of my administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion." An ominous sentence, this; and reading "annexation" in every letter. The "timid forebodings of evil from expansion"—the lesson read from the past as to the policy of the future; all this has a deep significance, which the context increases and confirms. "Indeed"—such was the pith of the President's words—"it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not in the future essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world." We can imagine the feelings of the auditors as they listened to this enunciation of aggressive policy. Cuba swam before their eyes; the rich territories of Mexico rose up to their gaze. Did it—there is a sort of possibility of the fact—extend to the mountains of Jamaica, and certain continental possessions called Berbice and Demerara? At all events, more soil, more space, more extended dominion are passions never absent from the heated mind of a true American. A phantom of aggression is continually beckoning, and eagerly does the nation obey. Yet, let it be observed how General Pierce now changes his tone and proceeds to drape his warlike image in a sort of drab Quaker costume. The conquests of the unambitious States will be made through no grasping spirit, but in a manner "entirely consistent with the strictest observance of international faith." General Pierce will read to the world its first lesson in the art of appropriating independent States in the severest spirit of self-denial, and seizing upon the property of one's neighbours with the highest respect for every moral precept and every established law. That "we have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression," is a curious statement from an American General who won his military rank in a pure war of aggression, and whose voice has always been for gaining territory at all costs and all risks. But up to what point does all this boast of intention to add ever so many more stars to the thirty-three, which we believe at present constitute the United States constellation—lead up to? "Relations of peace and amity with all nations"—"purposes as once just and pacific," and the careful avoidance of any "act which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilised world." Surely this conclusion sounds oddly, drawn from such opposite premises. The trumpet has become a shepherd's reed. The signal to charge fades away into a pastoral melody, but somehow leaves a warlike impression ringing in the ear and in the brain, which survives the succeeding billing and cooing, if it do not drown it. Notwithstanding, however, the President goes on with his pacific strain:—"The great objects of our pursuit as a people are best to be attained by peace." A great truth; but unfortunately quite inconsistent with one or two preceding passages, in which the "timid forebodings of evil from expansion" are derided, and the "acquisition of certain possessions" is warmly advocated.

These points passed, the remaining portion of the speech is unobjectionable. It refers to the determination of the States to keep clear of European warfare, but to cultivate European commerce. The doctrine of reciprocity is strictly laid down—a fact which we trust may prove an indication that we are about to reap some benefit from the repeal of the Navigation laws. The state of international copyright is also included in the idea. The maintenance of standing armies is next sternly repudiated—an opinion which very few of our own generals would be likely to share in. "Devoted integrity in the public service, and observance of rigid economy," are pledges, of course; and the Address concluded, by an assurance that the speaker is totally a stranger to all ties and associations, personal or political, which might influence his conduct as a ruler; and a promulgation of his opinion somewhat in the style of a postscript, that the "compromise" laws of 1850, relating to the slavery system, are strictly constitutional, and ought to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. This declaration, however, it will be observed, contradicts the preceding statement, as General Pierce now acknowledges belonging to a political party. The Southern States carried him into office, and to the Southern States it is known that he has ever been inclined by birth, by opinion, and by gratitude.

GENERAL PIERCE, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MEADE BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

MEMOIR OF GENERAL PIERCE.

THE new President of the United States is developing extraordinary and unexpected qualifications for the Presidential office. His force of character, his political experience, his chivalrous bravery in the field, and his statesmanlike sagacity in council, afford the amplest warrant for the general belief that the destinies of the Union could not be entrusted to firmer or more prudent hands.

His friends agree that the most remarkable characteristic of his mind is its progressive growth and development. His biographer and early companion, Nathaniel Hawthorne, says of him, whenever they met in early life:—"Always I was sensible of progress in him. He widened, deepened, rose to a higher point, and thus ever made himself equal to the ever heightening occasion." We make thus prominent mention of a peculiarity of intellectual growth, continued beyond an ordinary period, because General Pierce's tendencies are favourable to Free-trade; and because the happy and prosperous results of the great commercial experiment made by this country are not likely to be lost upon the mind of an enlightened statesman, so well able to discern the needs of the age as the new President of the United States.

Franklin Pierce, the sixth son of General Benjamin Pierce, was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, Nov. 23, 1804. His father, who was one of the earliest settlers of Hillsborough, left his home in 1776, after the events at Lexington and Concord, and joined the revolutionary army. He fought at Bunker's-hill, and served through the whole of the War of Independence. He was afterwards elected to the State Legislature, and became member of the Council. He was brave, public-spirited, and patriotic; and lived to be elected Governor of New Hampshire, and to enjoy in a green old age the distinctions which the virtues and talents of his son enabled him early to achieve.

Franklin Pierce (or Frank Pierce, as he is now familiarly known throughout the Union) received his earliest education at Hancock, and afterwards at Francestown, under Peter Woodbury, father of the eminent judge. In 1820 being then sixteen, he became a student of Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Maine. During the early part of his college career the claims of physical development somewhat interfered with the manifestations of his intellectual activity; but during the two latter years he gained an honourable elevation in his class. It is stated, that during one of his winter vacations Pierce taught a country school. He determined to choose the profession of the law, and became a student with Judge Woodbury. He afterwards studied at the Law Seminary of Northampton, in Massachusetts, and afterwards entered the office of Judge Parker, at Amherst.

He was called to the bar in 1827, and began to practice at Hillsborough. His first forensic effort is said to have been a failure, but the young lawyer assured his friends that he should live to argue cases in the Court-house at Hillsborough in a manner that would mortify neither himself nor his friends. He lived brilliantly

to verify his own prediction, but for some years professional practice came in but slowly. In 1829 his fellow-townsmen elected him their representative in the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, in which he sat four years. In 1833, he was elected a member of Congress, and gave a warm support to the Administration of General Jackson. He did here is said to have had upon his death-bed a prophetic foresight of his young friend's destiny, and remarked to a mutual friend that the interests of the country would be safe in such hands. Here Franklin Pierce avowed the views upon the slavery question, which the opponents of abolition regard as only a due recognition of the rights pledged to the south by the constitution.

In 1837, Pierce was elected to the Senate of the United States. Mr Van Buren, who was then President, having been defeated, in 1840, by the Whig leader, General Harrison, the Government of the country was snatched by the Whigs, for the first time during twelve years. Mr Pierce quickly distinguished himself as a member of the Democratic Opposition; but, in 1842, he determined to retire from the Senate, and to resume the practice of his profession, in order to make some pecuniary provision for his young family. He took up his residence at Concord, the capital of New Hampshire, and so highly distinguished himself as an advocate, that, in 1846, he was offered by President Polk the post of Attorney-General of the United States. He refused this high distinction, declaring that nothing but the call of his country in time of war should separate him again from his family.

It can hardly be said that the contingency contemplated by Mr. Pierce occurred when the Mexican war broke out in 1847. A lawyer, in full practice, might have left it to more unsettled and adventurous spirits to volunteer for service in Mexico, without the smallest imputation upon his patriotism. But Pierce knew well the passion of his countrymen for military glory, and must (we probably whisper it, at this early period) that his chance of ever obtaining the highest honour that could be conferred upon a citizen of the United States would be materially strengthened if he could find an opportunity, in the coming war, of displaying the unquestionable courage and talent for military command which he had inherited with his father's good name. He applied for employment, and obtained the colonelcy of a New England regiment. In March, 1847, he was appointed to the rank of Brigadier-General, his brigade consisting of regiments collected from the most distant portions of the Union. The military courage displayed by these American volunteers, in the Mexican war, was worthy the days of chivalry; and no higher praise can be given to General Pierce, than that he was worthy to be the leader of these citizen soldiers. General Pierce and his troops landed at Vera Cruz. He ordered them to be marched to an encampment upon an extensive sand-beach upon the shelf, where he had time to examine whether any and what preparations had been made for his departure to join the army under General Scott. The mules that had been collected had been carried off by the enemy and the Mexicans told him he would lose almost all his men by the climate and the vomito before he could begin his march into the interior. Wild mules, unaccustomed to harness, had to be collected and broken in; and, after a delay of more than three weeks, the troops began the march, in the earlier part of which the General was—as we were occupied rather in breaking the animals to harness than in preparing a march." After many encounters with the Mexican Guerilla, in which General Pierce saw with delight the steadiness of his men under fire, the troops, 2400 in number, reached the main army at Puebla on the 7th August, without the loss of a waggon.

General Scott, as soon as Pierce's reinforcement arrived, began his march towards the capital. A few days afterwards, it was necessary to attack an entrenched camp—in which 7000 Mexicans, under General Valencia, were found posted—at Contreras. General Pierce's brigade was fiercely engaged, when, in passing over a brook at tract, his horse slipped among the rocks, and fell heavily upon his rider. The General fainted, and, for a few moments, lost his consciousness. When he came to himself, he found he had severely sprained his left knee, upon which the horse had fallen, and that he had received, likewise, some severe bruises. Contrary to the advice of the surgeon, he persisted in going to the front, and, having found a horse, the rider of which had received a mortal wound, he was lifted into the saddle, and rode into the fight. When nightfall came the entrenchment was still held by the Mexicans, and the attack was renewed next morning, when General Pierce, notwithstanding the pain and want of sleep caused by his injured knee, again got into the saddle, and took his post at the head of his brigade. The fort was stormed, and the Mexicans were pursued to Churubusco, and here Santa Anna rallied his army and offered battle. Pierce was sent for by the Commander-in-Chief, who told him he was badly injured, and not fit to be in his saddle

"You are rash, General Pierce," said he; "we shall lose you, and we cannot, as you see, risk the loss of a leader just now. St. Augustine is but a league distant, General," exclaimed Pierce, "don't say that. It is the last great battle, and I must lead my brigade!" The Commander-in-chief made no further remonstrance, but gave the order for Pierce to advance with his brigade.

In the excitement of the battle, he forgot his injury, and hurried forward, leading the brigade, a distance of two or three hundred yards; but the exhaustion of his frame, and particularly the anguish of his knee—made more intolerable from the use of it—was greater than any strength of nerve, or any degree of mental energy, could struggle against. He fell, faint and almost insensible, within full range of the enemy's fire. It was pronounced to be one of the field hot, as some of his soldiers approached to lift him, he became aware of their presence, and was partially revived by his determination to resist it. "No," said he with all the strength he had left, "carry me off! Let the brigade live!" And there he lay, under the tremendous fire of Churubusco, until the enemy, in total rout, was driven from the field.

Pierce's brigade was engaged in the battle of Molino; but the General was prevented from participating in the glory of Chapultepec, the last battle of the war, by his injuries and overexertions, which rendered him unable to leave his bed for two days. When the city of Mexico fell into the hands of the conquerors, the officers of the regular army rendered full justice to the daring valour of General Pierce's brigade, and to the indomitable fortitude with which the General had borne up against the anguish of injuries which would have sent most other men to the hospital.

After the war, General Pierce gave up his commission, and returned to New Hampshire, where he resumed the dry profession of the law. In 1850 he was elected president of a convention for revising the constitution of his native state. In June, 1852, he became the nominee of the Democratic National Convention, assembled at Baltimore, to select a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. When the result of the ballot was declared, "quickly as the lightning flash could have run it around, his name was on every tongue, from end to end of his vast country. Within an hour he was proclaimed President." When the news of his election to the Presidential office reached Concord, the Democrats of that town were wild with delight. The General was the only self-possessed, calm, and quiet man in the place.

General Pierce's habits are plain and unostentatious. His legal practice yields him a large income, but he is said to be generous to a fault; and the bar of "good men's feasts" predicts that he will spend every cent of his Presidential allowance of £5,000 dollars a year. During the period of his election he boarded, at Concord, in the family of a coach-maker, the health of Mrs. [illegible] being unable, for the fatigue of housekeeping, to undertake it. [illegible] attended the Sandy Church (Calvinistic Congregational) with General Pierce and a numerous [illegible] servants.

The subject of this memoir was born, in 1804, Jane Means, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Appleton, a former president of Bowdoin College. Three children were the issue of this marriage. One died in early infancy; another in 1834, a little boy of four years old, of great beauty, and much engaging promise. These deaths were the greatest affliction that his father had yet experienced. All his hopes were now centred in his remaining child, a son of between eleven and twelve years old, of remarkable promise, whose recent tragical death by a railroad accident under the eyes, and in the presence of his fond and distracted parents, excited a profound and intense feeling of sympathy and grief through out the civilised world. May the new President find in the gratitude of his patriotic aspirations for the welfare of his country, that comfort and happiness which an inscrutable Providence has denied to him in the exercise of paternal affection, and the pursuit of unclouded domestic happiness!

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A Parliamentary Return has been published which contains the returns made to the railway department of the Board of Trade of the various accidents which happened during the half year ending June 30, 1852, from which it appears that the total number of persons of every description killed and injured on the passenger railways open for public traffic in Great Britain and Ireland during that period, amounted to eighty-three killed and ninety-six injured. The number of passengers conveyed during the half-year amounted to 30,249,605

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Dear Readers—We have sat down to our desk, we have mended our pen (which fact will form the subject of an interesting note to our biographers, as proving that we do not use a steel one), we have scribbled a few flourishes, and drawn a few impossible heads on the page of our blotting-book; we have gazed vacantly out of the window and dreamily into the fire in search of inspiration, and we find that nothing comes of it; we have literally nothing new, startling, amusing, interesting, or exciting, to tell you of the sayings and doings of this "*petit Paris près St. Denis.*" It has got the vapours, the blue devils, the spleen; it does not amuse itself, or anybody else; it does not even talk politics—much, it can't feast or dance, on account of Lent; so it games, loses its money, quarrels over its cards, and speaks ill of its neighbour; catches the *grippe*, and is laid up—none of which proceedings tend to improve its spirits or temper. It is to be hoped Easter will bring some change in this state of affairs, and that *les cafés du Piéquus* may contain somewhat to restore its smiles and gaiety. You all know what are *les cafés de Piéquus*, do you not? ("Friend, thou first tellest me a lie, and then askest me a question," said a Quaker when an interrogatory was put to him in the above form). Yes, of course, you reply, *nous faites comme si nous ne le savions pas.* Well, then, it is the custom here at Easter to have at all the confectioners' shops, eggs made of sugar or chocolate, varying in size from those of a pigeon to the dimensions of the ostrich egg of the "Arabian Nights." These *œufs* are hollow, and as they are made to open, in them may be placed anything that the fancy of the purchaser may suggest, and they are then given about among friends. Presents of great value, jewels, works of art, precious articles of all sorts, find their way into these capacious eggs, as well as the merest trifles of nothing, from a ruby bracelet to a tiny pair of dancing dogs in bone, comes amiss to the stomachs of those omnibuses of eggs; and seldom does their opening fail to be greeted with exclamations of surprise and satisfaction, more especially among the junior members of the community, who generally find in them some coveted toy, some long-wished-for object, the desire for whose possession maternal ears have heard, and maternal memories have carefully noted to be fulfilled on this occasion.

An event which has caused considerable regret in the theatrical world, has extended its interest to the higher circles of society, as being said to be closely connected with a similar one of late occurrence in this privileged arena. Mdlle. Marie Duplessis, a young actress of considerable talent, of great beauty, who possessed already a sufficient fortune—with youth, some good looks, great charms of manner and conversation, and whose amiable character and disposition made her universally beloved among her friends and *connaissances*—has won for herself committed suicide, by that mode so frightfully common in Paris, inhaling the fumes of charcoal. Various reasons have been given for this desperate act. The disgust and *ennui* caused by the false and factitious atmosphere in which her position placed her—the desire for a higher and purer destiny, without the power or energy to quit her present sphere—have been particularly cited; and we believe with reason, as tending to the melancholy *finale*; but the immediate cause was, we are assured, the event narrated in the commencement of our last week's letter. Poor girl! While condemning the fearful act which terminated her short career, we would appeal to all who place mercy before sacrifice, to pity the struggles, the sufferings, the errors into which a neglected youth and falsely-nourished maturity plunged one whose very crime proved the existence of a nature far better things—a desire which probably want of training and encouragement alone prevented from bearing fruit.

It is now positively asserted that the Pope is to come to Paris—we believe in May for the coronation of the Emperor and Empress: we may, however, add, that certain doubts are still by many entertained as to the truth of the declaration. Meantime, the *Semi Pere* has, for the moment, enough to do to settle the affairs of the Jubilee, in the city of France. The apple of discord is the *Univers*—a religious journal, under the guidance of M. Veuillot, who has written therein certain articles which have called for the loud and open censure of the Archbishop of Paris. Hereupon the Bishop of Moulins takes up the cudgels for M. Veuillot and the *Univers*: others join him: the Archbishop has also, of course, his supporters: a general *mêlée* ensues: *Gallicans* and *Ultramontains* are borne on the two banners: Holiness is recalled to the point; and while he—no doubt, a good deal puzzled how to decide the matter—delays pronouncing his judgment, the rival parties carry on the war—half political, half religious—with increased vigour, and considerable acerbity. It is said that the Archbishop of Paris has submitted, that *they* never have any of the differences which disturb our Protestant churches!

A funeral oration, from the circumstances attending the life and death of the deceased, has excited an extreme interest both in private and political circles here—took place on Sunday—that of Madame Raspail, the wife of the celebrated surgeon and *savant*, who, for his political opinions has been for many years in either house than a prison; his declining years, and in which the self-devotion and incessant cares of this wife have been his only earthly support and consolation. Upwards of 30,000 persons, of all conditions and all parties, followed to the tomb, in solemn silence, the remains of this admirable woman, "whose name," says the *Presse*, "is told in these three words—abnegation, devotion, and humility." Such demonstrations of public interest, peaceful as they are, are not without their signification.

It appears that the ball of the *Corps Législatif* is put off indefinitely: that is to say, from the Easter Monday to the beginning of April; but no day is fixed for its celebration, and it seems by no means improbable it will be given up altogether.

The week of spring with which we were indulged has been again replaced by winter, with grey skies and bitter east winds, putting to rout the summery toilettes, which, like butterflies, came forth with the first days of sunshine. The greatest attraction for the thousands who came to bask in the Champs Elysées has been the beautiful exhibition of flowers there, displayed in a temporary building erected with great taste and skill for the purpose. Camellias, rhododendrons, hyacinths, and azaleas were the principal flowers exhibited: and some exquisite specimens particularly of the [illegible] were [illegible] one [illegible] named after the Emperor, was certainly one of the most beautiful we have ever seen; and a white one, with scarlet stripes (*Azalea Dentii*), from the gardens of Messrs. Standish and Noble, of Bagshot, attracted universal attention, and was deservedly awarded a first prize. Some very fine amaryllis were also displayed, and some extremely large palm trees. Apart from the flowers, a portion of the building was devoted to instruments of horticulture, ornamental vases, *jardinières*, fountains, &c., in various materials; some of these in pottery were beautiful both in taste and execution.

The Odéon has produced a piece, of which the great and merited success calls for honourable mention—"L'Honneur et l'Argent," such is the title of the work, written by M. Ponsard, whose name as poet and dramatist stands at the head of his class. The plot may be told in a few words:—*Georges*, with a fortune of 30,000 francs a year, is about to marry *Laure*, the daughter of *M. Mercier*, a rich and matter-of-fact *banquier*, when his father dies, leaving nothing but some thousand pounds of debt, the fruit of imprudent speculations. His mother has, however, left him a moderate fortune, safe from the wreck; and *Georges* has the choice of accepting the debts of his father and retrieving that father's honour by giving up his all to pay them, or the fortune of his mother, securing him a competence with a sullied name. Generous and high-principled, he takes the first alternative; but, being thereby reduced to absolute poverty, *M. Mercier* withdraws his consent to the marriage, and commands his daughter, one of those weak-souled and yielding natures which may be forced into evil from want of courage to hold to good, to resign *Georges* and wed a man she does not love. After bitter struggles with the destiny, touchingly and exquisitely portrayed, our hero, whose strength has almost given way, meets in *Lucie*, the sister of *Laure*, the devotion, energy and courage in which his own nature is so wanting. Reanimated by her affection and hopeful spirit, aided by her in obtaining the loan of a sum requisite to establish him in an honourable profession, he recovers a moderate but secure means of existence. The rich husband of the unhappy *Laure* is ruined, and in his failure engulfs a large portion of the fortune of *M. Mercier*, who is now but too happy to accord the hand of his second daughter to the rejected suitor of the elder, and all ends happily, as such a piece should end. The poetry—the play is in verse—is of first-rate merit, the delineation of the characters considerable; and, as will be seen, the moral of the piece merits a commendation we can but too rarely accord to French dramatic work.

The steam ship *Cerberus*, on the 13th, disembarked at Marseilles 200 political offenders from Oran, who had been pardoned. The *Aller* has sailed from Toulon, for Cayenne, with 200 convicts.

Several cases of cholera have again made their appearance in Paris.

Count Turgot is, it is said, nominated Ambassador of France at Madrid.

The Legislative Body have voted some bills respecting the purchase of Preference Shares in the canals, the calling out of 80,000 conscripts, and the postal correspondence between France and her western colonies.

It is believed that the disputed point about the Holy Shrines is settled; Rome being satisfied with the concessions made by France. Louis Napoleon, whose foreign policy is said to be directed towards obtaining the presence of the Pope to perform the ceremony of his coronation, has, it is stated, consented to renounce the concessions obtained by M. Lavalette from the Porte.

The Emperor has positively insisted upon a balance being struck between the income and the expenditure. Thirty-four million francs of expenditure, thought necessary by Ministers for the public service, have been struck off by the Emperor in person during the recent secret discussions in the Council of State at the Tuileries. It is more than doubtful, the *Moniteur* hints, whether such a reduction could have been obtained by the old Parliamentary method of discussing the Budget; at least, the past offers no parallel example

Marshal St. Arnaud, who has been all for some days, has left Paris, and the general impression was that he would not return in the capacity of Minister at War. Thus, for the first time since December, 1851, the famous War Minister of the *coup d'état* is without actual power. Though during and unscrupulous, St. Arnaud was in favour of a moderate and pacific foreign policy.

A decree by the Emperor of the French has been issued, appointing the opening of the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations for the 1st of May, 1855, and directing its close in the September following. The postponement is made for the purpose of giving the Exhibition a more world-wide character

Extensive preparations are making for the Imperial coronation, which will take place on the 10th of May. The cathedral of Notre Dame will be in the hands of the architects for the next month.

On the 10th inst., the Emperor entertained Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and several of our countrymen at dinner, at the palace of the Tuileries. The Emperor had a long private interview with Lord Stratford, who is on his way to resume his duties as British Ambassador at Constantinople. It was remarked that Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador, was not invited

The Grands de Wellingarnes, the Ambassador of Spain, presented on Monday to the Emperor the insignia of the Royal Order of Noble Ladies of Marie Louise, which the Queen Isabella has conferred upon the Empress.

AUSTRIA.

Advices from Vienna state that the health of the Emperor is completely restored. His physicians recommend him to make a tour of the Tyrol in the course of the spring. Austria has addressed to England a note on the subject of the refugees. A Cathedral service, at which the Emperor assisted, took place in St. Stephen's Church on Saturday. His Majesty, who looked pale and worn, was rapturously received. At night the city was illuminated. The Emperor has conferred the order of the Iron Crown on Count Lowingen. The ex Emperor and ex-Empress of Austria have subscribed 30,000 florins towards the building of a church, in commemoration of the preservation of the life of the reigning Emperor. A telegraphic despatch informs us of the death of Marshal Haynau.

ITALY

The accounts we receive from Italy tell us daily of fresh severities, fresh sentences, fresh executions. The military tribunal sitting in Mantua, which conducts the prosecutions of upwards of two hundred individuals, is sending them to long terms and twenties at a time, either to death or chains. Everything connected with these processes is enveloped in mystery, save the executioner and the gallows. The accused are not allowed counsel for their defence; they are not allowed a public trial; they are not brought face to face with the spies, accusers, and witnesses. Men belonging to the upper and most respectable classes of society are judged, condemned, slaughtered, or loaded with chains, and, what would be incredible, did not appear incredible, from the assigned reasons for their sentences, are compelled to do ample justice to the morality of many among them.

The Swiss Federal Diet have seriously remonstrated against the expulsion of the Ticinese from Lombardy.

SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid of the 11th informs us that the committee of the Senate, on the demand of Marshal Narvaez to have his case examined by the Senate, has decided against the proposition that he shall have a trial by his Peers, and also against the proposition that the Senate should pass to the order of the day on the question. The committee has now to decide on the proposition that the Marshal shall be permitted to come to Madrid to take his seat as a senator

PORTUGAL.

We have accounts from Lisbon to the 12th inst. The news is of considerable importance. The Minister of Finance, M. Fontes, had laid before the Cortes a popular measure, calculated to authorise the Government to put down the monopoly of tobacco and sugar, and to allow the growth of tobacco at Madeira and other Portuguese islands. The measure will be a great blessing to Portugal, and must ultimately bring down the monopolies of tobacco and sugar in London.

The answer of the House of Deputies to the Queen's Speech had been carried almost unanimously, and in consequence of its being ascertained that many Peers had resolved upon an opposition to the approval of the dictatorial laws, a batch of twenty new members had been created, many of whom had taken their seats, and some are represented as discreditable selections on the part of the Government.

The Special Committee of Deputies had reported in favour of all the dictatorial decrees since the Saldanha insurrection of 1851, and it appeared unlikely that any of the decrees will be altered until the whole have been legalised, when, it is said, the Government will be disposed to meet the English bondholders upon an arrangement to do away with the objectionable principle of the recently-decreed conversion of the Foreign Debt.

TURKEY

The Russian Special Ambassador, Prince Menschikoff, on a special mission from the Emperor of Russia, arrived at Constantinople on the 28th Feb. On the 2nd March he was received by the Porte. On the 3rd Fuad Effendi placed his resignation in the hands of the Sultan, and on the 6th. He was replaced by Rufat Pasha. A telegraphic despatch states that on the demand of the Grand Vizier, the Chargé d'Affaires of England has sent despatches to Admiral Dundas, commanding the fleet in the Mediterranean, at present at Malta, begging him to come with all convenient speed, and to anchor in the Archipelago.

The Turks have evacuated Montenegro, and the war is at an end. Omer Pasha has retired into Albania. Reis Pasha into Nicsitch, and Dervis Pasha into Kowienne. The Montenegrins claim the final success of the war. They attacked the last-named Turkish General, and entirely routed him with considerable loss.

EGYPT

The Sublime Porte has issued a decree restoring to the governors of the principal provinces in the Ottoman Empire the arbitrary power of life and death, which is one of the principal causes of the much-mooted Tax question. Consequently, all Abbas Pasha's resistance last year to the demands of the authorities of Constantinople, in opposition to all his rights, and to the [illegible] of the Porte, to [illegible] of it, have been [illegible] whatever, whose large sums of money have been drained [illegible] by the never-ceasing demands made [illegible] Sublime Porte, [illegible] to that [illegible] state, and Egypt is always made to supply the most urgent necessities of Constantinople, while, if this country were left to take care of itself, or even were no other demand made than that of the yearly tribute, which is now so regularly paid, its prosperity would be incalculably greater than it is

The value of landed property within the walls of Alexandria has increased to an enormous extent, and the rents of houses have within the last year been in many cases doubled. The sons of Ibrahim Pasha, who possess great wealth, are building very extensively; but the demand far exceeds the supply, and new houses are occupied even before they are completed. Abbas Pasha, the Viceroy, is going to remedy this state of things, which presses so heavily upon the residents, and is about to build a very considerable number of houses, and form a new quarter altogether for the accomodation of the European population.

The appointment of the Hon. C. A. Murray, our Consul-General, as Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland, will be detrimental to British interests in Egypt, as his knowledge of both Arabic and Turkish had secured to that gentleman great influence with the authorities in the

country. The advantage of direct communication with the Viceroy, without the assistance of a Gragoman, can only be appreciated by those who know how often the latter mis-translates, either advisedly or from ignorance.

[illegible] and are now on their way to Syria by the desert.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

By the *Trent* we have news from the Cape to the 4th of February. The Governor, accompanied by his staff, had left Graham's Town with an escort of mounted volunteers, and had arrived at Kreli's Kraal with a view to the declaration of peace. His Excellency had appointed a board of officers to assemble at Graham's Town, for the purpose of investigating all claims or losses sustained during the war. Information had been sent to the civil commissioners of Uitenhage that the Zourberg was again infested with a body of Kaffirs, supposed to be about 100 in number; the police and the farmers were about to unite in expelling the marauders. The chief Moshesh had recently punished a Basuto captain and killed seven of his people, for having plundered some colonial farmers; and Letsi, the son of the Basuto chief, had delivered to the Civil Commissioners of Smithfield a valuable horse, which he stated was found in his father's territory, but supposed to belong to a British officer.

AUSTRALIA.

By the Overland Mail we have remarkably late news from Australia; viz. from Sydney to the 28th December, and from Adelaide to the 10th of January. There was no decline in the yield of the gold-fields, although the diggers were making their way in large bodies to the towns to enjoy the Holidays. Notwithstanding the great influx of emigrants, some 80,000 souls, to the colony, the numbers located at the Victoria diggings are still only set down at 100,000. The produce of the gold-fields for the last year is estimated at 4,000,000 ounces. [illegible] The aggregate export from Sydney had been [illegible] from Port Phillip. The harvest in New South Wales [illegible] abundant, the only want being that of hands to reap it. The yield is best flour, however, kept up to 45 per ton.

The *Great Britain* left Sydney on her Homeward passage on the 20th December, taking 24,176 ounces of gold on board. She was expected to call from Melbourne on the 3rd of January for Liverpool, and would probably ship 150,000 ounces of gold there.

The *Melbourne Argus* says:—

Mount Alexander, Bendigo, and the Ovens are now being advantageously worked. The astonishing richness of Mount Alexander is evidenced in the large amounts which it yields, notwithstanding the immense quantities that have already been drawn from it. The whole country therefrom appears to be more or less auriferous. Ballarat, which at one time began rising into favour, and their products ensured, is being more fully developed. The gold at Ballarat is more unequally distributed than at Mount Alexander, and therefore the proportion of successful to unsuccessful diggers is not so great as at the latter place. But then the individual finds are in some cases greater. The labour is more severe, also, than at the Mount, as the gold lies deeper, and more numerous trials have to be made before the deposits are struck upon. There is no doubt that Ballarat will continue to give out considerable quantities for a long time to come, and will be a resort for many diggers who have failed at the Mount. The capabilities of the Ovens, as a very rich field, may now be deemed an admitted fact. The amounts brought into Melbourne as yet has been comparatively small, but it is known that large quantities have been carried privately overland to Sydney, and all reports agree in attesting the richness of the locality. The Sydney papers state, for instance, that a gold buyer in that city lately purchased 500 ounces in one lot, from two men who had just come down from the Ovens.

The intelligence from Australia is altogether as important as it is cheering. An announcement that will give great satisfaction, is that of the abundant wool crop, which has been secured, throughout the colonies, in a good condition, without extraordinary expense.

The invitation of the inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land on the subject of transportation, had risen to such a height that the legislature had threatened to stop the supplies.

A letter from Melbourne says:—

The city is crowded with shipping, and contains at this time, as I was assured by a captain of one of them, more of the finest ships to be found in any harbour in the world. The number of emigrants and the quantity of merchandize newly poured into this place from the vessels which arrive daily are truly wonderful. As yet, there seems no excess of the one over the other. Goods fetch remunerating prices, and there vast multitude, in some way or other, find the means of living. Of course rents continue high. Butter is 3s. per lb.; and as to vegetables and fruit, the prices are almost prohibitory.

The mail steamer *Sydney* arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday. Her dates have been anticipated overland. She brings 170,790 ounces of gold on freight. The new diggings at the Ovens seem the great centre of attraction; and many instances are recorded of parties making their four or five lbs. a day there. Fresh discoveries were continually being made in the locality—each one superior to the other; and these goldfields seem unlimited. They are fully expected to exceed in richness and extent those about Mount Alexander. The last escort from Forest Creek brought in from the Ovens 17,000 ounces. Spring and Specimen Creek diggings were the favourite ones; gold of a very fine description being found there in abundance. Gold of a coarser description had been found in the Buffalo Range, about twelve miles from the Ovens.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By the *Teviot* steamer we have letters from Buenos Ayres, dated Feb. 2. Civil war was still raging. The besieging army was outside the walls, and several skirmishes had taken place, with some loss of life. The city had been well fortified, and there were at least 50,000 stand of arms, loaded and primed, ready for immediate action.

Urquiza, the pseudo-Liberator, is the mainspring of the rebellion.

Rosas y Belgrano, who was marching to the relief of the city, sustained a reverse, and is in the hands of the enemy.

Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires to the Argentine Confederation, the Hon. R. Gore, had been ordered to leave that province. The order was communicated to him through Mr. Hood, the British Consul; [illegible] being that his presence endangered the public tranquility.

Rio Janeiro we learn of the lamented death of Mr. Henry Southern, the British Minister at the Court of Brazil. He died from yellow fever, on Jan. 29.

CHINA.

Accounts from China state that the rebellion was making decided progress. The rebels were close to Han Kow Chiu, on the Yantzekiang, one of the largest marts for trade in the Empire, whilst the Canton accounts state that a great part of the city had been destroyed by fire, and was in possession of the rebels. Their object was to advance and occupy Nankin, about 650 miles distant from Han Kow Chiu. Other towns are said to have fallen to the rebels, and considerable quantities of military stores to have been captured by them. It is stated that the Imperial treasury is empty, and large contributions are exacted from all the provinces.

UNITED STATES.

INAUGURATION ADDRESS OF THE NEW PRESIDENT

The *Arctic* steamer has brought us advices from New York to the 5th inst.; and the inauguration Speech of the new President, General Pierce, on the 4th inst.

The excitement in Washington on the 4th was excessive. So great was the anxiety to witness General Pierce's inauguration as President, that, on the previous night, hundreds of persons, including ladies, slept in the Rotunda of the Capitol, while thousands walked the streets, determined to be sufficiently early, or unable to obtain accommodation in the hotels.

Shortly before one o'clock, General Pierce took his seat in a carriage, and was escorted by a procession to the Senate House, which was reached at one o'clock. The President elect stood erect in the carriage, with President Fillmore by his side, surrounded by Marshals, and bowed to constant cheers and waving handkerchiefs from the windows. The foreign Ministers followed in carriages. The proceedings were rather [illegible] a heavy fall of snow. At a quarter past three o'clock the Marshal of the district, with the Judges of the Supreme Court, followed by the President and President elect, and the entire assemblage in the Senate, started in procession to the eastern front of the Capitol, where an immense stanine was erected sufficiently large to accommodate all. At half-past one o'clock, all being arranged, the oath of office was administered to General Pierce by the Chief Justice, as follows:—

I do solemnly affirm that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States.

General Pierce in taking the oath did not, as had been ordinarily the custom, say "I solemnly swear," but "I solemnly affirm;" and, instead of kissing the book in Southern fashion, he raised his right hand and held it in that position until the pledge was read. "Immediately before the address," said a describer of the event

When General Pierce took the oath, with head uncovered, and raising one hand to heaven, while he laid the other on the Holy Book, the spectators were uncovered, even in the snow that was falling at that time, and many there fulfilled up their hands as if in an act of the most fervent devotion. It was a solemn scene. The address, which the President delivered unfalteringly from memory, and without a single note, was received with great enthusiasm by the vast multitude, particularly those portions of it that asserted the Monroe doctrine, the protection of American citizens abroad, the firm adherence of the President to the compromise measures, and his determination to carry out the Fugitive Slave Law. Cries of "Good, good," and other warm expressions of admiration were emitted from the crowd. The sentiments, the tone of the address, the earnest manner in which it was delivered, and the beautiful action; his manly, erect appearance; his pure cast of countenance, in which intellect and courage were the predominating features; and, then, that well-modulated sound of the voice, [illegible] all combined to make a deep impression in favour of General Pierce, and many asserted that this was the best inaugural address ever delivered from that spot. He is undoubtedly a very effective speaker.

After the conclusion of the usual formalities President Pierce stepped to the front of the platform, and, amid enthusiastic cheers, proceeded to deliver the Inaugural Address, of which we give the more important portions. His opening sentence contained a brief but touching allusion to the existing domestic calamity which he has so recently sustained.

My countrymen,—It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow over which I have been borne to a position so suitable for others rather than desirable for myself.

Whether the elements of apprehension in the Republic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territory, population, and wealth, and been the subject of earnest thought and discussion on both sides of the ocean—

The actual working of our system has, however, dispelled a degree of solicitude which at the outset disturbed bold hunts and far-reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from an enfeebled virtue, multiplied wants, accumulated wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be groundless. The stars upon your banner have become nearly twice fold their original number, your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of the two great oceans, and yet the vast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the happiness and union of the States and the general Government in their respective constitutional spheres, but has afforded an additional guarantee of the strength and integrity of both.

Then follows a somewhat startling declaration that the Administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion.

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my Administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, *render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection*, if not, in the future, essential, for the preservation of their rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression; we have everything to beckon to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and manly will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. A sound and comprehensive policy should embrace not less the distant future than the urgent present.

After announcing a policy which must change the position of the United States in relation to the other States of the world, General Pierce proceeds to express his sympathies in favour of peace and commerce—

The great objects of our pursuit, as a people, are best to be attained by [illegible] and are entirely consistent with the tranquility and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighbouring nations upon our continent we should cultivate kind and fraternal relations. We can desire nothing [illegible] to threaten their welfare. Our interests consolidate their strength, and promote the paths of prosperity and happiness. If in the course of the growth we should open new channels of trade and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realised will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national polity we have and therefore been independent, and, as a consequence, free from their dangers, we have been, happily, almost entirely exempt. While it is [illegible] to the nations which gave them existence, and with which our legitimate jealousies, the offspring of our own position, we have no sympathies in the causes of human freedom and universal advancement. But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the great waves of enterprise, additional to its course, must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people.

The paragraph which follows refers to the protection of American citizens abroad, was the occasion of little incident which showed how admirably it was adapted for his audience. The President elect seemed to face with Mr Fillmore and the diplomatic corps, and laid down the law with thrilling emphasis, and when he again turned to the masses of the people in front, occupying the vast square below, the cheers rent the air, and every man of the 50,000 in the streets could feel that "Pierce is the man for the times."

With these views firmly and honestly carried out we have a right to expect, and shall under all circumstances require prompt [illegible] of the rights which belong to us as a nation are not alone to be [illegible] but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained. So long as we can discern every star in its place upon that ensign without wealth to purchase for him preferment or title to secure for him place will be open to his privilege, and must be his own exclusive right, to stand unabashed even in the presence of princes, with proud consciousness that he is born of one of a nation of sovereigns. It cannot, again, persist, under so far from being that agent whom he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy with not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion shall upon him with impunity. He must rest be that, upon every new and [illegible] where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the safety of American rights. And in this connexion it can hardly be necessary to re-affirm a principle which should now be regarded as fundamental. The [illegible] security, and repose of this Confederacy reject the idea of intervention or [illegible] on this side of the ocean to any foreign Power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible.

The subject of slavery in the United States has now so engrossing an interest for the people of Europe, that every section of the country will require to know the sentiments of the new President here upon. General Pierce upholds the Slave-Fugitive Compromise Bill

I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognised by the constitution. I believe that it stands here any other admitted right, and that the States wherein it exists are entitled to the most ample means to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard in the spirit of the South in this respect as they would view any other legal and constitutional right; and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance except, led by abstract opinions as to their propriety or by a different code of duty, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which them exposition belongs. Such have been and are my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity.

The President concluded his Address as follows:—

So standing, as I do, almost within view of the green slopes of Monticello, and, as it were, within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the mighty memories of the past gathering around me, [illegible] so many eloquent voices of exhortation from Heaven, I can expect no better hope for my country than that the kind Providence which smiled upon our fathers may guide their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

Great cheering and firing of cannon succeeded the Address. On the conclusion of the ceremonies, the President was escorted to the White House, where he held a kind of levee. The proceedings of the day closed with a private dinner at the White House. Ex-President Fillmore quietly returned to the apartments in the hotel where President Pierce had resided.

The following are the conjectures of the American press as to the *personnel* of General Pierce's Cabinet:—Governor Marcy, of New York, the State Department, equivalent to the portfolio for Foreign Affairs; James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury; Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War; Mr Dobbin, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; Governor M'Clelland, of Michigan, Secretary of the Interior; Judge Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-General, and Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General.

The Canada Reciprocity and Copyright Bills will probably not become law this session.

The Secretary of the Navy has written to the Navy Committee of the House of Representatives, recommending the building of a Government frigate of 2000 tons, propelled by the Ericsson caloric engine, and asking Congress to make an appropriation of half a million of dollars for that purpose.

Congress had voted an appropriation of 150,000 dollars for the purpose of surveying and explaining a railway route to the Pacific—survey and report to be laid before Congress as soon as possible.

WASHINGTON DURING THE INAUGURATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28th, 1853.

The levees at the presidential mansion take place every Friday evening. That of last week, being the concluding one of the season, and of the Whig President, Fillmore, was most numerously attended. It seemed as if all Washington had given itself the rendezvous at the White House. Whigs and Democrats, Abolitionists and Slavery-men, Unionists and Secessionists, were there assembled for the last time around the peace-loving chief of the nation, before his retirement from office. The man, I must say, is worthy of every tribute of respect, for one better or more prudent never held that distinguished station; and whatever the failings—and who has them not?—they are lost behind the fact that he has helped to steer the ship of State, through a period of a most exciting and menacing character, with a conscientious steadiness that has gained for him the esteem of all parties. The crowd was immense, and the building anything but adequate to the reception of the multitude which continued to throng there until a late hour of the night. The arrangements were none of the best. I was much amused by the appearance of a fat old woman, evidently just from her stall at the market-house, who had come early for a good "sight" of the President and the company, and had taken possession of a comfortable arm-chair, from which she viewed her fellow-citizens with an amount of calm assurance as great as if she had been a Dowager Duchess in velvet and diamonds. Another citizen, evidently from the country, had come to see the President, and nothing but the President. He slid quietly into the room, in hornide dress and thick shoes covered with dirt, and, stationing himself against the wall, took such a look at the great chief of the nation, that one might have supposed the poor fellow mesmerised with astonishment and respect.

On Saturday evening Thackeray gave his last lecture at Carusi's Saloon. The President and the new President were there together, and clearly on the most friendly terms. Both are worthy men, who allow not party considerations to interfere with that gentlemanly conduct which is due to each. Van Buren, I understand, was an exception to this rule, and treated his successful rival, General Harrison, with rudeness and a display of animosity. Such meanness is rare. Thackeray is much liked: there are, of course, detractors. Some complain of his manner with his audience—keeping them completely in his hand, as it were, and not allowing them that independence which they [illegible] their own lecturers. At the slightest noise, or at the entrance of strangers, Thackeray stops, shows impatience, and persists in controlling and governing his hearers.

His delivery is understood to be definitively made up. It will be Conservative. The Young American party, with its revolutionary inclinations, is quite put on one side. For this it has to thank the editor of the *Intelligencer*, Gideon, who has completely mistaken his constituents. The city is now exceedingly full of strangers, most of them office-seekers. I have heard of at least a dozen who have come up from various parts of the Union, *determined* to have the office of Postmaster at San Francisco: it is worth about 20,000 dollars. The present man resigns, to avoid being turned out: he knows the post is too valuable to hold any longer. I pity the Government the indignant enemies it must make of the hosts of Democrats who must necessarily be disappointed. But what can it do? Men, at all times sufficiently unpalatable to their own merits, are here not a jot behind the rest of the world in that respect. They will have to return home, and prepare the ground for a better move next presidential election.

Congress sits no longer than the 4th of March, breaking up at twelve o'clock at night, after a species of [illegible] creditable to the united wisdom of the country. On some occasions, I am told, most of the members are too drunk to attend to business. Bills are passed through by a few knowing ones, and the business of the nation then becomes more strangely a part of the interest of private individuals.

The new President, Pierce, is expected here to-day. The inauguration takes place on the 4th of March, and is always accompanied by much ceremony and crowding. The multitude of people collecting in Washington, both for the event itself, or for the purpose of getting into [illegible] upon the occasion, already begins to [illegible] Already, houses are [illegible] for the reception of visitors. That is to say, [illegible] put up in them, side by side, as in a hospital, for their accommodation. Everywhere the crowd will be packed into close [illegible]. Small rooms in boarding-houses will be made to accommodate 6, 8, or 10 men; and if we may judge by the crowd at the last inauguration, many will have to sleep, despite the cold weather, in the market-house. It is a glorious time for making money. As much as *eight dollars a day* are asked for a room having a view on the Avenue; and that even though engaged three weeks previous to the event.

Office-seekers are pestering the new President unmercifully. I don't believe anything can astonish a person much who can put up with in this country, if an power. Every man argues that he has a *right* to office, no matter what his incapacity and no man hesitates to clear himself with all due assurance. They are bred to this. The plague is growing more unbearable with the increase of population; and will perhaps a few more Presidents and great men have been butchered and handled to death by their expectant supporters from all parts of the Union, they may hit upon some rational system of distributing patronage and forsome more honest and democratic than the disgraceful scramble that characterises here every change.

L.

(From another Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, U.S., Feb. 28th.

Washington is at present attracting almost as vast a political pilgrimage to witness the Presidential inauguration as ever rushed to receive the Papal benediction on a jubilee year. Not every fifty years, but in quadrennial recurrence, does this national progress take place towards the congressional shrine. The hotels are literally besieged by bands which successive trains bring in to this congressional centre, which seems to vouch for the unlimited capacities of this little town's hospitality.

Willard's City Hotel, especially, is besieged by eager embryo cabinet members, or minor post-hunters. The stars and stripes which overshadow the hotel front attest the presence of the President elect, who has taken up temporary quarters here till the "White House," which is discernible at a distance, becomes vacant. In one brief week hence the two potentates will have exchanged the roofs which now shelter them. It is touching, mean while, to witness the kindly amenity and courtesy interchanged between the twin heads of the State, who, as they go about arm in arm, strike one as the monster valves of Capt. Ericsson's new ship, the one rising as surely as the other goes down at the stern will of the popular crank. At least, so it struck one's fancy, as both these magnates, with a gallant company of guests, invited by Mr. Kennedy, the Secretary of the Navy, steamed down the Potomac a few days since, in the little *Water Witch*, till they reached the *Ericsson* ship itself, anchored abreast of the lowly port of Alexandria, some five or odd miles down the river. Leaving scientific men to expatiate on the simplicity of the invention and the mode in which it has been carried out, and which, like all good things else makes one rather wonder this brilliant motor was not sooner discovered, the company (amongst whom we noticed all the town's gunsts, Thackeray and Irving) dispersed, whilst the navy-yard guns were firing a stunning parting salute, and frightening sundry covys of canvas-back ducks from their haunts on the bank side.

Though the cannon's boom could hardly reach the walls of Congress, thickly encased with marble, a non-conductor of sound, if we mistake not, yet the propriety of adopting Captain Ericsson's new propelling invention in connection with the State navy, has been actively canvassed for a few days since. We hear the question fully propounded by Mr. E. C. Marshall, of California, whose main argument was, that refitting "old bottoms" was ultimately more costly than manufacturing new and efficient vessels. Mr. Kennedy, the able secretary of the out-going Government, has recommended the immediate construction of two new frigates on the "Caloric-engine" model." Here is good news for our sea-yard comman lers, who have another chance of once more demolishing and re-constructing a whole navy!

Political agitation, however, has it not all its own way; Thackeray has been giving his lectures to audiences, if not as numerous, yet as admiring, intellectual, and brilliant as graced his discourses at Willis's Rooms.

THE MENURA ALBERTI, FROM RICHMOND RIVER, AUSTRALIA.

NEST OF THE MENURA ALBERTI.

AT the meeting of the Zoological Society, held on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst., Mr. Gould brought before the notice of the members present a Nest and Egg of the *Menura Alberti*, which had been forwarded to him by Mr. James Wilcox, of Sydney. Mr. Gould remarked upon the extreme interest which attached to those objects, tending as they do to clear up most satisfactorily the position this bird should hold in the scientific arrangements of ornithology. By most previous writers, it had been placed among the *Gallinacea*, a group of birds scarcely any member of which constructs a nest, and the young of which are in possession of the powers of running and feeding immediately after their exclusion from the egg; while, as is now known, the *Menura* constructs a large oven-shaped nest, which, in its materials and in its form, more nearly assimilates to those of the common wren and its allies, than to those of any other known group of birds; and the young, so far from being endowed with the powers of motion, and procuring their own food on their exclusion from the egg, are unable to leave the nest for some time afterwards—a fact with which Mr. Gould became acquainted by a passage in Mr. Wilcox's letter, in which he mentions that he lately lost, by an accident, a young bird, *which had been taken from the nest the moment it was able to leave it*; and we may infer that like all other insessorial, or perching birds, which are confined to the nest for some time after being hatched, that they are blind at their birth. Whether the bird lays one or two eggs is somewhat uncertain, at present it would seem to be but one. In size it is about that of a domestic hen, of a very dark olive stone colour, with blotches and specks of a still darker hue. Mr. Wilcox states that the nest was placed on a rocky ledge, about 100 feet above the stream of the Richmond River, so difficult of access as to render its acquisition a task of no ordinary kind; the entrance of the nest being placed towards the rock. About two years ago Mr. Gould named this fine bird *Menura Alberti*, in honour of his Royal Highness Prince Albert; the original specimens to which the name was applied had been received by him from the brushes of the Richmond River, which, together with the other brushes between the ranges and the coast of the eastern portions of Australia, constitute the natural *habitat* of the species. The public will be glad to hear that this interesting specimen has been purchased for the British Museum.

WINTER AT THE CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINES.

WE are indebted to an English mining engineer in San Francisco for some particulars of the sufferings of the miners during the late winter. It is stated that a winter of such extreme severity has not been experienced in California for ten years and San Francisco was crowded with men who were driven from the mines by the inclemency of the weather and the scarcity of provisions. The snow at the northern mines lay twenty feet deep in some places, and mining was generally suspended throughout the gold fields. The roads became almost impassable, and the result was an alarming scarcity of food in the more remote districts. Provisions became exorbitantly high, and the sufferings of the miners, from the inclemency of the weather and the want of food, were indescribable. Meals of pilot bread only are spoken of as commanding two dollars each in some of the mining districts. It was calculated at San Francisco that two months at least must elapse before provisions could be packed over the mountains, and conveyed into the more distant mining villages. Some frightful deaths from absolute starvation were known to have taken place, and others were considered inevitable.

Our Correspondent forwards us an Illustration of a scene upon the mountains. Some miners are returning to their tent or log-hut, with such necessary provisions as the distant town could supply. Their mule had died from exhaustion and fatigue. This was a circumstance of daily occurrence, compelling the men to carry the provisions on their backs over the mountains covered with snow, which in the drifts nearly overwhelmed them. In some known cases, lives were lost by the unhappy miners becoming engulfed in the snow drifts.

While in the northern district mines, snow fell in abundance; rain and floods in the southern mines inundated the plains and valleys. The roads were almost impassable; the streams could not be forded; and several towns were inundated from the unusual swelling of the rivers, on the banks of which they were built. At Churn Creek, 700 miners were compelled to subsist six days upon acorns, being entirely destitute of provisions, and unable to procure them in consequence of high water. At Downes's Ranch, on the north side of Cow Creek, twelve persons were cooped up in a room 7 feet by 9 feet, for eight days; during which time they were obliged to subsist on one scanty meal of beans per diem. O'Neil's Ranch, twenty miles below Tehama, was wholly inundated. Mr. O'Neil, his wife, and three children, were compelled to remain on a beam, under the roof of their house, for two days without food. Mr Sedora, with his wife and family, floated in a waggon box from their dwelling to a neighbouring island, where they were soon after "treed" by a grisly bear, and obliged to stay in its branches the remainder of the day and succeeding night, without a morsel of sustenance. The farmers have lost thousands of cattle, and many an acre of young wheat would, it was feared, be rendered utterly unproductive. Two hundred waggons were on the road between Sacramento and Jackson, most of which were hopelessly stuck in the mud. When this happens, the driver, in many cases loads his mules with so much of the contents of the waggon as they can carry, and leaves the waggon in the mud hole. Some of the waggon-drivers have perished in the attempt to ford the streams.

The city of Sacramento has had a flood added to the calamitous fire, and many houses which were being rebuilt, with American energy, have been again levelled. Boats there have superseded all other modes of locomotion. At Stockton the flood spread all over the city, bearing away houses and bridges before it. The city looked like a vast lake, in which there floated a fleet of houses at anchor. Nearly every house on the plains was more or less flooded. The prospects of the miners, it was sarcastically said, were excellent, if they did not die of starvation meanwhile.

NEST OF THE MENURA ALBERTI.

WINTER IN CALIFORNIA.

JOHNSTONE GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

A VERY remarkable *sequitur* of the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park has recently been realised in the small town of Johnstone, in Renfrewshire, in the west of Scotland, distant three miles from Paisley, noted for its shawl manufactures, and ten miles from the mercantile metropolis of Glasgow, in a westerly direction. But Johnstone is just the locality in which the industrial offshoot might be expected to flourish. Seventy years ago Johnstone had no existence as a town; in 1782, the population consisting of only ten persons. It has since grown up into a considerable manufacturing town; and its population (now 6000) exhibits an increase scarcely paralleled in Scottish statistics. Its numerous chimney-shafts bespeak the industry of its artisans to the traveller by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway; and its coal fields, cotton and flax manufactories, foundries, engineering and machine-shops, explain to the visitor the rapid rise of this industrious and enterprising community. Thirty years ago was established here a Mechanics' Institution, to aid the funds of which the directors projected the present Industrial Exhibition.

The building was originally intended for a cotton factory, and consists of two spacious flats, or halls. The articles exhibited were machinery, manufactured goods, productions in the fine arts, and curiosities; altogether, 1073 in number. In machinery, as might be expected in a town like Johnstone, the Exhibition was strong. The lower hall was entirely devoted to this department, in which fifty four specimens were exhibited, in active operation, showing their wonderful powers of adaptation, ingenuity of device, and exquisite workmanship. These machines were moved by a high pressure steam-engine of five-horse power, constructed expressly for the Exhibition by the workmen of Messrs. John M'Dowall and Sons, at their own time, and presented by them to the directors of the Mechanics' Institution. Upon a long central table were placed working models of the steam-engine of every construction: improved gas and water meters; the original model of the first attempt at screw propulsion (1837); hydraulic press, steam-wheels, drying and ventilating machines, &c. Here were also to be seen several models of ships; a large assortment of ornamental pottery, horse-harness, agricultural implements, &c. From the joist of the hall were suspended beautiful *papier-maché* ornaments.

In the upper hall were exhibited articles of great variety and beauty, including paintings, sculpture, music, plate, furniture, dress, decorative materials, porcelain, ship models; specimens in geology and conchology; curiosities and antiquities, &c. At each end of the apartment was a gigantic mirror; a fine organ, in the flat above, pealed forth its rich harmony; and in the centre of the hall was a fountain of eau de Cologne. Both the upper and lower halls were lighted day and night with gas.

At the time of the Exhibition closing, it had been visited by 30,000 persons; amongst whom were the Lord Provost of Glasgow, William Honstoun, Esq., of Johnstone; Sir Robert Napier, Bart., of Milliken; Captain Stirling, of Glentyan; Colonel M'Dowall, of Castuth; Thomas Spiers, Esq., of Caldess; Major Mewton, Ardrossan; Captain Blair, of Blair, the Magistrates of Paisley, and the Magistrates of Kilmarnock. The Directors were complimented by several of the gentlemen, upon the taste and judgment displayed throughout the arrangements; and every one was highly gratified with the success of the Exhibition; the result of which, it is expected, will give stability and efficiency to an institution which may be the means of still more enlightening and elevating the working classes of Johnstone.

THE JOHNSTONE GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—THE UPPER HALL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)

DEATH OF M. ORFILA.

WE regret to announce that M. Orfila, the eminent physician, died, in Paris, on Saturday last, after a severe illness, in the 70th year of his age. He was born a Spaniard, at Port Mahon, in Minorca; but was naturalised in France in the early part of the reign of Louis Philippe. In 1805, M. Orfila went to sea in a merchant-vessel, it being intended by his friends that he should enter the naval service; but he had already a strong inclination for the medical profession, and suddenly abandoned the sea, and went to Valencia, to study medicine. Here he greatly distinguished himself, and carried off the first prize in physics and chemistry. A favourable report having been made of his studies to the Junta of Barcelona, that body resolved to send him to Paris, to study the natural sciences; and a sum of 1000 francs per annum was voted to him for that purpose. He arrived in Paris in 1807; and had hardly been there ten months, when war broke out between France and Spain. He was thus deprived of pecuniary resources for continuing his studies; but he had, fortunately, an uncle established at Marseilles, who agreed to provide him with 1500f. per annum, until he should obtain the diploma of Doctor of

THE LATE M. ORFILA.

Medicine, when his uncle's pecuniary provision was to cease. M. Orfila passed a brilliant examination, and obtained his diploma. Having no longer any funds at his command, he opened a course of lectures in chemistry, which was well attended, and furnished him with the means of living. Some of the most eminent men of the present day were among his pupils; of whom may be mentioned M. Jules Cloquet, M. Beclard, sen., and M. Edwards. The reputation of M. Orfila continued to increase, and in 1816 he was appointed one of the physicians of Louis XVIII. He was next elected a Professor of the Faculty of Legal Medicine, and in 1823 he was chosen to fill the chair of Chemistry. He had already been elected a member of the Academy of Medicine. The Revolution of 1830 opened to M. Orfila a new era of distinction. He was successively elected Dean of the Faculty, member of the Council general of Hospitals, and member of the Council-general of the department. After he had received his letters of naturalisation, he was appointed a member of the Council of Public Instruction, and was successively named chevalier and officer and commander of the Legion of Honour.

Most of our readers are aware of the importance attached to the opinions of M. Orfila in cases of legal medicine. In cases of poisoning, where much depended on the medical evidence, he was invariably called upon by the Courts of Assize

During the evidence given in the trial in 1840, of Madame Lafarge, for poisoning her husband, M. Raspail, who was opposed to M. Orfila, disputed with great energy most of his statements, but without effect; and subsequently the opinion expressed by M. Orfila, in opposition to that of M. Raspail, as to the absorption of poisons by the human body after interment, by contact with the earth, to such an extent as to reveal the presence of a quantity which would lead to a supposition that it had been administered during life, has been confirmed by most of the eminent men who have been examined on such questions.

The discovery that arsenic exists in all human bodies, was, however, claimed to have been originally made by M. Couerbe, who also showed that a considerable quantity of arseniate of calcium exists in the bones; and, that the more a body becomes putrid, the more easily is the arsenic extracted from the fleshy and muscular parts He was one of the physicians who declared that M. Lafarge was not poisoned; and he next adduced the startling fact, which M. Orfila admitted after the trial, that the per-oxide of iron given to M. Lafarge as an antidote to the arsenic he was supposed to have taken, did itself contain arsenic at the time of its being purchased; and that all per-oxide does so, more or less. A *précis* of the joint experiments of MM. Orfila and Couerbe will be found translated from the "Journal de Chimie Médicale," in No. 103 of the "Philosophical Magazine."

During the whole of the reign of Louis Philippe, M. Orfila remained at the head of the Faculty of Medicine; but, after the Revolution of February, 1848 the Provisional Government revoked his functions

The scientific reputation of M. Orfila commenced with the publication of his "Treatise on Poisons or General Toxicology." The next works published by him, which acquired European reputation, were the "Elements of Legal Medicine," and "Lessons on Legal Medicine," which went through several editions; but he was also the author of many other works of almost equal celebrity. In the course of his researches in the action of poisons, M. Orfila performed numerous experiments with animals, some of which, from the great suffering that they occasioned, induced a belief among persons who were not personally acquainted with him, that his nature was cruel. This, however, was very far from being the case. He was humane and benevolent; and it was with great pain to himself that he was compelled, in order to make science useful to his fellow-creatures, to perform some of these experiments.

Among the more recent investigations of M. Orfila, is his valuable Report to the Academy of Medicine upon Nicotine, in 1851; confirming facts already known, and containing many new observations of interest relative to the properties of the poison, and its traces after death.

It may be interesting to add that M. Orfila was an accomplished musician, and highly celebrated for his exquisite singing.

M. Orfila, in addition to the physical suffering which for a considerable time preceded his death, had also long experienced great mental affliction, caused by the illness of his son, who had become epileptic, and so affected in mind that it was found necessary to place him in a Maison de Sante

The funeral obsequies for M. Orfila were performed on Monday with great pomp at the church of St. Sulpice. Nearly the whole of the 20th battalion of the National Guard were present, to render military honours to the deceased, as grand officer of the Legion of Honour. The church was crowded, and amongst the congregation were the greater part of the members of the Faculty of Medicine, the Academy of Medicine, and the Academy of Sciences The eminent men of science never met in greater numbers than on this occasion. Many of the high public functionaries were also present. The cords of the pall were held by MM. Paul Dubois, Bérard, Dubois d'Amiens, and de Bussy. After the religious service, the body was conveyed to the cemetery of Mont Parnasse, followed by an immense line of mourners.

BRONZE STATUE OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF BUTE.

BY J. EVAN THOMAS.

THIS fine colossal Statue of John Crichton Stuart, Marquis of Bute, K.T., is the result of a public subscription raised in Glamorganshire, of which county his Lordship was the Lord-Lieutenant. The Statue is about to be erected on a pedestal of Aberdeen granite, in the town of Cardiff, in testimony of his Lordship's high and distinguished character, and the unwearied zeal with which his exertions were employed in the last moment of his life to promote the interests and trade of Cardiff, by largely adding to his great and magnificent work, which bears his name, "The Bute Docks."

This Statue is the work of Mr. J. Evan Thomas, of Belgrave-place. It represents the Marquis dressed in his Peer's robes, and standing in a dignified and unaffected attitude, as if addressing a public assembly The effect is highly agreeable; and the likeness we believe to be indisputable.

BRONZE STATUE OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF BUTE.—BY J. EVAN THOMAS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 20.—Sixth Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday.
MONDAY, 21.—Duc d'Enghien shot, 1804
TUESDAY, 22. First Protestant Charity-school opened in England, 1688
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Southwark-bridge opened, 1819
THURSDAY, 24. Maundny Thursday. Earl of Chesterfield died, 1773.
FRIDAY, 25.—Good Friday. Lady day.
SATURDAY, 26.—George Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
M 9 30	A 10 15	M 11 0	A 11 40	M Morn.	A 0 15	M 0 44	A 1 5	M 1 28	A 1 50	M 2 10	A 2 30	M 2 50	A 3 7

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1853.

At length, thanks to Mr. Fitzroy, we have a near prospect of the introduction into our criminal law of a much-needed and long-called-for reform. For years and years the journals and the public have been protesting against the perfectly insufficient powers granted to magistrates for the punishment of brutal assault cases. Men who had beaten their wives almost to death's door—who had been within an ace of committing murder—got off with a couple of pounds fine, or two months' imprisonment. This result was inevitable. It was stern, unalterable law. Perhaps one additional blow would have changed two months of the treadmill to transportation for life, or even to capital punishment But the blow had not been struck, and the ruffian at the bar, who had advanced to the very edge of murder, escapes with the humanity of one hundred shillings. As to sending to the sessions cases of the kind—particularly where, as often happens, the person maltreated is a near relation of the offender—every magistrate is well aware that he might as well dismiss the whole matter at once. The wife, or the child, or whoever may be the prosecutor, will in the interval be worked upon; perhaps bribed; somehow or other, at all events, kept out of the way; or induced, when before a jury, to tell a perfectly different story from that which appears in the depositions of the police-court. The fact is, that the sharp anguish and the keen sense of injury first experienced have worn away. As the gashes have healed and the bruises disappeared, so have old recollections of better days, and a returning sense of attachment sprung up again; and neither judge, jury, nor counsel can extract truth from the weak, and pale, but determined woman who stands before them.

The importance of summary conviction is thus made abundantly evident; and Mr. Fitzroy's Bill proposes to give the magistrate power either to impose a fine of £20. or to send the offender to prison for two months—a proposition which cannot be, at all events, objected to on the score of over-severity. Mr. Phinn, in seconding the motion, hinted that "the judicious application of corporal punishment would be the best check." But Mr. Phinn forgets that public opinion would go strongly and justly against literally returning blow for blow. The effect of stripes has always been found to degrade a man even below a previously wretched condition of debasement, besides producing a feeling of desperate and hopeless recklessness, which is but too likely to lead to fatal effects in regard to himself or others. Mr. Fitzroy's bill, as he has introduced it, will, we have no doubt, go a great way to check brutal violence, especially in the cases of those drunken, dissolute, idle people who live upon their wives' earnings—and who form the class by members of which, nine-tenths of the most brutal assaults are perpetrated. Short imprisonments are little dreaded by these people, but long confinements are their horror.

We cannot leave this subject without bestowing a couple of words on a popular Continental delusion widely disseminated and firmly believed in, the English are a very brutal set of people—that English husbands are continually beating their wives; and in fact that we are all, as a general rule, singularly addicted to the amiable practices of striking, kicking, scratching, and committing all sorts of ruffianism upon each other. Now, the source of all these very mistaken and somewhat calumnious ideas, we take to be our own passion for police reports, and for devouring the narrative of every case of savage violence which occurs. The result of our national taste for this delicate species of literature is, that columns on columns of our journals are daily filled with the details of assaults and outrages of every possible character, industriously gathered by the indefatigable penny-a-liners, and, of course, set off with every possible garnish, to give every case the highest practicable flavour. Now, when these reports—pouring daily forth by scores—are read abroad, the natural inference is drawn, that we are a mere set of savages, constantly belaboouring each other, and recording our exploits in this way in our journals, as if they were something to be proud of. The fact is, that there is just as much fighting, beating, sabot-kicking, and, what is worse, knife-cutting, in the lower quarters of Paris, as exists in the courts and alleys of London; and the same is the case in all the great Continental cities. There, as well as here, passion, drink, and jealousy do their work; only, on the Continent, the journals do not blazon their countrymen's shortcomings; they prudently leave these matters to the police; and we would show our discretion and our taste if we followed their example.

A QUESTION, of which the English public has until lately heard but little, is rearing itself into the social and commercial atmosphere, and bidding fair to become one of the engrossing subjects of the day. Good people in general used instinctively to consider Custom-house abuses as things pretty sure to be connected with squabbles about carpet-bags detained at Folkestone, or French editions of English books peremptorily seized in the searching-room at London-bridge. There were few indeed who dreamt that, unseen and unfelt by the world in general, but guiding, in darkness and secrecy, the whole of our Custom-house system, there has for many years existed a despotic body of gentlemen, endowed with powers and privileges which no other Englishmen whatever were entrusted with, and ordinarily known as the Custom-house Board. The growth of the abnormal powers of the institution in question seems to have been slow but sure. For a long time it exercised them cautiously, and without daring to attack great merchants or the richer companies of the City. Becoming, however, emboldened, after some successful crushing of the smaller class of traders whose want of capital and social influence rendered even a struggle for justice impossible—the Board attacked the Great Dock Companies, and, happily, met with their match. Our readers cannot but remember the long columns of Custom-house trials which some time ago occupied pages of the daily journals. These proceedings at last roused the whole might of the commercial world, and successive appeals were made to different Governments for a most sweeping reform of the Custom-house system, and a most extensive lopping of Custom-house powers—appeals which at length have had their effect. The present Cabinet took up the case practically; and on Saturday last a deputation—unprecedented as a gathering of the commercial aristocracy of England, in and out of Parliament, and representing an almost boundless decree of wealth—waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to present him with a memorial setting forth the views and wishes of the mercantile community.

This memorial, which was read by Mr. Trevor, the chairman of the London committee, is a document to be perused and remembered. It points out the mass of complicated confusion into which the accumulated orders, minutes, and by-laws of the Board have gradually fallen; and it states that under the existing law a merchant's person may be seized, his property sold without a warrant, and without a charge being brought against him, or any opportunity being afforded him of making the slightest personal defence. Practically, the memorial alleges that there is no chance of justice from an appeal to the Commissioners. If the victim resort to them, they refer back to the seizing officer: he reports his version of the story, and the Board uniformly decide that he is in the right. Nor are the chances of appeal to the Treasury happier ones. The Treasury remits the matter again to the Board; and thus, all through the Custom-house system, the accused becomes his own judge, and virtually pronounces his own verdict of "Not Guilty." "A man," says the memorial, "may be beggared in means and ruined in character; but neither the Customs Commissioners, nor the Lords of the Treasury, will furnish him with a statement of the charges against him, nor allow him to answer personally in his own defence." Many similar details are set forth with similar plainness; and then the memorial proceeds to recite that, though it was understood that the Treasury minute scheme had been given up, and that bills were in preparation, yet that, as it was rumoured that those bills were being drawn up by the Commissioners themselves, drafts of them should, before they were laid before Parliament, be furnished to the mercantile community, for their practical suggestions and amendments.

Mr. Gladstone's reply was re-assuring. He informed his hearers that the Government were perfectly at one with them in the absolute necessity of introducing sweeping changes into the Customs system; but he put it to the deputation whether the most advisable plan would not be to allow the bills in their original state to have a parliamentary introduction, after which, ample time would be allowed for discussion, and the suggestion of improvements out of doors. These suggestions Government would consider, and those they deemed efficient they would embody in amended bills. To this reasonable proposition, there was little demur. The members of Parliament present agreed with the instinct of legislatorial *esprit de corps*; and the great mercantile firms followed in their train, their representatives expressing their entire confidence in the sincerity of the Government.

It is, however, not only with reference to the anomalous and in practice cruelly-exercised powers of the Board of Customs that the administration of the Custom-house is intended to undergo extensive improvements. It is also proposed materially to simplify the whole arrangements—to codify into an intelligible form such present rules and by-laws as Parliament may approve of; and generally to remove every possible obstacle to the rapid and facile carrying on of our importing trade.

There can, we should think, arise no difficulty about the matter. Ministers, merchants, and members of Parliament are all agreed upon the necessity of a reform. The members of the Customs Board, whom we are far from blaming personally, are themselves drawing up the bills for the destruction of powers—which, we are sure, they never exercised, save from a stern sense of duty, and from which they will speedily be relieved; while the measures in contemplation are solely for the practical benefit of that Free-trade, to the full operation of which, opposition and obstacles long banished from the Senate cannot be allowed to lurk in the darkness of an institution, founded, to a great extent, on the false principles of other days, and growing worse as it grew older.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. R. Cave, M.A., to the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, with the vicarage of Bamburgh annexed, Northumberland. The Rev. W. P. Creyk, M.A., to be Chaplain to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. The Rev. Joseph Wenley, B.D., to be one of her Majesty's preachers at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. The Rev. C. W. Doherty, M.A., to be Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Ely. *Rectories*: the Rev. R. Smith, B.D., to Hope, Kent; the Rev. J. Emerson, M.A., to Eyeton, Salop; and the Rev. T. E. Bridgeman, M.A., to Grinsley on-the-Hill, Bawtry. *Vicarages*: The Rev. W. Lyddon, M.A., to Stanford; the Rev. F. J. Richards, M.A., to Boxley, near Maidstone.

RE-OPENING OF BRAMFORD SPEKE CHURCH.—This church, of which the Rev. Mr Gorham is the vicar, was re-opened on Thursday week. Upwards of fourteen clergymen were present, and the Rev. F. Close, of Cheltenham, was selected to preach the sermon. The church has been entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, which is left in its original condition. The roof is of open oak, and the high pews have been replaced by neat open seats. Two-thirds of the cost of the restoration were bequeathed by a wealthy lady of the parish named Tucker, and the remainder is to be made up by subscriptions. The architect was Mr Butler, of London.

NEW CHURCH, PIMLICO.—The new church of St. Gabriel, situate in Warwick-square, Pimlico, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready for consecration next month. The Rev. R. Belcher, B.A., will be the first incumbent.

CHURCH RESTORATION.—Through the exertion and liberality of the Rev. I. H. Gossett, the venerable parish church of Northam, in Devonshire, has undergone partial restoration within the last two years, the expenditure amounting to £2000, and to carry out the vicar's laudable design it would take another £1000.

WOMEN'S ADDRESS ON SLAVERY.—The final meeting of the ladies' committee for the promotion of this address is arranged to be held at Stafford House when the 24 volumes, containing more than 500,000 signatures, will be presented to Mrs. Beecher Stowe, as to their representative in America. An address to the women of America is also to be set on foot to raise a considerable sum for books for the purpose of advancing the cause of liberty amongst the coloured race in America. The administration of the fund will be entrusted to Mrs. Beecher Stowe, as a tribute to her well-known exertions on behalf of the slave; and the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Carlisle, and Mr. Samuel Gurney have agreed to act as trustees.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—*Southampton*: Sir A. Cockburn and Mr. Willcox are declared duly elected. *Cirencester*: The petition has been withdrawn, and the Hon. Archer Fonsonby retains his seat. *Maidenhead*: Mr. Stansfeld has lost his seat, through the bribery and treating of his agents. *Wigtown Burghs*: Sir J. M'Taggart retains his seat, being duly elected.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Thursday being St. Patrick's-day, it was observed in all the Roman Catholic chapels as a solemn festival. In the chapel, Sutton-street, Soho, a solemn high mass was chanted by a full choir, after which Cardinal Wiseman delivered a discourse on the life and acts of St. Patrick. The anniversary meeting of the friends of the Royal Society of St. Patrick was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, and the customary solemnities for the means of promoting the great object for which the society was established, was made and liberality accorded to. At guard mounting the military bands played principally Irish airs. The colours of the various battalions were decorated with the shamrock.

THE LATE PORTUGUESE PRINCESS.—On Tuesday, a funeral service was celebrated in the Catholic Church of St. James, Spanish-place, Manchester-square, for the repose of the soul of her late Imperial Highness the Princess Marie Amelie, sister of the Emperor of Brazil and of the Queen of Portugal. Invitations were sent by the Brazilian Minister to all the representatives of the Sovereigns who are related by consanguinity or affinity with the august deceased, as well as to all the Portuguese and Brazilians resident in London.

BATTERSEA PARK.—Mr. Thomas Cubitt, the builder, by whom Battersea Park was suggested, offers to take the whole of the land that has been agreed to be purchased off the hands of the Government at the cost price, he will also, if they desire it, take the bridge now erecting at the cost price, with its new approach.

THE COURT.

The week just closed has been full of interesting incident at Court. Her Majesty continues in the enjoyment of excellent health, and has frequently appeared in public. A liberal dispensation of the Royal hospitality, and occasional visits to the theatre, have alternated with each other, and left no day without its agreeable occupation

On Saturday, her Majesty and the Prince Consort drove to Sydenham, and inspected the works in progress at the New Crystal Palace. Mr. Owen Jones was in attendance, and conducted the illustrious visitors over those portions of the building already completed In the evening the Queen had a dinner party, the company, at which included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cranworth, the Austrian Minister and the Countess Colloredo, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, Lord and Lady De Ros, Lord and Lady Colborne, Sir James and Lady Graham, and Sir John and Lady Pakington

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace

On Monday her Majesty took walking exercise in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, went in the morning to the Bank of England. The Royal party were shown over the various departments of this national establishment by the Chairman of the Board of Directors. In the evening the Queen and the Prince went to have gone to the St. James's theatre, but her Majesty's plans hastily changed her determination, and visited the Haymarket Theatre, to witness Mr Webster's retirement from the management

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort paid a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, the guests at which included the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl and Countess of Eglinton, the Earl of Malmesbury, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, Lord and Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard, Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor, and Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood. On Wednesday, the Prince Consort presided at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, held at the New Palace of Westminster In the evening, the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the performances of the French Plays at the St. James's Theatre with their presence

On Thursday the Queen gave a dinner party. The company included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Duke of Norfolk, the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, and the Earl Delawarr

Lord Camoys has relieved the Marquis of Ormonde in his duties as Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and Major General Berkeley Drummond has relieved Mr. R. Ormsby Gore as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty

The departure of the Court for Windsor has been delayed from Thursday last until to-day (Saturday). Under present arrangements, the Queen and the Prince, with the youthful members of the Royal family, leave Buckingham Palace this afternoon for Windsor Castle.

HER ROYAL Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, visited the Countess of Neuilly, at Camberwell, on Wednesday. The Duchess of Orleans and her youthful family have arrived at Claremont, from Devonshire.

HIS Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer arrived in Portland-place, on Friday night, from Brussels

THE Duke of Devonshire gave a grand dinner on Tuesday at Devonshire House, to his Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska, his Excellency the Austrian Minister and the Countess Colloredo, and a party of distinguished friends His Grace gave another dinner party on Thursday, when the guests included the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl and Countess Cowper, Viscount and Lady Olivia Cavendish, Lord Ward, &c.

WE regret to learn that the Duchess Downger of Leeds has been seriously indisposed for the past few days at Hornby Castle The Duke of Leeds was summoned from London on Friday to attend his affected parent. The latest accounts describe her Grace as somewhat better

THE Earl and Countess of Clarendon entertained a distinguished circle at dinner, on Saturday evening, at their residence in Grosvenor-crescent. The Countess had a reception last evening (Friday), at the Foreign Office, which was very numerously and fashionably attended

THE Duchess of Argyll gave birth to a son on Friday morning last, at Stafford House. Her Grace and the infant are progressing most favourably. This is the seventh child, and fifth son, of the young Duke of Argyll.

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury arrived in Grosvenor-square, on Saturday, from Tottenham Park; but Lordship having so far recovered as to enable him to travel as London

THE Countess of Aboyne gave birth to a son on Saturday last at Orton Longueville, the family seat in Huntingdonshire.

VISCOUNT and VISCOUNTESS PALMERSTON intend to pass the Easter recess at Broadlands.

VISCOUNT and VISCOUNTESS CASTLEREAGH have left town on a Continental tour.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH has taken a mansion on Carlton-house-terrace. His Lordship, with Lady Londesborough and their youthful family, are gone to Grimston park for the recess.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN SERVICE.—The regiments of the line now serving in India are to be filled up from the provisional battalion to the number of 2000 men. The garrison orders of the 14th name the following depôts of corps at Chatham, parties for that service: For Bengal, the 10th, 15th, 22nd, 24th, 29th, 32nd, 56th, 61st, 70th, 75th, 80th, 87th, 96th, and 98th; for Bombay, the 8th, 64th, 78th, and 86th; and those for Madras, the 25th and 31st

CONVEYANCE OF HORSE ARTILLERY BY RAILWAY.—An experimental removal of troops and artillery took place on Wednesday morning from the Bricklayers' Arms station of the South-Eastern Railway, for the purpose of ascertaining the time required to load and unload a troop artillery with horses, ammunition, &c., for conveyance by railway. A portion of a battery of the Royal Artillery, with the full complement of men, horses, guns, &c., were loaded in a train at the Bricklayers' Arms station, conveyed to Woolwich, and there unloaded all in 2 hours and 38 minutes, 26 minutes of which were occupied in constructing a temporary platform to unload the guns

HONOUR TO THE BRAVE.—A gratifying scene occurred at the Cavalry Depôt, Maidstone, last week, when a general parade assembled to witness the presentation of a medal and clasps to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 11th Light Dragoons who shared in the late Punjaub campaign. Colonel Griffiths congratulated the men on the distinguished honour conferred on them, and the garrison sergeant-major performed the pleasing duty of decorating the medals on their breasts

THE SCREW FLEET.—In the course of the next three months there will be a very strong addition to our fleet of screw line-of-battle ships. The *Ocean of Ares*, 101, will be launched at Devonport on the 23rd inst. The *Renown Wolf*, 91, will be launched at Pembroke in the course of next month. The *Royal George*, 120, will be completed at Chatham by the 30th of next month. The *Royal Albert*, 121, at Woolwich; and the *Hannibal*, 91, at Deptford, will be launched about next June

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The screw-ship *Phœnix*, Commander Inglefield, fitting for the relief of Sir J. Belcher's expedition, will be taken out of dock at Woolwich on the 20th of March, and will be out of the hands of the dockyard by the second week in April. Her complement is 100 officers and men. Of this number she has nearly one half on her books

THE *Isabel* screw steam-ship is expected to leave Woolwich this day for Behring's Straits, calling only at Vancouver's Island, on her way there. Mr. Kennedy will have the command of the vessel, and Mr. Grate will act as sailing master, and Mr. Gridin as engineer. M. Bellot, the French officer who accompanied Mr. Kennedy in his last voyage, declines (in consequence of a domestic affliction) proceeding to Behring's Straits in the *Isabel*

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Thursday, a special meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern—Mr. S. Laing in the chair—when an agreement with the Westerton and Crystal Palace Railway Company—whereby the Railway Company are to receive three-sevenths, and the Palace Company four-sevenths, of a penny to be fixed for transmission to and from, and admission into, the Palace—was agreed to; the chairman stating the amount fixed upon was 1s. 6d It was also stated that tickets were shortly to be issued to enable the Company to inspect the works during their progress.

WOOLWICH BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—On Wednesday the baths, wash houses, and lecture-hall, erected by a company at a cost of £7000, were sold by public auction, in consequence of the large debt due for their erection. The premises only realised the sum of £2480.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

The affairs of India were again discussed by their Lordships to-night The Earl of DERBY deprecated permanent legislation for India during the present session, while inquiry was going on, and recommended a continuing act for a period not exceeding five years The Earl of ABERDEEN, on the other hand, thought sufficient evidence had been taken relative to the government of India to enable their Lordships to legislate during the present session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

India was also the first subject which engaged the attention of the Commons this evening. Mr. BRIGHT strongly complained of the mal-administration of justice in India, and the absence of roads, bridges, and other signs of material improvement. He also laid great stress upon the petitions of the natives for a reform in the Indian Government, and the deficiency in the Indian revenue. Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply, defended the administration of the East India Company; and the discussion terminated without any glimpse having been afforded of the nature of the Government measure or the term of its continuance.

After the presentation of a great number of petitions against the admission of the Jews to Parliament, the House passed to the consideration of the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill; when Sir F. THESIGER, in a clear and effective speech, led the opposition to the bill by moving that it be read a second time that day six months. The hon. and learned gentleman was followed by Mr. B. OSBORNE, who, in the first speech delivered since his accession to office, showed that his forte rather lies in personal attack than in logical argument. Mr. H. DRUMMOND, in one of those original and amusing speeches which puzzle his friends, and do not greatly damage his opponents, admitted, while he opposed the bill, that there was not one single argument to be brought against the bill upon religious grounds. The Jews, he said, cared not one rush for any Christian community, and would not be at the trouble of supporting any one sect or of pulling down another. The faithful among them were looking forward to the time when they should trample upon the Gentiles like ashes under the soles of their feet. The debate called up Lord J RUSSELL, who contended that those who condemned the Madiai on account of religious faith were only acting upon the principle of those who excluded Jews from Parliament. In conclusion, he said—

It is because I am not indifferent to the triumph of Christianity, but because I believe Christianity will triumph amidst the greatest liberty and the most free diffusion of opinion, that I believe that triumph will be hastened and confirmed by the removal of the last of these disabilities (Much cheering).

The majority in favour of the second reading considerably exceeded that in favour of the introduction of the bill. The numbers were—For the second reading, 268; against it, 212: majority, 51.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord LYNDHURST drew attention to the revision and consolidation of the statutes, which the Lord Chancellor had stated the Government desired to see carried out. He cited cases to show the carelessness with which Acts of Parliament were framed, and the loose manner in which amendments were made and carried in committee. In one case, where a pecuniary penalty was originally proposed for an offence, fourteen years' transportation was substituted during the progress of the bill through Parliament. But the party who had charge of the bill omitted to strike out the other clause of the bill by which the penalty was to be divided, and the result was that the whole parish became entitled to seven years' transportation, and the other half was to go to the informer.

The Lord CHANCELLOR promised to direct his attention, not only to devising the best manner of consolidating what was past, but a better mode of legislation for the future. He had obtained the services of a few of the most efficient men, and in the first week of April the proposed consolidation should commence. Of thirty-eight quarto volumes of statutes, he believed not above six or seven were in force. He proposed that they should take three or four rather easy subjects, put the enactments into better language and form, and lay the result as a specimen before the House.

After some useful suggestions from Lord St. LEONARDS and Lord BROUGHAM, the subject dropped.

The County Elections Polls Bill (introduced into the House of Commons by Lord R Grosvenor) was read a first time, after an energetic assurance from the Earl of ABERDEEN that the Government was most anxious to check the present amount of bribery and corruption. The attempt of this noble friend (Lord J. Russell) was directed to meet an evil which threatened to bring our whole representative system into contempt.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Petitions were presented by Sir H. R. INGLIS from chaplains of a large number of gaols in various parts of the country, against the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays. The petitioners strongly represented the demoralising effect of a breach of the Lord's Day, which their experience had shown to be one of the most fruitful sources of crime.

The Jewish Disabilities Bill went through committee, and the House adjourned at the unusually early hour of eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord MALMESBURY called the attention of the Government to the loss of life and limb to passengers by railway. Since he last drew their lordships' fire accidents of the most serious nature had occurred one on the South Eastern, one on the Berwick and Newcastle, one on a branch of the same line, another on the Manchester line, and the fifth on the Bristol and Birmingham. In consequence of these accidents, eleven persons had been at once destroyed, and about forty persons seriously many of them irremediably injured. Nor did these accidents arise from casualties and unavoidable accident, but from neglect on the part of the railway authorities, and from want of a presiding system of management and control

Lord STANLEY of Alderley said that the Government would not hesitate to ask for new powers if required by the public safety. He trusted that the committee of the House of Commons, which would have the assistance of the most scientific men in the country, might suggest some remedy for the evils with which the working of railways was now attended

The Earl of HARROWBY was of opinion that the greater number of railway accidents arose from two causes chiefly—namely, excessive economy on the part of the company, and excessive speed. If Parliament wished to obtain security in most, in the first place, diminish the speed of the trains, and that could only be done by getting rid of the spirit of competition; and, in order to put an end to competition, they must assign certain districts of the country to certain railway companies.

The Earl of WICKLOW said, their Lordships ought to bear in mind, when speaking of the great number of railway accidents, that the weather had been worse for several months past than was ever previously known in this country. Was it not to be expected that under such circumstances, excessive injury would be done to the railroads, in like manner as to other descriptions of roads? Another cause, of a more serious nature, might be the deterioration which, from use, the railways themselves had undergone. The wear and tear of those roads was immense, and the companies had not funds enough to put them into that state of repair which they required.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The London and Watford Spring Water Bill was thrown out, after a speech by Lord PALMERSTON, who said that it would not be fair to existing Water Companies to sanction another bill for supplying the metropolis, until it should be seen whether the present companies who were going to great expense to obtain an improved supply under the bill of last session—had failed to give an abundant supply of good water

Sir B. HALL said that, after Easter, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the municipal franchise to all ratepayers in the city of London, and to provide that the Lord Mayor should be elected by the votes of the municipal electors.

Sir De L. EVANS asked the Commissioner of Works

Whether it was his intention to proceed with the bill which was prepared by the late Government for the reconstruction of Westminster-bridge: and, if not, what course was intended to be taken in respect of the ruinous and dangerous state of the present structure?

Sir W. MOLESWORTH admitted that Westminster-bridge was in a very ruinous and almost dangerous condition:—

The late Government came to a determination to pull the bridge down, and to construct another on nearly the same site, and, after much consideration, he had come to the conclusion, that the determination of the late Government, in that respect, was a wise one (A laugh). The exigencies of commerce, and the transit going on in this great metropolis, would probably, at no distant period, require two additional bridges across the Thames one in the vicinity of Charing-cross, and another at Lambeth; but it was advisable to rebuild Westminster-bridge on its present site. It was his intention, therefore, to proceed with the bill of the late Government, and he was preparing plans for that purpose On account of the vicinity of the New Houses of Parliament, the new bridge ought to be low, wide, and at right angles with the New Houses. Operations would be commenced in the course of the present year.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in reference to the second return of the *Australian* steamer into Plymouth, was sorry to say, that the service of the Australian Mail packet Company, under their contract, was most unsatisfactory. One of the contract engagements of the Government to inflict penalties for the non-performance of the service stipulated; and both the late and the present Government had not failed to enforce the penalties whenever it appeared equitable to do so.

Mr. K. SEYMER moved an address for a commission to inquire into the state of the borough of Canterbury. As chairman of the Election Committee, he could state that a very large number of electors were bribed by means of colourmen's ticket. He urged that measures should be taken to deprive persons who had thus employed their franchise of a privilege they had abused. Mr. MALINS believed the only remedy was the withholding the franchise from such persons. Mr. DISRAELI thought that a better remedy would be an enlargement of the constituency. His only hope was in a new reform bill, and he called upon Sir J. Graham to prevail upon his noble colleague to give a good one. Lord J. RUSSELL was ready to vote for the motion; while Mr. J. HUME thought the commission would be a waste of time. The motion was ultimately agreed to

A debate took place upon a motion, by Mr. WILSON PATTEN, that a new writ be issued for the borough of Blackburn, in the room of Mr. Eccles, unseated for bribery and treating by his agents. Some members thought there ought to be an inquiry by a committee, but ultimately the writ was issued

A lengthy discussion followed upon a motion, by Colonel FORESTER, for the issue of a writ for the borough of Bridgenorth Sir J. SHELLEY contended that the case was in a very different position from the last: that a regular system of coercion, treating, and intimidation had existed in this borough; and that a Select Committee ought to be appointed to inquire. The House, however, appeared to think that there were no special circumstances in the present case to justify the suspension of the writ, which was accordingly granted.

The Aggravated Assaults Bill, which provides a more severe punishment for cruel assaults upon women and children, was read a second time

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

On the order for the committal of the County Rates and Expenditure Bill.

Sir J. FAKINGTON moved to defer the committee until the 13th of April, to afford time for the courts of quarter sessions to consider the bill that a regular system of coercion, treating, and intimidation had existed in this borough; and that a Select Committee ought to be appointed to inquire. The House, however, appeared to think that there were no special circumstances in the present case to justify the suspension of the writ, which was accordingly granted.

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Mr. M GIBSON, believing that the county magistracy had had ample opportunities for understanding the scope and character of the measure, resisted this postponement.

The House went into committee on the bill

Upon the 4th clause, enacting that the county financial board, with certain exceptions, shall consist of persons elected by the elected members of the board of guardians and by the guardians of the poor,

Sir J. FAKINGTON moved to include the justices duly qualified to act in each county,

Mr M GIBSON declined to assent to this amendment, which would, he said, be fatal to the bill, being inconsistent with the representative principle upon which the bill was founded

A debate took place, and the Chairman was ordered to report progress before a decision had been come to upon the clause.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The following bills were severally read a third time and passed, viz, the County Elections Polls Bill, the Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill, the Indemnity Bill, the Office of Examiner (Court of Chancery) Bill, and the Consolidated Fund Bill. The Slave-trade Bills (Solar in Arabia and New Granada) were severally passed through Committee

In reply to Lord St. Leonards, the Lord CHANCELLOR said that there were three or four of the most eminent men engaged upon an inquiry on the subject of a general codification or classification of the laws. The present Commission was more for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent it would be wise or practicable to go in respect to this matter. The inquiry, however, was only preliminary.

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE asked whether the Government proposed to make any arrangements for the more certain transmission of the mails to Australia? and whether they intended to take any steps for more effectually enforcing, or for terminating, the contract for that object with the Royal Australian Mail-packet Company?

Lord CANNING admitted that the company did not fulfil the contracts entered into, and said that the Government would do the best they could to remedy the inconveniences caused thereby. They sent the mails on by other vessels, and would endeavour to prevent such casualties occurring for the future.

After a short discussion, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE brought up the report of the committee on the Norwich election petition. It will be remembered that a petition had been presented to the House complaining of the withdrawal of the petition of Colonel Dickson, and that he attributed that withdrawal to an arrangement entered into between Mr. Brown, the agent of Colonel Dickson, and Mr. Coppock, the agent for the Liberals, to pair off certain petitions on the one side and the other. The committee was of opinion that no authority had been given for the withdrawal of the petition, and censured the system which seemed to prevail, that agents on both sides should pair off one petition against the other; and they stated that in this case there appeared to have been the withdrawal of petitions affecting ten seats. He concluded by moving that the evidence taken before the committee be printed.—Agreed to.

In answer to a question from Sir De L. EVANS, Lord PALMERSTON stated that Mary Hill, who had been convicted and sentenced to ten years' transportation by Mr. Serjeant Adams, would have her sentence remitted to seven years. The lady (laughter) had been in concert with some of her fair confederates, no doubt pure parsons (laughter), and accidentally—of course, quite accidentally robbed (laughter) a person she became acquainted with on a journey, having conveniently by her her male friend (laughter), of course her husband (laughter). The lady was found guilty, and kept up a row in the court (of course accidentally) She had been rescued before she was secured (laughter), and the Judge thought she might have her friends in court—of course, her male friends (roars of laughter)—to restrain her from the Judge and the police No doubt the lady thought it a hardship to be restrained from showing her own power or that of her male friends—the husband's (Laughter). But it was necessary to preserve the dignity of the Court and the police, even from the attacks of a lady of so much physical if not moral power (Roars of laughter).

In answer to a question from Lord Stanley, Mr. F. PEEL said that it was the intention of the Government to propose a uniform rate of 6d. for each half ounce for colonial postage, a penny of which 4d. is to be for the colony for delivery

Mr. NAPIER, in moving for the production of certain papers relating to the Six Mile-bridge (Ireland) affray, entered into a history of that case, in which there were seven persons, who formed part of a riotous mob, killed by a company of soldiers, while the latter were protecting the body of voters going to the polling place, on the 22d of July last, at the Clare election.

A warm discussion ensued, which was confined to the Irish representatives, and which occupied the House until its adjournment.

EXPLOSION OF TWO STEAMERS.—Two steamers have blown up within the last few days. One, the *George Bolton*, was proceeding to Goole Grimsby with a full cargo of coal. When near the Humber, on Friday, her boilers exploded with terrific force, tearing up her decks, and partly splitting the vessel in two. The chief engineer, Christopher Jewett, was found most shockingly scalded, and otherwise much hurt. Another unfortunate man, named James Smith, was also similarly hurt. The vessel sank, but most of the crew escaped. Two poor fellows seem to have perished, whether from the effects of the explosion, or being unable to escape, is yet to be learnt The other mishap befel the *Engineer*, which had been recently built on the Tyne. She made an experimental trip on Friday, to test the capabilities of her engines. When off Tynemouth her boilers exploded, and eight or nine persons are reported to have been scalded, some, it is feared, fatally. The steamer became disabled, but was towed back to the Tyne.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY. Although the room was well attended, the betting was languid and generally unimportant, an improvement in Ethelbert, Lampedo, Hobby Horse, and Defiance for the Handicap at Newmarket, Epsom, and Northampton being the only changes to which it is necessary to speak. The market prices at the close ruled as follows:—

SWEEPSTAKES OF 100 SOVS EACH.

7 to 1 agst Hobby Horse	8 to 1 agst Defiance
	15 to 1 agst King of Trumps
	100 SOVS IN HANDICAP.
7 to 1 agst Contentment	11 to 1 agst Lampedo
	12 to 1 agst Snowden Dunhill

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.—5 to 1 agst Contentment. 8 to 1 agst Ethelbert.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—6 to 4 on the field, agst West Australian and Stringbourne.

CHESTER CUP. 15 to 1 agst Felix. 20 to 1 agst *Lady Evelyn.*

2 to 1 agst West Australian	16 to 1 agst Thorpe	33 to 1 agst Ribsthorn
12 to 1 —— Greene (t)	20 to 1 —— Dryden (t)	33 to 1 —— Contentment
14 to 1 —— Circus	20 to 1 —— Honeywood (t)	33 to 1 —— Filbert
15 to 1 —— Stringbourne	25 to 1 —— Harworth	40 to 1 —— Queen colt

100 SOVS.

9 to 2 agst Catharine Hayes	7 to 1 agst The Queen	14 to 1 agst Mistletoe.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON SPRING MEETING

TUESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each. Brown f. by the Sheriff, 1. Gip, 2.
TRIAL STAKES.—Defiance, 1. Poodle, 2.
WOODCOTE STAKES. Colt by John Bull—Jaunt, 1. Cheaster, 2.
WELLESBOURNE HANDICAP. Defiance, 1. Don, 2.
A FREE HANDICAP.—Commore, 1. Herodne, 2.
The FARMERS' PLATE was won by Jilly by Heron, dam by Defiance, beating seven others.

WEDNESDAY.

DERBY SWEEPSTAKES. [illegible] The Miner, 2
HANDICAP PLATE of [illegible] Hermia, 1 Heroine, 2
TWO YEAR-OLD STAKES. The Last Lord, 1. Contender, 2.
GREAT WARWICKSHIRE HANDICAP. Little Davie, 1. Commore, 2.
MATCH, £50.—Milcote, 1. Tipperary Boy, 2.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

In olden times, while the gentry kept open house, and the better class of the peasantry indulged themselves at home, or had recourse to a public-house, to celebrate the nativity of St. Patrick, those lower in the social scale prepared to honour the day after another fashion. Every "boy" who was beaten on some previous festival, plotted to have his revenge on this. The "faction" which had the worst of it at the last great fight, mustered their forces to renew the struggle now. And the lovers, who had few opportunities of meeting, anxiously looked forward to the coming holiday. In the north, the Orangemen and Ribbonmen had a grand field-day. On the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, the former became the aggressors; on Patrick's Day, the latter took the initiative. In the south and west the annual contests were based upon honour, not religion. To "take and hould" a town on the fair-day when it fell upon the 17th of March, was there the object of ambition; and the sooner had day dawned, than an experienced eye could detect certain symptoms of impending warfare: at either end of the village to be fought for might be seen groups of men assembled round a personage busily employed in distributing "potteen" amongst them; and, incredible as it may appear to our English readers, the instances were many where the "head man" of faction sold his cows to entertain those who volunteered to support his cause. By said day, such persons as came on business, and were peaceably inclined, had left the town. In anticipation of the coming conflict; and then the parties started from their respective positions to commence the fray. The leader marched some twenty paces in advance of his followers; with his right hand he brandished a shillelagh: while in his left he held the sleeve of his coat, which trailed along the ground after him, so that any one who wished to fight, might tread upon it. They met half way, and the battle became general, sometimes from lack of numbers, one party doubled the enemy, and then their adversaries paraded up and down in triumph, offering liberal pecuniary rewards "for the head" of an opponent. While this scene was being enacted in the public street, other persons carried on a desultory species of warfare, on the fair ground, which was studded with tents for refreshment. These premeditated assaults were made on personal enemies, and accidental skirmishings took place which often led to serious consequences. One of the most violent faction fights in the south arose from a rather ludicrous cause. Tom Casey, a farmer, with a "long following," sold a cow to Jemmy Leary, who could also boast a large connection. The men entered a tent to arrange pecuniary matters, and "wet the bargain" with a glass of potteen, while two "paffers" (little boys) held their horses without. The friends tippled, until the tent filled, when the fiddler got on the barrel, and dancing commenced. Mr. Casey wishing to ascertain the state of the weather, lifted being too "decent" to disturb his company, turned a portion of his face through a hole in the canvas, but no sooner did his nose protrude from the opening, than the "paffer" who held Mr. Leary's horse (not being able to resist the temptation) gave it a sharp tap with a sally-switch. Mr. Casey at once recognised the offender, and not being able to get at him, pulled up a wattle (one of the stakes supporting the canvas), and, holding Mr. Leary vicariously responsible for the conduct of his temporary servant, immediately felled that gentleman to the ground. The support being removed, the tent fell in, a general skrimmage ensued, and from it originated faction-fights of many years' duration.

The famine has uprooted the greater portion of the aristocratic families, and so broken down the spirit of the peasantry, that the festival of St. Patrick has now ceased to be celebrated with the same amount of fun and fighting as in olden time.

DROWNING THE SHAMROCK ON ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT.

In good old times, when potatoes and whisky were plenty, Patrick's day was always kept as a special festival in Ireland. Then the squire gathered all his friends around him; there was hard drinking in the parlour, and great jollity in the servants'-hall. The ceremonies of the day commenced with the presentation of shamrocks by the servants, who always received gratuities for their attention. Then there was a hunt, at which men rode more desperately than usual: this was followed by a steeple-chase, when horses' necks and riders' bones were frequently broken—not a cockney steeple-chase, such as may be seen at Hampton, but a regular Irish one, four miles over a sporting country, interspersed with some sixty or seventy fences, of all sorts and sizes, quick-set double ditches, and six feet walls. This, again, was generally succeeded by a fight; each gentleman who ran a horse mustered his tenantry to support the pretensions of his animal, and every tenant felt his honour as deeply implicated in the success of "the master's steed" as if it were his own private property; and did it happen that there was a particularly popular jockey, the last few fences were passes of veritable danger for those who led or followed him too closely in the runs: sticks were hurled, or "cashees" (large implements for the mob wished to hurt or frighten. Then came the return home—the cup carried in triumph at the carriage window by the ladies of the family, who were duly cheered by the inhabitant of every cabin that they passed. Night brought its own amusements. The piper played in the hall during dinner, and was admitted into the parlour after the ladies retired. The national and family tunes came first; and these were followed, as the guests waxed warm, by the "Foxhunter's Jig" and "The Hare in the Corn." Neither was enjoyment confined to the upper regions of the mansion. There was as much happiness and more boisterous merriment in the servants'-hall. There were assembled the domestics of the house, the grooms of all the guests, whose horses filled the stables, the huntsman and the whip (where hounds were kept), and the earth-stopper, and the game-keeper, and the stable-men, and the labourers, and favourite neighbours, with their wives and daughters, and that nondescript class of persons "the stray followers," a ubiquitous race, who frequented "big houses," fellows who ran long journeys at the shortest notice, and with the greatest speed, who retailed all the gossip of one house at another, and whose special vocation was, to watch and thwart the machinations of the Sub-Sheriff and his myrmidons: all these classes accumulated formed a sort of flowing establishment, in comparison with which that of an Indian Rajah would appear mean and be economical. When "the mistress" calculated that the gentlemen had imbibed a "quantum suf," the denizens of the lower regions were summoned to the grand hall, where the piper, now as jolly as any of the party, struck up some merry reel, "Tatther Jack Walsh" or "Tumbling on the Mountain;" and the bashful housemaid or peasant girl came timidly forward, and, reversing the usages of good society, "dropped her courtesy" before the gentleman she wished to dance with; and then the pair danced up and down the middle and turned corners to some eighteen or twenty other couples: the ladies

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—DRAWN BY GEORGE THOMAS.

looking on, and the common men applauding the performance of their superiors. During the intervals of repose, some crack hornpipe dancer, who could "quit trebles," exhibited his agility on a door with a loose hasp attached, so that the "quiltings" of his flexible foot might be heard with more distinctness. When the gentlemen were danced down, the retainers retired to their own quarters to continue the fun. The host assembled his guests at supper, and the scene closed with the crowning ceremony of the day, when each person, glass in hand, and shamrock floating in punch of mountain dew, wished health and happiness, and long life, to all around.

The wealthier portion of the peasantry held revel in their own houses, or adjourned to some neighbouring village, where they might be seen assembled, as in our Artist's sketch: the amateur musician inflicting inharmonious sounds on his neighbours; the young couple, who were to be married at Easter, exchanging tendernesses; the 'cound waiter, exerting his wit, and those of his customers who could appreciate enjoying it; "the roving blade," who "kills the girls," quaffing his glass, and treating the "loose boy," who with his "caubeen" set upon "three hairs of his head," his stick under his arm, and the skirts of his great coat tucked up ready for action, wanders from party to party, partaking "the goods the gods bestow," while on the look out for fun; and ready to drink or fight, as occasion may require, being "blue mouldy for want of a bating."

DROWNING THE SHAMROCK ON ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT.—DRAWN BY E. FITZPATRICK.

THE BURMESE WAR.—PROME, FROM THE HEIGHTS.

THE BURMESE WAR.

ONE of the most brilliant exploits of a war which has for the most part reflected little credit upon our arms, is the capture of the Burmese stockade, in the Aeng Pass, the news of which has just been brought by the Overland express. We stated a fortnight ago that the stockade was considered impregnable except by shelling; and in illustration of the strength of the Burmese stockades, we published a Sketch of the stockade at Martaban. We have now the gratification to announce that the stockade in the Aeng Pass has been carried by a *coup de main* without the loss of a man by a small party of the Arracan Battalion, under the command of Captain Nuthall, who was sent forward merely to reconnoitre. The capture was effected on the 6th of January last, under the following circumstances:—

When it was first reported, in October last, to the commanding officer in Arracan (Major Maling) that the Burmese had stockaded the Aeng Pass, Captain Barre with the Arracan Battalion was ordered to advance against it, and, if practicable to attack and dislodge the enemy. Captain Barry found the stockade impregnable to a front attack, and Major Maling who joined the force soon after was also of the same opinion. A chief named Nakeekay had, however, stated that there was a jungle path by which our troops might advance to a point from which a flanking fire might be directed on the stockade and an effort was made to turn the enemy's flank in this manner, but the jungle was found so dense that the attempt was abandoned and Major Maling and Captain Barre reported that it was impossible to take the enemy's position without a strong reinforcement and a supply of rockets and mortars being sent from Calcutta. Pending the arrival of these, Capt. Barry's force was withdrawn from the advanced and very unhealthy position it had occupied at the mouth of the pass and Captain Nuthall with Captain Sutherland, and a small party of the Arracan Battalion under his command was sent forward to gather information regarding the practicability of turning the enemy's flank. Captain Nuthall arrived in the neighbourhood of the pass early in January, and immediately put himself in communication with Nakeekay, who informed him that the Governor of Mengdoon had proceeded to attack Prome, after which he intended to return and invade Arracan through the Aeng Pass; there was therefore no time to be lost in securing this most important frontier entrance into the British territories and Captain Nuthall advanced immediately through the jungle path, reaching on Arracan, consisting in the left of the Burmese position, distant about 300 yards. Here he halted for much without having been observed, within 100 yards of the pass and two miles in rear of the Burmese side of the stockade. Captain Nuthall, accompanied by Nakeekay and two attendants then advanced to reconnoitre, and at midday moved his party close to within 50 yards of the pass. At two o'clock on the following morning the Sergeant on the pass, and, guided by Nakeekay, marched up it toward the rear of the Burmese stockade, on reaching the immediate neighbourhood of which Captain Nuthall again advanced to reconnoitre, and looking through the chinks of the stockade perceive that the enemy were asleep. He accordingly ordered Captain Sutherland to advance against the gate in the rear of the stockade while by a simultaneous attack the left flank. The Burmese were assailed by a volley of musketry from flank and rear and immediately fled panic-struck leaving their arms and two brass guns behind them. Captain Nuthall and two sepoys only were wounded.

The evacuation of the southern provinces by the Burmese troops has not been so complete as was at first supposed. It is true that, south of the Meaday outpost General Godwin was, they have entirely abandoned the western bank of the Irrawaddy, but the eastern bank appears to be as strongly occupied as ever. When the Burmese army that was investing Pegu suddenly raised the siege and tore itself off it was surmised that it had either been suddenly recalled to Ava or had departed to oppose General Steel's intended advance to Martaban. The latter surmise has turned out to be the correct one, and though Pegu is no longer invested by a regular Burmese force, none of the garrison can venture themselves outside the walls without being fired at, and an officer has in this way lost his life. General Steel's force marched from Martaban on the 14th of January, and on the following day came to a strong stockaded position of the enemy, which was cleared without loss by a little well-directed shelling. The latest accounts report, however, that General Steel had met with a decided repulse, on attacking the strong stockade of Sitang. The force was a competent one, supported by six guns, and was supposed to be more than equal to the undertaking.

A boat expedition, despatched on the 22nd of January, under Captain Lambert up a creek near Donabew, against one of the robber chiefs now plundering the lower provinces, has been repulsed with the loss of 11 wounded and killed, amongst the former one officer very severely. A second expedition against the same enemy was under orders for the 24th, it was to be commanded by Captains Loch, Shadwell, and Lambert, and to consist of 300 soldiers and 100 blue jackets.

The news of the death of the King of Ava is confirmed. The succession to the throne is disputed, and several of the chiefs and members of the Royal family who were commanding troops in the lower provinces have abandoned their further defence, and marched to Ava to take a part in the great struggle for power. One of the competitors for the throne is about to open negotiations with General Godwin, and has despatched an English prisoner from Ava for the purpose. General Godwin and the Commissioner have proceeded to Meaday to meet him, and it is reported that an English embassy is to proceed to Ava.

The cause of the recent revolution at Ava is not clearly known. It would appear that the famine price of rice, occasioned by the British occupation of the lower provinces, having rendered the King (who was the soul of the war party) extremely obnoxious to the inhabitants of his capital, the Prime Minister, who was also a member of the Royal family, placed himself at the head of the malcontents, assassinated the king, and assumed the ensigns of sovereignty after imprisoning or otherwise disposing of the late King's brother. The opposite faction assert the right of the heir apparent, a nephew of the deceased Monarch, who is a mere lad, and a tool in the hands of those who surround him.

The latest dates from Rangoon are to the 26th January. The health of the troops was improving.

THE CITY OF PROME, FROM THE HEIGHTS.

By the gallant capture of the stockade in the Aeng Pass, the road is open for the arrival of the reinforcements which the Governor-General has ordered to be sent from Calcutta to Arracan. These reinforcements will now march through the Aeng Pass into the basin of the Irrawaddy, to cut off all communication between Ava and Prome. The capture of Prome on the 9th October, by the British forces, was an important event, since it gave us the command of the lower portion of the river Irrawaddy, and of the water communication with Rangoon and Bassein. Prome may be considered the third town in the Burmese empire, Ava the capital being the first, and Rangoon ranking second. We have been favoured with an effective sketch of Prome from the pencil of George D. Willoughby, Esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant, Bengal Artillery, who was present at the storming of the town, and from the same point from which the Artist has taken his sketch. The large building to the right of the centre of the View is the Shwé-dan Pagoda, which was defended by the men against a detachment of the 80th Regiment, who, after a sharp contest, drove the enemy out of the Pagoda, and put them to flight. Three or four such pagodas are seen, also, occupy the foreground on the left. In the right hand distance is seen the way to Ava by the river. Upon the heights are encamped European infantry, who look forth across a stream of a thousand yards, at the rocky heights which guard the right bank. These are a portion of the chain of wooded hills, which extend in unbroken links from a point on the right bank, forty miles below Prome, to another point, forty miles above it. Its line of ramparts is beautiful throughout. In the most abrupt bends of the river the rocks, which occasionally decorate the left bank also, seem to unite themselves as picturesque ally to those of the right. The site of Prome is salubrious as well as beautiful, and the air of the breezy hills around it is still more delicious. From Prome to Ava the distance by the river is about 200 miles. When the last advices left a British garrison remained at Prome, but General Godwin was higher up the river, at Meaday, some forty miles nearer to the capital.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A full subscription, a large and once, a new symphony of no ordinary merit, the revival of a fine but neglected overture by Beethoven, the successful debut of a young and gifted pianiste, the "Eroica" quite marvellously executed—such were the features of the first Philharmonic Concert of the season. The directors have every reason to be proud of their opening programme; the subscribers were evidently delighted with the admirable performance; and Costa was full of energy and zeal, giving vitality to a per. for nance, the perfection of which the most refined musical city on the Continent would find it difficult to excel. The scheme was thoroughly healthy and promising, preserving the beauties of the master-minds, and introducing the novelties of their followers. Gade's symphony in A minor, proved that Mendelssohn had not overrated the powers of the musician of Denmark; but Gade is more like an ancient Roman than a Dane. His forms are classical and elevated. His ideas are melodious and fresh. The allegretto was encored; it is piquant and showy. The overture in C. Op. 124, of Beethoven, would have been unexceptionable, but for the mishaps of the brass in the fugued allegro; the andante was nobly rendered. The funeral march in the colossal conception of Beethoven, the immortal "Eroica" symphony was so marvellously coloured by Costa that it was like a novel to with breathless attention; perhaps the recollection of the interment of England's hero at St. Paul's added to the awe and sentiment which it in spired. Spohr's "Bergeeta" overture, and equally old-fashioned trio, cleverly played by Lucas, Hancock, and Howe i, came in for their share of admiration. Mrs. F. B. Jewson (late Miss Anderson Kirkham) is another of those finished pupils whom Mr. Anderson, the pianiste to her Majesty, has introduced to the musical world. Mrs. Jewson's reading of Mendelssohn's Concerto in G minor was from memory no common feli vement; and she won the warmest applause by the taste and intelligence she displayed. Miss Dolby and Madame Castellan were the vocalists, and their selections from Winter, Weber, Jomelli, and Rossini.

Various works by Cherubini, Schubert, Schumann, Mehul, Berlioz, &c., are to be produced, the directors having wisely resolved to ascertain whether the domain of art may not be safely extended.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The second season commenced at Exeter-hall on Wednesday night before a very large audience. Mr. Kalk has retired from the direction, and Berlioz from the conductorship. The chief manager and occasional conductor is now Dr. Wylde, a young pianist and composer of some pretensions. Herr Lindpaintner will direct the first few concerts, and Spohr will hold the bâton, for the last two. Mr. Jarrett, the horn-player, has engaged the orchestra, which contains upwards of a hundred players including no less than eight harps. Mr. Wylde replaces Sir Sterndale Bennett as *chef d'attaque*. The scheme comprised Mendelssohn's symphony in A minor; Beethoven's "Egmont" overture; Lindpaintner's "Vampire" overture; Mendelssohn's "Athalie;" much to a clever chorus conducted by Lindpaintner, exquisitely executed by M. Wuille; and Beethoven's glorious pianoforte concerto in C minor, most eloquently rendered by Mdme. Clauss. The vocalists were Miss Dolby, Mr. Weiss, and Mrs. Anderson. There were also choruses from "Fidelio" (the Prisoners") the Dervishes Chorus, from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens" (re-demanded), and one from Gluck's "Iphigenia en Tauride." Lindpaintner, the *kapellmeister* to the King of Wurtemberg, is one of the most distinguished of existing musicians in Germany; and, as a conductor, he must, be styled the first of his class, even if that class be not the first. His tendency is to hurry the time, and thus to render comprehend passages somewhat obscure, but we are not quite sure that the fault itself is not much more responsible for this defect of obscurity than Herr Lindpaintner The scherzo of the symphony was encored, and Weiss was similarly honoured in the bass solo of Spohr's, from "Il Flauto Magico." On the whole, barring the loss of Berlioz, which has left a serious vacuum, the season has begun favourably; and as there is no end of novelty promised in the prospectus, besides a new Music Hall, we will live in hope.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The sixth concert of the English Glee and Madrigal Union (Mrs. Enderso'n Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Foster, Barnby, and Phillips) took place last Monday, at Willis's Rooms.

Mr. Sterndale Bennett concluded his admirable series of pianoforte performances at the Hanover-square Rooms last Tuesday, in the presence of a numerous and fashionable audience. The Serenade, and brown beautiful Tema in A, Op. 26, for piano, violin (Cooper), and violoncello (Piatti,), was encored. A great treat was afforded also by Beethoven's quintetto, Op. 16, in E flat, for piano, clarionet (Mr. Williams), oboe (Mr. Barret), bassoon (Mr. Pond), and horn (Mr C. Harper). The vocalists were Miss B. Street and Miss M. Rose.

Mr. Charles Beuler had his annual concert on Tuesday night, at the Freemasons' Tavern.

Mr. A. Biller gave his third evening performance of classical pianoforte music, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Thursday. The German Vocal Union sang quartets, and Mrs Temple aire by Mendelssohn; and Benedict, Herr Jansa (violin), and Herr Pagne (violoncello), assisted M. Billet.

Mr. Charles Salaman opened his classical campaign of pianoforte music at the Lanc-street Rooms, on Thursday—aided by Mr. Saunton, R. Blagrove (viola), Hancock (violoncello), and Reynolds (double bass), Mrs. Weiss, Miss Messent, Mr. Alfred Pierre, and Mr. F. Lablache. Mr. Salaman is a composer of some very elegant canzone's, as well as being an accomplished pianist.

Mr. Charles Cotton, a basso, met his friends and patrons, after his continental tour, on Tuesday night, at Willis's Rooms. He was supported, in the instrumental department, by Mellon, Bonjouni (piano), Mr. Aylward (violoncello), Herr Nabich (trombone), and Mr. F. Theseus Stevens, accompanyist. The vocalists were Madame Nedden, fro n the Royal Theatres of Copenhagen, Hanover, and Brunswick—a clever singer of northern ditties, national as well as sentimenta; Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss Dolby, Mrs. G. A. Cooper, and Herr Brandt.

The fourth and last of Mr. Ella's musical winter evenings at, Willis's Rooms, on Thursday, ma ntained the high character they have earned both for execution and selection. Spohr's quintet in G, Op. 33, Schumann's quintet in E flat, Op. 44; Mendelssohn's quartet, No. 1, in A minor, Op. 13; and Beethoven's sonata in C, Op. 53, indicated that the clever director has no intolerance, and is disposed to give his supporters the advantage of variety. With such eloquent exponents as the captivating Mdlle. Clauss, the gifted Molique, and Piatti the refined, and with Mellon, Webb, and Goffrie, the scheme must have been indeed a feast of touches. Madame Doria was the vocalist.

Mr. George Forbes' benefit concert on Tuesday last was signalized by the engagements of Madame Fiorentini, Mrs. A. Newton, Madame F. Lablache, Mrs. Inesent, Salaton, Guido Regondi, Signor Nappa, Signor F. Lablache, and the Messrs. Barnby and Case; a powerful array of talent.

Mr. Walter Rodes' evening concert took place at the Walworth Lecture-hall on Thursday, under the direction of Herr Anschutz; the vocalists were Miss Harry Corbett, Madame Lascelles, and Mr. Lascelles. Messrs. G. Tedder, E. L. Hime, J. W. Horsham, Blackbee, and S. Rooke.

The Countess of Wicklow gave a second concert in Cavendish-square on Tuesday, under the able direction of Sir H. R. Bishop. The vocalists were Madame Catalan, Miss Poole, Miss Dolby, Mr. Benedict, and Mr. Phillips; and the selections were from Paer, Guglielmi, Mozart, Gilde, Attwood, Handel, Haydn, Paisiello, Stevens, Dr. Clarke, Winter, &c. There was a large party of fashionables present, and the performances was excellent.

BERLIOZ.—It is with the greatest satisfaction we announce that the directors of the Royal Italian Opera, faithful to the principle on which that great lyric establishment was founded -to encourage art progress, without distinction of country or of composers, and without bigotry of feelings as schools, have come to arrangements with the composer of the "Romeo and Juliet" and "Harold" symphonies to produce his opera of "Benvenuto Cellini," originally brought out at the Grand Opera in Paris, and which lately created such a sensation at Weimar, under the composer's direction. Berlioz will, therefore, visit London again this season; and we are glad to learn that a complete cast is performed to organise a benefit concert for him on the largest scale, so that his great instrumental compositions may be heard during his visit. His opera will be mounted at Covent-garden, with all the resources of the theatre.

BALFE AT ST. PETERSBURGH.—Our popular English composer has been received in the Russian capital with signal honour. The Imperial Royal family have been present on several occasions at the Italian concert in the Salle de l'Assemblee de la Noblesse, at which upwards of 2000 persons attended. Madame Viardot was rapturously encored in Balfe's scheme, with chorus; and in the brilliant finale from the "Maid of Artois." Mario's Italian version of "You'll Remember Me," from the "Bohemian Girl," was also re-demanded. Ronconi, De Bassini, and Lablache sang in the grand trio of Rossini's "Siege of Rochelle;" and Madame Viardot, Mdlle. Medori, and Madame Maray, the trio of soprani, from "Falstaff." Mdlle. De Meric sang Balfe's "Speranza." Hiswerein to the "Daughter of St. Mar." and the "Rabbi's Feast," were executed by the band. Balfe has received the most cordial compliments from the Emperor and Empress of Russia. Balfe is engaged to compose an opera for Vienna, after his departure from Russia. The acting and singing of Mdlle Maria Lablache, the daughter of the Titan of Basses, at a private performance be ore the Court, of Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento" are highly praised. Her father, it is stated, however, will not allow her to go on the stage.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. Frederick Gye has been in Paris to make arrangements for the opening of the Covent-garden season, on Easter Tuesday. Grisi is recovering from her interesting indisposition. Weber's "Oberon" will be the earliest novelty

Mr. Allcroft's Farewell Musical Festival will take place at Exeter Hall, on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Mesdames Nedden and Favanti, are among the artists engaged; with the Tyrolese Singers, &c.

A PRIMA DONNA PUNISHED.—A curious scene took place recently at the San Carlo, "Nabucco" being the opera. Ronconi, who made her appearance in "Meden" Towards the close of the act it became evident that the audience were disappointed with her, and expressed the same. The signs of displeasure by such repeated expressions of disapprobation, suddenly left the stage, and the curtain fell. The police immediately marched her off, in her theatrical dress, to prison, where she remained for 48 hours—a rather severe castigation even for Naples.

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.

The performances of French plays continues to be illustrated by the talents of M. Ravel and Lafont, and of Mdlle. Luther. "Les Ressources de Jonathas" displaying the contrivances of a servant to serve two masters, living in the same house, and inimical to each other—furnishes the usual opportunities for the exercise of M. Ravel's peculiar humour. M. Lafont, as *Général Breton*, in "Une Petite Fille de la Grande," gives to the expression of military sentiment a gentlemanly bearing and a make up more than usually effective. The Marguerite, a young lady, his daughter, *Hortense*, was admirably sustained by Mdlle. Luther. The piece is not one, indeed, calculated to interest an English audience, nor has it endurance qualities even as a French vaudeville; but the excellent acting which it elicits justifies its representation.

On Monday "Le Mariage au Miroir" was brought out. Mdlle Luther, as *Zoe*, makes use of the mirror to observe her own discomfort, and, at length, learning that a woman may know too much for her peace, is fain to dispense with the dangerous privilege of seeing too far and too much. She was well supported by M. Leon. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were present.

On Wednesday was performed "Faute de s'entendre" and on Saturday) M. Ravel will make his last appearance "Il Flauto an

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Thursday, Mr Phelps's season of Shakspere, for his benefit. "The Second Part of Henry IV." in which the worthy manager enacted the character of the Monarch having been selected by her Majesty to support the same in the performance of the tragedy of "Julius Cæsar" (at Cæsar's castle). Besides, this, however, he undertook the impersonation of *Justice Shallow*. The merit of both these assumptions will justify a more extended notice than is now possible.

CANTERBURY.—Last Monday, Miss Edith Heraud closed an engagement at the theatre, with "The Lady of Lyons." The house was crowded in every part.

THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.

A crowded meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday, at the Theatre of the Royal Institution; Sir R. I. Murchison in the chair. The paper read was "On the Great Isthmus of Central America," by Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N., F.R.S., F.G.S. He referred to his former paper on the same subject, and expressed a hope that the present might be considered as only supplementary to the former. After some introductory remarks, Captain Fitzroy took a brief view of seven proposed lines of inter ocean communication. He then mentioned the novel and important information recently received—especially from Mr. Gisborne and Dr. Cullen and others—by which the former could not have been given in 1850 to the Atrato and Cupica line for a water communication, there is no argument that can be adduced in favour of that line that does not apply with far greater force to that line proposed between the Gulf of San Miguel and Caledonian Harbour. Captain Fitzroy then entered into the nature and feasibility of a canal on such a gigantic scale as is contemplated by Sir John Hall and Mr. Gisborne. He alluded to the labour attainable, to the possibility of employing convicts, and to the guidance of establishing military organisation to a certain extent He then referred to the survey of Captain Wyse and his officers, the aborigines and the climate—and he showed by what means those obstacles might be greatly lessened He then referred to Mr. Gisborne's opinions of the cost and nature of such a canal, and of various others, somewhat at variance with them. He referred to the claims of other companies, to certain legislative enactments of 1850, and to the general character and object of an enterprise so important that—when a survey shall have fully proved the whole case Government will, doubtless, assist and unhesitatingly, if not unanimously, will energetically unite in grasping its *absolute neutrality*. The discussion was maintained until a late hour, and the meeting adjourned to the 11th of April.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Panama, Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company was held the same day; Lord Wharncliffe in the chair. After Sir Charles Fox had given an outline of his whole proceeding in relation to this gigantic undertaking, and communicated with Her Majesty's Government, and with that of the United States, were laid before the meeting. It was announced that the £24,000 caution money will be duly paid to the Government of New Granada on the 25th inst., and that it was unanimously agreed that the amount of £25,000, required for preliminary expenditure was reasonable and fully justified. The Board was also informed that a communication had been received at the conference of days from the British Ambassador at Paris, to fix a day on which the Emperor of the French would give an audience to Sir Charles Fox, and a resolution to the effect that the company, in whose success it is hoped, that France and Russia, as great maritime powers, will co-operate with the British and American Governments. The necessary resolutions for the future proceedings were then agreed to, and the meeting separated.

THE "AUSTRALIAN."—This unfortunate iron screw-steamer (belonging to the Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company), having left Plymouth on the 10th, sank rapidly on the 14th; and the following details by one of the passengers will explain the cause of her return: he stated, "they had nineteen days' incessant successes and excitement; four trial trips, and two breakdowns; twelve hours calm in the Bay of Biscay, and when they turned round, they only found in the wind ahead; the vessel at the time making as much water that the passengers were compelled for their own safety to work the pumps, which they did for twenty-four hours, the crew of the ship consisting only of eighteen men and six boys, just enough to float one sail at a time, leaving no hands to do the other duties of the ship." Great complaints were made as to the manner in which the luggage had been disposed of, the company having filled the saloon with freight, and even on, without the knowledge of the passengers, a large proportion of their things in another vessel. A meeting was held on the deck of the vessel, and very strong resolutions were passed against the company, and also claiming from them compensation for "all the losses and necessary expenses to which we have been subjected." Another resolution ran thus— "That this meeting sympathises with Captain Bowen in his efforts, and his officers, and crew, as well as with the chief engineer (Mr. Clements), engineers and stokers, under the harassing and additional duties imposed on them by the bad management of the company." The passengers' resolutions departed to hand in person the resolutions, so passed, to the directors of the company; to whom the public will look for full explanation. The directors have come to the determination of returning the passage-money to those who may apply for it. The luckless *Australian* has left Plymouth to return to London, to have her cargo discharged, and be docked there.

THREE SHIPS DESTROYED BY FIRE. Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's, Boston, of a terrific gale along the eastern coast of North America. During the storm the *J. Stanley*, steamer, laden with 1200 bales of cotton and 100 passengers, took fire off New Orleans. The *St. Charles* steamer bore down, but approaching too near, the flames communicated, and both vessels speedily became a mass of fire. It was with much difficulty the passengers were got from the latter, twenty-three perishing in the flames, which destroyed both vessels. Intelligence was also received of the total loss by fire of the *Hope*, of Liverpool, Philips, master, bound from Demerara. The fire was occasioned by one of the men getting into the spirit-room with an unsheltered candle. The crew fortunately escaped by the boats, and landed at Demerara. These losses, amounting to £250,000, are covered by insurance.

GREAT AVALANCHE IN FRANCE.—An enormous avalanche of snow fell at Reboul, department of the Ariege. It swept away crops, trees, and detached houses, and completely buried the hamlet, with about its population. 400 men from the adjacent villages immediately assembled, and, after a great deal of labour, succeeded in rescuing twelve persons. They were all sadly bruised and partly frozen, but it was considered they will recover. Nine dead bodies, three of them children, were dug out; also a number of horses and oxen. The amount of loss was very great.

HURRICANE AT CORFU.—Under date of February 20, we have news from Corfu of the most disastrous character. On the 19th a terrible hurricane burst over the island. The roof of the Governor's palace was lifted off; an olive forest, the pride and wealth of Corfu, was destroyed, a hundred trees on the esplanade were uprooted; and five lives were lost. Inland, the loss of life is variously estimated between thirty and eighty persons. Several ships had been driven on shore.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Bridge House Hotel; Mr. James Macgregor in the chair; and the half-yearly dividend of 11s. per share declared.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 32° A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading	Thermometer. Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
Mar. 11	29.189	49·8	32·1	43·2	+ 2·6	84	E.S.E.	0.50
„ 12	30.121	48·7	35·6	45·6	+ 4·7	81	E.S.E.	0.00
„ 13	29.830	49·5	33·2	43·8	+ 7·4	76	S.E.	0.00
„ 14	29.431	48·1	41·1	47·4	+ 2·1	96	W.W	0·75
„ 15	29.595	4 .	41 .	41 .	0·1	76	S.W	0·05
„ 16	29.095	4 .	35·3	38·0	— 3·7	92	S.E.	0.09
„ 17	29.327	46·0	30·6	39	— 1·9	89	E.N.E.	0.02

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The mean reading of the barometer for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the sea, was 29.804 inches, and the range in the week, 0.688 inches. The weather during the week has been very changeable: and the temperature, which was 3° in excess on the 11th, rose on the 13th to 7° above its average, and from that time to the 17th declined rapidly, on which day it was nearly 12° in defect The mean temperature of the week was 41·4°, being 2·7° above the average of the ten preceding weeks, and 0·1° below the average of thirty-eight years. The average difference of temperature daily during the week was 17·2°, or 5·8° above the average of the ten preceding weeks. The mean temperature during the week was 3·5°, the highest reading being 49·8° on the 11th, and the lowest 30·6° on the 17th, while the range of temperature on the 13th alone was slightly above 26°. Rain fell on 5 days of the week, but rather more than half an inch. Fog was prevalent early on the 12th and 13th, and sleet on the 17th.

Lewisham, March 17th, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, 1816 children were born; of these 892 were boys, and 924 were girls. The number of births exceeds the average of the eight corresponding weeks in the eight preceding years by 348. The number of deaths in the week were 1449, of which 660 occurred to individuals under 15 years of age, 41 of 15 years and under 60; and 368 at 60 and upwards. To diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration 332 deaths are attributed; their average is 211; among them, 233 are due to bronchitis, whose average is 78; to zymotic diseases, 224, their average is 166. Among these were two cases only of small-pox, whose average is 2; deaths are attributed to 79, whose average is 48, to typhus, 53, whose average is 41; to tubercular diseases 1 their a ra. e 2 ; of these 167 are due to consumption, 1 to hydrocephalus, 1 to privation, 1 to cold, and intemperance, 31 deaths are due

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—On Sunday morning last an eloquent sermon was preached at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, by the Rev. Richard Lee Rev. H. Melville, M.A., on behalf of the above excellent institution. It appears that upwards of 6000 persons are relieved annually, of which number about 5000 are children; and that one in 20 of the children who attend the Hospital are attributed to

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

There are three candidates in the field for the representation of Hull Mr. W. B Curne, son of Mr. Rakes Carrie, M.P.; Sir Charles Douglas, who he d office as one of the Lords of the Treasury, under the Peel Administration; and Lord Dalkeith.

Dr. Forbes Winslow has been elected President of the Medical Society of London.

The young Danish poet Christian Molbech, the translator of Dante, is appointed professor of Danish and the Northern languages in the University of Kiel.

A deputation from the Free Kirk of Scotland, headed by the eminent Dr Candlish, is now in London, for the purpose of conferring with the Government on the subject of national education.

On Sunday eight Jews were baptised at the Jews' Episcopal Church, Palestine-place.

Mr. Robert Hanbury is appointed her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Philadelphia. Mr. Samuel Henry, of Lerwick, is appointed Commissary Clerk of Zetland.

The King of Denmark sledged on Sunday week from Frederiksborg to Kronborg Castle. He was enthusiastically received; and a number of the pilots and ferrymen accompanied him part of the way back in boats placed on sledges.

The beach at Morpha Bychan and Harlech, Wales, has lately been strewed with dead pullets and razor-hills. A question arises as to whether these birds are many story or not, or is this the result of the very severe westerly gales we have experienced.

The United States Chargé d'Affaires has arrived at Florence, from Washington. diplomatic relations, which were for a brief period suspended, having been renewed.

Lieutenant Cookney, R.N., has subscribed the liberal sum of fifty guineas in aid of the Chapel Building Fund of the Royal Naval School, at New cross.

Negotiations are at present going on between Austria and Russia for the introduction of complete uniformity in the construction of railways in both states.

On Sunday morning, police sergeant Patterson, who was severely burned on the preceding Wednesday, while attempting to extinguish a fire at a chemical warehouse in Holborn, died of his injuries in Bartholomew's Hospital.

The States of Oldenburg have taken the oaths of fidelity to their new Sovereign. On this occasion his Royal Highness solemnly renewed his promise to maintain the Constitution and existing laws.

A deputation of the Epidemiology Society, consisting of Dr. Bamonton (the president), Dr. Grainger, Dr. Waller Lewis, Dr. Seaton, and Mr. Marson, had an interview with Lord Palmerston on Saturday at the Home office, on the subject of the Vaccination Extension Bill.

In the Southampton election case, a person named Bower refused to take the oath, and was placed in custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms. He has been released without paying the fees; and it is said he found the "prison of the House of Commons" so comfortable as to be almost careless whether he was purged there till the Easter recess.

Colonel Peter Hawker, the well-known sportsman, we regret to state, is suffering from a long and severe illness, and is in a very precarious state.

Mr. E. Knatchbull Hugessen, son of the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, has announced himself a candidate for Canterbury.

Robert Bunch, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at New York, has been appointed her Majesty's Consul at Philadelphia.

The Prussian fleet, for active service, consists at present of 48 vessels, large and small, with 1-4 guns, including the frigate *Gefion*, of 42 guns.

Six new petitions were filed during last week in the Encumbered Estates Court; and the amount paid to claimants, by order of the Commissioners, was £ —nil.

Orders have been given by the Spanish Government to have the surveys of the railway from Madrid to the French frontier urged on as rapidly as possible. Advantageous propositions have been made on the subject by several foreign companies.

William Charles Sargeaunt, Esq., has been appointed Colonial Secretary for the district of Natal, in South Africa.

M. Frederich, a sculptor of Strasburg, has resolved to erect a statue of the musician Kleber in honour of St. Bernard de Menton, founder of the well-known hospital which bears his name. It will be the most elevated monument in Europe.

The Killarney Junction Railway will be opened on the 20th of May, and the event will be inaugurated by a banquet.

The value of landed property within the walls of Alexandria (Egypt) has increased to an enormous extent; and the rents of houses have, within the last year, been in many cases doubled.

The ship *Governor Higginson* was totally destroyed by fire, in Madras roads, on January 15 and 26. No lives were lost.

The *Sligo Journal* states, that "hundreds" are preparing to leave that county. Large sums of money have been sent home by emigrants, and two or three of almost every labouring family in and about Sligo have had their passage paid.

A labourer man, named Dubs, lately died at Markham, aged 102 years and 2 months.

Most of the refugees in Turkey have asked permission to emigrate, and those who remain are to be incorporated with the troops stationed at Brussa.

The American army musters 10,000 men, on paper; 8000 being about its real strength. There are very few native Americans in the ranks, most of the men being Irish, Scotch, Swedish, Dutch, or German. In the field, the Irish are reckoned the best soldiers; in barracks, the Germans are most esteemed.

On Friday evening two convicts escaped from the new convict prison at Portsmouth, a place from which escape was thought impossible. One was captured at Kingston the same night; the other, the next day, at Langport.

The mails for the Cape of Good Hope, and intermediate places, have been taken out of the *Australasian*, and placed on board the *Lady Jocelyn*, which sailed from Plymouth for the Mauritius and Calcutta, on Tuesday.

John Williams, an American, was hung on Monday, at Greenlaw, Berwickshire, for the murder of Andrew Mather, a toll-keeper.

The New Jetty at Margate is about to be commenced. The contract has been let for £11,000 to Mr. Bates.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Grocers and Tea-dealers' Benevolent Society was held at the London Tavern on Monday last. There are forty-one pensioners on the funds, and the total stock invested is £17,000.

The electors of Southwark have invited Sir W. Molesworth to a public dinner, on the 21st inst., at the Bridge-house Hotel, to celebrate his right hon. baronet's accession to office.

Two men, named James M'Mahon and John Robinson, have been examined, and remanded, on suspicion of the robbery at Mr. Howard's jewellery-shop, in Manchester, on Monday week last.

On Sunday last the Bishop of London preached a sermon at Trinity Church, Marylebone, in aid of the funds of the Medical Benevolent College. The collection produced £30.

Charles Saunders, the man who murdered Mr. Tellet, near Ilford, has been removed from Newgate to Chelmsford; his execution will take place on Wednesday next.

The residence of the Rev. F. A. Piggott, 31, Lower Belgrave-street, Eaton-square, has been burglariously entered, and some plate, coats, &c., valued at £21, stolen therefrom. The thieves have not been discovered; but the silver spoons and forks had scarcely been the robbery.

On Monday a man, in removing some gravel from the churchyard of Wigmore, Wilts, broke an earthen bottle containing 120 early English silver coins.

The trial of the man accused of having assassinated the Archbishop of Paris, in the insurrection of June 1848, is to take place before a court martial on Monday next.

A market gardener at the Merrie Creek, Melbourne, has, in eight months, cleared £6000 by fruit and vegetables.

Mr. Hudson, M.P., has appealed against the judgment of Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls.

By late advices from the Australian colonies we learn that 12,000 emigrants and 163 ships had arrived in Port Phillip during the month of December.

Some 150 men were at work on floats, repairing the bridge at Thorn, on the river Vistula, when the ice suddenly broke up, capsized the floats, and carried away some fifty men, twenty of whom were drowned.

A deputation of framework-knitters from Leicester has had an interview with Mr R. Cardwell at the Board of Trade, in reference to the heavy amount of deductions made from their wages under various pretences.

The newly-appointed Bishop of Lincoln, the Rev. John Jackson, previous to his consecration by the Archbishop of Canterbury, which is expected to take place early next month, will receive the degree of D.D. The congé d'élu has been received, and the election will shortly take place.

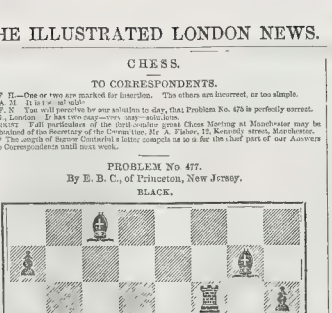
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. F. H.—One or two are marked for insertion. The others are incorrect, or too simple.
J. A. M. It is not suitable.
H. F. N. You will receive by our solution to-day, that Problem No. 475 is perfectly correct.
J. G., London. It has two easy moves—solutions.
Yorkist. Full particulars of the first double-post Chess Meeting at Manchester may be obtained of the Secretary of the Town-hall, Mr. A. Fisher, 15, Kennedy street, Manchester.
*** The couple of Sussex Contests intercompels us to so far the chief part of our Answers to Correspondents until next week.

PROBLEM No 477.
By E. B. C., of Princeton, New Jersey.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE "ALLGAIER" GAMBIT.
BY SIGNOR CENTURINI.
(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

That branch of the King's Gambit—

1.	P to K 4th	P to K 4th	2.	P to K B 4th,	
	P to K 4th,	P takes P			
	Kt to K B 3rd	P to K R 4th			
3	P to K Kt 4th	4. P to K Kt 5th,	5.	Kt to K 2th	&c.—which

Mr. Kieseritzky has proclaimed "invincible" is called in Italy the "Great Gambit," and this denomination appears to me appropriate, from its indicating the large system of attack and defence, comprehending all the forces in hot, cannon, which the opening develops; and more reasonable than that of the "Allgaier" Gambit, because this German writer had nothing whatever to do with its invention, and has not even illustrated it by any profound or subtle analyses. He confined himself chiefly to the consideration of the variations arising from the first player moving P. to K Kt 5th; and it is that opening, rather than the one I am now considering, of 5 Kt to K 5th, which can, with any propriety, be called by his name. (*See The Pamphlet*, vol. II. (1842), p. 111). But, let us come to the substance. It is a fact that all the chief writers have examined the Gambit more or less, and have proposed a variety of defences, among which that by Mr. Knight (see the *Chess-Player's Hand-Book*, p. 267) excels. This defence, if not perfectly satisfactory, as it was at first thought to be (see "La Regence," 1841, p. 313, note 2), is nevertheless, of great subtlety. But, in the study of this Gambit, I have been more particularly struck with an idea of Dal Rio, who, at the seventh move of the defence, plays 7. Q to K B 3rd; a line of play, certainly, less solid than brilliant if he had previously defended his K B Pawn with the K Kt instead of the K Rook; for the opening player must then obtain the advantage of the exchange, *e.g.p*

1.	P to K 4th	P to K 4th	7.	P to Q 4th	*Q to K R 3rd*
2.	P to K B 4th	P takes P	8.	Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
3.	Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	9.	Q Kt to K 2nd	P to Q 3rd
4.	P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	10.	Q B takes P	P takes Kt
5.	Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	11.	Q R takes P	
6.	B to Q B 4th	Kt to K R 3rd		Winning the exchange.	

(See a game between Knights and Sloss, in the "Chess Studies," p. 149).

If, however, the second player, at his sixth move, has defended his K B P by moving 6 K R to K R 2nd, I believe he may play 7. Q to K B 3rd, not only without danger, but with great advantage. In proof of which I append a few variations that may prove interesting to those with whom the "Great Gambit" is a favourite:—

GAME I.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	8. Kt to Q B 3rd (or again Game II.)	P to Q B 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	9. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	10. K Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	11. P tks P (best)	P takes P (best) (see Var. A.)
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	12. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q takes Q P
6. B to Q B 4th	R to K R 2nd	13. K B to Q Kt 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th
7. P to Q 4th	*Q to K B 3rd*		

And Black has a capital attack.

VARIATION A.

11.	Q takes B P	13. B to K Kt 5th	Q B to K 3rd
12. R to K B sq	Q takes K P	With a good game.	

GAME II.

(The first seven moves on each side as in the preceding game.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
8. P to Q B 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	10. P takes P (or Var. B)	B to Kt 5th (ch)
9. K Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 6th	11. K to B sq.	

[If White play 11. K to K 2nd, Black responds with 11. Q takes P (ch); and if 11. K to Q 2nd, with 11. ——— : in each case having the better game.]

P takes P

11. P to Q 3rd

And Black has the advantage.

VARIATION B.

10. R to K Kt 5th	P takes P	12 Q to K 2nd	P to K B 3rd
11. R to K Kt sq	B to K Kt 6th (ch)	14. K B takes Kt	R to K Kt 2nd
		15. Q B takes P	Q takes B
12. K to Q 2nd	Q to K B 6th		

And Black gains the K R Pawn, with the superior game

I have ventured, sir, with deference, to submit these observations to your judgment should you deem them worthy of insertion in your Journal, it will be a source of pride to me that I have contributed, in however small a degree, to the elucidation of truth, and the amusement of your readers. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your sincere and obedient servant,

Italy, 27th Jan., 1853. LOUIS CENTURINI.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 803 By HERR KLING.

White: K at Q R sq., Rs at Q B 3rd and 7th, Bs at Q 6th and Q Kt 3d, P at Q R 7th.
Black: K at Q R 6th, Q at K Kt sq, R at Q sq, Bs at Q 8th and Q Kt 5th, P at Q 2nd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 803.—A masterly Stratagem by HERR RIES, of Stuttgardt.

White: K at K Kt 3rd, Rs at Q 3rd and Q Kt 2nd, Kts at K R 7th and K 7th, Ps at K Kt 5th and K B 3rd.
Black: K at his 4th, Rs at Q Kt 3rd and Q R 2nd, Kts at Q 2nd and Q R 7th; Ps at K Kt 3rd, K 3rd, and Q B 7th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 804. By E. B. C., of Princeton.

White: K at K B 7th, Q at K Kt 4th; Ps at K 7th, Q 8th, and Q Kt 7th.
Black: K at Q B 3rd, Q at Q B 8th, B at Q sq, Kts at Q 4th and Q B sq, Ps at K 4th and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

STAMPED AND UNSTAMPED NEWSPAPERS.

BOW STREET.—A short time since we called attention to a penny unstamped newspaper being started, entitled the *Potteries Free Press, and Weekly Narrative of Current Events*, in order that the Board of Inland Revenue should decide whether it was a newspaper or not. The proprietor having learned that a London agent was summoned to Bow street for selling the paper, addressed the following to the *Globe* newspaper

"STOKE-UPON-TRENT, March 15, 1853

"Sir—Permit me to correct an error in your paper of yesterday. The Government are proceeding against Mr. Truelove, a vender of the *Potteries Free Press* and not against me, who, as the proprietor and publisher, ought to be the person attacked.—Yours, &c., C. DOBSON COLLETT."

Accordingly, on Thursday, Mr. Truelove attended at Bow street, when the case was heard. The defendant appeared at the instance of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, under the 6 and 7 William 4, c. 76, charging him with having knowingly and wilfully sold a certain newspaper printed on paper not duly stamped according to law, and called *The Potteries Free Press, and Weekly Narrative of Current Events*. The defendant is one of the London agents for the sale of the paper, the leading articles of which invite a Government prosecution of the journal, "in order that a jury of Englishmen might determine what description of news is to be entitled to exemption from the penny stamp."

Mr. Pinn, M.P., appeared in support of the information, and Mr. Humphries Parry represented the defendant

Mr. Wood, chairman of the Inland Revenue, Mr. Sclofield, M.P., and Mr. Ricardo, M.P., were present

Mr. Pinn, in opening the case, drew attention to the 17th sec son of the act, which enacted that any person who shall "sell, utter, or expose for sale" an unstamped newspaper, shall forfeit a sum of £20, and he presumed that no person who looked at the paper in question could have any doubt that it came within the clause here described, for it was aimed at the information of an ordinary newspaper. It was true that a recent decision in the Court of Exchequer limited the definition of a newspaper to certain conditions relative to size, interval, and price. The Government and the Stamp-office had always contested that decision and that application of it; and Baron Parke dissented from the judgment of the full bodges. He did not consider, however, that the question could arise in the present instance, from the obvious difference in the character of the two papers.

James Mackie proved the purchase of a copy of the *Potteries Free Press*, of the 2nd of the present month.

Witness, in cross-examination, said I don't know anything of a paper called the *Athenæum*. I never saw it, or heard of it lately. I know nothing of the *Builder*, either.

Mr. Parry.—Nor any other newspaper, I suppose?

Witness: I don't know.

The copies produced having been handed up to his worship, Mr. Pinn stated that this was the case for the Crown

Mr. H. Parry then addressed the Court, at great length, in condemnation of the conduct of the Inland Revenue in selecting a penny paper, of the description produced, for prosecution, while suffering such periodicals as the *Athenæum*, the *Builder*, and *Racing Times* to escape their notice. The real difficulty of his client had been to ascertain what constituted a newspaper; and in order to try the question he had taken upon himself the responsibility of the present publication. When he spoke of his client, he wished it to be understood that the proprietor of the paper, Mr. Collett, was the real defendant in this matter, and that he had published the paper on his own account, and not in connection with the society with which he was associated. When he resolved upon its publication, he made the officers of the revenue fully acquainted with his intention, and duly transmitted copies of the paper for their inspection, and the assessment of the advertisements. Then, why was he not at once informed that his paper would be prohibited? No proceedings were taken, and several numbers were circulated to be sold. The paper had been stopped at the instance of his paper, although it was duly registered; and, meanwhile, other journals in the trade, containing information of occurrences were proceeded against. The learned counsel then read several extracts from the *Athenæum* and *Builder*, which contained weekly information relative to the fine arts, scientific discoveries &c.; information, he would say, with great deference to the Legislature, far more interesting and public importance than the debates in Parliament. These papers had constantly been brought under the consideration of the Inland Revenue; but they had declined to take notice of them, and had capriciously selected the defendant's paper.

At the close of his address, Mr. Parry called Mr. Joseph Timm, solicitor to the Inland Revenue, to prove that information had been duly given to them of the intention to publish the *Potteries Free Press*, copies of which were duly transmitted to the office, and that no proceedings had ever been instituted against the *Athenæum*, *Chambers's Journal*, or such papers.

Mr. Collett was called to prove that he had published the paper avowedly to test the question, and that he was prepared to discontinue it if a jury should decide against him.

Mr. Henry announced his intention to reserve his decision, and to take time to look through the papers produced. The summons was then adjourned.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

THE sixth annual exhibition of this, the youngest of our art establishments, was opened on Monday, at the Portland Gallery, in Regent street. The collection consists of 410 pieces, about sixty of which are in water-colours, or crayons. As may be well supposed, where the power of excluding is but sparingly exercised—which, we believe, is the principle the directors here go upon—the display is one of various degrees of merit; but upon the whole it is creditable, whilst in several instances we have works showing considerable talent. Landscapes, of course, largely preponderate, in which the ordinary conventionalities are freely resorted to. The sameness of effect resulting from the indulgence in a prevalent mannerism, which strikes the visitor when passing along the line of these productions, perhaps never struck the several artists before the works left their easels; and if no other good result from the multiplying of art exhibitions, it will at least afford artists an opportunity of contrasting their own errors and shortcomings with those exhibited by their neighbours.

T. T. White has an effective view of "Uri Rothstock, Lake Lucerne, (11). The quaint old town, with its long taper spire, nestles in the hollow in the foreground; the middle is composed of wooded ground, about which hang mountain mists; and in the distance are the Alps.

He has also another pleasing moonlight view of the "Valley of the Handuk" (48).

A. Gilbert attempts, and with creditable success, to realise the glories of a sky such as Claude or Cuyp so wonderfully created. The picture (218) is entitled "A Hazy Day"—the eye of the spectator looking over Barmouth Water, in North Wales. The sun is high in the sky; but a light mountain mist intervenes between it and the earth; by which, however, the golden hues are not entirely obscured, but are reflected, and spread around. This sky—the great difficulty—is really well achieved; and would have been pictorially more effective and grateful to the eye, if the artist had not carried the same yellow tone over greater part of his middle distance and foreground; but had substituted some cooler local tints, which would have served as a frame to the scene, and afforded repose to the eye.

One of the best, if not absolutely the best, landscapes in the exhibition is a piece of "River Scenery, North Wales" (269) the joint production of F. W. Holme and H. B. Willis. The foreground, is composed of the flat bed of a mountain stream, which, here reposing from its headlong course, suffers its waters to spread far and wide into the very recesses of an umbrageous dell. This diminutive road-side lake is very artistically carried back far into the picture at the foot of a bold mountain, partially covered with trees, which rises in the midst and crowns the whole. In the foreground, and mid-distance, are some cattle, admirably life like in character—the white cow in the centre especially—and remarkable for finish of texture and other points of execution. The treatment, indeed, throughout, is highly conscientious.

H. B. Willis has thirteen other landscape subjects, of which we can only now particularise one—a very pleasing "Scene on the Severn—Evening" (53), with a sunset in the distance, and a real English landscape of lilt and vale, through which the stream flows leisurely in the middle ground, and in the foreground a tree-clad homestead, into which the struggling rays of the sun make their way here and there.

Conspicuous amongst the other contributors in the landscape department are Sidney Percy, who has several striking views in North Wales and Cumberland; G. A. Williams, who delights in green lanes and river scenery; A. M'Callum, who has some clever coast bits; and E. Williams, sen., whose "Farrier's Shop" (261), though one of the smallest of his works, is remarkable for quiet merit. It is a real farrier's shop, on a roadside; time evening, the moon in the sky; the smithy's fire is still kept going, whilst a horse and cart wait without to get some of their tackle adjusted. All is very soft and real.

Amongst the historical or history subjects we must give precedence in our notice to a very clever picture, by D. W. Deane (83), "A Monk Instructing Others in the Art of Illumination" (which we engrave). This picture does not depend for its effect upon anything particularly romantic or striking in the incident presented, or upon the development of any strong passion or sentiment; its character is rather that of repose, but in its unaffectedly sincere treatment it shows how much may be done even with the simplest materials by an artist who is content to study

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, DONCASTER, RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

truth—the truth of nature—and to represent it without exaggeration or trick The faces of the four monks—he who is teaching the art of illuminating missals, and those who are looking on—are remarkable for manly gravity, and for the interest with which they watch the progress of a process in which their fraternity were once so extensively engaged. The figure of the youngest, who rests his hand on the back of the chair of his next-door neighbour, and stoops forward wrapped in admiration, is full of spirit, and is the principal life of the picture; the other two, his elders, look on with equal interest, but less of excitement, marked in their features. The features and hands of all are painted with great precision and correctness. A subdued light pervades the monastic apartment, in the *chiaroscuro* of which the outline of some of the mural decorations are discerned. Indeed, throughout, the colouring is mellow and harmonious, perfectly in keeping with the character of the subject.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, DONCASTER.

This fine ecclesiastical structure (the destruction of which was illustrated and described in the Illustrated London News for March 5) was of the Perpendicular period of architecture. The noble tower, at the intersection of the nave and transepts, was of excellent proportions, and pure and effective details. The west window, of nine lights, was also a fine example of the style; and the north transept had a seven-light window, of very beautiful arrangement. The nave piers were octagonal, and massive and simple; as were also the central piers supporting the tower. These latter had richly-foliated capitals. The chancel contained some interesting remains of an Early English structure, parts of which have been exposed by the fire, and remain even now comparatively perfect amidst the general ruin.

The dimensions of the Church were, internally, from east to west, extreme length, 158 ft.; extreme width in the transept, from north to south, 85 ft. 6 in.; width of nave and aisles, 67 ft. 2 in.; height of the tower to the apex of pinnacles, 140 ft.; height of the nave from floor to paneled ceiling, 52 ft. The Church was built of magnesian limestone, upon which the fire necessarily acted most injuriously; and thus accelerated the entire destruction of the building in a comparatively short space of time. The origin of the conflagration is ascribed by Mr. Braidwood to the over-heating of the flues. The probable cost of an entire restoration of the Church will reach £30,000. The subscription list for this purpose is headed by the Corporation of Doncaster with the munificent sum of £5000; and the sum already subscribed is nearly £10,000.

We understand that Mr. Weightman, of the firm of Hadfield, Weightman, and Goldie, possesses accurate measurements of the tower of the Church.

"A MONK INSTRUCTING OTHERS IN THE ART OF ILLUMINATION."—PAINTED BY D. W. DEANE.—EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.

"HELEN VEILED." BY C. P. BACON.

THE only work of sculpture of any importance in the exhibition at the British Institution is the "Helen Veiled before Paris," executed in marble, by C. P. Bacon. The principal feature about it is the veiling of the face, after the manner of the "Veiled Vestal" and the "Veiled Slave in the Market-place," which attracted so much admiration from

MARBLE STATUE OF "HELEN" VEILED, BY C. P. BACON.

the undiscriminating multitude in the Austrian Room at the Great Exhibition of 1851; and this wonderful trick Mr. Bacon has accomplished with a success fully equal to that displayed in the works in question. The figure is gracefully conceived, though perhaps a little stiff as to the outline and draping; the execution careful and finished.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

HEIDEGGER'S HOUSE, AT RICHMOND.

Richmond is abundantly stored with courtly memories. Although nought of the Tudor palace remains but a single picturesque arch, there are many minor evidences of its kingly residence. The old church is eloquent with higher claims upon our respect, in its memorials of poets, philosophers, painters, and actors; and the graves of genius are everywhere thick around us. But there is another class of celebrities which speak more directly of regal Richmond in its records of gay wits and officers of the Court; reminding one of Theodore Hook's delicious hoax of Richmond being so courtly a place, and so completely under the influence of State etiquette, that everything here is called after the functionaries of the palace: what are called cheesecakes elsewhere, are here called maids of honour; a capon is called a lord chamberlain; a goose is a lord steward; a roast pig is a master of the horse; a pair of ducks, grooms of the bedchamber; a gooseberry tart, a gentleman usher of the black rod; and so on.

Two centuries ago, there was buried here Joseph Taylor, who was instructed by Shakspeare to play *Hamlet*, and who was appointed Master of the Revels to King Charles I. Another person of kindred note lies in a vault in the churchyard—John James Heidegger, who was Master of the Revels to George I. and II., and had a house in "Maid of Honour-row," on Richmond-green, where he died September 4, 1749. Heidegger was born at Zurich in 1659, and came to England in 1708; when, obtaining the direction of the Italian Opera, and its masquerades, the ingenious Swiss (who, by the way, wrote operas with wonderful facility), contrived to derive from it a fortune of £6000 per annum. The lover of pleasant gossip will, perhaps, remember Heidegger's magnificent masquerade at the opera-house, described in "Mist's Weekly Journal," Feb. 5, 1718. When Heidegger grew rich, he took on lease the manor-house at Barn Elms, which stood in a small paddock at some distance from the Thames; and here he got up the famous surprise *fête* of light out of darkness, at which the second Guelph "laughed heartily."

Heidegger was extremely liberal to artists for the opera; and he commissioned his best scene painter to decorate his house after his removal to Richmond. Under his direction they painted the panels of the principal room, or hall, with a series of views in Italy and of Heidegger's native country, Switzerland, including the Falls of the Rhine, at Schauffhausen, and the curious bridge at Basle, which are extremely accurate: the whole are beautifully executed; and, although painted some 130 years since, they are in perfect preservation; the house having been in the possession of persons of taste, who did not object to the appropriation of a large room, that the pictures might remain intact. The general ornamentation of the room is likewise pleasing.

Heidegger died at the great age of ninety. He was noted for being the ugliest man of his day, which earned his features' commemoration by Mrs. Salmon, of wax-work celebrity. However, the Master of the Revels left a more enduring fame than many of Mrs. Salmon's beauties could boast of: he was a benevolent, hospitable, and charitable man, and made his way in the world to wealth and good society; and any memorial of so estimable a character is worthy of record and respect.

PAINTED HALL IN THE HOUSE OF HEIDEGGER, AT RICHMOND

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—MR. WEBSTER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

ON Monday evening Mr. Webster took his final benefit at this theatre. After the performance of "The Pretty Girls of Stilberg," which was the third piece of the evening, Mr. Webster delivered the following address to the audience:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—No words can express to you how honoured and flattered I feel at this numerous assemblage of friends round me on this my last appearance in the character of lessee and manager of the little theatre in the Haymarket. My final official duty is to offer you a grateful farewell. Having grown in good opinion as an actor, it emboldened me to task your patience as a manager; and, in catering for your amusement, your patronage has given me no cause to regret the experiment—though I began without the assistance of a single farthing beyond what I had saved by rigid economy out of a very small income. I found this theatre in the lowest possible state, when compared with other establishments, and incapable of being kept open more than the four summer months, when the leviathans—Drury-lane and Covent garden—closed. but, feeling that patronage was not confined to period or place, I endeavoured to take John Bull by the horns, and persevered till the leviathans gave way, and this favoured spot became the only constant home of the drama for three years, without closing once a night; and I should have continued to pursue that course, had not the principal performers complained of want of relaxation; consequently I have since made what are termed seasons, averaging about ten months each. During the sixteen years I have held power here—the longest lesseeship in London on record—I have had many very trying political and other not dramatic influences to contend with; but no person employed by me has ever felt them, either in manner or money; and I can conscientiously state, in all my transactions as man and manager, I can leave an honourable and honest name to my children. I am sure you will excuse this warmth of egotism on a point so dear to me. A manager's life, ladies and gentlemen, is not a bed of roses. With the mind ever on the stretch for your pleasure, and his physical powers endlessly employed in carrying out the mental efforts of others, who would induce the thoughtless to laugh at scars who never felt the wound of such a position, though they have assisted to barb the arrow. To authors I find I have paid £20,000, if not more. 'Tis said, 'Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown,' but far more uneasily lies his head begirt with the tinsel crown of theatrical sovereignty, where every popular favourite is a viceroy over him, and where the ways and means are not compulsory, but solely dependent on the will and pleasure of our sovereign the public. However, if my labour in the cause of the drama, which has been a labour of love, has met with the approval of you, my tried and valued friends, it will not have been "Love's labour lost." Those who remember this theatre when I first took it, sixteen years ago (of course I exclude the ladies from so long a remembrance), must perceive the extensive alterations, and I think I may venture to say improvements, that I have accomplished during my tenancy abrupt angles have given way to curves, and my circles, especially from their present occupancy, appear graceful in the extreme. I have backed the pit, and could, in another sense, for respectability, against any pit in London. I have stalled off what was originally the orchestra, sometimes discoursing sweet sounds, though sweeter music to my ear has supplied its place in the audible approbation of my exertions, as, to quote the words of Triplet, "author, manager, and actor too." The proscenium I have widened eleven feet, and entirely remodelled it, and introduced gas for the use of £900 a year, and the presentation of the centre chandelier to the proprietors; and, behind the curtain, money has not been spared to render the stage as perfect for dramatic representation as its limited means will furnish. In fact, I have expended, with no ultimate advantage to myself, on this property over £12,000, besides paying more than £60,000 in rent, yet I have met with anything but a generous consideration in return by the party most interested in the result. I trust my successor, John Baldwin Buckstone, my old friend and brother actor, will, as a brother manager, experience a kindlier treatment; at all events, I am sure he will deserve it, as honestly as he will zealously endeavour to merit your encouragement. Having passed from the past to the future, you will, perhaps, pardon me if I inform you that I have not turned my back on the Haymarket, without knowing, with more certainty than Coriolanus did, that there is a world elsewhere, namely, the Theatre Royal Adelphi, peopled with imaginative passages of life, serious and comic, where I hope the exclusive devotion of my energies before and behind the curtain will insure me the gratification of seeing many of the old familiar faces that have so often gladdened my eyesight and heart here. I will, at least, with the blessing of health, deserve the favour, both in the quantity and the quality of the material I shall present for your inspection. I am bound to say that that successful establishment has been the mainstay of my management, and, with my previous successes here, placed me independent of the world. Ladies and gentlemen, I fear I have been too diffuse, but I am about to part suddenly from old friends. To the performers who have served under my banner I publicly tender my warmest thanks for their cordial co-operation at all times and under all circumstances. To the press generally I beg to acknowledge my sense of deep obligation; and in

MR. B. WEBSTER.—DRAWN BY BAUGNIET.

bidding you farewell on this stage, I do so with the most heartfelt gratitude, and with the sincerest wishes for your happiness and prosperity. Ladies and gentlemen, God bless you!

This address was deservedly applauded throughout; and the speaker was rewarded at the conclusion with three supplementary cheers, and various bouquets were thrown upon the stage. The story told in it is decidedly that of sincere and honest effort, and the hero of it merits especial notice.

After the performance on Monday, the company of the Haymarket Theatre did only due honour to Mr. Webster, by presenting him with a salver and loving cup. Mr. Buckstone was entrusted with this pleasing duty, and delivered on the occasion an eloquent speech; which was responded to with delicacy and feeling by Mr. Webster. A laurel wreath, to which was attached a silver medal, had been thrown upon the stage—a grateful tribute, which was also presented to Mr Webster, jointly by Madame Celeste and Mr. Manby. The inscription on the salver is as follows:—

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. B. WEBSTER.

This Salver, together with a Loving Cup, was presented to Benjamin Webster, Esq., by all the members of the Haymarket Company, and others who have fulfilled engagements with him at the Little Theatre including the band, artists, and every servant on the establishment, as an affectionate token of regard and respect, on his retirement from the management of that house after a long and honourable career of sixteen years.—March 14th, 1853.

Mr. Benjamin Webster is the descendent of an ancient and respectable house, his father having been the representative, by the mother's side, of the Buckes, who were engaged in the battle of Bosworth-field and retired with the Duke of Norfolk into Yorkshire. There are large estates at Sheffield which formerly belonged to the family, and bear their name to the present day. One of that name, wrote "A Vindication of the Life of Richard III." The work is quoted by Walpole in his "Historic Doubts." The immediate parents of Mr. Webster are thoroughly Yorkshire: his father was from Sheffield, his mother from Leeds. He was born on the 3rd Sept., 1800, at Bath. His father was in the army, and young Benjamin was designed for the navy. But his father, after long experience of his own service, in Ireland and the West Indies, saw that there was no chance of promotion, in times of peace, for his son in the naval profession. Music and dancing were next the choice of the youth; but these were soon exchanged for histrionic performances, for which he had already shown an instinct by constructing, at the age of twelve, a puppet-theatre, for which he had also prepared a pantomime. Driven, at length, from home, by the fact of his father's second marriage, young Webster found refuge in the Cheltenham Theatre; the manager of which engaged him at a salary of twenty-five shillings a week, for all sorts of utility business: but he made his first bow as an actor at Warwick, as *Thesseus*, in "Alexander the Great." Here he was introduced to Rowland Hill, the celebrated preacher, who sought to induce him to leave the stage for the pulpit. He proceeded with the company to Lichfield, Walsall, and Birmingham. At Walsall, his career as *Harlequin* was in danger of coming to a premature conclusion. A scene through which he was to leap had been placed within a yard of a brick wall, against which he would inevitably have dashed his brains out, had

he not been saved by Mr. Bunn, the young Rosalin. Mr. Webster's next manager was the strolling Irishman, Wilson, with whom he acted in an old barn at Brom-grove, near Bermondsey. When nearly eleven, Mr. Talbot, the conductor of the Belfast Theatre, came to his rescue, and [illegible] find him in England, at the Coburg (now the Victoria); and, after a provincial tour, at the English Opera. One own first acquaintance with him was at Drury-lane, for which theatre he was engaged by Mr. Elliston, and where he appeared, in 1825, as *Pompey*, the Clown, in "Measure for Measure"—a part which he studied in three hours (*vide* Mr. Harley), and acted with great success. His first appearance at the Haymarket was under Mr. Morris, in 1829, in the farce of "Lodgings for Single Gentlemen." He continued attached to the house until he became its lessee, in 1837. It was not until 1844 that he became lessee of the Adelphi.

Mr. Webster's career as conductor of the Haymarket commenced with Mr. Macready in *Hamlet*; in connexion with whom, also, he brought out Mr. S. Knowles's revival of Beaumont and Fletcher's "Maid's Tragedy" under the title of "The Bridal." This was Mr. Webster's introduction to the starring system, on which he depended until Mr. Wallack's retirement from the stage. Poor Power, Miss Ellen Tree, Mr. Charles Kean, and Mrs. Nisbett, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Nisbett, and the two Cushmans, in this way successively appeared; and, during each separate engagement, ruled the business and destinies of the theatre. Meanwhile, by Mr. Macready and the Mathews, great and powerful experiments were made with the two principal pieces—schemes which ultimately failed in the hands of all; and their conductors were glad again to find refuge at the little theatre, the fortunes of which survived those of the great ones. A great number of important new pieces were thus produced at the Haymarket; among which may be named "The Love Chase," "The Athenian Captive," "The Maid of Marauddrpt," "The Sea Captain," "Glence," "Money," "Nina Sforza," "The Rose of Arragon," "Marriage," "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "Time works Wonders," "The Beggar on Horseback," "The School for Scheming," "The Heart and the Word," "The Wife's Secret," "Strathmore," and "Woman's Heart." All these were pieces of the first class and pretension, and many of them such in merit. An infinite number less legitimate pieces also might be catalogued, including "The White Horse of the Peppers," "Tom Noddy's Secret," "Single Life," "The Roused Lion," "Catspaw," "Mind your own business," "Masks and Faces," &c. The management itself closed with the public production of Sir Bulwer Lytton's comedy "Not so bad as we seem." Such are some of the dramatic productions on which Mr. Webster spent on the average about £2000 a year. No other manager during the same period has bestowed so much theatrical patronage on the living drama. The errors of judgment in these extensive literary dealings have been remarkably few, and the pecuniary arrangements have uniformly been on a liberal scale. In the latter days of his management, Mr. Webster has laboured under the difficulty of obtaining a star sufficiently attractive, and the exceedingly powerful competition of a rival establishment. Time, it would, seem had not been allowed, him to recover from the habits of the starring system, and he naturally suffered from the inevitable reaction consequent on its extinction. A new system had altogether to be instituted, for which Mr. Webster was either not prepared or inclined. Such a system also would require a combination of talent and attention: this he preferred to bring, in all its force, to bear upon one single stage; and wisely preferred the Adelphi as the arena for new experiments, and where, unquestionably, his usual good fortune will attend Mr. Webster's efforts—that success which is commanded because deserved.

The Portrait of Mr. Webster, engraved upon the preceding page is from a large drawing upon stone, by M. Baugniet, published by M'Clean, Haymarket

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY IN YORKSHIRE.—This society having been invited to extend their operations to Yorkshire, a deputation visited Leeds, Wakefield, and Bradford, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday week. The deputation at each place was cordially received, and the statements were considered with attention and approval. It was intimated that steps would be taken to purchase Yorkshire estates, and that the committee was prepared to undertake, if desired, land purchases in almost every county in England.

STEAM-CARRIAGES ON COMMON ROADS.—Notwithstanding the [illegible] many failures of the steam-carriage on common roads, it is [illegible] its appearance between Bath and Bristol; and this time [illegible] several most ingenious improvements in the machinery employed, have thoroughly realised the expectations of the projectors. The rate of travelling is said to be about twelve miles an hour, and the cost [illegible] trifling expense for the journey.

EXTRAORDINARY BLAST OF ROCK.—An explosion has taken place at the Cyfarthfa quarry, and the extraordinary quantity of fifteen yards of solid rock was rent by a keg of powder. It is stated that not less than 15,000 tons of solid rock were separated at the time. A very large party assembled to see the blast. The bore was twenty-four feet in depth, and four feet in diameter. No accident happened.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The Post-office authorities have, at the present time, to pay for mails being conveyed over nearly 20,000 miles of railway in Great Britain daily; and in addition to this they have to pay for the conveyance of mails over 20,000 miles of road in mail coaches and mail carts a distance of nearly 4000 miles daily.

SCHOOL SHIP IN THE MERSEY.—The Lords of the Admiralty have acceded to the wishes of the committee of the Soho-street Ragged School, in Liverpool, and will place a vessel at their disposal to be moored in the river for the reception of boys, who are to be trained for [illegible]

AUSTRALIAN VESSELS FROM THE MERSEY.—On Sunday three vessels left Liverpool—the celebrated *Marco Polo*, for Melbourne; the *Earl of Charlemont*, for Port Phillip; and the *Sabrina*, for Perth, South Australia: the former with 845 passengers and £50,000 in specie. Various wagers have been made on the passages of the *Sabrina* (screw steam-) *Marco Polo*, and *Earl of Charlemont*. There is one fact with reference to the *Marco Polo's* sailing on Sunday worth recording. It is her captain's favourite day. Upon his former arrival at Melbourne, he left on a Sunday, crossed the line on a Sunday, sighted the Cape on a Sunday, and arrived at Melbourne on a Sunday. His voyage home, he left Melbourne on a Sunday, sighted the Cape on a Sunday, re-crossed the line on Sunday, and arrived in the Mersey on Sunday.

FORGING CHECKS ON BANKS.—Peck (as we stated in our last) was charged with having forged a cheque for £2 2s. 6d. on Saturday he was committed for trial; but, in the course of the proceeding incident to this, it has been discovered that Peck has been carrying on a series of forgeries on the banks in Birmingham and elsewhere.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—A dreadful explosion occurred on Saturday evening last in the Risca Vale, near Newport, Monmouthshire. The "seam" of coal is called the Black Vein, is the property of John Russell, Esq., and has for some time past principally supplied the West Indian Mail steamers. It is the same "seam" in which, some seven years ago, between thirty and forty lives were lost. The pit had been examined in the morning, but there had no indication of anything wrong. By this sad accident seven young men and boys were suddenly hurried into eternity, and thirteen more or less injured, so that four of the unfortunate men not expected to survive the frightful burnings from which they are now suffering.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE BOLTON RAILWAY.—After a long investigation, and several adjournments, the jury have given a verdict to the effect "That the deceased, Thomas Cronin, was guilty of wilful manslaughter, through driving at excessive speed; that the engine was not a proper one; that the permanent way was not good; and, lastly, that a general arrangement of the company are not conducive to public safety; and that the management of the Bolton and Preston district of the line merits strong condemnation." We regret to add to this account, that on Friday, the 11th inst., at the Barrocks died on Tuesday last: both Betsy M'Cartney (Mr. Barbour's nursemaid) died on Tuesday last: both were injured by the railway accident, and both died in the Manchester Infirmary.

ASSAULT ON JUDGE PERRIN.—At the Traice Assizes, a prisoner named Connor, was sentence l by Mr Justice Perrin to a year's imprisonment for felony. The moment his lordship had concluded the sentence he fellon him a st [illegible] three pounds' weight at the head of the Judge, who fortunately observed the action and bent forward. The stone struck him, but not heavily, on the shoulder

EXPLOSION AT THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—A serious accident took place on Thursday morning, at the terminus at Brighton. At about ten minutes to seven, the engine of the short train, which leaves Brighton for Little Hampton daily at 7.15, and was standing attached to its train, exploded suddenly, and the various parts of the mach nery were driven through the roof of the shed. The driver, the fireman, and a fitter, who were upon the engine, were killed, and their bodies were found at some distance from the engine. Although some of the passengers were [illegible] in the train, they all escaped without the slight est injury. The directors have too much cause to believe that the accident arose from the driver having screwed down the safety-valve. The matter will be investigated without delay.

ROASTING BY GAS.—Two trials have recently taken place at the Royal Naval School, with an apparatus [illegible] by Mr. Sorby, West-yard Pimlico, under the superintendence of Mr. Soyer, which neither [illegible] the cost of roasting the beef, and the [illegible] [illegible] were cooked, and it was found that the saving by gas, against [illegible] mode, was, Meat, at 8d. per lb. . . 8d.; dripping, at 6d. per lb. . . 1d.; gravy, at 1d. per lb. . . 1d.; making a total of 11d. 0½d. In order to show the advantage of the system, a rump steak was broiled by Mr. Soyer, before the company, who partook of it, and who declared it was perfection, and free from all odour.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.—The Customs authorities being of opinion that all tobacco (except cigars), and also snuff detained for having been illegally imported, and for which no application has been made by the parties within one month, and all tobacco and snuff (except cigars) brought to the Queen's warehouse for the duties, if not cleared within one year, should be destroyed, they have directed their officers to govern themselves accordingly in future in the matter, declaring that it is not intended to disturb the practice which exists with reference to the 38th sec. of the Act 8th and 9th Vict., cap. 86, and the 16th section of Act 8th and 9th Vict., cap. 93, in relative to surplus stores of vessels warehoused.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that a fair average money business has been transacted in the Consols alone during the week, the market for these securities has been by no means active, and prices have had a downward tendency The leading cause of the decline is the great increase in the demand for money for commercial purposes, and the probability that the rate of discount in Lombard-street and elsewhere will shortly be on the advance. The accounts at hand from Australia are very satisfactory. The produce of the mines is estimated at £1,000,000 sterling per month; and it is understood that nearly £16,000,000 has now been raised. From the colony, £1,200,000 in gold has arrived since we last wrote; and we understand that upwards of £2,000,000 is now on passage to England. Shipments of gold to some extent have been made to the Continent; yet it is evident that the returns from the Bank of England will, in the next two or three weeks, will show a steady increase in the stock of bullion.

The Chancellor's scheme for the reduction of the interest on Exchequer Bills has been successfully carried out. Few parties have presented their Bills for payment, and the premium has steadily improved.

On Monday the Three per Cents Consols for Money—were officially quoted at 100 to 100¼; and for the Account, 100¼ to 100⅜. India Bonds were marked 47s. to 48s.; and Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 14s premium Scarcely any change took place in prices on Tuesday; but, on Wednesday, they exhibited signs of weakness. Thursday the market was very inactive, and the Three per Cents—Money—were 100 99⅝; ditto, for the Account, 99⅝ 100. India Bonds, £1000, were 46s.; ditto, under £1000, 45s. premium. Exchequer Bills, June, marked 8s. to 13s.; ditto, March, 11s premium.

An improved business has been reported in miscellaneous securities Australian Agricultural have been done at 112 to 113; Peel River Land and Mineral, 8 to 8¼ prem.; Van Diemen's Land, 22½ to 23; South Australian, 60 to 62; North British Australian, 2½ to 2¾ prem Scottish Australian Investment, 2¼ to 2⅜ prem; Australian Coal Mining, 2 to 2 prem; New South Wales Coal and Intercolonial Steam, ⅞ to ¾ prem.; Nova Scotia Mining, 1¾ to 2; Union Bank of Australia, 77⅞ to 78; Bank of Australasia, 97⅞ to 98; Oriental Bank, 54 to 56. London Australian [illegible] [illegible] and Australian. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Great Nugget Vein, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to small Gold, 2⅝ to 2¾ prem. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] prem.; Bank of British North America, 41 to 42; Canada Company, 82; Provincial of Ireland, 48; East and West India Docks, 167; St Katharine Docks, 99¾ to 100; Victoria Docks (£4 paid), 6; Crystal Palace (£6 paid), 6; London Docks New Shipping (£12 paid), 9. Shares in the Crystal Palace of France have marked 2½; General Steam Navigation Company, 31; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 83 to 84; Royal Mail Steam, 85¾ to 87; South Australian Land, [illegible]

The [illegible] have commanded a steady [illegible] The reforms in the [illegible] in Mexico, are expected to lead to benefit results to the [illegible] The Mexican Loan on bonds to the amount of six millions of dollars; and, we understand that 70,000 dollars, balance of the cotton licenses, will be received by the next steamer. Cotton bonds have been in request. Spanish securities have ruled firm. The 3 per Cent Certificates of the Three per Cent D ferred Debt will be opened at Madrid on the 3rd inst The dividends on the Danish Three per Cents, the Brazilian 5 per Cents, and on the Peruvian Loan are advertised to be paid on and after the 1st proximo Transactions have taken pla [illegible] Russian Stock 93 ex.; Buenos Ayres, 82 to 84; Danish Three per Cents [illegible] Greek Bonds, ex. Coupons, 8¾; Spanish Committee's Certificates, 8; Swedish Loan, 1¼ dis.; Turkish Scrip, 1¼ prem; Venezuela, 16

The Continental exchanges are favourable—gold being 0.38 p. r cent dearer in Paris than in London, and 0.47 per cent higher at Hamburg than here. Upon New York they are in favour of England by 0.42 per cent.

On Thursday, Brazilian Five per Cents were 103; ditto [illegible] and Half per Cents, 85; Danish Three per Cents, 8 [illegible] ex Div., 1845, 92¾; Mexican Six per Cents, 20; Peruvian Scrip, 4¾; Portuguese ditto, new, Deferred, 6¼; Portuguese four per Cents, for the Account, ditto, Sardinian five per Cents, 98⅜; Spanish Three per Cents, 40; ditto, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Spanish Certificates, 8; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Dutch Four per Cents, 97¾; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL [illegible] THEATRE, Oxford [illegible] Street. [illegible] from the French by [illegible] Cupid, or Dorothy's [illegible] Brothers and [illegible]

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, [illegible] HALL. Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—The customary [illegible] MESSIAH [illegible] Principal Vocalists, Miss Louisa [illegible] Orchestra [illegible] will consist of (including 16 double basses) nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, may be had by early application at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall. Country residents [illegible] Tickets [illegible] a Post-office Order, payable to ROBERT BOWLEY [illegible]

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On THURSDAY, MARCH [illegible] Principal Vocalists, Miss Louisa Pyne [illegible] Williams, Miss Clara Henderson [illegible]

MR. H. BLAGROVE'S VIOLIN [illegible] and Instruction. [illegible] 18, Alfred-place, Bedford-square; at the [illegible]

DISTIN'S PRESENTATION CONCERT, [illegible] ROOMS.—£100 to be [illegible] rosewood Cottage Piano [illegible] Cornet [illegible] and of H. Distin [illegible] Mr. G. Case [illegible] stamped envelope, with name and address [illegible] presented with a separate numbered ticket and the above [illegible]

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHILDREN of all AGES. Mr. [illegible] ENTERTAINMENT at the MUSIC HALL [illegible] MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 28th, and following Mondays, commencing at half-past Eight. Tickets to be had of the principal Music-sellers. Stalls to be had only of Mr. R. OLLIVIER, 19, Old Bond-street, and Messrs. Leader and Cock, New Bond-street.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—During the EASTER WEEK the celebrated Prestidigitateur, ROBERT HOUDIN, will exhibit his extraordinary Representations [illegible] MONDAY, MARCH [illegible] Boxes [illegible] Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION of FINE ARTS, PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Royal Polytechnic Institution. This Exhibition [illegible] is now OPEN DAILY, from Nine till Dusk. [illegible] Catalogue 6d. BELL SMITH, Secretary.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION is now CLOSED until EASTER MONDAY, [illegible] of Machinery, Works of Art, &c., are received for Exhibition, free of expense to the Depositor.

EASTER HOLIDAYS. The Immense Collection of Living Animals in the ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK [illegible] EVERY DAY [illegible] except Sunday [illegible] SIXPENCE each person.

PHOTOGRAPHY. Students are informed that they may enter upon a course of instruction in all the branches of the above art, at the PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT of the [illegible] SQUARE [illegible] and after MONDAY, 21st inst. By order of the Council.

ART-UNION of LONDON.—(By ROYAL CHARTER.)—The Subscription lists will close 31st inst. [illegible] the Two Prints to be given to every Subscriber may [illegible] and an historical series [illegible] Robinson [illegible] FIRST [illegible] each prizeholder will be entitled to select for himself a valuable work of Art from the Public Exhibitions.
444, West Strand, March, 1853.
GEORGE GODWIN, LEWIS POCOCK, Honorary Secretaries.

AT a PUBLIC MEETING held the 28th day of February, 1853, at the Cock Inn, Sarratt, Herts, of the Landowners, Occupiers, and others interested in the construction of a RAILWAY from the WATFORD STATION on the LONDON and NORTH WESTERN LINE, through [illegible] RICKMANSWORTH, CHORLEYWOOD, CHENIES, and CHALFONT ST. GILES, to AMERSHAM.
WILLIAM MOORE BRABAZON, in the Chair, [illegible] seconded by Mr. Brant [illegible] proposed railway from Watford [illegible] beneficial to the district [illegible] of Mr. Curtis, seconded by Mr. Barnett, [illegible] the Directors of the London and North Western Railway Company, for promoting a [illegible]

FREEHOLDS for ALL CLASSES in ALL [illegible] LAND SOCIETY, 33, [illegible] Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Tuesday, March 27, at Three o'clock. Viscount Ranelagh [illegible] Second Quarterly Meeting of the Conservative [illegible]

THE LEATHER-CLOTH or PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS and SHOES are the most [illegible] HALL [illegible] Patentees, Wellington-street [illegible]

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR is strongly recommended at this season as a bracing Lotion against the [illegible] of Cold Winds [illegible]

JENNENS AND BETTRIDGE'S PAPIER MACHE WORKS AND SHOW-ROOMS, Halkin [illegible] West, Belgrave-square, [illegible]

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INFANTS' NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.—[illegible] BENJAMIN ELAM, [illegible]

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CAST OF THE STATUE OF CHARLES I., AT CHARING-CROSS

MANY of our readers have, doubtless, seen the snug house-like hoarding recently placed round the statue of Charles I., at Charing-cross; and numerous have been the guesses as to its purposes: some reports stating it to be inclosed by order of the Commissioners of Works, in order that the pedestal may be re-cut and generally renovated; whilst other reports have assigned the purpose of the hoarding to its true use, that of enabling a cast of the pedestal and statue to be taken for the new Crystal Palace at Sydenham, as one of the illustrative examples of sculpture of the 17th century. As the occasion is both novel and interesting, we give a representation of the scene within the hoarding; premising that the operation of casting the pedestal is carried on *beneath* the flooring (shown in our Engraving), which is on a level with the top of the pedestal whereon the horse's feet are placed. The scene itself, when sketched by our artist, was most singular; the bronze effigies of King Charles and the upper part of his horse seeming to issue from a rough misshapen mass of plaster. In the background, the upper portion of the King's figure, in the snowy whiteness of new plaster, was being scraped from the incidental roughnesses and finished on the spot; whilst portions of moulds, sacks of plaster, a charcoal stove, ladders, and the miscellaneous appliances necessary to the casting—all white with plaster—were piled about, or placed most conveniently for use; and the bit and bridle, taken from the statue, were hanging on the sides of the hoarding.

The sword of Charles disappeared some years since, no one, seemingly, knowing by what means; but it is not, perhaps, generally known that the George pendent from the ribbon has also been taken away. That it once hung in its proper place is evident from a hole in the metal ribbon, whence the George should hang.

The taking of the cast has been confided to Mr. Brucciani, and the work is now in progress. The *mould* of the statue (horse and figure) is completed; it required three tons of plaster, and ten hundred weight of iron. The greater portion of the statue is also cast from the mould, and has further taken one ton and a half of plaster. The statue will be supported on the pedestal by irons, two inches square, weighing upwards of seventy pounds each, and carried through the legs into the body of the horse. It is calculated that in making the moulds, and cast, and erecting the latter, twenty-two tons of plaster, and fifteen tons of iron, will be used.

In forming the mould of the pedestal, not yet completed, it is believed that nine tons of plaster will be used; and in the cast of the same, six tons.

It may be interesting to add the dimensions of the statue and pedestal; the latter long admired as Gibbons's work, but recently proved to be the production of another artist.

The pedestal (the original in stone), measures 13 ft. 8 in. high, 9 ft. 11 in. long, 5 ft. 7 in. wide

The statue (in metal) bears the following measurement:—Height from foot to top of horse's head, 7 ft. 8 in.; height from plinth to top of figure, 9 ft. 2½ in; height from plinth to neck of horse, 6 ft.; height of plinth to top of hind quarters, 3 ft. 10 in.; length from head to tail, 7 ft. 9 in.; circumference of horse, measured from back of saddle-cloth, 8 ft. 2 in.; measurement of horse round chest and hind-quarters, 16 ft.

The metal casting around the left forefoot of the horse bears the following inscription:—HVBERT) LESVEVR (FECIT ▪ 1633 The pedestal does not bear any name.

The popular story of the statue at Charing-cross is beset with errors, that of the artist of the pedestal has been mentioned. The belief that the statue was made at the expense of the family of Howard-Arundel is unfounded. Although cast in 1633, it was not set up until 1674.

Walpole erroneously states it to have been "made by Grinling Gibbons." He characterises the Statue as a noble work, "in which the commanding grace of the figure, and the exquisite form of the horse are striking to the most unpractised eye."

We understand that the cast will be placed in the Sculpture Court of the New Crystal Palace, as a companion to a cast of the celebrated equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius.

TAKING A PLASTER CAST OF THE STATUE OF CHARLES THE FIRST, AT CHARING-CROSS.

THE BURMESE WAR.—EUROPEAN TROOPS DESPATCHED FROM RANGOON TO THE PAGODA GARRISON, AT PEGU.—(SEE PAGE 222)

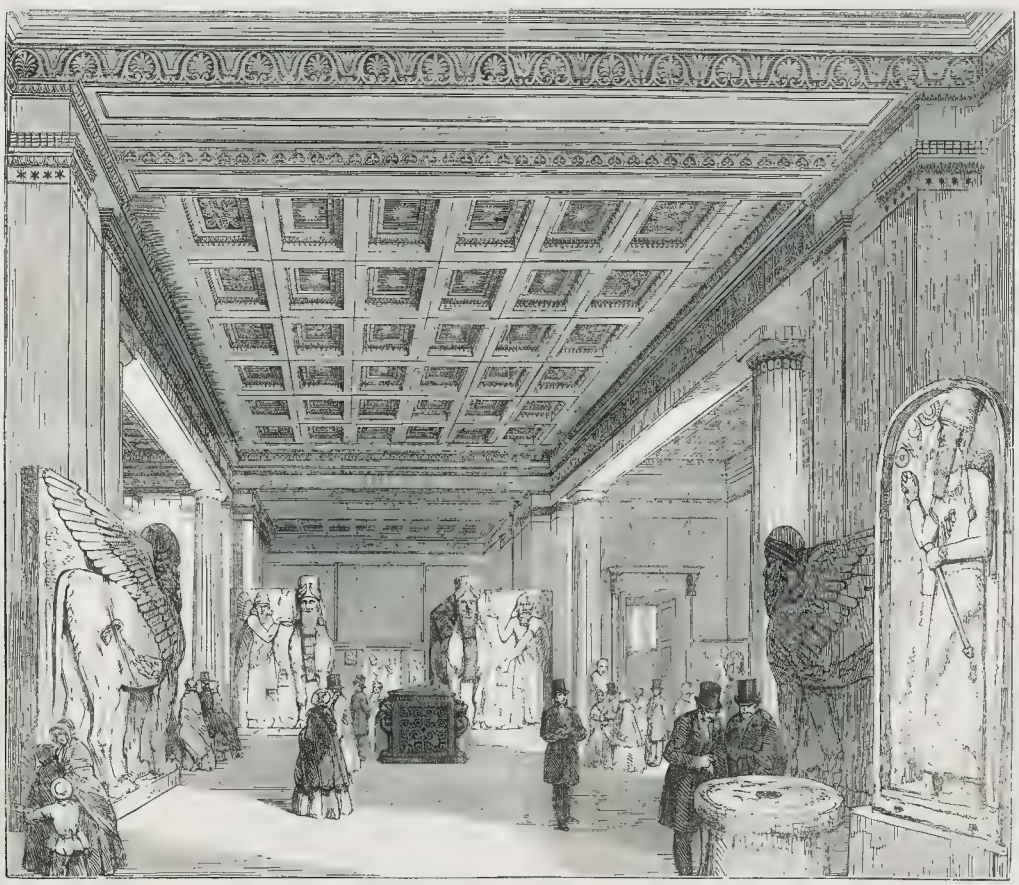
London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 614.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1853. [SIXPENCE.

MINISTERIAL POLICY AND MINISTERIAL PROSPECTS.

An early-arriving Easter has reduced the first span of the regular Session to a period of less than six weeks; and yet, within even that short space of time, the Cabinet has amply proved the sterling quality of its policy, and the solid materials of its structure. Already has the sneer of "coalition" become out of date and gone out of use. Already has Mr. Disraeli found the satiric phrase of "all the talents" drop pointless from his lips. The very idea of the varied materials of which the Cabinet was formed appears to have faded away; and the House and the country to have come to the practical conclusion that the union Ministry has settled down into a state of permanent firmness and prosperity. The plain truth is, that the material of the Cabinet was never in its nature mutually antagonistic or repugnant. It was simply different—brought from different quarters, and by different means; but the general nature of the whole was to cohere and coalesce—and cohere and coalesce it has done accordingly. The prophets who prophesied Lord Aberdeen and Lord John Russell leading separate and quarrelling cliques, and Sir James Graham and Lord Palmerston at fiercest loggerheads, have proved but false prophets, and now sit dumb upon the benches. Mr. Disraeli it was who concocted and led the single party attack which has been made upon the Treasury Bench, with the war-cry of disrespect to Foreign Powers upon his banners. The consequence was, however, an ignominious repulse. The accused member of the Cabinet was so ably defended by his colleagues; and the line was so deeply and clearly drawn between official and individual responsibility, that the onset, however brilliant and however fierce, ended in total failure. Since then the Derbyites have been falling deeper and deeper into disorganisation. As to their old leader, they have all but flung off their allegiance to him. Mr. Disraeli cannot now count upon the obedience of a single man of the "large-acred squires," who this time last year were following him so closely, and backing him so stoutly. Nor do the party show any signs of rallying. As in ancient days it used to be the practice of the barbaric hordes, who sometimes overwhelmed a peaceful country, and who only looked to plunder for their pay, to desert their leader as soon as he was beaten, and put up one of their own comrades in his place; so are there symptoms of Mr. Disraeli's bâton being wrested from his hands and entrusted to those of the bucolic Sir John Pakington, whom the country gentlemen can at any rate confide in as one of themselves. At all events, the Oppo-



THE NINEVEH ROOM, AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

sition is in a condition as discreditable [illegible] as that of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Budget was yet [illegible] Lord John Russell has yet once more to move [illegible] national education. But from what h[illegible] augur what will be done; and from the steadiness of the direction in which the Ministry have as yet steered their course, it is not difficult to prognosticate that the same hands will continue to guide in the same manner the vessel of state. As yet the attention of the Government has been [illegible] to practical legislation for [illegible] improvement, [illegible] Perhaps [illegible] there never was a time when [illegible] committees of inquiry were more numerous or more bu[illegible] ing information upon the utmost variety of [illegible] reforms and improvements to be thus [illegible] and all, that air of sober practicability and eviden[illegible] tage which, to a greater d[illegible] than any more brilliant qualities, is best adapted to [illegible] The [illegible] wisely pursued [illegible] to go on. Lord John Russell's [illegible] upon the opening night of the [illegible] not only [illegible] as to the measures, but distinctly intimated the tone of what would be the Ministerial policy. No rash and rapid social or political changes, yet a steadfast purpose to improve and advance; no reckless juggling with finance, but a resolute determination to develop to the utmost the principles of Free-trade, and to take all practicable steps towards a more equalised taxation than the system which we now possess. On the great question of the defences of England, the Ministry wisely proposed, and adopted, a middle course. To a certain extent they carried out, indeed, in this matter, the views of their predecessors; for it is a noticeable feature in the Aberdeen Cabinet, that all they found good in the policy and plans of the men whom they displaced, they have been eager to adopt, and candid to acknowledge. Thus, the question of the defences has been almost entirely put to rest. We now know that we are substantially safe; and that this happy result has been attained in a manner which has silenced the reckless on the one hand, and the alarmist on the other. As connected with the national defences, it may also be remarked that th[illegible] confidence of the House and the country in the stability and good intentions of the Government has been strikingly shown in the unusually ungrudging manner in which, on the whole, the supplies were voted. True, they were made, as they always are more or less, the opportunities for those endless and fruitless discussions, the delight of impracticable and unreasonable men. Maynooth formed the usual stumbling-block to the progress of the votes; besides calling forth one of those fierce and morbid polemic discussions in which violent antagonistic religionists will engage when brought face to face with each other; and which, let them be waged with what ability and learning they may, have never yet been known to convert one man to the theological opinions of another. Still, that and other interruptions—the fruit of similar personal bigotry or party rancour—sufficed but little to stay the progress of rational reform. Perhaps the question of the Canada Clergy Reserves raised the greatest amount and most formidable species of opposition; but it was one as resolutely and successfully encountered both by argument and vote, and the common-sense principle of allowing colonies to whom we have given constitutions, to avail themselves of the privilege of employing them, was triumphantly affirmed.

Meantime, we are proceeding practically towards reforms of our mercantile marine laws, and of our Custom-house system, to the codification of the unwieldy statutes at large, and to a plan of improved railway management for the prevention of accident; the Home Secretary is waging war against the over-crowded metropolitan churchyards; the Sanitary Boards are to be put upon a better footing; and the House has passed the second reading of an important arterial London Drainage Bill. Add to these matters the inquiry and subsequent legislation to take place into the existing insurance system, and the immediate improvements [illegible] and the ultimate discontinuance promised of transportation to remonstrating colonies; and even then we have enumerated but a few of the useful acts in fact and acts in purpose of the Government. No doubt, also, the election committees, which have been and are sitting, will place a most useful fund of warning information in the hands which are even [illegible]—as we hear—preparing the provisions of the new Reform Bill. That that measure was solemnly promised by a Minister for a future session is, indeed, in itself, a proof of the justifiable self-confidence of the Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen.

THE NINEVEH-ROOM AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE ungenial Easter weather will, doubtless, send thousands of holiday visitors to the British Museum; w[illegible] one of the most novel attractions will be the spacious saloon engraved upon the preceding page; wherein are deposited our newly-acquired sculptures from Nineveh. The room is entered from a gallery, at present unarranged, on the left of the entrance-hall, and a small gallery, w[illegible] [illegible] or Roman antiquities, also unarranged. This *Nineveh-room* [illegible] in connection with the Egyptian Gallery now in progress of ar[illegible]; twice the amount of space being allotted to those huge fragments of Egyptian skill which they have hitherto had; and which gallery, when more nearly approaching completion, we shall illustrate, and fully describe.

Among the most prominent objects in our present Illustration are two colossal human-headed bull[illegible] of kings, and several slabs and [illegible] locality these being shown in [illegible] the spectator. Two colossal human head[illegible] edifice, Nimroud, are on either hand; on one side is a tall slab with a figure sculptured on it; and in front of this slab is placed a stone altar. These are all from the north-west edifice at Nimroud. Other apartments, containing sculptured slabs from the south-west edifice at Kouyunjik, the central edifice, &c., are in cour[illegible] from time to time, make them sul[illegible] bulls and lions, and th[illegible] the period of the sculptures being first landed. (See ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Nos. 415, 452, 460, 462, 561.)

ASTRONOMY.—Mr. C. H. Adams delivered his annual lecture on this subject at the Adelphi Theatre, and has been extensively patronised during the week.

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—His Royal Highness Pr[illegible] Albert is among the contributors of works of art to the Industrial Ex[illegible] opened at New York on the 2nd of May next. The portraits of [illegible] himself, Prince Arthur, and of the late Duke of Wellington, [illegible] the picture painted by Winterhalter, is his contribution. The Baron Marochetti has completed a colossal equestrian statue of General Washington, which is about to be embarked for the Exhibition. Mr. Carew has executed a colossal statue of the late Daniel Webster for the [illegible] The attitude [illegible] simple. The state of [illegible] has appropriated 4000 dollars for its proper representation at the [illegible] of the Exhibition; and Congress, on the 26th of February last, [illegible] 20,000 dollars to defray the expenses of the Turkish steam frigate [illegible] New York [illegible]

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.—The following are the [illegible] of gold and silver for the week ending March 11, 1853:—Gold coin to Belgium, [illegible] Hamburg, 2500 oz.; Melbourne, £5000; bars to Boulogne, £1[illegible] for Adelaide [illegible] Port Phillip, [illegible] the West Indies, £10,000; for the Mediterranean, [illegible] total, £237,150.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

[illegible] at sea. The [illegible] is under the orders [illegible] It is composed [illegible] sailing-vessels of war, and four steamers; and will be joined by [illegible] stationed in the Archipelago, commanded by R[illegible] Fos[illegible]

The Bourse opened heavily on Wednesday, [illegible] of the morning papers having announced that the orders given to [illegible] Toulon to proceed to the coast of Greece had not been previo[illegible] communicated to the English Government. The Three per Cents o[illegible] reported that [illegible]

[illegible] the existing good under[illegible]

The French Legislative Body have received the Budget from the Mi[illegible] is set down at 1,[illegible]

[illegible] notes to the Au[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]cations, remon[illegible] [illegible] Interc[illegible] tended to facilitate the tr[illegible] produce to the Exhibition at Dublin. The [illegible] ing, between Havre and Dublin.

The total number of persons employed in the mercantile marine of France is 138,105.

Commercial affairs are dull at Paris. The approach of Holy Week and the promenade of Longchamps generally impart an impulse in the preparation of articles of fashion; but, as this year we have an early Easter, and as cold weather has again set in, spring dresses cannot be worn, and therefore the dress-makers, milliners, and fancy shop-keepers, are a[illegible]

Michel (de Bourges), the most eloquent after Lamartine, and one of the most honest, influential, and respected members of the Republican party, is dead. His illness was a disease of the chest, attributed to vehement oratorical efforts many months since.

The Duke of Padua, Arrighi de Casanova, died on Tuesday morning. His death leaves a vacancy in the Governorship of the Invalides. The Duke was [illegible] of the oldest Generals of Division in the French army, his commiss[illegible] He was a native of Corsica, and nearly related to th[illegible] family.

The Countess de Montijo, mother of the Empress, quitted Paris on Saturday afternoon.

M. Visconti, the architect, has received orders to prepare the interior of the dome of the Invalides for the inauguration of the Emperor's tomb, which will take place on the 5th of May, the anniversary of his death.

An excellent charitable institution is about to be formed under the patronage of the Empress. It is calculated that 30,0[illegible] Paris are annually sent into the country, twenty, thir[illegible] from Paris, to be nursed. Stern necessity compels a vast proportion of the mothers of these children to confide them to nurses of whom they know positively nothing, except this, that they must make a profit out of a miserably small monthly payment. The natural consequence of this state of things is the death, in numbers far exceeding the average, of infants thus removed far from the parent's eye. It is now intended to form six large establishments in the *banlieue* of Paris, where children may be received to be nursed and weaned, and where they may at all times be visited by their mothers. The Abbé Raymond is to be the director of these establishments, which, should they succeed, will be an admirable supplement to the *Crèches*, which have done so much good.

GERMANY.

The Legislative Chambers of Prussia are still in session and are usefully employed in bringing to maturity a variety of useful measures, the most important of which, that for the future constitution of an upper house, has passed both Chambers. The nomination of the future peers is entrusted unconditionally to the hands of the King, who will confer this dignity in most cases hereditarily, in others only for life. The hereditary peers will be the Princes of the Blood Royal; those mediatized Princes whose ancestors held formerly the grand fiefs of the empire, but who themselves live now as wealthy noblemen under the auspices of Prussia; and, further, all such members of the old and wealthy nobility as by means of existing entails offer a sort of security for the proper maintenance of the d[illegible] life will be the most distinguished men in science, [illegible] for prolonging the duration of the functions of the Second Ch[illegible] from three to [illegible] years was passed definitively, by a majority of 164 to 137, the left side, Bethman Hollweg's party, and the Catholics being in the minority. The Second Chamber has come to the conclusion that political offences shall not be tried by juries, but that a new and special court shall be constituted for the trial of such offences.

The health of the Emperor of Austria continues to improve. Since the late attempt on the life of the Emperor, the most minute *surveillance* is exercised over strangers in Vienna.

The Council of War at Prague has condemned three students to be [illegible], for a demonstration in favour of Kossuth.

The body of General Haynau was removed to the Imperial Military Hospital, where it lay in state. The funeral procession moved through the streets of Vienna on the 17th inst., towards Gratz, where Haynau is to be buried. Three archdukes, Prince Windischgratz, and other Austrian notabilities, followed [illegible]

A letter from Hamburg, of the 18th inst., says:—"The navigation of the [illegible] been interrupted by the frost, which set in with a sharp easterly wind. Several steamers were compelled to leave the port, and proceed to Gluckstadt or Cuxhaven, to avoid the ice. The Tonning Flendsborg Railway has been commenced by the English engineers sent over for that purpose. The native workmen have been encouraged by the English to compete with their own navvies by the offer of high wages."

SWITZERLAND.

The journals of the Tessin announce that the subscription for the sufferers by Austrian tyranny had reached the amount of 75,000f. A new expulsion of Ticinese from the Valley of the Erbonne had taken place. This is a portion of the Valley of Inteloi, situate in Lombardy, but belonging to the Ticinese. The inhabitants, to the number of 100, had been compelled, on the 15th, to abandon their houses and property, and had arrived at Sondestadt, in the most wretched state of distress.

ITALY.

We find in the *Times* the following inter[illegible] letter from Marseilles, dated March 19, relative to the release of the Madiai, and their safe arrival at Marseilles:—

"The Madiai were released from prison on [illegible] last and were imm[illegible] [illegible] on board the [illegible] *Hellespont*, which [illegible] the next morning for this place. They were [illegible] [illegible] to communicate with any of their friends, and were sent on board [illegible], not being even permitted to take some clothing which was waiting for them at an hotel. Some English gentlemen, learning their destitute situation with regard to clothing, sent them some.

"Rosa Madiai appears a very intelligent and interesting woman [illegible] the mind of her poor husband is apparently gone. This [illegible] to be attributed to the many privations he has undergone. They are travelling under the assumed name of Francesco and Rosa Paulini, and were not allowed to land here before the Tuscan Consul had communicated with them. They are uncertain as to their future movements, but will, no doubt, sooner or later, visit England, to whose powerful sympathy and interference they are principally indebted for their liberty."

We hear from Florence that in the case of Guerazzi and others for high treason, the Attorney General has proposed—imprisonment for life for Guerazzi, ex-provisional chief of the executive; 63 months' imprisonment for Romanelli, ex Minister of Grace and Justice under the [illegible] months' imprisonment for Crpecchi, an [illegible] against the govern[illegible]

The Austrian Military Commission has pronounced its sentence against the political prisoners of Ferrara—three have been condemned to death and fifteen to the galleys. The three persons condemne[illegible] been executed at Ferrara—being Dr. Malaguti; M. Succi, proprietor of the Hotel of the Three Crowns; and M. Armeri, a landed proprietor.

The [illegible] executions have produced the most painful impression [illegible]

[illegible]

Three persons, convicted of [illegible] Milan, have [illegible] convicted of robbery, h[illegible] had suffered; the sentence of the others had been commuted into ten years' imprisonment.

Advices from Rome state that the Pope, at the request of the Dutch Government, has created an Archbishop of [illegible] and four Suffragan Bishops.

SPAIN.

[illegible]

A letter from Madrid, dated March [illegible] of the English public wh[illegible] question will be gratified to learn that, through the exertions of L[illegible] Howden, the Spanish Government have agreed to give complete liberty, before the [illegible] of the year, to that class of negroes in Cuba called *emancipados*, after the completion of their five years' apprenticeship. These *eman*[illegible] the end of 1853 shall not have finished their term of [illegible] manumitted according as their several probationary [illegible] are has been occupying the British legation here for the last thirty years, and its concession now may [illegible] an earnest of better things in Cuba."

TURKEY.

We announced in our last the ar[illegible] of Prince M[illegible] the Russian Envoy Extraordinary at Const[illegible] dismissal or resignation of Fuad Effendi the Turk[illegible] Foreign Affairs; and the despatch [illegible] by Colonel Rose to Admiral [illegible] [illegible] him to approach the Dardanelles with the Brit[illegible] This news created [illegible] excitement in Paris [illegible] the French Government immediately gave orders for the French fleet at Toulon to proceed to the Greek waters. It was rightly imagined that the language and demeanour of Prince Menschikoff must have been of the most menacing character. It now appears that the Prince made a [illegible] entry into Constantinople, attended by two Generals, two Ad[illegible] of Colonels and Captains. The Prince and his [illegible] on disembarking at Tophané, by all the em[illegible] of the Russian [illegible], and by between 6000 and 8000 Russian su[illegible] or members of the Greek relig[illegible] escorted by th[illegible] great pomp to his hotel. On [illegible] of March [illegible] Prince went to the Porte to pay a visit to the G[illegible] not appear in the un[illegible] but in plain clothes [illegible] to see Fuad Effendi [illegible] Government, and especially its accre[illegible] at Constantinople, M. Ozeroff, [illegible] to reproach him with several breaches of faith. In con[illegible] Fuad Effendi gave in his resignation. What the n[illegible] demands were is not precisely known; but [illegible] he spoke frequently of the Russian squadron an[illegible] at Sebastopol, of the [illegible] and boasted that he had [illegible] the squadron, and revie[illegible] all the mili[illegible] of the Black Sea; it also appeared th[illegible] particularly those of embarkation [illegible] of the fleet and disembarkation. All these [illegible] had created the gre[illegible] disquietude to the [illegible] Government and the population of Const[illegible] and were [illegible] by the diplomatic corps. It happened, unfortunately, that the Ambassadors of [illegible] were both absent from Constantinople, the interests of both countries being confided to *chargés d'affaires*. It will probably appear that the Sultan demanded the presence of the English fleet, and the *Wasp* steamer was despatched by Colonel Rose to Malta. Admiral D[illegible] has declined to comply with the request, and it is believed that the British Government will consider that he exercised a proper discretion in remaining at Malta with his fleet, and refusing to take so momentous a step. It is said that the French *chargé d'affaires* did not coincide in Col. Rose's view of the necessity [illegible] for the British fleet; but the French Government took [illegible] resolution to send their fleet to Athens or Smyrna. The news created [illegible] at the French Bourse, which more satisfactory [illegible] Lord Stratford Redcliffe goes out with the full knowledge of the intentions, not only of the British, but of the French G[illegible] has taken Vienna *en route*, in order to consult with the Austrian authorities upon the present complication of affairs in the East. M. de la Cour, who succeeds M. de Lavalette as French [illegible] has also left Paris for his post at the Turkish capital, to which he proceeds with all haste.

The Russians ha[illegible] brought large sums of ready money with them, [illegible] of a month [illegible] The Russian palace [illegible] whole day, and thousands accomp[illegible] the Prince when he went to the well known grotto and church at Balukli.

Russia has always [illegible] or two of demands and grievances against Turkey, ready to be pr[illegible] at a fitting moment of em[illegible]ment. The demands of Russia are said at present to [illegible] payment of 4,000,000 of pi[illegible] indemnification for t[illegible] incurred during the occupation of M[illegible] and Wallachia in 18[illegible] Annullation of the firman respecting the Holy Shrines, and settlement of the controversy [illegible] the Greek Church. If the [illegible] of piastres [illegible] Russia will [illegible] the two principalities. [illegible] too, will have the Patriarch of Constantinop[illegible] declares that he shall not in future hold [illegible] of the Divan. The Czar wishes that the Patriarch should, so far as duration of office is concerned, be placed on the same footing as the Head of the Latin Church.

There seems little doubt that the extraordinary concessions exacted from the Porte last autumn by M. de Lavalette, have led to this formidable embassy from Russia. M. de Lavalette used every means to strengthen [illegible] of France in the Holy Land, especially by extending the [illegible] jurisdiction of the Latin convents. A firman was granted, re[illegible] granted again to these Franks; and the persecution which the Divan had to endure on this subject was one of the chief causes that led to the fall of Redschid and the dissolution of the Administration of Ali Pacha. Russia has found it politic to defend her supremacy in the Greek Church; and now France must either surrender the preferential rights she extorted from the Porte, or defend them by other means. It is said that Louis Napoleon is disposed to waive the pretensions put forward by M. de Lavalette, and that the Eastern question will be arranged in an amicable manner. The late events, however, seem to have confirmed the opinion that the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire cannot long be averted.

WEST INDIES.

We have advices from Jamaica to the 27th ult. The retrenchment committee recommend a deduction of one-fifth from every salary, annuity, and grant usually paid or made out of the public chest (except in [illegible] which are mentioned), whether the amount be large or small, important or trifling, some of them being as low as £6. Large numbers of persons are leaving for Australia, and a good [illegible] have sailed for Navy Bay to obtain employment on the railway across the Isthmus. There is a general feeling of despondency as to the future prospects of the island arising from its generally impoverished condition. The yellow fever has broken out among the troops at St. Vincent's, and is raging with great virulence.

UNITED STATES.

All doubts concerning the [illegible] been put to rest by the Senate's confirmation of the following appointments:—William L. M[illegible], Secretary of State; James Guthrie, Treasury; Robert M'Clelland, [illegible] on Davis, War; James C. Dobbin, Navy; James C[illegible], Postmaster General.

[illegible] comments upon the President's inaugural Address have been made from all quarters.

Tampico advices, of the 16th ult., state that the city and the military [illegible] pronounced in favour of the return of Santa Anna. The proposition made by the Government to re[illegible] old tariff of duties is resisted by the citizens, who threaten to oppose its execution by an armed force.

CHILI.

We have [illegible] Valparaiso to Feb. 1. There is no political news from the [illegible] between Valparaiso and the Australian ports were beginning to increase. During previous years [illegible] vessels had been despatched there; but at the date of our accounts three ships were on the berth for Sydney, and were nearly

filled, principally with flour, and two had been despatched with passengers to Valparaiso. We regret to be informed by the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, arrived at Valparaiso on the 27th of January, from the Sandwich Islands. She brought advices of a very satisfactory nature from Honolulu to the 20th of November. [illegible] American whalers had visited the Sandwich Islands last fall season for supplies, and fifty or sixty more were expected there. Most of these whalers had met with good success last summer in the Arctic Seas and seas of China, and had few casualties to report. The total number of vessels belonging to the whaling fleet of the United States amounted to 668

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 24

Month and Day	Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Highest Reading	Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Mildest Snow and Rain in Inches
	in.	°	°	°	°			Inches
March 18	[illegible]	47·0	20·4	38·5	— 12·8	82	N.E.	0.00
" 19	[illegible]	45·5	25·2	36·0	9·8	78	N.E.	0.01
" 20	[illegible]	44·0	26·4	34·1	— 11·8	90	N.E.	0.01
" 21	[illegible]	45·1	25·4	34·4	— 9·4	91	S.W. & E.	0·2
" 22	[illegible]	44·5	27·5	37·2	— 7·2	92	N.	1·2
" 23	[illegible]	44·5	27·5	41·0	— 3·4	92	N.E.	0.01
" 24	[illegible]	45·1	28·5	32·4	— 10·0	90	N.N.E.	0.03

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The mean reading of the barometer for the week was 29.587 inches, and the range in the week for tenths of inches, the weather during the week has been very various. The mean has fallen frequently, but to no great depth; and the mean daily temperatures have been in defect from 7° to 10° below their averages. On the 18th, the mean temperature of that day declined to 23°, being the lowest mean temperature reached on that day since the year 1815. The mean temperature of the week was 32·7°, being 9·6° below the average. The range of the daily temperatures has been great; their mean for the week is 14·5°. Snow fell on the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 24th, and hail on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th; producing 1·2 inches of rain and melted snow.

Lewisham, March 26th, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

ERRATUM IN LAST WEEK'S RETURN. The lowest reading of the thermometer on the 17th. For 29·5°, read 28·5°.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, 1667 children were born in the metropolitan districts; of these, 855 were boys, and 812 were girls. The average number in the eight corresponding weeks in the eight corresponding years was 1484. The number of deaths within the same period was 1274, being less than in the preceding week by 149. It will therefore appear, that, as will stand are the frequent changes of weather, the prevalence of weather of a higher temperature than that expressed in January has somewhat beneficially influenced the results. The effect of the severe weather which set in last week, and continues, will be shown in future returns. To zymotic diseases, whose weekly average was 208, the number of deaths is 229; of these, 37 are attributed to scarlatina, whose average is 25; to hooping cough 70, whose average is 8; and to typhus 46, whose average is 4; to croup and cancer, 20, in unlike particular diseases. 159, whose average is 138—of these, 131 are attributable to consumption; to diseases of the brain 182, its average is 131; to diseases of the lungs, &c., 322, whose average is 242. Of these, 1 case due to convulsions, which has declined from [illegible] in the preceding week; and 37 deaths are due to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance.

THE LONDON DRAINAGE BILL.—On Monday night an adjourned meeting of delegates from the various metropolitan parishes was held in the Court-house, Marylebone, to consider the provisions of this bill. A series of resolutions approving the principle of the measure, but condemning many of its clauses, especially that providing a guaranteed dividend of 3 per cent, was proposed; but an amendment was moved in opposition to the bill, on the ground that it does not recognise the principle of local self-government, which has been lost sight of more and more. A second amendment was then proposed, declaring that the bill, with some modifications, deserved the cordial support of the meeting; but, it being [illegible] o'clock, the discussion was adjourned for a fortnight.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—CITY REFORM.—At a Court held on Tuesday, after much discussion, and a variety of suggestions, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That the negative of the aldermen and mayors and present to the court a bill for extending the franchise for the wardmote elections in the city of London, to all persons occupying premises within the city, rated to the inhabitant householders' annum. The bill to include such other suitable alterations in the Corporation as may be deemed advisable, and the committee to obtain the support of the Government and others, and to report from time to time." It was also agreed that the committee should be a ward committee, consisting of five of the Aldermen present, and one member of the Court of Common Council from each ward.

THE ROYAL HIGHLAND SOCIETY.—The annual dinner of this ancient society, held in commemoration of the victory of Alexandria, took place on Monday night at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Duke of Argyll. Among the gentlemen assembled on the occasion, a fair proportion of whom were the Celtic garb. The toasts proposed, as usual, embraced among them some dedicated to the memory of those who fell with Abercrombie. There was a great muster of pipers, young and old, in the hall during the evening, and pibroch, strathspey, and reel were played with spirit-stirring effect.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The second quarterly general meeting of this society was held at the Freemason's Tavern, on the 17th inst. Since their last report the committee have purchased three estates: one at Hounslow, close to the railway station, another at Wood green, Tottenham, and a third in Hertfordshire, between the towns of Hertford and Ware. Fifty rights of choice were then drawn for among the unenrolled shareholders, and it was announced that seven would be placed on the list of right by seniority.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—The anniversary festival was held on Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Mr. Rowland D. Alston, late M.P. for Hertfordshire, in the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Yarborough, undertook the duties of chairman. The Artists' Benevolent Fund was established in 1810, and obtained a royal charter of incorporation in 1827. It consists of the general and district branches, the Artists' Annuity Fund and the Artists' Benevolent Fund, the latter of which extends relief to the widows and orphans of deceased artists, at present under a sum of £170 p.a. to thirty one orphans. The total receipts for the past year, arising from subscriptions, donations, and the Garland upon £20,000 stock, amounted to £1,438 17s. 3d., and, after all disbursements, a balance of about £250 remained in the hands of the bankers. The secretary read a list of contributions given during the evening, which, including her Majesty's annual donation of 100 guineas, amounted to the sum of £350.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—A meeting of the friends and committee of this valuable charity was held on Thursday, at the institution, when the committee had the gratification of announcing that the Marquis of Westminster would preside over the ensuing anniversary festival of the hospital, which was appointed to take place on the 1st of June next, at Willis's Rooms. It appears that the portion of the building already completed and occupied affords accommodation to ninety inand includes the necessary offices, &c., requisite for the out-patients' department—from whence at out one hundred invalids suffering under different diseases of the chest are daily prescribed for. The new wing, or second half of the building, is now in progress of completion. By this addition the number of beds will be increased to 220; the necessity of which is evinced by the fact of there being 176 patients waiting for admission during the past month, the majority of whose cases grow dangerous and difficult by delay of treatment.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—In our issue of last week of the meeting of this institution, we omitted to have stated that the number of [illegible] patients was [illegible], or [illegible] also that the patients in 1852 exceeded those of the previous year by [illegible]. The report stated that the present [illegible] diture amounted to £1764 19s. 7d., while the annual income did not exceed £600. The subscriptions at the dinner exceeded £6000.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A quarterly general court of this company was held on Wednesday, when a long debate took place on a proposal to alter the mode of electing the directors, but which was negatived. Some papers were applied for relating to the Affairs of Sinde, when leave was given for their production. The court then adjourned.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK "KEYING."—This vessel, together with her interesting contents, illustrative of the arts, sciences, costumes, and manners of the Chinese, which during the last few years have been admired by thousands of visitors, are now to be submitted to public tender by the present owner. She was purchased for a large sum at Canton, and came to the Isle of Dogs on the 16th inst. Her Royal Highness Edmund, being accompanied by a mixed crew of English and Chinese sailors, and was the first Chinese vessel ever had which had ever touched at the shores of Europe or America.

THE HEAD MASTERSHIP OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—The Governors of the institution have appointed [illegible] April 8, for the election of a head master in the room of the late Rev. Dr. Edward Rice. As soon as the intelligence of the vacancy spread through the country, applications for the appointment were forwarded from a large number of gentlemen distinguished for classical ability and general attainments. A committee was appointed to examine the testimonials, and have selected the three following gentlemen; and the governors [illegible] The Rev. Dr. G. A. Jacob, Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford; the Rev. Hugo Daniel Harper, M.A., head-master of the Grammar-school, Sherborne; and the Rev. Henry Newport, M.A., head-master of the Grammar-school, Exeter. Hitherto it has been customary for the head-master to hold, with the master ship, one of the livings in the gift of the governors; but in future this privilege will be disallowed. The stipend is £600 a year and residence. The present age of Horsley, held by the late head master, has been given to the Rev. W. H. Hughes, M.A., who for years past eminently discharged the duties of curate there.

THE FLUES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The fate of Doncaster Church holds out an impressive warning for extreme caution and constant vigilance wherever buildings are heated by flues. After that unfortunate occurrence, who will say that the British Museum is safe? The promulgation of open fire-places and candles or gas is an insufficient precaution against such an accident as that at Doncaster. It is not, indeed, at all likely that if a fire were to break out the whole of the structure would be destroyed; but great and irreparable injury might be done to the contents where a fire took place. Wherever there is a flue fire may be hatching without any symptoms of it to create alarm.—*The Builder.*

FINAL CLOSING OF ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCHYARD.—An order in Council has been issued under the "Nuisance Removal Act," by which act a month's notice is required to be given before the order can be carried into effect against burials. The notice has been given, and the ground will be finally closed on the 18th of next month. In the meantime, burials are proceeding almost daily. Other metropolitan parishes are adopting similar proceedings to obtain the closing of burial-grounds before the approaching summer.

THE SOUP KITCHEN.—Last Sunday the committee of the Leicester-square Soup kitchen conducted to the morning service at St. George's, Albemarle street; St. Paul's, Covent-garden; and five other churches, no less than 810 poor men and 76 women, all of whom, without such Christian interposition, would most probably have been absent from a place of worship. In the afternoon 110 men and 50 women attended Divine service at St. Anne's, Soho, on which occasion the Rev. Nugent Wade delivered a most interesting sermon, expressly to suit the condition and circumstances of his poor congregation.

CLOSING OF A CITY GRAVEYARD.—Lord Palmerston has notified to the officers of the united parishes of St. Laurence Jewry and St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish street, that it is the intention to represent to her Majesty in Council, that for the protection of the public health, burials in the church and churchyard of the united parishes shall be wholly discontinued. The grave, and its [illegible] is situated in the 6in chain-yard; and it is said that this great feare of the aldermen have been the moving cause of this reform.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—It was very generally rumoured on Saturday in the clubs, that the preliminaries of a hostile meeting had been arranged between two gallant colonels, who have lately figured before the Select Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the petition from Norwich borough, and its unauthorised withdrawal. At the eleventh hour the matter was fortunately adjusted by the friendly intervention of an hon. member who sits on the opposite side of the House.

DEPUTATION TO THE LORD MAYOR.—On Wednesday about 50 gentlemen waited upon the Lord Mayor, as a deputation from many of the city wards, to request that his Lordship would convene a meeting of the Common Council, to receive a petition in favour of Mr. Pearson's projected railway and street improvements. Several of the gentlemen composing the deputation spoke in support of the object of the petition; and the Lord Mayor, in reply, said he [illegible] whether he had the power to name a day for convening a special Court, but he would consult the town clerk on the subject, and trusted sure that the petition was [illegible] head of the business paper for the next Court

CRIMES. On Saturday morning, a fire broke out at the hatmanufactory of Messrs. Pritchard, and in which damage was done to upwards of £1000. At the same time, another fire took place at Park Lane, Mayfair, at the residence of Mr. Wilkinson, and much injury sustained

Early on Monday, the Crown Tavern, Long-acre, was discovered on fire; great damage was done, and the potman or [illegible] George IV. Newman Street, Oxford-street, was discovered [illegible] premises of Mr. [illegible] Little Trinity lane, were damaged [illegible] fire, and the inhabitants [illegible] The Oddfellows' Tavern, Woolwich, has been partly burnt, and the contents of two sheep [illegible] were destroyed.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Should the weather turn out favourable, the holiday-keepers will have no reason to complain of lack of sport; as, apart from other seasonable diversions, there is plenty of work out of doors on the programme for those fond of country. The leading sports of the day stand as follow:—Cattrick Races; Birmingham and Oldham Steeple-chases [illegible] Leamington Races; St. Albans Steeple-chases, Wednesday; Nottingham Races (first day); and Driffield Steeple-chases. Friday, Worcester Steeplechase. Saturday: The 100 guinea Newton Spring Plate.

Bradley Wood [illegible] Athletic [illegible] Monday and Tuesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A rather thin room, and business not by any means a brisk showing, however, an improvement in Defiance and Contentment, for the events for which they are quoted. Closing prices:—

MONTHLY STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Defiance (t)	6 to 1 agst [illegible]	12 to 1 agst Llanfo
	15 to 1 agst Lindsay	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
8 to 1 agst Contentment	[illegible]	15 to 1 agst Pugsy
9 to 1 [illegible]	[illegible]	20 to 1 — Derbyshire
[illegible]	[illegible]	
10 to 1 agst Tydeus	20 to 1 agst [illegible]	50 to 1 agst Anne Page
20 to 1 — Lady Evelyn (t)	40 to 1 — [illegible]	

DERBY.

5 to 1 agst West Australian	15 to 1 agst Hollywood	18 to 1 agst Nonplussed
14 to 1 — Chanticleer	15 to 1 — The Nabob	20 to 1 — Queen Bee
	33 to 1 agst Somersetshire	

THURSDAY.—Too much time was taken up in settling on the Lincoln events to admit of much news from these to come; and the only movements to be noticed were the retreat of Lampedo and Llanforia, and the total disappearance of Maria, for the Northamptonshire Stakes:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

7 to 1 agst Defiance	25 to 1 agst Lampedo	
6 to 1 — Hollyhorse	25 to 1 — Llanforia	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
9 to 1 agst West Australian	15 to 1 agst Hollyhock	18 to 1 agst Nonplussed
12 to 1 — Ormuzd	15 to 1 — The Nabob	20 to 1 — Rainbow
12 to 1 — Cossack	17 to 1 — Pug Jessie	

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.—7 to 2 agst Sutlegbourne (t)

ALTHORP PARK STAKES.

3 to 1 agst Epaminondas (t) 4 to 1 agst Spinaway.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

11 to 8 agst Contentment	13 to 1 agst Hollyhock	26 to 1 agst Terpsichore
8 to 1 — Sherwood Rumbill	15 to 1 — Pug Jessie	26 to 1 — Candlestick
	20 to 1 agst Hirondo	

LINCOLN SPRING MEETING.—MONDAY.

TRIAL STAKES.—King David, 1. Chilton, 2.

TWO YEAR OLD STAKES.—Queen, 1. Ludwig, 2.

STEEPLE-CHASE HANDICAP.—Purple & Pearl, 1. Bruce, 2.

SELLING STAKES.—The Gip, 1. True Girl, 2.

TUESDAY.

THE HURDLE-RACE FREE HANDICAP.—The Hero, 1. Fazely, 2.

THE LINCOLN SPRING HANDICAP.—Caurina, 1. Harp, 2.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING STAKES were won by Mr. C. Napier.

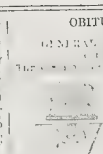
THE SELLING STEEPLE-CHASE STAKES were won by the Countess.

THE INNKEEPERS' STAKES were won by True Girl.

GEOGRAPHY.—Sir Roderick Murchison, as President of the Royal Geographical Society, gave his first soirée of this season at his house, in Belgrave-square, on Monday evening. It was numerously attended by the diplomatic body, members of both Houses of Parliament, and of the Scientific Societies of the metropolis, as well as by travellers from various parts of the world. Dr. Rae, the adventurous Arctic explorer, who received a gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, last year, was present, and took leave of his friends on his departure to complete the survey of the vast territories, a large portion of which he has so successfully explored. Lt. Col. Rawlinson, C.B., was also present, and is said has intention of departing [illegible] Asia, on his third expedition to the Euphrates of a mission. The next soirée will take place on Monday, the 4th of April (Dr. Rae left London on Thursday for the Arctic Regions, and New York.)

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[illegible]



Cross of Hanover; and in 1840, honoured with the Order of the Bath. Sir Edward was for nearly forty years a member of Parliament, first from 1818 to 1832 for Hythe, and afterwards [illegible] 1852 for Sandwich. He married, first, in 1819, Anne, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Harrison, Knight, of Rose-hall, Suffolk, by Mary his wife, daughter of Edward Bullock, Esq., of [illegible] Esq., of Alexander Elliot, Esq., of [illegible] county of Fife, and leaves the son, the inheritor of the title, and extensive estates, the [illegible] Robert Hasler, born in 1820, and George Frederick, an officer in the army; and five daughters, of whom the eldest, Susan Adelaide, married to Sir Edward Hamilton Wellington, Bt., Stapleton-house, only son of Viscount Combermere.

The family of Hasler claims descent from the Anglo-Saxon ancestors. Francis Hurt, Esq., son of Jonathan Hurt, Esq., by Catherine, his wife, daughter of William Sewell, Esq., inherited the estates of his maternal uncle, William Hurt, Esq., of Ironshill, in the county Derby, and accepted, by Royal licence, the surname and arms of Sewell. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Warneford, of York, and died in 1795, leaving a daughter, Mary, married to Sir William Wake, Bart., and three sons: 1. Sewell of Kentishall, who was created a baronet in 1838, and was father of the gentleman whose decease we record; 2. Francis, of Barmoor Castle, Northumberland; and 3. Hurt, of Surney Hall, Shropshire.

SIR GEORGE SIDNEWELL, BART.

This respected Baronet died at Begnor on the 19th inst., from an attack of pain in the stomach. Sir George was born 20th April, 1797; succeeded to the title, as second Baronet, at the decease of his father, Sir William, in 1834; and married, in 1818, Susan, eldest daughter of Crawford Tracy, Esq., of Harviston, Clackmannan; by whom he leaves issue two sons—Sherrell Hereby, the present Baronet, born in 1820, and George Frederick, an officer in the army; and five daughters, of whom the eldest, Susan Adelaide, married to Sir Edward Hamilton Wellington, Bt., Stapleton-house, only son of Viscount Combermere.

The family of Sidnewell claims descent from the Anglo-Saxon ancestors. Francis Hurt, Esq., son of Jonathan Hurt, Esq., by Catherine, his wife, daughter of William Sewell, Esq., inherited the estates of his maternal uncle, William Hurt, Esq., of Ironshill, in the county Derby, and accepted, by Royal licence, the surname and arms of Sidnewell. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Warneford, of York, and died in 1795, leaving a daughter, Mary, married to Sir William Wake, Bart., and three sons: 1. Sewell of Kentishall, who was created a baronet in 1838, and was father of the gentleman whose decease we record; 2. Francis, of Barmoor Castle, Northumberland; and 3. Hurt, of Surney Hall, Shropshire.

GENERAL HAYNAU

Of General Jules de Haynau more has been lately told in this country than of any other foreign soldier. More mention of his name [illegible] signal to degradation and disgrace. The [illegible] events which made the notoriety are of no current [illegible] recent, and [illegible] to recall them, that it is not yet time to enter in detail upon the subject [illegible] judgment is due to be pronounced, not by posterity, [illegible] contemporaries of a mighty despotism in an age of [illegible] struggle made between [illegible] voked. Haynau did the work [illegible] often in hand was not a blind one. [illegible] the boundary of unbridled cruelty [illegible] dispute. Let us pass [illegible] and question to a summary of [illegible] Haynau (Josias).

Feldzeugmeister was born at [illegible] in Austria country was born at [illegible] In 1809 [illegible] [illegible] a Colonel [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the head of [illegible] Lorraine [illegible] [illegible] Empress Maria Theresa, and Saint Stephen, the Russian Military Order of Honour, and the Austrian Order of Leopold. Governor of that division. [illegible] Maria Theresa and Saint Stephen, the Russian Military Order of Honour, and the Austrian Order of Leopold. Governor of that division. [illegible] Governorship of Hungary, but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE "WHITE HOUSE." VIEW IN WASHINGTON.

we cannot expect much; a drum, and a fife or two, and maybe a bugle, form the "band." It must not be supposed, however, that music was wanting. We had a band from New York, which came over with one of its splendid bodies of firemen, as good as any I ever heard.

The late excellent President Fillmore accompanied Pierce to the Capitol on the present occasion. The procession consisted of the military, some fire-companies, and some members of the Jackson Democratic Club. The Avenue was somewhat crowded, and the windows were garnished by prettily-dressed women, who waved their handkerchiefs, and received in return a bow from the new chief of the nation.

General Pierce took up his residence at Willard's City Hotel (*see Illustration*) until the "White House" the President's official residence which is seen on the left of the Engraving)—was vacated by Presi-

RESIDENCE OF GENERAL PIERCE, AT CONCORD, U.S.

dent Fillmore. The "stars and stripes" over the portico of the City Hotel attested the presence of the President elect, until the day of inauguration, when Mr. Fillmore occupied in turn the rooms just vacated by General Pierce.

The "Stump," another sketch from Washington, is a wooden hustings constructed for the speakers at meetings held in the open air. Hence, the phrase a "Stump-orator" denotes a speaker who is in the habit of addressing the lowest class of the community. The "Stump" in question bears the names of the President and Vice-President.

The second Engraving is a view of the recent home of General Pierce, at Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. It is a very humble residence, at the lower end of Main-street, which is ornamented with some stately elms of the olden times. Here lived the late Countess of Rumford; and here, embowered among trees, is the oldest house between Boston and Canada. It was the parsonage-house of the first minister, the Rev. Timothy Walter, and is now occupied by one of his descendants. The building in which General Pierce kept his law-office up to the 2nd November last is on the west side of Main-street. General Pierce occupied for his office two rooms in the second-story, immediately over the Franklin Book-store.

General Pierce's inauguration speech has been well received and approved. That it is good, you may judge from the fact that the "old fogies" and the "young American party" equally claim it as containing their views! The Southerners are not less satisfied, and the Abolitionists, no doubt, will consider it the best that can be expected, as things are. I apprehend that the administration of Pierce will be firm and American—that the interests of the whole Union will be equally considered—and that a little more vigour will be imparted to the department of Foreign Affairs. I do not say so because I think that Pierce would be inclined to be warlike, but because he will not permit this country to hold that third-rate position which most preceding Administrations have accepted, either from timidity and a sense of inferiority, or from a too great respect for the advice of General Washington, (perfectly adapted to the time it was given), or from both motives.

We may expect a more vigorous course of action with regard to Cuba. The petty despots whom Spain tolerates there (to my mind, very imprudently) will have to change their tone, or annexation to this country will become a reality. Give this Government the opportunities the last one threw away, and the freedom of Cuba will become a fact. I can see nothing more natural, than that the people of this country should sympathise with the Cubans, independent of all considerations of interest; and nothing is more natural than the wish to have that glorious isle open to their own and to the world's commerce and industry. You may look upon the gradual annexation of all the countries bordering on the Mexican Gulf as certain; already one or two provinces, sick of the distracted state of their government, are preparing for such an event. The better system must absorb the inferior one; and you may make up your mind to the fact that it is for the best.

I find Pierce very affable. He is rather gentlemanly in manner, and dresses with much neatness. He is much liked by all his friends; indeed, I have rarely met with a man who seemed so decidedly popular among them.

I was much surprised on meeting here this winter several gentlemen who had claims against the Government, and on hearing from them that though their justice is admitted, they cannot get them settled. This is as bad as in Europe. One old man had been ruined by the fickleness of a secretary, while the nation was benefiting by his services. He had been eight years wasting his time to pay him a sum not amounting to the fourth of his right. Another has been here six years. His claim is very large. Friends tried to get the House to attend to, and pass private bills, it met in the evening for the purpose, but ended in a disgraceful row, and the effort was abandoned. The fact is, I believe, when the private bill day comes on, a squad of men who set their faces against all acts of justice, get the House to pass on to public business, and thus a great amount of misery and ruin arises. By thus making Government the most unconscientious rogue of the nation in money matters, these gentlemen lower the tone of Congress, and of public morals, and this under a false idea, in some instances, of protecting the public funds! The effect of such an example, you may be sure, is not lost. Unscrupulousness breeds unscrupulousness, and this Americans themselves seem to feel. There is a case here of the Government withholding a large sum of money, paid by France, to compensate numerous persons whose property was seized during the last war. If I recollect right, there is a remedy in Europe for such dishonesty; but here the law is of none effect. These poor wretches have most of them been ruined. Every one knows that if by any accident an individual be turned from the natural course of his industry, it is almost impossible to recover the lost ground. Imagine then, for a moment, what must be the effect upon many? I have just come across an advertisement in the leading paper, the *National Intelligencer* of February 26th:—

NOTICE.—The undersigned, after a sojourn in this city for the last twelve years, endeavouring to obtain justice from the General Government, having at length succeeded, in part only, propo-ing to visit his family in North Carolina, from whom he has been so long separated, takes this method of returning his most sincere thanks to his congressional and other friends who have so nobly sustained him during so protracted a period of vexatious delays and cruel persecutions. During my absence from Washington, my so-, Jas. Taylor, is fully empowered to attend to any business in which I may be in any manner interested, and to whom I refer any and all persons having transactions with me.

his
DAVID ✕ TAYLOR.
mark

Feb. 23rd

The composition is curious and characteristic. Here is a man, having a claim, kept twelve years at bay, and persecuted, because he has a claim! The similarity between the Old and New World is wonderfully great in that as in many other respects.

You have heard, I suppose, of that singular delusion called the "spiritual rappings." The Misses Fox, who were among the first to make money out of it, are here now, and attracting much attention. They are bouncing, merry girls, and seem in no way to suffer mentally or physically by their exertions in this phase of mesmeric phenomena: such I suppose it to be, and not any "spiritual" manifestation. A deception it is; yet, perhaps, of a legerdemain character. The attention drawn to it in this country is almost universal. Many weak-minded persons have gone mad; other have injured themselves for life by trifling thus imprudently with the nervous system; and there is scarcely a house in this town where experiments have not been made by the curious to move tables, chairs, and other furniture—in most instances with success! A clergyman of this town has written a clever little book, showing the antiquity of such manifestations, and the danger attending them. I never met with a people more excitable than the Americans. Their money-loving and money-making character in no way diminishes their love of the marvellous.

"A STUMP," IN WASHINGTON.

The Hon. R. J. Walker, the late Secretary of the Treasury, of Free-trade memory, has been lying very ill for some months; he is now somewhat better. I had the pleasure of an interview with him lately. He talks with much enthusiasm of England and the English, and is highly gratified by his visit to the old country.

L.

NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL, CALCUTTA.

THIS magnificent building has just been completed, at a cost of £20,000, and is one of the finest architectural ornaments of the City of Palaces, as it is, beyond all comparison, the finest hospital in India. It is calculated to contain 500 beds, and with it will be incorporated the old Police-hospital and Infirmary for Eye Diseases, which have hitherto been conducted as separate establishments. One wing of the hospital will be appropriated to sick women and children, including the midwifery ward of the college; and the most complete arrangements have been made for the comfort and accommodation of this class of patients. The building is divided into twenty-four wards, each capable of containing twenty-one patients. The wards are spacious and lofty, and arranged with due regard to the most complete and thorough ventilation. On the north side of the building, over the portico, is situated the council-room, a noble apartment, of large dimensions; and on the opposite or south side is the operating theatre, a room of nearly equal size, beautifully lighted from above by a large circular skylight of plate-glass. Immediately below the theatre, on the second-floor, is the dispensary, another lofty and spacious apartment, with every convenience necessary for the pharmaceutical operations of the hospital. Every room in the building is plentifully supplied with water, by means of cast-iron pipes connected with four large iron cisterns on the roof, which are kept filled by a powerful forcing-pump communicating with a tank in the vicinity. At the four corners of the building are constructed a series of closets and bathing-rooms, admirably adapted for the convenience of the sick. The wards are appropriately named after the principal donors and friends of the institution, including the members of the old Calcutta Municipal Committee, originated by Dr. J. R. Martin, Surgeon of the Native Hospital, in 1835, by whose zealous exertions a subscription was raised for the establishment of a great central hospital in the city, and which has since served to form a nucleus for the funds necessary to the erection of the present building. A large flight of stone steps leads to the great entrance on the second-floor, where there are two rooms, on either side, for the first reception of the sick. At the head of the staircase is a handsome stone tablet bearing the following inscription:—

THE NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL, CALCUTTA.

The funds for the erection of this Hospital were obtained from the following sources:—Old Fever Hospital subscription, Rs. 61,248-7-10; New Fever Hospital subscription, Rs. 37,711-5-11; donation of Pertaub Chund Singh, Rs. 50,000. The building was designed by Messrs Burn and Co., architects, and constructed under the superintendence of Major Hugh Fraser, of the Bengal Engineers. The plan for supplying the building with water was furnished by Colonel Forbes, of the same corps. The foundation stone was laid by the most noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T., Governor-General of India, on the 30th September, 1848, in the 12th year of the reign of her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

THE BARQUE "SIR FOWELL BUXTON" ON SHORE AT CAPIN ASSU, ON THE NORTH-EAST COAST OF BRAZIL.

WRECK OF THE BARQUE "SIR FOWELL BUXTON."

It is with great regret we have to announce the wreck and total loss of the *Sir Fowell Buxton* passenger-ship, 300 tons burthen, Captain Woodcock commander, bound from the port of London to Geelong and Port Phillip. The vessel was chartered by the firm of Messrs. Tyndall, jun., of Gracechurch-street, and was nearly new, having been built only three years. She had on board, with passengers and crew, upwards of 230 souls.

The vessel left London on the 16th of October, and Plymouth on the 6th of November; and on Thursday, the 16th of December, about half-past ten o'clock at night, the vessel struck on the sand-banks of Tapioca, point of Tuberao, on the north east coast of the Brazils, 4 deg. 50 min. south latitude, 36 deg. 30 min. west longitude; 120 miles to the west of Cape St. Rouke, in the province of Rio Grande de Norte. The alarm of the passengers, most of whom were in bed, was very great; but no immediate danger of the vessel going to pieces was apprehended.

The vessel struck on a reef of quicksand, that ran out upwards of four miles from the shore. From this position she was driven close in shore: from the strength of the current and sea-breezes. Before she imbedded herself in the sand, she beat violently for a few days, and then almost suddenly filled with water, from breaking her back; and her masts were cut by the side to prevent her falling over on her beam. The provisions, with a trifling exception, were all destroyed; and, as the passengers had only removed with them on shore the luggage they had in their cabins, most of their baggage was spoilt by the salt-water, or beaten to pieces in the hold by the sea from the ebbing and flowing of the tide. The passengers were all safely disembarked by the *jangadas*, a kind of raft with a sail, used with great dexterity by the natives, and particularly well adapted, from the nature of the coast, to land amidst the surf, running almost high upon the sands. When on shore, the passengers were temporarily sheltered by sheds which the natives had previously thrown up, by order of the authorities of Macao; these sheds were made of the branches of trees, as a protection against the burning heat of the sun, until arrangements could be made for their accommodation at Macao, an insignificant town, situated about thirty miles off.

The sufferings of the passengers were very great, from extreme scarcity of provisions and water, on an almost uncivilised coast, on the hot drifting sands by day, and exposed to the dew by night.

They arrived safely at Macao, where they were better sheltered and fed; but they anxiously awaited the arrival of the English Consul from Paraliba. It is but just to state that our countrymen received the greatest hospitality and kindness from the inhabitants, in giving up part of their houses, and sacrificing some of their own comforts.

The English Consul, Mr Power, arrived, after a tedious voyage of 300 miles along the coast in an open boat, and his appearance gave much satisfaction to the passengers.

The next step was the conveyance to Paraliba, which was accomplished at much trouble and expense, by two small craft, assisted by two vessels of the Brazilian Government.

At the date of this communication, the brig *Richard*, of Pernambuco, Captain White, was being fitted for the reception of the passengers, and for their conveyance to their original destination.

FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.—RESIDENCE OF THE EX EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE CITY COAL DUES.

The good denizens of London, and the neighbouring districts for twenty miles round, who gather about their snug parlour fires in the afternoon, little dream of the obstructions which legislative wisdom has, from the earliest time, thrown in the way of the importation of the staple of which it is made. At the first its use was prohibited, because the smoke was considered unwholesome; and Edward I. issued a proclamation, conformably to the prayer of the worthy citizens, enjoining vigorous measures to suppress the practice, the offenders to be punished by "pecuniary mulcts," and otherwise. In course of time, however, their prejudices against this valuable commodity were got rid of; and in the reign of Charles I. the use of coal became universal.

When we reflect upon the important services of this prime element of warmth and power, and its extensive consumption—a consumption only regulated by its price—both for domestic and manufacturing purposes, we might well expect it would have been exempt from every kind of tax; and every unnecessary act of interference calculated to restrict its use. The very contrary, however, has been the case, at least in this highly civilised metropolis; where, although the prohibiting proclamations of

CITY COAL-TAX OCTROI POST.

Edward I. are no longer of any virtue or efficacy, "pecuniary mulcts" are still inflicted upon all who light their daily fire, whether as a luxury, or for manufacturing purposes.

The importers of, and dealers in, coal, as well as the consumers of it, have been subjected, for more than a century and a half, to the most oppressive regulations and imposts; which, although somewhat mitigated within the last twenty years, still exist to an extent utterly unjustifiable and indefensible in an age which has witnessed the triumph of Free-trade in other important staples, and the proud assertion of that great principle, ignored by public men of old, "that honesty is the best policy."

What aggravates the case is, that this impost is not one of the ordinary fiscal kind, which the community at large contribute, and the produce of which is expended for the general interests; inasmuch as its collection is confined to a penal circle of forty miles diameter, or twenty miles round London, and its produce goes into the civic purse, out of which part of it is paid for city improvements and embellishments, and the remainder, rather indefinite in amount, upon those creature comforts which the civic

authorities know so well how to employ, and to which, if to nothing else to say truth, it may do ample justice.

The City Coal Tax arises out of the nature of a port due; and at a time when the coals conveyed in the southern and eastern parts of England were borne, this due was very inevitably levied upon all the coals consumed in London, and in all districts supplied from its canals and navigations. Interest of the City Corporation extending for twenty miles from Temple Bar, the tract of country thus laid under contribution to the Metropolitan authorities was a pretty extensive one. When the canal system began to come into operation, however, the rights of the City in this matter appeared to be seriously threatened; inasmuch as many ports might have been supplied without entering the port of London. But a great abuse is always viewed with great veneration, and guarded with jealousy. Accordingly, the law was so modified as to extend the claims of the city to all coals brought into it, or within the prescribed limit of twenty miles from the city, whether by sea or canal. Later still, the railways again threatened defeasance of these time-honoured perquisites; but, here again the conservative spirit of the day came to the rescue, and precautions were taken to avoid the possibility of a ton of untaxed coals finding its way within the *cordon octroi* the Legislature declaring the City to be entitled to levy "black mail" upon all coals brought within its "limits," by any mode of conveyance. Thus, Parliament strained to the utmost claims most unjust and obnoxious in their nature; and actually went out of the way to perpetuate these application under circumstances never contemplated at the time of their original creation. Armed with statute power, the City tax gatherers forthwith set up their toll-posts on every canal, and every railway, at measured distances of twenty miles from town; and there they stand holding out the city dagger against all comers; and under its terrors levying contributions upon every man's hearth within an area in all of nearly 400 square miles.

It is true that in amount the City Coal tax has been somewhat reduced since the good old times, when taxation and jobbing, and abuses of every kind were considered the peculiar birthrigh of Englishmen, and the test and measure of their prosperity and respectability. But still the principle of the grievance remains; and a reduced scale of taxation is applied to an increased and increasing consumption. In 1831 the duties of all sorts which were finely payable to the Corporation of the City of London were commuted to a duty of 4s. 1d. per ton, 8d. per ton of which was assigned to them as the necessary funds for carrying out certain City improvements. Deducting some other charges, a net 4d. per ton remained to the City, which has again been mortgaged, to a certain extent, to pay for other City improvements in Cannon-street and elsewhere; and that the net produce of the 4d. various imposts does not go freely to the Corporation as "pocket money," to do as they like with. But still, the principle is the same; the City is allowed to keep up the Cycle of twenty Rood Lemain Act, to the annual tune of nearly £200,000 a year, upon a commodity of prime and daily necessity, which the rest of the country generally is allowed to consume untaxed: it is so taxed, in an unEnglish manner, the vast majority of those paying the tax having no interest in common with those to whom the tax is paid, nor any voice in regulating the appropriation of the funds realised.

In 1841, the duty of 4s. 1d. per ton produced a gross revenue of £210 000. From a return recently presented to the House of Commons, it appears that the proceeds of this tax have considerably increased since that period, viz., in the years

	Gross Coals	Coals Rate	Amount
	Tons	per ton	
1841	1,012,412	£ s. d. 4 1	£ 210 11 1½
1842	2,000,000	4 1	410 0 0
1843	1,000,000	4 1	205 0 0
1844	1,000,000	4 1	205 0 0
1845	1,000,000	4 1	205 0 0

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BLACKBURN ELECTION.—The polling took place on Thursday, when the town was disturbed with some serious rioting; for, though Blackburn does not lack native ruffianism, large parties of navvies, colliers, and other persons will go to fight for Sir Stafford and their rations, were brought in from neighbouring districts upon the previous day, expressly to protect the voters. On the morning of the day they were brought in from Preston on Wednesday, composed in very great characters; and other bodies were announced from Accrington, Burnley, Church, and Clitheroe. It was feared that these fellows would attempt to carry off voters during the night, and there was good ground for this fear. The military were called in, and by noon something like order was restored, but the Mayor read the Riot Act, and the soldiers patrolled the streets. The following placard was posted on the walls: "Borough of Blackburn. The Riot Act has been read. All well disposed persons are called upon to disperse. Those who do not disperse will be apprehended and prosecuted. By order of the Mayor and magistrates.—Sessions-house, Thursday, March 24, 1853." The result of the election was—For Mr. Fielden (Liberal), 651; for Mr. Hornby (Conservative), 574: majority, 77.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The question about this establishment is now definitively settled. Mr. Frederick Gye, director of the Royal Italian Opera, has become the lessee.

PROSECUTION OF UNSTAMPED NEWSPAPERS.—On Thursday night a public meeting was held in the National hall, Holborn, to express an opinion on the recent prosecution of Mr. Truslove by the Stamp-office, for vending a unstamped newspaper called the *Protestant Free Press*. A petition, in favour of all condemning the recent active prosecution of the vendors of cheap publications, contrary to the expressed wish of Government for the spread of knowledge and education amongst the people. It was stated that the *Free Press* "is a journal for the repeal of the Stamp-duty on newspapers, which duty has accomplished, to keep the Government officials to prosecute the high, useful, as the low priced unstamped publications. The meeting concluded by adopting a petition to Parliament for the repeal of the duty on paper, the newspaper stamps and the advertisement duty.

NEW LIFE-BOATS.—On Thursday some interesting experimental trials were made at Limehouse with two new life-boats, on the design of Mr. Peake, of Woolwich, Dockyard, built by the Messrs. Forrests, for the National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwrecks, which are to be placed at Whitehaven and Lifeboat. The trials proved very satisfactory.

PLYMOUTH.—The new screw steam-ship the *St. Jean d'Acre* was launched at this yard on Thursday. She is to carry 101 guns: and her burthen is, o.m., 2200 tons, n.m. [illegible]

MAUNDAY THURSDAY.—The ancient Royal charities of the day were distributed to fifty four aged men, fifty four aged women corresponding with her Majesty's age, with the usual formalities, at Whitehall Chapel.

THE LATE FIRE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—On Thursday a meeting of the inhabitants of Windsor was held at the Town Hall, for the purpose of adopting congratulatory addresses to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the preservation of the Prince of Wales, and the Royal family and Household, under the peculiar circumstances of the late fire at Windsor Castle." The chair was taken by the Mayor. Two addresses were agreed upon; which were ordered to be engrossed, in order for signature at the town-hall, until Saturday, when they will be forwarded through the Home Secretary and Colonel the Hon. C. Grey.

GREAT PANKRUPTCY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the Court of Bankruptcy against George Hemmit, railway contractor and shipowner, of Great Smith-street, Westminster. Similar petitions have been filed in the Court of Bankruptcy and in the Leeds Court. The debts and liabilities of the petitioner amount to a quarter of a million to £300,000. The assets are said to be [illegible]

FRIGHTFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT WIGAN.—An explosion took place on Wednesday, at Arley Mine, Wigan, belonging to the Ince Hall Company. Several more men were at the pit at the time, of which twenty were killed, thirty burned, and twenty-five were still in the mine at noon on Thursday. It is feared some will be out of the thirty injured. How many of the latter will die is not known. Fifty-seven are supposed to be dead. The explosion took place at the bottom of the upcast shaft. A furnace there had been relighted, after repairs, and gas having accumulated, it ignited, and caused the accident.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—A violent storm had caused numerous casualties at Marseilles on the 20th. All the ships moored in the new port had more or less suffered. A hundred pleasure-boats had been sunk. The English barque *Cavalier*, dragging her anchors, was only enabled to secure herself by the use of seven cables.

The departure of the Levant packet *Lougsor* had been delayed, to wait for despatches from the Government.

The Bourse had again closed at a rise. The Three per Cents were at 70f. 20c. for the end of the month; and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents at 102f. 50c.

ITALY.—MILAN.—The military commander, Baron Martini, has permitted the sound of the bells of the cathedral to accompany the religious rites from one of the churches.

Two persons at Ferrara had been convicted of having been members of the Mazzini secret society, and condemned to death. Those who were absent were tried, and both shot; the punishment of the others has been commuted.

PRUSSIA.—The extensive premises of M. Rossbach, at Barmen, Rhenish Prussia, have been destroyed by fire, together with 16,000 tons of oil. The total loss is estimated at upwards of £100,000; some letters say £130,000. Several hundred persons are thus thrown out of employment.

PORTUGAL.—By the arrival of the *Tyne*, steam-ship from Lisbon, we learn that, at Lisbon, the proposed suppression of the Inquisition was strongly contested, and favoured equally popular in the provinces as in the capital. The Duke of Saldanha was reported to be going on favourably, although he had not been able to leave his house. H. M. steamer *Inflexible* was in the Tagus on the 19th inst. The Royal Mail steamer *Severn* left Lisbon on the 15th, for Madeira and the Brazils. A violent gale of wind from the westward, on the 16th inst., had greatly damaged the fruit crops.

AMERICA.—The *Humboldt* arrived off Cowes, yesterday, on her way to Havre. The *Africa* is reported as having arrived at New York. At New Orleans the English ship *Belmont* was burnt, with 8000 dollars on board. The Calypso and Isabel from Baltic, had arrived by Senator Clayton; Senator Douglas replied, and was very hostile to England; other speakers were more moderate. At New York the Money market was rather lively. Freights are improving. Cotton was dull at New Orleans, middling, and closed [illegible]

WEST INDIES.—The steam-frigate *Highflyer*, Capt. Heathcote arrived at Spithead on Thursday, and by her we have advices from Bermuda to the 9th. The West India Islands are tolerably healthy. The late devastation of Antigua, 500 soldiers, women, children, and four officers of the 50th Regiment, have arrived in the *Highflyer*.

H.M.S. *Dauntless* was daily expected at Bermuda, or she might sail for England direct. The loss from the yellow fever was 81, sixteen of whom were officers. The *Highflyer* had lost seven officers and men, and H.M.S. *Calypso* has lost two officers, who caught the fever by dining on board the *Highflyer*; and it is a remarkable fact that every stranger who went on board the latter took the fever, even the black pilot who navigated her round to Antigua.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY.—A measure has just been adopted by Government, which will, it is conjectured, prove an important saving in one branch of the revenue. [illegible] of the Inland Revenue, together with all public [illegible] of Board and other offices, have already [illegible] of the Audit Office, and other departments, are to be supplied with manufactured into envelopes. Even the envelopes received at the different public offices are to be included in the general transformation. Hitherto all the Parliamentary documents and printed forms have been allotted to the Queen's printers, in the shape of waste paper, from which they made a large profit. The repeated robberies and misapplication of printed [illegible] from the various Government offices, is, it has been stated, the reason of the Audit-office authorities adopting this summary measure.

[illegible] A person [illegible] to-bery took place on Tuesday last, at [illegible] W. F. Cuthand, St. John's Wood, 5, three [illegible] window and seized a plate-basket from [illegible] on the pavement. On the servant [illegible] he struck her and pursued her against the wall, [illegible] the plate, scrambled [illegible] and a pair of sugar tongs before she could [illegible] alarm. The thieves got clear over the garden wall, and escaped.

STAMPED AND UNSTAMPED NEWSPAPERS.

Bow-street. [illegible] Mr. Henry [illegible] on in the case of the Inland Revenue against Edward Truslove, adjourned from Thursday last. The following are the main points of the decision: "The questions [illegible] are these:—First, whether the paper in question, which is called *The Protestant Free Press*, [illegible] a newspaper, within the meaning of the Act, whether it [illegible] and, secondly, whether it is published. The learned counsel for the defendant contended that *The Protestant Free Press* was not a newspaper that would fall within the meaning of the Act, and he therefore relied upon two points, the argument that, inasmuch as certain other weekly publications were permitted by the Board to be published without a stamp, it should not be supposed that the *Protestant Free Press* was not liable. With that view, he referred to the *Athenæum*, the *Builder*, the *Racing Times*, &c., and he instituted a comparison between their contents and those of the *Protestant Free Press*. Now I think that all those publications are mainly, if not wholly, confined to one particular or class subject, and cannot be said to contain miscellaneous news; whereas the very title of the *Protestant Free Press and Weekly Narrative of Facts and Events*, implies that it is published for the purpose of narrating events generally, and not upon any one subject.—The remaining question is, did the defendant knowingly and wilfully so [illegible] an unstamped copy of a newspaper which the law required to be stamped? It was proved that, upon two occasions, unstamped copies of the *Protestant Free Press* were purchased at his shop; and, upon looking at both these copies, I find the defendant's name printed at the foot of the paper, as one of the London agents for the sale of it. I cannot [illegible] that he was aware of the nature of the paper he so sold. [illegible] in the information having been thus established against the defendant, it only remains for me to fix the amount [illegible] which I think should be [illegible] and that the defendant must pay the [illegible] penalty of £5. Before I conclude, I think it right to notice a point and which was made by the learned counsel for the defendant, that this case was not submitted to a jury. The Stamp-act gives the Board of Inland Revenue the option of proceeding either by information before a magistrate, or by an information in the Court of Exchequer, to be tried before a jury. If the latter course had been adopted, a delay of at least three months must have elapsed, inasmuch as there will be no sittings in the Court for the trial of revenue causes until the latter end of June, and no judgment could be entered up until November. I think it would have been an act of injustice to the proprietors of all weekly newspapers who pay duty; it the Board of Inland Revenue were to allow an unstamped newspaper to be published and sold every week, during such a long interval, when the Act of Parliament provided an immediate remedy by laying an information like the present. If the defendant should be advised that [illegible] I am bound to say that [illegible] founded, it will be open for [illegible]

Mr. Parry gave notice of [illegible] in each case rejected.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ROYAL NAVAL RESOURCES.

The very recent "diplomatic affairs" at Constantinople have drawn attention to the state of our naval armament. The following outline will at once show our efficiency:—

At Spithead, the squadron, both sailing and steam men-of-war, is ready for service, and all fully manned, with the exception of the *London*, 92, Captain Munday, which ship is about 120 short, it consists of the following:—

	Guns.	Men.	
Prince Regent	90	820	Capt. Hutton.
London	92	850	Capt. Munday.
STEAMERS.			
	Guns.	Men	h.p.
S'don	22	300	560 Capt. Goldsmith.
Odin	16	300	560 Capt. P. Scott.
Leopard	16	200	320 Capt. Gifford.
Megæra (screw)	8	102	350 Com. Johnson.

The *Agamemnon*, screw-ship, of 91 guns, has a large portion of her crew laid up with scarlatina, and is to be about 120 short of 820. The *Duke of Wellington*, 131, is fast progressing in her equipment, and will be out of hand by the middle of next month. She has a out 500 on her books out of 1100, but her 600 vacancies are for active seamen. The *Blenheim*, 58, Captain W. H. Henderson, is ready, with a full complement.

In addition to the above there are at Portsmouth the following advanced ships kept ready for sea:—

	Guns.	Men.		Guns.
Neptune, ordinary guard ship, in commission	120	Asia		84
		Powerful		84
Nelson		[illegible]		84
St. Vincent		[illegible]		84
Princess Charlotte	140			72

At PLYMOUTH there is the *Vengeance* 84-gun ship; her defects are made good, and she has been under orders for Lisbon: she only waits for her men on leave to return. At Plymouth the following sailing-brig squadron is in the sound:—

	Guns.	Men.	
Queen	116	400	Captain Michell.
Vengeance	84	750	Captain Lord G. Russell.
Leander	50	300	Captain King.

The *Queen* has only an advanced complement.

STEAM VESSELS.

	Guns.	Men.	h.p.	
Arrogant (screw)	46	400	320	Capt. S. Fremantle.
Ha[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	Com. [illegible]
Vi[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	Com. [illegible]
M[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lapwing	6	120	200	Com. Hall.
Desperate	6	120	200	Capt. Caldwell.
Vulture	6	120	200	Com. Grasse.
Magpie	6	120	200	Com. Cowell.

In addition to these, the

	Guns.	Men.	h.p.	
Hogue	58	500	450	Capt. Ramsay.
Edinburgh	58	444	450	Capt. Howlett.

Are in harbour, but ready for immediate sea-service.

At DEVONPORT are the following [illegible]

	Guns.	Men.	h.p.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. George, ordinary flag ship	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
in commission	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Wiliam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	84
Royal Adelaide	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	72
Rembow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	72
Calcutta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7

At SHEERNESS, a large and powerful available squadron of ships in commission is being fitted and advanced.

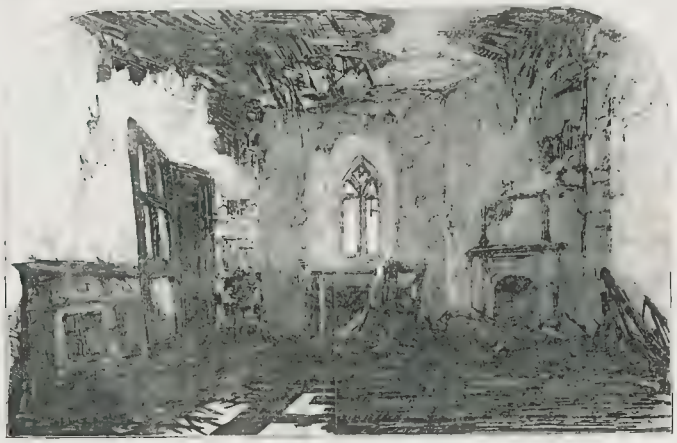
Should an emergency arise, it will be seen from our lists that we can muster, at comparatively a few hours' notice, three or four fleets of the strength of the compact force now under Vice-Admiral Dundas, and by which the united skill and resources of the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean may be [illegible]

ELECTION AFFAIRS.—At *Bridport*, Mr. J. Pouffert Loch has been returned without opposition. *Ipswich*: Mr. W. A. Adamson has got in the late chambers is opposed by Mr. Pouffert. *Marlow*: Mr. P. B. Lenard is in the field, and it is said he will be opposed by Mr. Q. Dick. At *Chatham*, Admiral Sir J. Bumard is said into *Southampton* [illegible]

GOOD BEER.—At [illegible] Mr. [illegible] brewer, has [illegible] brewing [illegible] New York, [illegible] species, which [illegible] Australia for [illegible] the *Sheffield* [illegible] *Cockle*, [illegible] *Johnson*, [illegible] the *London* [illegible] way of the [illegible]

A COOL, CLEVER THIEF.—A man having been detected [illegible] weeks in robbing a house [illegible] proof, [illegible] dangerous to [illegible] was [illegible] is said to [illegible] appeared [illegible] when the [illegible] [illegible] Brave [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FIRE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.



REMAINS OF MR. NORTON'S ROOM, PRINCE OF WALES'S TOWER.

passages had been torn up, and copious streams of water poured in the direction of the fire. Mr. Braidwood made the best disposition in his power of the force at his command; and at half-past two o'clock the fire had perceptibly succumbed; before four o'clock it was entirely extinguished.

The damage done is confined to the two upper floors of the Prince of Wales's Tower. Both of these may be said to be gutted, the flames having penetrated the roof. The principal loss, however, will be the beautiful Gothic ceiling of the dining-room, through which the fire has penetrated in several places, while the remainder has been so injured by water that it will require a complete renovation. There is a space of nearly three feet between this ceiling and the floor of Mr. Norton's apartments (in the immediate vicinity of which the fire is supposed to have originated); and in this place the flames had, no doubt, played for a long period previously to their discovery. The fire seems to have burnt outwards to the exterior wall of the tower, away from the rest of the building. It did not descend into the ground floor, where, had it acquired a hold, it must have done infinite damage. To say nothing of the fine apartments already enumerated, which would have thus been exposed to destruction, there were the plate-rooms immediately beneath the dining room; and the jewelled armoury, a priceless collection, adjoining the Octagon-room. The safety of this armoury seems to have excited more anxiety than anything else, for the plate-rooms were constructed to be fire-proof, and were therefore considered out of danger. So precious is this collection deemed, that it is never shown to the public; and the Lord Chamberlain even has no power to grant admissions to it. The wonderful jewelled bird of Tippoo Saib has seldom been in greater peril than on this occasion, and it would have been an ignoble termination to its history, if, after surviving the capture of Seringapatam, it had been destroyed by the effects of an accidental fire in Windsor Castle.

The basement floor of the Castle, including the kitchen and confectionery-room were inundated with water to the depth of several feet, and a great deal of damage has been occasioned from this circumstance. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the most exaggerated estimate of the actual loss by the fire cannot exceed £10,000. Half the decorated ceiling of the Gothic Dining-room has been burnt, and the rest is no doubt so much injured that the whole must be pulled down. But the side walls of this fine apartment remain unimpaired: the handsome mirrors with which they are ornamented have not been in the least degree damaged; and, with the exception of a single pane which seems to have been cracked by a blow, the plate-glass windows are still perfectly entire. It is stated that the fire lasted from before ten o'clock on Saturday night till four o'clock on Sunday morning, and if it had possessed a greater extension it would have involved a greater destruction of property than at any other point, it is a subject of surprise and congratulation that so little mischief has been done.

It was a most fortunate circumstance that the fire was discovered so early. Had the outbreak occurred two or three hours later, when the Royal household had retired to rest, there can be little doubt that very serious loss of life, as well as vast destruction of property, would have resulted. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were in no immediate danger from the occurrence, as will be seen from a brief topographical description of the apartments immediately adjoining the fire. The Prince of Wales's Tower, in which the fire originated, stands at the north corner of the east terrace, and adjoins the Brunswick Tower, which forms the eastern termination of the north terrace. From this Brunswick Tower, on the ground floor eastwards, extends a suit of spacious and magnificently-furnished apartments, in the following order:—First, the Octagon-room, which, as the name indicates, takes the shape of the tower; second, the Gothic Dining-room in the Prince of Wales's Tower; third, the Crimson Drawing room; next, the Green Drawing-room; and then the White Drawing-room, from whence the private apartments of her Majesty are reached. The White Drawing-room, as we have already stated, was the apartment occupied by her Majesty and the Prince when the fire broke out; so that they were at some distance from the scene of the fire. The Queen and the Royal Family, who had retired to their private apartments at the south-east part of the Castle, remain d there the whole of the night.

All the parties employed in extinguishing the fire, including the military, were liberally regaled before they left the Castle, by order of the Prince Consort. Notwithstanding nearly 300 strangers were admitted within the Castle during the prevalence of the fire, only one loss—that of a gold watch, probably mislaid—has been reported.

Fortunately, there was a plentiful supply of water from the Cranbourne tank, which had only been laid on to this part of the Castle in the autumn of last year, or in all probability the whole of the Castle would have been burnt down. An explanation of the circumstances to which the safety of the Royal edifice must be attributed, and for which we are indebted to the *Morning Post*, cannot fail to interest our readers:

In the course of last year in consequence of its having been considered

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TOWER, WINDSOR CASTLE.

that the Castle was not in a state of sufficient security against fire, Mr. Simpson, one of the Government engineers, was consulted, and, under his direction, an immense basin or tank, covering more than an acre of ground, was constructed at Cranbourne Lodge, one of the highest localities on the Royal property, about four miles distant from Windsor. A powerful engine was erected on the banks of the Thames immediately under the Castle, by means of which water was pumped into the reservoir at Cranbourne, through pipes about a foot in diameter. A second set of pipes was laid down from Cranbourne to the Castle; and, as the reservoir at the former place is on a level with the summit of the Round Tower at Windsor, an admirable supply of water is at all times on full service at every part of the Castle. The extent of the supply may be guessed from this fact, that after six hours' service from a great many plugs on Saturday night, the depth of water in the Cranbourne reservoir was only lowered two feet.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, inspected the portion of the Castle destroyed on Monday morning. Prince Albert again visited the spot at an early hour on Tuesday, and seemed most anxious that the origin of the fire should be satisfactorily cleared up. A minute examination of the flue, and of the furnace which heated it, has been made, but very little light has yet been thrown upon the cause of the fire. Mr. Braidwood considers it the old story of converting ordinary chimneys into furnace flues, from which so many similar accidents have occurred. It is, however, thought by some persons to have arisen from the proximity of a beam of timber to the fire-place in Mr. Norton's room, over the Gothic dining room.

The preservation of the Castle from the imminent danger which threatened it is naturally a source of special thankfulness to the inhabitants of Windsor, but it will be heard with loyal satisfaction throughout the country, in every part of which the destruction of the greatest of our Royal residences would have been received as a national calamity.

THE GOTHIC DINING-ROOM, PRINCE OF WALES'S TOWER.—AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.

"THE RAISING OF LAZARUS."—FROM AN ETCHING BY REMBRANDT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

REMBRANDT'S ETCHINGS.—"THE RAISING OF LAZARUS"

Great as Rembrandt was as a painter, as an engraver he was equally admirable; nay, perhaps he genius shone out even more conspicuously in the latter than in the former department of art. Certainly the instances are comparatively rare in which an original creative fancy has exerted itself through the medium of the graver; the use of which is for the most part restricted to the imitation of the conceptions of other artists, already pictorially realised, for the purpose of reproduction in a modified form. Etching, however, is a style of engraving which offers the best opportunities for the free exercise of a masterly hand obeying the impulses of a fertile invention; and this art Rembrandt resorted to with astonishing industry and success, in the height of his fame as a painter. The medium was one which afforded peculiar facilities for the development of his wonderful command of effect of light and shade: needing as they did, for most purposes, no other materials than a dark ink upon a white ground; whilst to a man greedy of gain, as Rembrandt was, the rapidity with which it enabled him to supply his customers was a consideration not to be overlooked. So true it is that in every stroke of his graver we discover the same spirit and bold creativeness as in the markings of his pencil; and those touches every day altered or added to, as was the case in many of his etchings, is it to be wondered at that his works in this line were eagerly sought after by *virtuosi* of his day, and have been ever since prized by collectors? As instances of the innumerable points of connoisseurship which have regulated the price, and aided the study of this master's etchings, may be mentioned the following:—The "Juno with the Crown;" the "Coppenol," with a white back ground; the "Joseph," with the face unshaded; and the "Good Samaritan," with the horse's tail white and regarded as priceless; whilst the same subjects without these distinctions are of little comparative value.

Suffice mention that in consequence of a commission from an eminent collector, he had 40 guineas for the Coppenol, with the white back ground—that is, in his unfinished state; though at the same time he bought a beautiful impression of that plate, in its perfect condition, for 14½ guineas. Since that time the prices of rare specimens have greatly increased. Well did Rembrandt understand and take advantage of the [illegible] of artists, who have always run after what is rare and curious, often to the neglect of what is intrinsically excellent.

The engraved works of this extraordinary artist, according to Bartsch, amounted to upwards of 370; Bartsch only mentions 340 at De Burgy, at the Hague, collected 365, including varieties. None of these is dated earlier than 1628, nor later than 1659. Amongst these productions those of the portrait class are considered the most admirable, and he produced no less than 37 portraits of himself—that with the sabre being the most celebrated. Of his others may be mentioned the "Christ Healing the Sick," usually called the "hundred guilder print," because the artist refused to sell it under that sum; the "Good Samaritan," the "Passion," and the "Resurrection of Lazarus," of which last subject he produced two prints—the one a small print, in rather a hard style, dated 1632; the other, a large print, arched top, 14½ inches, and 10 inches wide, with fine chiaroscuro. Of the latter print we present a copy, engraved on wood.

Of this print no less than seven states are known, of which several rare specimens are in the Print-room of the British Museum. In the arrangement, Rembrandt has, with much boldness and originality, departed from the ordinary rules as to placing the principal figure in the centre of the group, and supporting it in pyramidal arrangement (a liberty in which Raphael, on occasion, also indulged), and has placed the Saviour a little on one side, and considerably in the background from the figures in front of him. He is standing, in a dignified attitude, on a stone which appears to have formed part of the tomb of Lazarus. One hand is raised, in an authoritative manner, above his head the other resting on his side. Behind him are a group of figures expressing terror at the prodigy enacting before them. Below, at the feet of Our Lord, is Lazarus in the act of rising from the tomb, his death-like countenance and attitude expressive of the wondrous change working upon him. On the opposite side are several figures; one of whom, who is probably the sister of Lazarus, stretches forward her arms, as if in haste to receive him. Beyond her is a man, his head covered with a cap or turban, in the first impression this cap was omitted,* who starts back in terror and amazement; and others who participate in the general feeling of astonishment and curiosity. Above the head of the Saviour are some folds of drapery, forming a kind of funereal canopy, which adds to the background, hang the turban and sword and the bow and arrows of Lazarus. Taken as a whole, this is probably the most sublime of Rembrandt's productions, happily very little of his vulgar or familiar style.

* Only two impressions of the first state are known to exist—one of which is in the Print-room of the British Museum, and the other at Amsterdam.

Great Globe, Leicester-square.—Extensive alterations and additions have been made to the Model of the Earth, which will be completed before Easter Monday; and, to the more intellectual class of holiday-keepers, will, doubtless, prove a great attraction.

Testimonial to Mr. J. Barker.—Last week a number of gentlemen, comprising several connected with the Irish press, assembled at the Northumberland Hotel, Dublin, for the purpose of presenting Mr. John Barker, the able and efficient manager of the Irish establishment of Messrs. W. H. Smith and son, news agents, with a testimonial as a mark of private friendship, as well as of their appreciation of his public services. The testimonial (which was presented by Mr. C. P. Roney) consisted of a valuable tea and coffee service of very elegant design and first rate workmanship, from the establishment of Messrs. West, of Sackville-street. The coffee-urn bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. John Barker by the Irish press and a few private friends as a mark of their esteem and regard. January, 1853."

The Art-Union of London.—At the dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 19th inst., in reply to the toast "Prosperity to the Art-Union of London," Mr. G. Godwin reminded the meeting of the regular progress of the Art-Union of London. When first established a subscription of £500 could not be obtained; the second year brought £750; the third, £1000, the fourth, £1,500; the fifth, £2000; and the sixth, £3,000: the amount of subscriptions being now £4,000. The receipts had then subsided to a settled income of £3,000 a-year. The association has already spent as far £170,000 for the encouragement of art and artists. The prize-holders have expended about £60,000 in the purchase of pictures, the Council about £50,000 on these and other works of art. For pictures purchased from the Royal Academy alone the sum of £34,[illegible] have been paid. Engravers have received £16,000.

Poplar Institution.—The elocution class, which for three years and a half has been conducted with the greatest assiduity, and from internal commotion has several times [illegible] ment in the above institution. W[illegible] credit to all concerned; Messrs. [illegible] can distinguish among themselves [illegible].

New Comet.—Mr. Hind has communicated the following to the *Times*:—"In the 6th inst. a comet was discovered at the Observatory at Rome, which presents striking indications of identity with that of 1664, one of the most minutely-described comets recorded. Supposing these to be identical, the period of revolution will be 188 years, and the mean distance from the sun a little greater than that of the planet Neptune. On the 19th of March, at eight o'clock, its right ascension was 4h 33m., its declination 2 deg. 48 sec.; the former changes very little at present, but the latter is increasing at the rate of from 20 to 30 minutes of arc daily. Full descriptions, with engravings, of the comet of 1664, will be found in the Cœlographia of Hevelius, and in Dr. Thorpe's translation of Lalande's Astronomy. When best seen, it exhibited a bright nucleus with a tail 36 deg. long, and curved towards the extremity. If the orbit lately discovered be the same, its appearance would rather favour the idea that those bodies are gradually dissipated; yet, Halley's comet has been traced backward in history to the year 11 before the Christian era, or [illegible] years."

The Dublin Industrial Exhibition of 1853.—The building is now progressing with wonderful rapidity towards completion, not less than 1000 men being daily employed in its construction. The swelling rib of the Central Dome is finished, and the [illegible] of the circular timber ribs weighs upwards of seven tons, and spans a hall 28 feet wider than the transept of the Crystal Palace of 1851. The decoration of the South Hall is nearly finished. The hall is 400 feet in length, 50 feet in breadth, and will be devoted entirely to machinery in motion. A large fire brigade has been thoroughly organised; the men, who are selected from the Dublin police force, are stationed in the building night and day. [illegible] pipes of water pipes and tanks are of such a nature that it [illegible] to occur without being immediately discovered, and [illegible].

Sadler Robin.—Mr. Woodin continues his attractive performances, which he has removed to the above popular Lane in Piccadilly. The entertainment, however, still retains its old name of "Carpet Bag and Sack Book." The audiences have been numerous during this week.

MUSIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

This week has been rendered remarkable by the many performances of Handel's "Messiah." On Wednesday the sublime work was given at Exeter Hall, under Costa's direct on, by the Sacred Harmonic Society; on Thursday in the evening, under Mr. Surman's direction, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society; and, on the same evening, in the Albion Hall, under Mr. Shoubridge's direction, by the choral Society. The Westminster Harmonic Society, and a society at Islington have also performed the "Messiah" this week. The vocalists who have sung on these occasions were Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Dolby, Miss Stabbach, Miss Williams, Miss C. Henderson, Mrs. J. Rose, Mrs. Dixon, Mr. Benson, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Lawler, Herr Formes, &c.

The Harmonic Union on Tuesday repeated Mr. C. Horsley's "Joseph," the chief singers were Miss Birch, Miss E. Birch, Miss Williams, Lockey, and Weiss.

A concert was given last Monday night at Sadler's Wells Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Lindsay Sloper and Mr. F. Mori.

Mr. [illegible] concert at Freemasons' Tavern [illegible] Tuesday, and concerts have been given this week, on a large scale, at the Olympic and Surrey Theatres.

Mr. Allcroft's monster concert took place on Monday, at Exeter-hall; at which a tremendous disturbance took place, owing to the order of the programme having been disturbed by the indisposition of Mr. Sims Reeves. The aid of the police was required to clear the hall, but not before the excited malcontents had committed so much damage Mr. Allcroft must learn from this scene to be more cautious in the insertion of names in his bills: the public have a fair right to expect the strict observance of the promised programme. At the above concerts just named to, the names of the vocalists and instrumentalists will certify what a mass of talent of all countries is now in London. Amongst the singers were Madame Parepa, Madame Rosa, Madame Noldeke, Miss Dolby, F. Lablache, Mrs. St. Reeves, Misses R. Isaacs, Messent, Harland, Ora and, Rowland, Stabbach, Fitzwilliam, MacAlpine, Poole, Sykes, C. Nott, Brougham, Maspamaras, L. Sloper, R. Graham, Russell, Mrs. A. Newton, Messrs. D. King, G. Tedder, Drayton, F. Boldia, Hobbs, Manvers, J. L. Hatton, Young, Corri, Brandt, Manley, Leffler; with Sainton, Bottesini, Nobili, Case, Richardson, Lazarus, Menque, the Distins, Pratten, Meine Cousins, Misses B. Williams, E. Badger, Du Barry, &c., in the instrumental department.

The first concert for the exhibition of the students of the Royal Academy of Music took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, last Saturday. A selection from Dr. Crotch's "Palestine" occupied the first part, in which Miss Sadler Spiller, Miss Freeman, Mr. Bolton, and Mr. Gray were the principal vocalists. The second part [illegible] the Specialty [illegible] Handel's [illegible] Miss Freeman, Mr. Thomson [illegible] Street and Miss Marie were the principal vocalists. Miss Hawkins performed Weber's Concert Stück; and Mr Comber, Mozart's pianoforte concert in C. Mr. Lucas conducted the concert, and Mr. Nicholson was the first violin. There was more than an average amount of ability exhibited on this occasion.

MEYERBEER'S "PROPHÈTE" IN RUSSIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

St. Petersburgh, March 8.

After considerable difficulties in the alteration of the *libretto*—which was considered too democratic in its tendency by the Autocrat—Scribe and Meyerbeer's "Prophète" was at length produced on the 6th inst., for Mario's benefit, under the title of "The Siege of Ghent;" or, the Spaniards in Flanders. *Jean of Leyden* was changed to *Jean of Hainbaut*; the three Anabaptists were named, *Pierre Buckenau* (Tagliafico), *Rykart* (ete ollo Bottardi), and *Does* (Polonini); the *Comte de Ferrer* was assigned to Ivan Bassini. Mme. Viardot retained her well-known part of *Fides*, and Mdlle. Marsy was *Berthe*. Never, perhaps, was a more splendid mise-en-scène. The variations and changes were innumerable, but enough of the score of the composer was heard to render the production one of the most triumphant performances ever heard in the Russian Imperial capital. Any money, however, to obtain places was useless; as much as £10 was paid for a single chair in the pit, and £40 for boxes, to hold four or five persons, was refused again and again. The *mise en scène* was magnificent; it cost upwards of £5000: the opera from first to last created quite a *furore*. Mario was not in his best voice at his benefit; but at the second representation took his revenge. Varied were the variations of the air with variations. The Emperor and Empress, and all the Imperial family and Court, were present. Of course, as only the regular opera is before the public, it will be at an end, and the migration of the singing-birds will take place. Viardot, Medori, Mario, Tamberlik, Bouconi, Lablache, Tagliafico, and Polonini, go direct to London.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The seventh season will be commenced next Tuesday. The prospectus of the directors has been issued, and proves that their determination to promote the advancement of art will not be abandoned in the forthcoming campaign. The novelties announced, particularly, are Verdi's "Rigoletto," produced with success in Italy and Russia; Donizetti's "Don Sebastian," originally brought out at the Grand Opera in Paris; Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini," which has been recently remodelled and studied, and recently at Weimar; Bonetti's "Juana bonc," recently played at Barcelona with enthusiasm; Rossini's charming "Matilde di Shabran," and Spohr's "Crocefisso in Atene," which has been the cause of long engagements with Spohr and Berlioz to superintend the production of their operas, the pledge that the subscribers may rely upon three out of the above-named novelties being produced. We will not escape the attention of amateurs that the fundamental principle on which the Royal Italian Opera was based, that of encouraging lyric progress without distinction of country, is strictly adhered to. Nothing can be more opposite than the schools of Spohr, Berlioz, Rossini, Donizetti, Bonetti, and Verdi. Germany, France, and Italy are worthily represented in these names: would we could add that of an English composer in the category.

The repertoire now consists of 20 operas: viz., 3 by Meyerbeer, 3 by Mozart, 3 by Verdi, 1 by Gounod, 1 by Auber, 1 by Spohr, 1 by Auber, 1 by Halévy, 1 by Cimarosa, 1 by Beethoven, 1 by Weber, 4 by Bellini, 3 by Donizetti, and 1 by Rossini. Subscribers, both of these operas may be deemed worthy of revival, there are the popular artists—Grisi, Mdme. Castellan, Mdme. Rosa, Mdme. Julienne, Mdme. Corti, Mdlle. Lotti; Mario, Gardoni, Tamberlik, Bouconi, Lablache, Ronconi, Rommi, Radice, Gregorio, Polonini, Tagliafico, and Formes (baritones and basses). To this list must be added the new engagements, consisting of Mdlle. Wagner, perhaps; Mdme. Viardot, possibly; and Mdme. Medori, Mdlle. Adini, Mdlle. Donzelli (soprani), and Mdlle. Nantier Didier (contralto), positively. Then important additions have been made to the company by the advent of Bosio and Gassier, two most admirable artist; and by the return of Zelger, an excellent basso. Costa, of course, remains the musical director [illegible] and conductor—a [illegible] of the operation of the [illegible] operations will [illegible] [illegible] Opera [illegible] acquired for a [illegible] *ensemble*.

Mr. William Beverley has been engaged as scenic artist; and Mr. A. Harris resumes his post as director of the *mise en scene*.

Divertissements are to be given at each opera; and, from the list of *danseuses* published in the prospectus, it would appear that the ballet department will not form an essential element of success in the Italian operatic arrangements, as it are quite ample to attract audiences, without any onerous choregraphic outlay.

In the absence of the drama, the usual Passion-week amusements have been substituted at the different theatres. The Punch wizard, M. de Louki, has appeared at Drury Lane: Mr. Robert Houdin at the St. James's; and Mr. Bland, the wizard of wizards, at the Marionettes. At Sadler's Wells Mr. Rosseau gave an operatic and amusing entertainment, entitled "Leaves from the Life and Lays from the Lyre of Shakespeare."

The Easter Pieces promise well. There is a rivalry between the Olympic and Princess's, as to the subject, both having accepted translations of the same French drama—"Mesdames de Sévigné" and "Mme. Sapata." Mr. Buckstone and Mr. Webster give their own names to the extravaganza and occasional piece respectively forthcoming at the Haymarket and the Adelphi. The former undertakes "The Ascent of Parnassus," and the latter advertises that he will be "At Home." From the character of the pieces announced and understood, it would appear that the Haymarket will be elevated to the class of production intended, by the change and division of management. The Lyceum will continue in itself by a Swiss piece, in nine chapters, entitled "A Strange History." Lumley will [illegible] present a burlesque, by Robert Brough, of Sir Walter Scott's [illegible].

The Strand Theatre will re-open for English operas [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] Beverley [illegible].

Bertoni's Panorama of Granada and the Alhambra.—This is one of the most superb pictures of the kind that we have seen. Moorish towers, convents, fortresses, palaces, and temples, here combine to make one of the grandest possible effects—wonderfully enhanced by the natural scenery, which is of the sublimest character. As we shall return to the subject, we pass further description at present. The view will take high rank among the holiday exhibitions of the season.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE DRAMA.

The present week brings usually to an end a series of season arrangements at all the theatres. With the next, the Easter pieces begin, and the general character of the performances undergoes "a sea-change." In bringing our review of the drama down to the present date, we have to register only a few occasional productions, and add a few remarks on the *rationale* of the facts as they arise.

The last night of the season at Sadler's Wells Theatre was signalised by the revival of the Second part of Shakspeare's "Henry IV." This is a play seldom performed. There are in the present day certain social objections to the position which *Falstaff* occupies in this drama. Nevertheless, it was one selected by her Majesty for performance at Windsor Castle, and we may take advantage of the circumstance to [illegible] importance of Royal encouragement to the drama.

No fact is more evident in the history of the drama than that, popular [illegible] elements of such an entertainment may appear, its rise and growth are in the nature of a revolution from above," rather than one from below. The clerkly and the noble were its first introducers; princely and ecclesiastical men were its authors and patrons. Under the auspices the drama began and flourished. They set the taste of the town. First, it was religious, afterwards poetical—and dealt, in both phases, with large and universal themes—tending, at first, to the instruction, and, next, to the elevation of the play goer. His amusement was quite a subordinate object. In process of time the drama became more and more dependent on popular caprice. As a natural consequence, the actor who stood higher to the pecuniary result than the dramatist became of more consideration in the estimation of the spectator, who had him always before his eyes, than the poet of whom the performer was only the medium. The acting of a play thus grew into much more importance than the play itself. All the relations of the drama became gradually reversed. Ultimately, people went to the theatre, not to be taught, but to be tickled and refined by poetry, but simply to be amused. Spectacle and the meanest compositions sometimes accomplished this object more effectually than the noblest dramatic works. At theatres where the audience were of the lower grade, this might, indeed, always be expected. Inferior tastes were catered for by greedy speculators, and theatrical entertainments lost caste with the intellectual and respectable classes.

One of the obvious remedies for this state of things was evidently to renew the relations of the drama with those high influences in which it originated. It speaks much for the intelligence of her Majesty, that she was willing to take the initiative in the process. And desirable as [illegible] on The Drama had long been in this country, why could it not have a Victorian age? The influence of Royal patronage was soon felt; and people who had previously thought it disgraceful, now believed it to be respectable to appear at the theatre. A visible improvement in the quality of dramas produced has proceeded from this return of the better classes to the boxes and pit.

To return to the curious revival of Henry IV., and particularly its relation to the second part, we may remark that the grace and animation of the dramatic narrative is as well sustained as in the first; and that the wit of *Falstaff* is especially rich and characteristic, but exhibited in its grossest forms. His conversations with the Lord Chief Justice, with the hostess *Quickly*, *Doll Tearsheet*, and *Justice Shallow* are wonderful specimens of the most extravagant humour. They owe little to the situations, which are not only generally uninteresting, but some of them repulsive, all belonging to the meretricious turns, the unexpected encounters, the striking and coarse, and laughable, which characterise with which they abound. The two imbecile characters of *Shallow* and *Silence* in this second part into more distinct outline and spirit "under the [illegible] their death," a "soul begins to be created" by the magic of Shakspeare's genius, which, like music, is to be traced in things apparently inanimate. The part of the *King* is most elegantly drawn, and the portion of dialogue assigned to him has received much poetical elaboration. How much of it is familiar with us as household words! Who ever embers not his soliloquy on sleep? his reflections on destiny? and his reproof to his son in that beautiful scene between them in Act IV.? Evidentiate to the meanest critic that the author's aim was, by depicting historical character and moral sentiment, to reach his audience, and make amusement simply the vehicle for poetic truth.

It so happens that the first original drama presented at the Court of Queen Victoria—the "St. Cupid" of Mr. Douglas Jerrold—is almost purely a literary composition; and does more to illustrate expressively grouped than melodramatic situation. Down to the end of the season this piece has continued to alternate with the gorgeous revival of the tragedy of "Macbeth," at the Princess's Theatre. Here an audience full of intelligence and good taste is nightly collected; and boxes that were empty under an inferior management, are fully occupied now that success is well merited. This is sufficient answer to the cry, so noisy of late, of the decline of the drama. Never was it in a more prosperous and palmy state.

We wish that we could say as much for the improvement of Drury-lane, under its present management. New pieces, indeed, have at this season been the order of the day. But they have been either ill-selected translations, or poorly written spectacles. The "Lords and Commons" of M. Casimir Delavigne is not without considerable merit. The character of the Monarch is strikingly and dramatically drawn. But the whole is [illegible] and [illegible] at the national theatre. We have a right to expect first-rate original writing, up to the mark of existing poetical appreciation. Neither "The School for Kings" nor "The Turkish Lovers" approximate to this standard. The first, after two nights' performance, was withdrawn; and the second has only maintained its [illegible] vehicle for the *ballet*. Well might an "air-walker" be called in, to supplement the non-attraction of such pieces. But athletic substitutes for dramatic excellence should not be permitted to usurp the place that ought to be devoted to the exercise of classical talent. They tend to ruin the reputation of the theatre, and to subvert in the public mind all recognition of a principle. The play-goer, therefore, never knows what to expect; until at length he loses all faith in the intelligence of the management, and all interest in its efforts. Drury-lane is probably the best theatrical speculation in the market; but its proper conduct requires the presence of a man of genius for its superintendence.

The Law of Divorce.—The first report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Law of Divorce has been issued. The Commissioners having considered the law of divorce in its different bearings, thus sum up briefly the alterations and improvements which they think may be made in [illegible]:—That the grounds for [illegible] divorce a *mensa et thoro* shall be conjugal infidelity and gross cruelty.—That we fail to perceive that desertion can be also a ground for divorce *a mensa et thoro*, or else shall entitle the abandoned wife to obtain from her husband a proper maintenance by way of alimony.—That divorces *a mensa et thoro* may be granted on the suit of the wife for the above-mentioned causes as well as by the husband.—That divorces *a vinculo* shall be allowed for adultery, and for adultery only.—That divorces *a mensa et thoro* may be granted on the suit of the husband, and not (as a general rule) on the suit of the wife.—That the wife [illegible], may also apply for divorce *a mensa*, in cases of aggravated necessity, such as bigamy, [illegible] cruelty, and condonation shall, if proved, be deemed and treated as bars to the suit. That recrimination shall include any of the grounds for which divorce may be obtained on the part of the petitioner.—That the existing mode of obtaining a divorce *a vinculo* shall no longer be continued.—That a verdict at law, and an ecclesiastical sentence shall no longer be considered as prerequisites previous to any application with respect to [illegible] divorce.—That a new tribunal [illegible] shall be constituted to try all questions of divorce.—That all matrimonial causes now [illegible] shall be determined in the Ecclesiastical Courts, shall be transferred to the same tribunal. That this tribunal shall consist of a Vice-Chancellor, a common-law Judge, and a judge of the Ecclesiastical Courts.—That the party who seeks a divorce, whether it be a divorce *a mensa et thoro* or a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, shall pledge his belief to the truth of the case, and that there is no collusion between himself and his wife.—That each party shall be examined and taken down in the presence of the parties.—That in general the process, practice, and pleading shall conform to the process, practice, and pleading of the Court of Chancery, as recently improved: with [illegible] as may be beneficially derived from the codes actually [illegible].—That the rules of evidence shall be the same as those which prevail in the Ecclesiastical Courts.—That the party who seeks a divorce [illegible] the power of examining the parties, and also of obtaining any [illegible] to be produced, who in the opinion [illegible] may throw light on the question.—That the Court shall be empowered with a large discretion in [illegible] whether any and what proviso or [illegible] be made to the wife, in order to [illegible] the rights which she and her husband may respectively have upon each other's property, and in providing for the guardianship and maintenance of the children.—That there shall be only one appeal from the decree of the Court, and that the appeal shall be carried to the House of Lords.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LORD DERBY AT OXFORD.—The authorities of the University of Oxford have appointed the 8th of June for the installation of the Earl of Derby, who succeeds to the office of Chancellor. It is expected that a [illegible] which would have of course attached to the proceedings will be wanting, in consequence of the proceedings in Convocation [illegible] Mr. Gladstone, as member for the University, [illegible] installation will partake very much of the character of a public [illegible] which it has always been one of the [illegible] to put forward.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. M. J. WHISTON.—Upwards of £600 have been collected towards a testimonial to the Rev. R. Whiston, who was [illegible] of the head mastership of the Cathedral Grammar School by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, on account of his appointment to the non-fulfilment of cathedral trusts, but who regained his position after a lengthened and expensive course of legal action. At the head of the subscription list stands the name of the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, M.P.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The ship *Henry Green* has sailed from South-ampton with nearly all emigrants on board, bound for Adelaide. She is the [illegible] ship which has been provisioned in Southampton, which has occasioned an outlay in that town of £5000. Her sailing was [illegible] to sell her before she started, which it caused her detention for a few days. The [illegible] they her sale was found [illegible] her not having [illegible]

[illegible] CUTHAM.—Much surprise has been occasioned [illegible] which has become prevalent [illegible] late one of the Tory Lords of the [illegible] Mr. Rogers initiates [illegible] Southampton [illegible] Wootton [illegible] will be [illegible] last month, on Liberal principles, will again come forward as a candidate.

SANDHURST COLLEGE.—On Friday, a return of the number of gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, also of the amount paid to the establishment in the year 1852 by the gentlemen cadets and [illegible] of the senior department, and the total cost of the establishment for the year, has been printed. There are 177 cadets, the sons of officers in the army, 10 of whom, 177 are the sons of civilians, 69 sons of officers in the army, and 1 son of officers in the navy. The orphans of officers in the army, and 1 orphan of an officer in the navy. The amount paid by the gentlemen cadets, and £644 12s 6d by the [illegible] for the year was £17,822 4s 6d. The total cost of the establishment for the [illegible] £27,000.

THE GLEN TILT CASE.—The litigation in this famous case, involving a public right of way through Glen Tilt, has at length been brought to a termination, the Lord Ordinary having on Wednesday week [illegible] the [illegible] of the defender" (Glen Tilt). The Duke of Atholl [illegible] public road through Glen Tilt. The Duke [illegible] the process. This termination of the case [illegible] in understanding that the pursuers will not resist [illegible] cation by the Duke to the road trustees for leave to make a new road, [illegible] from the present [illegible] in its lower part for two or three miles, to save the deer forest.

THE WAGES OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—The working carpenters and joiners of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, and the neighbourhood, have determined to [illegible] wages with a view to [illegible] amount [illegible] which [illegible] have been issued [illegible]

A CURIOUS WOUND BY A GAME COCK.—On Sunday last, a little [illegible] was [illegible] by a game cock in St. James's [illegible] The [illegible] had [illegible] and defeated almost all [illegible] Lord was attacking his face. Some [illegible] eyes were found bleeding profusely, and [illegible] sight probably have lost both [illegible] was [illegible] the fatal [illegible]

THE ISLE OF WIGHT TELEGRAPH.—The Isle of Wight Harbour [illegible] have [illegible] to erect a line of posts for the telegraph wires along the road [illegible] between Yarmouth and her Majesty's marine residence at Osborne. Yarmouth is the [illegible] which the submarine telegraph communication across the Solent sea is to be made to connect the Isle of Wight telegraphically with the mainland.

THE STEAMER "QUEEN VICTORIA."—Captain Walker, who was [illegible] as the owners of the vessel of the Irish steamer *Queen Victoria*, lately lost near Dublin, and by which fifty-nine persons perished, has made his report. The result of the [illegible] is to [illegible] that the *Victoria* was lost through [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] stopping the engines, or taking proper precautions when the snow [illegible] so [illegible] conduct of the steamer was [illegible] supposed the master was below, and ought to have known that the danger was imminent, and should have stopped the speed of the vessel. 3. The steamer is well found in all respects, with the exception that the boats were not so placed as to be ready for immediate use. 4. Had there been a fog bell on the Bailey Light, it is probable the accident might have been prevented. 5. The lighthouse was not properly attended to." We gave our opinion at the time of the accident, that "some blame" would attach to the officer in charge.

A VESTRY-CLERK TRANSPORTED.—At Leicester Assizes, John Cole, vestry-clerk of St. Margaret's parish, was charged before Mr. Justice Erle with having forged a certain [illegible] He drew a cheque for £5 4s. 3d., for a special purpose; got it signed by three vestrymen; and then fraudulently changed the amount to £25 4s. 3d., which amount he received from the bank. Sentence, fifteen years' transportation.

THE EGHAM DUEL.—At the Kingston Assizes, on Monday, for [illegible] Frenchmen—Allain, Barronet, Du Helemy, and Mornet—were charged with murder, arising out of a duel that took place in October last at Egham. All the prisoners pleaded "Not guilty," and elected to be tried by a jury composed half of foreigners. They were found guilty of manslaughter. Mr. Justice Cresswell, in passing sentence, said they had already been in prison more than five months; he thought it also probable that, being foreigners, they were ignorant of the law of this country upon the subject of dueling, and that, therefore, they might have been misled. He then sentenced the prisoners to be further imprisoned for two months.

TRANSPORTATION OF A WEALTHY MAN.—Andrew Shalsbury, a Leicester pawnbroker, convicted of various property, and reported to be worth £100,000, has been sentenced to seven years' transportation. He had pawned upon his diaries, as "unredeemed pledges," articles professing to be gold which were [illegible]

THE FATAL EXPLOSION AT BRIGHTON.—The jury, on Monday evening, after several adjournments, returned a verdict to the following effect:—That the death of John Young, the engine-driver, was caused by his own [illegible] in placing a higher pressure upon the boiler at one time than it was fitted to bear, and that by such reckless conduct he did kill and slay John Elliott and Richard Thomas Baker."

MIDLAND RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The jury have found a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Perkins and Maycock, the guard and stoker of the train, at the time of the accident (by which Mr. Jones and Mr. M. Elliot their lives); and the coroner has committed them to Gloucester gaol.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last, as the Rev. W. Beauchamp, rector of Chedgrave, was on his way to Norwich, his horse took fright on going down Bailey-hill, when he was precipitated from his gig, and fell upon his head, which caused instantaneous death. The rev. gentleman has left a widow and five children.

RESPITE OF THE CONVICT SAUNDERS.—The convict Charles Saunders, who was convicted in February last of the wilful murder of Mr. Tetley, and sent to Chelmsford for execution, was respited on Wednesday evening for the space of a week. Since his condemnation his relatives have entertained a confident expectation of his sentence, on the plea that he was not in a frame of mind to enable him to distinguish right from wrong; in fact, that he was insane. The convict has been informed that the respite is only for a week, to make inquiries.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—On Saturday a very unusual case of breach of promise was tried at the Stafford Assizes. It was brought by Miss Sarah Ann Adcock, aged 22, the only daughter of a gentleman of some position in Bromley, against a yeoman named Thomas Russell, by reason of his failing to make her his wife. The preparations for the marriage had proceeded as far as the deed of settlement and the purchase of the household things, in this state of the happiness of the loving pair was destroyed by the reports of a neighbouring Mrs. Gossip. A letter was immediately [illegible] to the unsuspecting [illegible] to be a pure invention; but the evil tongue had produced its effect, and the gentleman, disgusted with the nature of the reports spread to his prejudice, broke off the match. So far, all would have been right, and he would have been perfectly justified in his conduct; but, unfortunately, his constancy with this intended bride and her family for [illegible] months, [illegible] his intended his intention of withdrawing from the [illegible] and [illegible] the marriage preparations were continued. Under these circumstances, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with £100 damages.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. L., Dublin.—There are two or three points in the game you have forwarded which we do not understand. In the first place, where was the Knight in White's [illegible] the K.B. Pawn at move 14th? Secondly, why did Black [illegible] at move 20th? Thirdly, why did White [illegible] at move 27th? And, lastly, what was there [illegible]

J. J. S.—We know of no other perfect Chess [illegible] than the one invented by Dr. Regnet and that called the "Improved Parliamentary Chess-board." Neither of which [illegible] answers the purpose. It was intended for [illegible] to be addressed simply to "Chess, London."

A. C., Chatham.—The variation you suggest shall be looked into. It may, perhaps, have escaped us before.

W. Rowland.—Your games by the match are under consideration.

LEITA.—The second move not only suspends on Black's pawn. Try once more! discover the answer to move 3rd if you [illegible] and in some more solutions, and it shall be forwarded. We have not up to [illegible] to move in variations.

H. Lewis, Stroud.—If you will turn and [illegible] the solution shall be sent you. We are too [illegible] to assist in publishing.

FORTUNA.—You may [illegible] having done attention.

J. W., Rochester.—It is [illegible] for a position to be without flaw to be worthy the name of a Problem; it is obvious, [illegible] your attempt, [illegible] and [illegible] which those you have sent [illegible] daily alternatives for works together, are very deficient [illegible]

[illegible] Rowland.—Your [illegible] will [illegible] as solution.

J. W. Rowland, J. F.—You must have passed the mail [illegible] before it arrived.

[illegible] rounds at K Kt 6, [illegible] answer, there can be moved to K 7rd on the [illegible]

[illegible] In the early game of a [illegible] so frequently was it decided to use [illegible] as proves that he who was left with a Kt's [illegible] upon the 6th was considered the victor.

Z. We do not supply correspondents with [illegible] diagrams. Apply to Messrs. Bell, the publishers of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*.

BEN ARGUS.—Some of [illegible] are [illegible] are all much too easy.

STELLA.—Many thanks for the games, which, like everything from the same source, are highly [illegible] and amusing.

W. B., Leamington.—Hardly up to the mark of your former contributions. We shall be glad to [illegible] upon [illegible] to the next.

R. H. T.—We may possibly [illegible] to [illegible] the remaining moves.

SUBSCRIBER.—Mr. Lowman is not [illegible] at present. He [illegible] before a disengagement with that Waverley [illegible] An account of his recent trip is advertised to appear in the April [illegible] Number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*.

J. C. W.—Any [illegible] communication.

[illegible] Problem [illegible] the receipt of contributor will retain a refusal for the game [illegible] Problem [illegible] successes. Its [illegible] with B to 3, &c., so re-[illegible]

[illegible] a [illegible] of the provisions from Lo[illegible] to which he refers.

[illegible] Chess club at [illegible] Chess club at [illegible] Rev. H. G. Bell, Pet-[illegible] Publishers, [illegible] Messrs. James Ellis, Esq., which meets in the Exchange-[illegible] dings. Why do you [illegible]

[illegible] Chess in the room of [illegible] P. P. A. Ernest, Bonn, [illegible] Dresden, Phil. M. E., Sigma, [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Lawrence, Sutton, Dr. Pilgrim, [illegible] Agnes, Sheffield, [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Lonsdale, G. B. L., S. S., Plymouth, [illegible] are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 477, by H. W. H., M. R., B. C. D., P. P. of Bethnal-green, Mr. Jolly, Stevens, Mingo, Dr. K. N. O., Hermit, Rev. [illegible] Evans, Tadpole, Tasker, R. P. V., A. Flemwell, M. H., P. P., Ricardo, Dereven, E. F. H., H. F. N., A. L. W., Omicron, S. S., Dodd Stella, G. O. C., Cheltenham, E. J. of Hanworth, Farnwood are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by S. P., Dereven, E. F. H., Tiny, B. A., Zil, P., St. Mungo, E. F. H., [illegible] Stevens, J. J., F. D., W. H., The Artful, M. P., G. T. W., The Neither, Omicron, R. C. N. D., F. K. S., Ricardo, L. S. D., Brewster, D. W. H. are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 475.

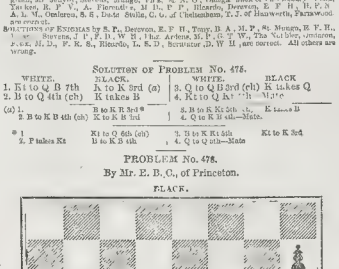
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 7th	A to K 3rd (a)	3. Q to Q 3rd (ch)	K takes Q
2. B to Q 4th (ch)	K takes B	4. Kt to Q B 7th—Mate	

(a) 1. B to K R 8th (ch) — K to K B 3rd — 2. B to K B 8th (ch) — K to K B 3rd — 3. B to K Kt 8th — K takes B — 4. Q to K R 4th—Mate.

* 1. Kt to Q 6th (ch) — 2. B to K Kt 8th — Kt to K 3rd
2. P takes Kt — B to K Kt 8th — 3. Q to Q 4th—Mate

PROBLEM NO. 478.
By Mr. E. B. C., of Princeton.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Brilliant little Gambit between "GAMMA" and "DELTA."
(*Anstey's Bishop's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Delta).	WHITE (Gamma).	BLACK (Delta).	WHITE (Gamma).
1. P to A 4th	P to K 4th	11. R takes Kt	P to Q 4th
2. P to A 3rd	P takes P	12. K takes K B P	B to K B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th (a)	(ch)	
4. Kt to B 3rd (b)	P takes P	13. P to Q 4th	R to K sq
5. Castles (c)	P takes Kt	14. B to Q 2nd	R to Kt sq (e)
6. Q takes P	Kt to K 5th	15. Q Kt to K B sq	B to K 3rd
7. K to R sq (ch)	B to B 3rd	16. K Kt to K 4th (f)	P takes R (g)
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	17. Q to K 2nd (ch)	K to R sq
9. Kt to K 4th	Kt takes Kt	18. B takes Kt	Q takes Q P (ch)
10. B to K B 7th (ch)—(d)	K takes B	19. K to R sq	R to K Kt sq
		20. B to K 7th	B to K Kt 3rd. (h)

And Black gave mate in two moves.

(a) This is more cautious than to play, and has been touched on by most authors of Chess-books since the day although as no one quoted by the English schools. Mr. Jaenisch, in the "Problemists' vol. 3, p. 126), and Mr. Heydebrand, in the "German Handbook," p. 34, second edition, have shown that it may be employed not only with safety but with advantage.

(b) We prefer here playing it to K 2nd; or taking the adverse K Kt with the Bishop.

(c) The Rook gets into a very good [illegible] by the exercise of the [illegible] in this fashion, if hazardous must be allowed to be ingenious.

(d) [illegible] Loser to [illegible] No [illegible] [illegible] Delta" [illegible]

[illegible] What [illegible] others in the [illegible] when they should [illegible]

(e) Now could this move [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE POULTRY CROSS, AT SALISBURY, RESTORED.

SALISBURY CROSS.

SALISBURY is rich in remains of antiquity; for, although it is also called *New* Sarum, at the commencement of the thirteenth century many persons had taken up their abode on the site of the present city, which, however, mainly owes its origin to the removal of the cathedral establishment from Old Sarum.

Among the antiquarian relics of Salisbury is the poultry-cross, which stands at the corner of Minster and Silver-streets. Like other market-crosses, it is polygonal in form, with an open archway on each of the sides, and vaulted within, large enough to shelter a considerable number of persons. Two other structures of this description formerly existed in Salisbury; the site of one of which is indicated in Barnard's-cross, at the top of Trinity street. Similar crosses exist at Chichester, in Sussex; and Malmesbury, in Wiltshire; both which, however, are of later date, and in more perfect condition.

The Poultry Cross having fallen into decay, the inhabitants of Salisbury, much to their credit, resolved to restore this interesting architectural monument of their fine old city. The work was accordingly confided to Mr. Owen Carter, of Winchester, from whose design, and under whose superintendence, the restoration has been completed, as shown in the accompanying Illustration. It is generally supposed by antiquaries to have been an expiatory cross, erected during the latter part of the fourteenth century (*vide* Hatcher's "Salisbury," &c.); and the style of the architecture is considered to verify this supposition. Towards the cost of the restoration, the corporation of Salisbury appropriated the very liberal grant of £300; the remainder of the expense being defrayed by subscription among the inhabitants.

Altogether, this is a highly-picturesque structure: the varied pinnacles of the angle buttresses, the pierced parapet, the figures in canopied niches, and the bold ribs of the crown, make a beautiful architectural and sculptural group, the character of which has been ably preserved by the restoring architect. In the View are shown a few of the lofty gabled houses of the very interesting city.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

SEAHAM-HALL, AND OLD CHURCH, DURHAM.

THE commencement of a railway connecting the ports of Seaham and Sunderland, illustrated in this Journal, Feb. 19th, took place in a locality celebrated as the scene of Lord Byron's marriage with Miss Milbanke. The poet was married, by special license, in the drawing-room of the old hall, at that time the seat of her father, but since added, by purchase, to the Londonderry estates in this county. The mansion looks over the sea, from which it is distant only a few hundred yards. It stands on a situation not naturally attractive, but rendered extremely pleasing by the taste and elegant simplicity with which the grounds are laid out. A warm sunny vale to the south, is filled with plantations, which blend agreeably with the graceful foliage springing from the "dene," or ravine intersecting the coast at this spot.

The church is a small fabric, with traces of high antiquity. The nave and chancel are narrow and of equal breadth, separated from each other by the segment of a lofty round arch, which seems to indicate that the building has once been of considerably larger extent towards the north. The tower at the west end is square and low. All the windows in the nave are narrow and round-headed, and the east window consists of two round-headed lights, under an ornament of Saxon zigzag or nail head. The font is a plain stone basin, the rim ornamented with tracery. Seaham was included in King Athelstan's donation to the shrine of St. Cuthbert; but three centuries later was severed from the church, and ultimately came into the possession of the Milbanke family.

Lord Byron left London to be married at Seaham, at the end of December, 1814, accompanied by his intimate friend Mr. Hobhouse (now Lord Broughton). Of the circumstances which led to his union with Lady Byron this is not the place to speak. The unhappiness which resulted to both parties and the painful publicity which followed their final separation are sufficiently public, and we shall make no more than a passing reference to them. Lord Byron first saw Miss Milbanke at her aunt's, then Viscountess Melbourne. He was at once stricken with the lady's attainments and beauty, and proffered his hand, which was rejected, but with so much kindness that a subsequent correspondence was kept up.

In a couple of years later he again proposed, and was this time accepted; although, as he himself admits, he had not seen the lady for ten months previously. A writer in the *Quarterly Review*, after Lord Byron's death, says:—"It is sufficiently obvious that Lord Byron did not solicit Miss Milbanke's hand under the influence of anything which could deserve the name of love; and we fear it must also be admitted that he entered on matrimonial life without any serious consideration of the solemn and sacred obligations he was taking upon him, but in a mood and temper of mind very slightly tinged with those feelings and reflections which, even where it is too late for the high and delicate romance of an unwasted heart, spring up naturally on such occasions, and afford at least the prospect of a tender watchfulness and a generous protection to the woman who, in the freshness of youth and innocence, surrenders her all to a manly bosom."

His own feelings on the occasion were thus written down at the period:—He describes himself as waking on the morning of his marriage with the most melancholy reflections, on seeing his wedding suit spread out before him. In the same mood he wandered about the grounds alone till he was summoned for the ceremony, and joined for the first time on that day his bride and her family. He knelt down—he repeated the words after the clergyman; but a mist was before his eyes, his thoughts were elsewhere; and he was but awakened by the congratulations of the bystanders to find that he was—married. The same morning the wedded pair left Seaham for Halnsley, another seat of Sir Ralph Milbanke, in the same county. When about to depart, Lord Byron said to his bride: "Miss Milbanke, are you ready?" a mistake which the lady's confidential attendant pronounced to be a "bad omen."

In justice to the memory of the bard, we may quote from a letter addressed to a friend, after his final separation from Lady Byron, the following touching passage referring to her Ladyship:—"I must say it, in the very dregs of all this bitterness. I do not believe there ever was a better, or even a brighter, a kinder, or a more amiable and agreeable being than Lady B——. I never had, nor can have, any reproach to make her while with me. Where there is blame it belongs to myself, and if I cannot redeem I must bear it."

SEAHAM HALL, AND OLD CHURCH.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE MR. G. R. PORTER.

SHORTLY after the lamented death of Mr. Porter (see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for September 11), a subscription was opened for raising a fund to perpetuate the memory of this distinguished statistical writer and public servant. The subscription was limited to £3 3s., and the fund now subscribed amounts to about £480, and the number of subscribers to about 180. The list includes the names of many eminent persons in politics and statistical researches; among others those of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earls Grey, Granville, Harrowby, and Clarendon, Lords Overstone, Monteagle, and Sir Denis Le Marchant, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, M.P., Mr. Cardwell, the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, Mr. T. Mitchell, Colonel Sykes, Colonel Sabine, &c. A committee was formed, who invited several artists to compete, including some of our most eminent sculptors. Thirteen drawings and models were submitted to the committee, whose choice unanimously fell upon that of Mr. E. W. Wyon. We have engraved this original and striking design.

The Monument is to be an obelisk. On three sides of the base are figures, by which Mr. Wyon has illustrated the pursuits to which Mr. Porter so successfully applied his genius. By the boat is symbolised navigation; and by the various lading, the interchange of corn and manufactures. On the left is a group of children, representing education; on the right, a group, with the hammer, anvil, and cog-wheel, to represent the iron trade, a great staple of British industry; while in the principal group the lamp of science is symbolical. The height of the obelisk is to be 20 ft. It is to be executed in stone; and the present intention of the committee is to erect the memorial in the churchyard at Rusthall, near Tunbridge Wells, where Mr. Porter lies buried. At the back of the Monument there is to be an excellent medallion portrait of Mr. Porter. The following will be inscribed upon the pedestal:—

THIS Monument is raised by the friends of the late George Richardson Porter, Esq., Joint Secretary of the Board of Trade, and author of the "Progress of the Nation," in testimony of their deep respect for his private worth as a man and as a citizen; his eminent ability and practical power as a statist; and his patient labour and unwearied zeal in promotion of the interests of society.

MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MR. G. R. PORTER, IN RUSTHALL CHURCHYARD, KENT.

EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

"THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN."—PAINTED BY R. R. M'IAN, A.N.E.A.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

In the place of honour, in the first room, Mr. M'Ian exhibits his "Battle of Culloden" (61), a dashing affair enough, and with some originality in the arrangement. In the foreground are a group of combatants, engaged at close quarters; whilst along the line, into the perspective, is seen the fire, or rather the smoke from the fire, of the Royal troops, thinning the ranks of the rebel force in front of them. As a whole, the picture is extremely effective; though the colouring is wanting in depth of tone, and finish of execution.

F. Wyburn has a picture illustrating "An Incident in the Life of Luther" (23), the subject of which is thus related in D'Aubigny's "History of the Reformation":—

On one occasion, overwhelmed with sorrow, he shut himself up in his cell, and for several days and nights allowed no one to approach him. One of his friends, Lucas Edemberger, feeling anxious about the unhappy monk, and having a presentiment of the condition in which he was, took with him some boys, who were in the habit of singing in the choirs, and knocked at the door of the cell. No one opens—no one answers! The good Edemberger, still more alarmed, breaks open the door. Luther lies insensible on the floor, and giving no signs of life. His friend strives in vain to recall him to his senses: he is still motionless. Then the choristers began to sing a sweet hymn. Their clear voices act like a charm on the poor monk, to whom music was ever one of his greatest pleasures; gradually he recovers his strength, his consciousness, and life.

There is considerable merit in the design, and much carefulness of execution in this picture, though, unfortunately, there is more successful realization in the articles of furniture and decoration, books, &c., than in the figures, which betray a little weakness of treatment, and a manner of pre-Raphaelitism.

W. M. Egley out-herods the whole host of pre Raphaelites in his teaboard exhibition of "Katharine of Arragon and Anne Boleyn" (47) in a card-playing anecdote, thus related by Miss Strickland:—

To her rival (who was now well known at Court to be such) she behaved with invariable sweetness. Once only she gave her an intimation that she was aware of her ambitious views. The Queen was playing at cards with Anne Boleyn, when she thus addressed her:—"My Lady Anne, you have the good hap ever to stop at a King; but you are not like others, you will have all or none."

The rival Queens rival in stiffness and severity of colour and outline the King of Hearts which Anne Boleyn is just about playing; and, as if such creatures were above all the ordinary wants of humanity, there is not a hint of atmosphere in the Royal apartment.

F. Underhill has three very pleasing works—"A Sea-coast" (38), "Barnaby Rudge" (55), and a "Farrier's Shop" (316). The second of these we engrave. It represents the hero of Dickens's favourite story, seated or reclining at length in prison, with the raven perched on his knee. The figure is well designed, the attitude easy; the limbs well rounded, with a good effect of distance and air behind.

Immediately above this stirring battle-piece is the portrait of the veteran hero and historian of many fights, Sir William Napier, by G. Wells (65*). The head is extremely like, and full of character; but there are many points in which the execution is crude and unsatisfactory.

W. Hemsley has a clever little genre piece, "Young Love" (202). A young, rough-headed, country urchin, seated on a kitchen table, is ogling a girl about his own age, who is busy peeling turnips, and who looks up with genuine satisfaction, and a wonderful notion of sentiment, as much as to say, "Lor! do you mean it?" This little picture is carefully finished.

BARNABY RUDGE.—PAINTED BY FREDERICK UNDERHILL.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. APSLEY PELLATT, M.P. FOR SOUTHWARK.

It has often been urged in favour of the new system established by the Reform Bill, that it has tended to increase the number of those who may be termed the working members of the House of Commons, distinguished from those who have been trained up to politics, as what may, without any very great stretch of language, be called a profession. The late Sir Robert Peel, although so strenuous an opponent of that great measure, while it was still under discussion, was one of the first

MR. APSLEY PELLATT, M.P. FOR SOUTHWARK.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.

to recognise and acknowledge the advantage conferred on the country by the presence in the House of Commons of men practically acquainted with the wants of the community; and who could aid with their experience in the many investigations and discussions on the details, as well as the principles of the more material class of questions. It has been found that the gentlemen selected by the various constituencies for such special qualifications, have in many cases also developed that larger statesmanlike knowledge which enables them to hold their places by the side of men whose previous training authorises them to take the initiative in legislation. Among these Mr. Apsley Pellatt holds a place fully justifying the choice of the important constituency which has returned him to Parliament. At the last general election, when party spirit ran so high, and when every engine was put in motion—in some cases too successfully—to thrust on great metropolitan communities representatives of reactionary opinions, it was peculiarly gratifying to those who desired to see the main objects of the Reform Bill carried out, that the borough of Southwark should have chosen a gentleman whose claims on its confidence were so legitimate as those of the subject of this memoir—one whose position as a commercial magnate of the locality led to his being spontaneously regarded as the most fit person to represent its interests.

The antecedents of Mr. Pellatt in every way legitimatised the choice of the electors. The son of the late Mr. Apsley Pellatt, who was for so many years, in conjunction with the late Mr. Green, proprietor of the

As early as he was intimately connected with the firm in St. Paul's Churchyard, and also at the Falcon Glass Works. When still a young man, he was elected on the Common Council of the City of London; and, in the deliberations and proceedings of that body he took an active part, always on the side of freedom. He was the means of carrying there the question of the emancipation of the Jews, which, at the present hour, is adopted as a Cabinet measure by the chief Liberal statesmen of the age, and by a large majority of the representatives of the people. He also took an active part, and successfully, in the movement to close the Sunday Farringdon market. Subsequently, on his removing to the premises in Holland-street, he resigned his connection with the ward in which he no longer personally resided; and as the duty of managing that establishment demanded more and more of his time, he threw himself into it with the ardour and enterprise which distinguish the higher class of English manufacturers. Considering how largely the comforts and elegancies of domestic life in this country are increased by means of the manufacture which Mr. Pellatt has conducted with so much knowledge and taste, it is only just to him to record the efforts he made to improve and elevate its character. He visited Venice; went to the glass-making district of Nevell, in the heart of Bohemia; and the great glass works in Liege. He also went to Baccarat, in France, where he was welcomed as a brother manufacturer, who had chosen to his French contemporaries every attention when visiting his own works in England. Profiting by the result of his observation, and having a good knowledge of practical chemistry, and a taste for the fine arts, Mr. Pellatt was enabled to aid largely in improving the fine glass manufacture, and was especially in reference to its use in high art in engraving. Mr. Pellatt published, some time since, a memoir, entitled "Curiosities of Glass-making," with the addition of interesting details of modern manufacture, and coloured illustrations of curious antique specimens of Egyptian, Chinese, Roman, and Venetian manufacture. This interesting work has filled up a blank in the literature of this department of the industrial arts.

Mr. Pellatt's extensive acquaintance with the subject, and the striking results he had produced in the manufacture of glass, naturally led to his being selected as one of the Council of the Sel sol of Design For seven years he was a regular attendant at the Board of Trade, a month Australian Commissioner, and subsequently as a Local Commissioner, he contributed to the growth and success of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The extensive and successful display of his own manufactures in that Exhibition will not be readily forgotten.

Mr. Pellatt has twice lectured at the Royal Institution, at I has delivered gratuitous addresses before most of the literary and scientific institutions in London and its vicinity. He h s been for many years an associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and has served upon its council. At his residence, at St. ... e, he has erected a model farm. Mr Pellatt was one of the originators of the British Orphan School, and has at present honorary secretary of the London Female Penitentiary at Pentonville; and to the many benevolent institutions existing, he has largely contributed by his purse.

Mr. Pellatt contested, unsuccessfully, the city of Bristol in 1847. His election for Southwark in 1852, was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Pellatt has already obtained the favourable ear of the House of Commons. He has spoken twice, and with success: first, on Mr Hume's motion for equalizing the Excise Duties, and, secondly, on moving a few days ago for a select committee to reform the entire cash code

RECEIPT AND BILL STAMPS.—The Chamber of Commerce at Leeds have memorialised the Chancellor of the Exchequer for an alteration in the sca e of receipt and bill stamps, with a view to an improvement of the revenue, as we ... as to the convenience of the public community After pointing out the decline in the revenue from bill and receipt stamps which has taken place since 1847, they suggest "that a new Stamp Act should be passed, retaining a universal receipt stamp of 1d., and a scale of bill stamps of 1s. per cent. on the amount; bills under £100 to bear a uniform stamp of 6d.; bills for £100 and under £200, 1s.; £200 and under £300, 2s.; and so on upwards, without limitation as to amount.

THE NEWSPAPERS FOR AUSTRALIA, &c.—It may, perhaps, be interesting to those who have sent newspapers to Australia, to know, that those for Port Phillip and Sydney were forwarded on board the *Adelaide*, which has sailed from Plymouth; and those for South Australia were despatched from Gravesend by the *Orestes*. The "letter" portion of the mails to Port Phillip and Sydney were forwarded by the *Indus*, with the India mails, from Southampton, and by the new contract mails from Singapore to Australia, &c.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the early part of the week the market for the National Securities—owing to the threatened rupture between Russia and Turkey, and the movement of the British fleet in the Mediterranean—was in a very depressed state, and prices were lower in consequence; however, the differences between those two Powers appear to have been adjusted, the fall in the value of Consols has since been recovered, with a steady business. Their rise has not been a forced one, as the great influx of capital seeking employment, no advance has taken place in the rates of discount. In Lombard-street, first-class bills are readily discounted at two per cent per annum. On Monday the Three per Cent Consols were officially marked 99¾ ¾ for Money, and 99¾ ¾ for the next Account. Exchequer Bills were done at 99. to 1is., and India for the next Account. Exchequer Bills were done at 99. to 1is., and India Bonds at 45s. to 48s premium. South Sea Stock was 109¾. The market, on Tuesday and Wednesday, was firmer; and the Three per Cents on the latter day advanced to 99¾ ¾, with every prospect of a further rise. The dealings in Exchequer Bills have been comparatively limited; arising mainly from large additional amounts having been invested in other, and possibly, more profitable channels. There was rather an active demand for Money stock on Thursday, and Consols were again on the ad...nce. The Three per Cents were done at 99¾ ¾ for Money, and 99¾ ¾ for the Account. Exchequer Bills were tolerably steady, at from 7s to 11s. for March, and 9s. to 13s. for June Bills. India Bonds have been 40s. to 43s. premium.

The report of the select committee appointed by the Colonial Legislature, in Sydney, to inquire into, and report upon, banking affairs in Australia, has come to hand. The committee recommend that a national Bank of issue be established at Sydney, in which the public accounts shall be kept, and the notes of which shall become a legal tender. The leading reasons assigned for the proposed establishment are, that the various banks are doing beyond their legitimate means, and that the cremation of new banks of issue would be attended with danger to the colony.

A full average business has been doing in miscellaneous securities. Australian Agricultural have been 10s to 13s; Peel River Land and Mineral, 6¾ to ¾ prem.; South Rhenish Railway, 23¾ to 24¾ prem.; Australian, 5¾ to 5¾; British American Land, 67 to 69; Nova Scotia Mining, 1¾ to 1¾ prem.; Australasian Coal Mining, 1 to ¾ prem.; Union Bank of Australia, 1¾ to 1¾; Bank of Australasia, 54¾ to 55¾; South Australian Bank of Australia, ¾ to ¾ prem.; English, Scottish, and Australian 2¾ to ¾ prem.; Colonial Bank, 7¾ to 8¾; North British Australian, 1¾ to 1¾ prem.; Scottish Australian Investment, 1¾ to ¾ prem.; Australian Agricultural Company, 2¾ to 3 prem.; Colonial Gold ... to ... prem.; Port Phillip, ¾ to ¾ prem.; Australasian, ¾ to ¾ prem.; Australian, par to ¼ prem.; Crystal Palace, ¾ to ¾ prem.; General Steam Navigation, 30 ex div. and bonus; and Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 9l.

Very large imports of bullion have been reported since our last, viz. £1,200 from Australia, £283,000 from the West Indies, and £543,000 from New York. The shipments have been large, and amongst which has been the export of £242,970 to the East. The whole of the Continental exchanges continue unfavourable; but those upon New York show a small profit upon the import of gold. It is stated that throughout Germany American eagles are in great request, owing to the large amount of emigration to the United States.

On the whole the Foreign Market has ruled firm, and prices have been fairly supported. It is understood that the balance in the hands of the agents of the Ottoman Government have will be given up, to produce more confidence amongst the bondholders; but the several amounts in the hands is too small to have any effect upon the credit arrangement that has been made for paying off the first instalment of the loan. Spanish Certificates have been firm, as it is rumoured that the Government at Madrid is making negotiations with parties in this country for the issue of new terms. The Brazilian Five per Cents were done at 103; Dutch Four per Cents, 97¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 23¾; Portuguese four per Cents, 34¾; Peruvian Deferred, 18¾; New Deferred, 18¾; Spanish Certificates, 5¾; Spanish Coupons, 5¾; Turkish Loan, 1¾ prem.; Venezuelan, 19¾; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 58¾.

In the railway share movement recovered from their late depression. The quantity of stock in the market this week has been somewhat less than for some time past; yet the actual transactions have been by no means extensive. The following resolution has been passed by the committee of the Stock Exchange:—"That the purchasers of railway stock, or shares, are justified in refusing to pay for a transfer unless on banner passed by companies or certificates, unless it be certified thereon officially that the said coupons or certificates are at the office of the company, but if the transfer presented be perfect in all other respects, the stock or shares must not be bought in until reasonable time has been allowed to the vendor to obtain from the office the verification required." The following are the official

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

[illegible] from the French of [illegible] Thursday, The [illegible]

MUSICAL UNION.—Members' Tickets have [illegible] Any [illegible] letter to the Director. Members are requested to pay their subscription, and obtain a receipt for the same, at CRAMER and Co.'s, Regent-street, before the Season commences. Vieuxtemps, Hill, Piatti, Hallé, and Mdlle. Clauss, are engaged. Rasberbier, the Pianist, will play for the first time in England. Other [illegible]

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—[illegible] Herr Formes. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter-hall. Post-office Orders from the country should be payable to ROBERT BOWLEY, at Charing-cross Office. The Subscription is One, Two, or Three Guineas per annum; it now dates from 25th March, entitling to admission to Subscription Concerts, of [illegible] in the Large Hall. This performance will commence [illegible]

HERR JANSA has the honour to announce that the THIRD of a Series of Six CHAMBER CONCERTS will take place at the NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, on MONDAY, MARCH 28, at Eight o'Clock. Principal performers, Herr Jansa, Herr F. Hennen, Mr. W. F. Reed, and C. Goffrie.—For Tickets, apply to Herr Jansa, 10, Mornington-crescent.

M. JULLIEN'S TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.—[illegible] members of M. Jullien's orchestra, together [illegible] artists of London, have determined to give a [illegible] MONDAY, the 20th JUNE next, the pro[illegible] of a Testimonial to [illegible] departure for America. [illegible] Cooper, Baker, [illegible] following artists have [illegible] offered their services on the occasion [illegible] Anna Zerr, Madame Fiorentini, Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss [illegible], Madame Doria, Miss Bassano, and Mr. Swift. Instrumentalists—Messrs. Bottesini, Lazarus, Richardson, Wuille, Hill, [illegible] Cioffi, Clapp, the Brothers [illegible] Winterbottom, F. Pratten, Collinet, [illegible] Van Heddeghem, Vogel [illegible], Schmidt, Healey, Watson, Antoine Stanislas [illegible], Jacquin, Humphries, Peters, Barret, Buzzith, Harthagel, Marsh, Hooper, Chambers, Miller, Wickett, Corneille, Thompson, and [illegible], Band-master of the Coldstream Guards [illegible] Mr. Collins, Band-master of the Royal [illegible] Band.—H. JARRETT, Secretary, [illegible]

ROBERT-HOUDIN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY NEXT, and during the EASTER WEEK, the celebrated Prestidigitateur, ROBERT-HOUDIN, Extraordinary SEANCES FANTASTIQUES, Every Evening, at Half-past Eight; and a DAY PERFORMANCE on Wednesday and Saturday [illegible] past Two. Places may be secured at MITCHELL'S [illegible]-street; and at the Box-office.

ON EASTER MONDAY, at the WHITTINGTON CLUB, Mr. THOMAS MILLER, Author, will deliver the FIRST of a Series of SIX LECTURES on the RISE and PROGRESS of ENGLISH POETRY, from the earliest period to the commencement of the present century. Subject of the First Lecture:—POETRY of the ANCIENT BRITONS, SAXONS, and DANES.

Tickets for First Lecture, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s., which [illegible] at Smith and Elder's, Cornhill; Van Voorst's, Paternoster-[row]; Bogue's, Fleet-street; Illustrated London News; the Whittington Club; Hogarth's, Haymarket; Chapman and Hall's, Piccadilly.

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS. Incorporated by Royal Charter. The Thirtieth Annual Exhibition of this Society is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.
ALFRED CLINT, Hon. Secretary.
Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION of FINE ARTS, PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Royal Polytechnic Institution. This Exhibition of Modern Pictures is now OPEN DAILY, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. BELL SMITH, Secretary.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—GREAT GLOBE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—Mr. WYLD'S LARGE MODEL of the EARTH, with considerable alterations and additions. From 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Lectures upon Geographical Science.—Admission, 1s.; [illegible] price.

GRANADA and the ALHAMBRA (the City [illegible]) [illegible] unequalled scenery, embracing the tract of country presented to the late lamented Duke of Wellington, is JUST OPENED at BURFORD'S PANORAMA [illegible]. The Views of Nimroud and of the [illegible] now open. Admission, 1s. each circle, or, [illegible]. Schools, half price. Open from Ten till Dusk.

PATRON, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.—RE-OPENING of [illegible] J. H. Pepper, Esq.; Half-hours [illegible] by Dr. Bachhoffner, on some [illegible] Bodies, by Mr. Crispe, on [illegible], Schools, and Children [illegible]

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK, are OPEN to Visitors daily. The only living specimen of [illegible] Admission, 1s.; Mondays, 6d.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, Regent-street, [and] [illegible] Exchange buildings, London. Established 1806. [illegible] due to parties holding policies in this office, [illegible] at the offices in London, and at the hands of the several agents.
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INDIAN REFORM SOCIETY.—On Saturday, the 12th instant, a Meeting of the friends of India [illegible], with a view of bringing [illegible] India [illegible] the inhabitants of that vast empire. D. D. [illegible], Esq., M.P., having been called to the chair, the following Resolutions were agreed to by the Meeting:—

1. That the character of the alterations to be effected in the constitution of our Indian Government at the termination of the East India Company's Charter Act, on the 30th of April, 1854, is a question which demands the most ample and serious consideration.

2. That although Committees of both Houses of Parliament have been appointed, in conformity with the practice on each preceding renewal of the Charter Act, for the purpose of investigating the [illegible] have been appointed on the present occasion at a period so much later than usual, that the interval of time remaining before the expiration of the existing powers of the East India Company is too short to permit the possibility of collecting such evidence as would show what alterations are required in our Indian Government.

3. That the inquiry now being prosecuted by Committees of the Legislature will be altogether unsatisfactory if it be confined to the evidence of officials and of servants of the East India Company, and conducted and terminated without reference to the petitions and [illegible] of the more intelligent of the natives of India.

[illegible] for a period [illegible] such full [illegible]

5. That in order to obtain such a measure, this meeting constitutes itself an "Indian Reform Society."

The undermentioned gentlemen having consented to act as a committee [illegible] adjourned:—

[illegible] M.P.	Viscount Goderich
[illegible], Esq., M.P.	W. Harcourt, Esq.
[illegible]	E. J. Hutchins, Esq., M.P.
[illegible]	[illegible], Esq.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] M.P.
[illegible]	[illegible] M.P.
[illegible] M.P.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] M.P.
[illegible]	[illegible] M.P.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
W. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., M.P.	J. A. Wise, Esq., M.P.
Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, M.P.	

[illegible]
JOHN DICKINSON, Jun., Hon. Secretary.
[illegible] Haymarket.
March [illegible]

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LADY DAY.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.

(*Continued from page* 238.)

n the fluttering hope that the gentlemen will soon begin to make theirs. It is considered one of the starting-points of the season; and its arrival is not only welcomed by the best artists of the opera, but by a general chorus of songs and a long string of balls given in its honour Festivities begin to command the attendance of carriages till a very late hour at night: and the linkmen, who, like the dormice, have been sleeping somewhere all throughout the winter, wake up with their lanterns into fashionable life again, and disturb the sleepy echoes of the squares by bawling out for the carriages of noblemen, whose names and titles, strangely enough, are not to be found in Debrett's or any other "Peerage." Regent-street begins fairly its watering-season, until the water is laid on so liberally, that it becomes a question whether the mud is not a much deeper nuisance than the dust—only the crossing sweepers, and the young Swans-and-Edgars (who can keep their white neckcloths all the cleaner) think not. Concerts and floricultural shows begin to be in full blow; novels begin to shoot out thousands of leaves from the ever-teeming hot-bed of the Minerva Press; and flirtations begin to bud and blossom into something like orange-wreaths from being exposed so long to the gentle heat of some retired conservatory, be it at Chiswick, or the Regent's-park, or on your own landing-place. The Season, in short, has fairly begun; and, with its thousand enjoyments—its marriages at St. George's—its suppers at Gunter's—its pic nics—its many beautiful books, which, "once taken up, must be read to the last page with the most thrilling interest"—and its hundreds of tempting sights, monsters and wonders—all of which "must be seen to be fully appreciated," may offer some small compensation to those who, from certain pecuniary reasons, may not always offer their hand to Lady Day with the same pleasure as they would to a pretty partner in a quadrille. However, should any poor fellow be compelled to leave abruptly his own house, there are so many who keep "open house" during the season, that he need only be puzzled in the selection of one which, in the fullness of his soul and the emptiness of his pocket, he would prefer going to. His excuse is ready-made—"he comes recommended by Lady Day."

Horace Mayhew.

SNOW-SHOE HURDLE-RACE, AT MONTREAL.

The annual Snow-Shoe Races, amongst the soldiers of the Garrison at Montreal, in Lower Canada, came off on Thursday, March 3rd. The weather being very favourable, the meeting was numerously and fashionably attended, and the sprinkling of the fair sex considerable. General Rowan and Staff were on the ground, and appeared to take great interest in the sport, of which the following are the details:—

1st Race. Half a mile on snow-shoes Twenty-five started. Won by Private Cox, 20th Regiment.

2nd Race. A quarter of a mile on snow shoes Eighteen started. Won by Private Cox, 20th Regiment

3rd Race.—250 yards on snow-shoes over four fights of hurdles, three feet high Seven started. Won by Private Gee, 20th Regiment

4th Race.—1 or those beaten in the first three races Won by Private Carter, 20th Regiment

5th Race.—300 yards without snow-shoes. Twenty started. Won by Private Gee, 20th Regiment

6th Race.—For winners 200 yards on snow-shoes. Won by Private Moore (?) (band), 20th Regiment.

Then followed a prize for the highest jump on snow-shoes, which was won by Gunner Vane, Royal Artillery. This closed the sports of the day.

The Snow-shoe may be described as a large racket worn by men travelling on snow, to prevent their feet from sinking into it. The visitors to Catlin's and other museums will remember this aboriginal contrivance, which is here turned to sporting account. In Jews'-row, otherwise Royal Hospital-row, Chelsea, is a public-house, with the sign of "The Snow-shoes," a memorial of the American war.

SNOW-SHOE HURDLE RACE, AT MONTREAL.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 615.—VOL. XXII.] SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1853. [SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

If we look at the map of Europe, and consider the present condition of the various states which compose what ought to be a grand confraternity of peaceful and united nations, we cannot but be struck with the instability which characterises them all. Amid that vast assemblage of communities, more or less civilised, more or less powerful and humane, there are but two whose institutions seem deeply rooted, whose thrones seem secure, and whose future fate betokens influence, splendour, and power over the rest of mankind. The one is England—a state ancient and free;—illustrious for deeds alike splendid in peace and in war; whose name, whose laws, and whose language pervade the fairest portions of the earth; whose flag is the hope of the oppressed; and in the permanency of whose dominion every nation, that either possesses or aspires to possess the commonest rights of free citizenship or self-government, is in the highest degree interested. The other state is in every respect its opposite. Three centuries ago unknown even by name to the civilisation of the West, it overshadows at the present day all Europe and Asia with the dark image of its rapacity and its ambition. The name of England is synonymous with that of rational liberty; the name of Russia, on the other hand, betokens absolute and irresponsible power. The one is civilisation; the other is barbarism. The one represents the dignity, the other the debasement, of humanity. The one represents mental, the other physical, power. And these two, so different, and of such hostile principles, hold between them the balances of lordship and dominion; and direct, as far as merely human agencies are allowed to direct, the present and the future fate of the Eastern hemisphere. America is beyond their reach, and stands aloof in the proud self-sufficiency and vigorous majesty of a race that feels itself pre-destined, in the fullness of time, to be greater and more resplendent than either of them.

All else in Europe is utterly unstable and insecure. The most ancient state seems as feeble and as effete as if the breath of a strong man could overthrow it. Austria is rotten to the core; and, were it not for the aid of Russia—dearly bought at the cost of humiliation and dependence—would crumble to pieces from its own heterogeneity, with as little power of cohesion as the dry bones in the Valley of Golgotha. That venerable state is worn out; and her motley populations, hating, and commonly not understanding each other, having no interest in common—no bond of blood, of language, or of sympathy—have not in them the vitality which could make them coalesce or unite in the simplest effort to govern themselves. Germany is a name, but not a power on the earth. Her very boundaries are undefined, and her pretensions to independence and the right to exist are by-words of scorn to the most powerful potentates who speak her language and move upon her soil. Prussia, with all her bayonets, is a creature of yesterday—an interloper into a place that was already full; and, at the first breath of dissension in Europe, would lose her identity, and merge into an Empire, not of Prussians, but of Germans. Italy is nothing but a name: the victim of the stranger and the oppressor, she scarcely dares to hope, and lingers on in impatient humiliation; never forgetting that she was once the glory, and remembering, with a burning blush, that she is now the shame, of Europe. The other Monarchies whose places are marked on the map are Monarchies shorn of their ancient power. They are but shadows of what they once were, and live upon the memories of their own departed greatness. Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden possess few traces of their ancient renown; their history is that of the past, and they exercise no influence over the fortunes of to-day. Spain, once a first-rate, has dwindled into a seventh-rate power; and Portugal is almost of as little note and consequence as the Isle of Man. Turkey exists but upon sufferance. She troubles the waters where her wolfish neighbours make it their pleasure to drink, casts her imploring eyes to heaven, and submissively awaits the inevitable catastrophe of her extinction.

Russia in the east and England in the west are thus the sole representatives of the stability of empire, as well as of the great principles which since the world began have agitated the bosom of society. The keen eye of Napoleon the Great foresaw the struggle that sooner or later these powers would be compelled to wage against each other. Their antagonism is inherent, and not accidental; and would exist of necessity, were there no questions of religion, of commerce, or of territorial aggrandisement and dynastic influence to complicate and exasperate it. The sagacity of Napoleon was so far at fault that he imagined France, and not England, to be the fitting representative of the great principle of the dignity of humanity and of resistance to arbitrary power. His nephew and successor, as thorough a representative of ultra-despotism as the Czar himself—and, possibly, still more so, for he founds his tyranny on the consent and suffrage of the ignorant and blinded people—governs the only other country in Europe that possesses even the semblance of power, apparently unconscious of the fact that France is unstable as water under her present *régime*, and that she has no friend in the world unless she make a friend of England. He has somewhat inexpertly been endeavouring to play the arbiter betwixt the two great rival states of the West and the East, and for the sake of a miserable autograph, and a little judicious homage to his personal vanity, he has been striving hard to sap the foundations of his own throne. Whatever, in the pride of apparent success, he may think of the durability of his dominion, its only possible guarantees are the good sense and the material interests of the brave and intelligent French people. States and dynasties may totter and decay, but a nation like the French is ever vigorous and young, and in the day of fate and necessity will vindicate its own majesty, in spite of its rulers, whosoever they may happen to be, and assume its own place

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLES.—ALEXANDRIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

in the councils of the world. If Louis Napoleon desire stability for his Empire, he must learn to extend by degrees the bases of the popular rights which he has hitherto denied, ignored, or taken away. He must learn to know who are the natural allies of his countrymen, and what states they are whose aid would be destruction to him. In the commotions that are preparing in Europe, and of which we see all around us the signs and the portents, the true place of France is on the side of freedom. Between Cossackism and Constitutionalism the instincts of France will lead her right, however much her temporary rulers may strive to lead her wrong; and in that struggle, should it ever come, the place of England will be in the vanguard of civilisation and if states and dynasties oppose her, the populations, the races, and the nationalities of Europe will work with her, and bid her God speed. The star of her glory has not yet culminated. Lake Toussaint L'Ouverture, she has "great allies," and "powers that work for her."

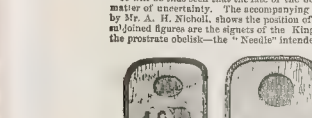
CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLES.

THIS celebrated pair of "Needles" (for the name is applied to the standing as well as to the prostrate obelisk at Alexandria) has excited considerable interest at various periods. They are placed about one mile outside the modern walls of Alexandria. Each obelisk is one vast block of red granite, measuring about 70 feet in length, and covered with hieroglyphics. The prostrate obelisk is the property of the English Government, having been presented to George IV by Mehemet Ali, Pachá of Egypt, in 1820. It is partly imbedded in the sand, close to the sea side, by the great wall of the fortifications. They are said to be two of four obelisks which formerly stood at Heliopolis, and were brought to Alexandria by the Cæsars. The third is in the Piazzo di Monte Citorio at Rome; while the fourth remains at Heliopolis, six miles distant from Cairo.

The late Sir R. Peel was of opinion "that this obelisk ought to be removed to this country, and erected as a memorial to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who gallantly fought the British soldiers and fell in Egypt." The late Sir G. Murray also stated, "That he joined with all his military friends who desired that that obelisk should be removed to London. Its intrinsic value might not be great; but, as a monument and as a trophy, it possessed a value entirely its own."

In November last, the Earl of Derby consented to the removal of the obelisk, to be erected in the grounds of the Crystal Palace Company, at Sydenham, upon condition that the Government may hereafter reclaim it on payment of all expenses incurred in the transit. About a month since, Mr. Anderson, the managing director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and a director of the Crystal Palace Company, left England for Egypt for the purpose of making arrangements for the transmission of the Needle from its present bed on the shores of the Mediterranean to the Park at Sydenham. Great difficulties have, however, presented themselves, in the way of the removal of this ancient memorial. The Needle is actually built into a part of the sea-wall and ramparts forming the fortification of the city of Alexandria; and to pull down so much of the fortification as would be required to disinter the obelisk and to launch it, and afterwards to rebuild the wall, would not only occupy a great space of time, but must involve a considerable amount of expense not originally anticipated. In addition to these circumstances, it is stated that the Viceroy himself has a very strong objection to a breach of such a nature being made or left open for any time, in the present state of European politics. With respect to procuring casts from ancient works of art in Egypt, which formed also one of the objects of Mr. Anderson's visit to Alexandria, that gentleman reports that he had an interview with the Viceroy of Egypt on the 8th of last month, and that the Pacha then kindly assured him that every facility should be afforded to any person commissioned by the company to collect copies of works in Egypt.

It will be thus seen that the fate of the obelisk has once more become matter of uncertainty. The accompanying illustration, from a sketch by Mr. A. H. Nicholl, shows the position of the two obelisks; and the sculptured figures are the signets of the Kings of Egypt engraved upon the prostrate obelisk—the "Needle" intended to be removed.



RAMESSES I (1170 B.C.) THOTHMES III. (1535 B.C.) RAMESSES I (1170 B.C.)

SIGNETS OF THE KINGS OF EGYPT ENGRAVED UPON "CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLES."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW DOCK AND VICTUALLING YARD REGULATIONS.—A circular order of instructions for the guidance of the superintendents and other officers of her Majesty's naval yards in the selection of candidates for entry into dockyard service, and the promotion of those already employed under the Crown therein, has just been promulgated to the various naval establishments at home. These regulations may be summed up in few words:—No candidate for employment will be entered who is not qualified to perform the duties he seeks to be employed in. No recommendation other than that founded on the report of the Admiral or Captain Superintendent of Yards, after a rigid examination of the fitness of the candidate by a competent board, will be allowed to weigh in the claim of such candidate for entry. All applications or references to the Admiralty are to be through the heads of the Surveyor of the Navy. No person is to be promoted whose merits alone, coupled with long servitude, do not fully warrant the officers above him in recommending him for advancement.

LETTERS FOR THE ARCTIC SEAS.—Letters for any of the officers, seamen, and marines serving on any of the ships now in the Arctic Seas, will be forwarded by her Majesty's ship *Phœnix*, if sent to the Admiralty on or before the 14th of April.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.—The pension of £300 per annum, which lapsed by the death of Sir T. Capel, K.C.B., has been conferred on Vice-Admiral Sir G. Seymour, C.B., K.C.H., on the West India station. And the pens on of £150 per annum, which reverted by the promotion of Captain Boxer to Rear-Admiral, has been conferred on Captain M. Seymour, Commodore-superintendent, Devonport.

IT is said that Captain the Earl of Hardwicke will supersede Captain Hutton in the command of the *Prince Regent*, 90, the latter having completed his sea-time for his flag, whereas the noble Earl has not.

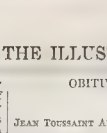
THE *Duke of Wellington*, 131, Captain H. B. Martin, C.B., is ordered to take in twelve months' stores for foreign service.

THE *Royal Albert*, 131, screw steam-ship, is progressing rapidly at Woolwich, upwards of 200 men and boys being constantly employed upon her.

A FLEET OF ENGLISH VESSELS NEARLY WRECKED BY THE ICE.—Intelligence has been received of a large number of vessels having been placed in a most perilous position on the coast, near Cuxhaven, by the immense masses of ice which were being drifted out to sea from the several inland waters. Amongst the ships on shore were the *Elke* steamer, *Odor* and *Washington* barques, the *Patrick, John Spencer, Ocean, Derwent, Bleasby, Jay, Effie, Galatea, Gem, Matilda*, and many others. The *Trident*, London and Hamburg steamer, was so much damaged as to put into Gluckstadt, as also the *Jupiter*, Grimsby and Hamburg steam-ship. The cold was most severe, snow was falling heavily, and the ice fast accumulating. Nothing like it had been seen on that part of the coast for some years.

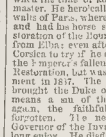
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF PADUA.

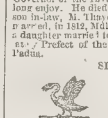


JEAN TOUSSAINT ARRIGHI, Duke of Padua, a distinguished soldier of the French Empire, died at the Château de [illegible], near Corte, the representative of an ancient noble Corsican family, from which was related by blood to that of Bonaparte. Jean Toussaint Arrighi was born the 8th [illegible], 1778. Early in his military career he served with [illegible], and followed Joseph Bonaparte into Holland. He was made Sub-Lieutenant of the 7th [illegible] regiment of the line, one of the troops raised in Corsica. On the establishment of the Consulate, Arrighi went as Secretary of Legation to Parma and to Rome. When he returned to Paris he was made Aide-de-camp to the famous General Bonaparte. Arrighi's brilliant conduct at the battle of Salahieh obtained for him the rank of captain. Henceforward his rise was described as rapid. On all occasions of danger he displayed the most daring valour. He commanded a chosen band of grenadiers at the assault of Jaffa, and was the first to enter the breach. He was made a Chef d'Escadron at Marengo, a General of Brigade at Austerlitz, and a General of Division at Essling. On the battle-field of Friedland, where Napoleon contributed to the victory, Napoleon made him Duke of Padua, a title marked the extent of the imperial estimation, since, like the dukedoms of Treviso, Feltre, and Pesaro, it was taken from a town where one of the Bonapartes had in early times been a podestat. The Emperor might well reward Arrighi, for he had not a truer or more energetic servant in his whole host. After further exhibition of distinguished courage and talent in Spain and Germany, and especially at Wagram, Arrighi, when the time of adversity came, fought inch by inch for his imperial master. He heroically defended Leipsic, his retreat in advance was to the walls of Paris, where he made head against the Grand Duke Constantine, and had his horse slain under him. He coldly yielded to the last reverse of the Bourbons, and was again at Napoleon's call on his return from Elba; even after Waterloo he was for contending still, and went to Corsica to try if he could not make that island a channel for receiving the Emperor's fallen fortunes. Arrighi had to quit France at the second Restoration, but was permitted to return in 1819. He was put in retirement in 1817. The wonderful events of the last few years [illegible], brought the Duke of Padua once more to the front. Ingratitude [illegible] means a sin of the Bonapartes, and when their cause [illegible] again, the faithful old Corsican warrior and relative was not forgotten. The new Emperor constituted Arrighi a Senator, and Governor of the Invalides. These honours the Duke of Padua did not long enjoy. He died on the 22nd ultimo, in Paris, at the residence of his son-in-law, M. Hervey, Baron de Saint-Denys. The Duke has [illegible] married, 1st, Mdlle. Zoé de Montesquiou, by whom he leaves, besides a daughter married to M. Edward Thayer, an only son, Ernest Arrighi, ex-Préfet of the Department of the Seine and Oise, now Duke of Padua.

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BART.



SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, Bart., of Ardnamurchan, recently Lieut.-Lieutenant-Governor of St. Lucia, died unexpectedly, 18th January, 1853, aged forty-four years, after a short illness of two or three days, of congestion of the yellow fever, at the Kensington town residence of the Hon. John Le Gall. As His Excellency, who was born 27th November, 1807, was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1831; and, in 1839, succeeded to the family Baronetcy, at the decease of his father, Sir John Campbell, who, after having for many years served Lord-mate to Sir [illegible] Campbell, the first Baronet, of Stirling [illegible]



He married, 21st November, 1832, Hannah Elizabeth [illegible], daughter of the late James Macleod, [illegible], and leaves several children.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT BARTON, K.C.H.

THE death of this lamented officer occurred on the 17th ult., at his residence, Montague-place. Sir Robert was the eldest son of Thomas Barton, Esq., of Grove, county Tipperary, by Grace, his wife, daughter of the Very Rev. Charles Massy, Dean of Limerick, and was born at Straffan Lodge, Massy, Bart., of Doonass, and the grandson of Thomas Barton, Esq., of Grange-more, county Fermanagh, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Robert Delap, Esq., of Ballyshannon. The Irish family of Barton—one of considerable wealth and landed estate—claims to be a branch of the Bartons, of Barton-hall, county Lancaster. It is now divided into the several families of Grove, Clonelly, Lake Waterfoot, Straffan, Glendelough, and Rochestown.

Happening then to be in the South of France, General Barton commenced his military career as a volunteer in the first division of cavalry of the National Guards, in 1790, and received the thanks of the National Convention, and of General Cornwallis for his conduct on the affair of Morsea. Returning to England, he entered the British service in 1793, as an Ensign in Flanders in 1795 with the 11th Dragoons, [illegible] 1795. To the latter year he received on the field the [illegible] Previously for his conduct at Oude Carspel. In 1811 [illegible] Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, he took part in the Peninsular campaign; and eventually, in 1814, attained the rank of Major-General.

Sir Robert married, first, Maria, daughter and co-heir of John Paynter, Esq., and niece of Lady Northcote, of Pynes, Devon: he wedded, secondly, Marian Colethurst, daughter of Addison Addison, Esq., Innspruck, the late John Addison, Esq., and great granddaughter of Archbishop Smith; by whom he leaves issue a daughter, Alexandrina Charlotte [illegible].

THE CHEVALIER KESTNER, M.R.

THE Chevalier Kestner late Hanoverian Minister [illegible] Portugal, died on the 8th ult., at Rome, in his 76th year. [illegible] more than forty years in that city, the Chevalier has justly become the favourite of the English residents and visitors. Although he never received remuneration from England, he had, even after the place of Hanoverian Minister at Rome was abolished, in 1849, performed, in the absence of an English resident, all those acts of courtesy and kindness for which foreigners generally look to the representatives of their own Government. Augustus Kestner is known to the English literary public by different essays on the fine arts; in particular, by a small, but highly-instructive, volume on painting, ably translated by Sir Charles Eastlake. Kestner was himself a distinguished draughtsman and practised [illegible], and possessed a profound knowledge of the arts, both ancient and modern, and keen sense of classical beauty. To him is owing, for the most part, the formation of the collection of casts of antique gems—the published by [illegible] archeologico, of which he was one of the founders. [illegible] it now, and at the rulings of which he regularly presided for many years. He also presented a choice collection of works of art which form a [illegible] Museum Kestnerianum. He had all but finished an accurate catalogue of this museum, and he has been for some time in correspondence with the [illegible] country, that of Göttingen. He also leaves, ready to appear in print, a volume of interest to add to the history of Goethe. The [illegible] contains the correspondence of the poet with Kestner, [illegible] other and the elder, in 17[illegible], the period of "Götz" and of "Faust," [illegible] the marriage of Kestner with Lotte, the lovely creature that poetic imagination of Werther's Charlotte.

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON HILL.

THE Venerable Justly Hill, Archdeacon and Commissary of Bucks, Rector of Tingewicke, in that county, and of Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, died at Shanklin, on the 18th ult., aged 71.

He reverend gentleman was the youngest and last surviving son of Colonel Hill, of St. Boniface. In his early years, he gained distinction as a classical scholar at Wadham College, Oxford, of which [illegible] Society he was a Fellow. His pulpit [illegible] were devoted to those among whom he had been known from his childhood, and, when Bonchurch had become a resort of strangers and invalids, a new church was erected under his auspices. His appointment to the Archdeaconry of Buckingham, in 1836, was followed by strenuous and successful efforts to repair the sacred edifices under his jurisdiction. His published charges reflects an intimate acquaintance with the duties of his office and a steady adherence to the principles of the Reformed Church of England.

ARCHIBALD WILLIAM BLANE, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, whose death occurred on the 6th of November last, at Boorel, Port Stephens, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, was Deputy-Surveyor-General of Agriculture to the [illegible].

Under Mr. Blane's superintendence the colony may the wealth of the Port river district was brought to light. Some years pr[illegible] with the company, Mr. Blane held, at different times, various [illegible] offices in the Civil Administration of the Island of Mauritius, and [illegible] a seat in the Council of Government of that colony.

Mr. Blane was the only son of Thomas Blane, Esq., [illegible] of the late eminent physician, Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart., and first cousin to Sir Hugh Seymour Blane, the present Baronet. Mr. Blane married, 28 April, 1831, Mary Magdalene, 2 dest daughter of the late Thomas Dawes Broughton, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart., of Broughton hall, Staffordshire, and of Doddington-hall, Cheshire. [illegible] lady who survives him, he leaves five children.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday.

What shall we begin to entertain you with, dear readers? the *question d'Orient* or Lonzel [illegible] the [illegible] of the Bourse or the ball of the *Corps Législatif*? Poems, decidedly the *Times* can tell you more about the plans and movements of Prince or General, or General Prince Menschikoff Mentzikoff Menschikoff Mentchikoff Menstchikoff Mentschikoff Mentschikoff Menstchikoff Mentschikoff than such a butterfly chronicler as we are; so we think we had better let the matter alone. The same remark applies to the affairs of the Bourse, and there we maintain the same reserve: but we do think we can give him a point or two on such subjects as Longchamp and the ball of the Hôtel de Ville and the *Corps Législatif*, and the theatres, and other such matters as are of rather too harum a right for his capacity, but to which our said butterfly wings carry us easily.

To begin with Longchamp. Ah, dear readers, what a *triste* affair! What a cloud and dust, and shabby-genteel equipages and ugly horses, and cold and [illegible] finery, and folly and meanness, and painted "women of quality" and bed-ward actresses and *embonpanchés grisettes!* what cold and fevers and consumption laid by in store! What ostentation and bad taste, and vulgarity and absurdity displayed! What money wasted, what poverty betrayed! What Longchamp was in its palmy days, we do not pretend to say, that being Leisure our time; but what it is now, we boldly affirm to be the veriest insult to reason and good taste that modern times can boast of. Up and down the Champs Elysées goes the carriage, wild with triumph, shaking its bells enchanted, over the heads of the thousands of his votaries, who now, beyond all the other periods of the year, bow before him and do him homage. The [illegible] of the working people are [illegible] to a very considerable extent, a set of [illegible] folks, who, working the rest of the year, with little to divert [illegible] them—uneducated and untaught in more intelligent pursuits—spend their holiday and their money in wild attempts at a sort of [illegible] up finery, because they [illegible] know no better way of enjoying themselves.

This is not the case with Longchamp; the principal actors and actresses on the farce belong to a class who have no such excuses, meagre though they be, for making fools of themselves, and who, by position and education, ought to know better. They make no attempt at [illegible]; there is no pretence at any mirth or fun. It is neither more nor less than a set of people who dress themselves out as fine as they possibly can, for the most part in toilets which we *know* must cause them pain and dangerous suffering, [illegible] tightness and total inability to resist the intense cold of the March winds; and sit in equipages [illegible] and [illegible] which not always by mean and shabby, [illegible] and being stared at; and this in Passion-week, the most [illegible] day being Good-Friday.

The Government, [illegible] of the *liberty* which permitted the Republican party to manifest its existence in the most peaceful, the most respectful, and the most legitimate manner (as it seemed to our unenlightened minds), has published a circular, addressed to the Préfets, to prevent the members of the party assembling in any numbers at the funeral of members of their own opinion, not to allow them to form *ces trop grands réunions* at the house of the deceased, to hinder their entering the cemetery, and to *forbid every kind of discourse whatever*.

It is, therefore, no longer permitted to a *free* citizen to follow in a respectful silence to the grave the body of one he has loved, admired, or respected, if M. le Préfet of his department takes upon himself to consider his case to be too nearly in the profession. He is not to go to the house of his lost friend, nor is he to enter what all less enlightened nations than France are accustomed to consider free ground—the graveyard: if M. le Préfet thinks that the deceased no right to possess more than a certain number of friends to lament his loss—the exact cipher fixed by the will of M. le Préfet. He has no right to exercise the custom that from time immemorial has existed unquestioned in France, of expressing in a humble manner the regrets of the deceased—no matter in what terms—no matter if all allusion to politics be studiously avoided. He has no right, in short—he being a Republican himself—to allow any regret or respect for the memory of a Republican; or to say that he possessed any social virtues, or fine qualities whatsoever!

Of the ball of the *Corps Législatif* there are few particulars to be given here beyond the general facts that the *coup d'œil* was extremely magnificent, and that the expenses gained at the *bal du Sénat* was turned to much good account. The only [illegible] inconvenience, comparatively speaking, was caused by the crowd; while the arrangements we already detailed, respecting the invitations, secured a much more select company of guests. The Empress on [illegible] being was observed to look pale, and appeared nervous and agitated but, in a short time, recovered her composure, and seemed more amused and animated than she generally does in public.

A most interesting work, a *histoire dramatique et littéraire*, containing a complete account of the theatre of the nineteenth century, from the pen of the inimitable *feuilletoniste*, Jules Janin, has just given forth its first two volumes: it is to be completed in six. To those who are familiar with the style of Jules Janin, we need not say that it dwells on the piquant, the sarcastic wit, the brilliant anecdotes, the keen and delicate observations, sparkling in every page of the work; and to those who are not, we may tell them that the author has made the valuable material, the truth of detail, and the clear and just conclusion of men and times which form its foundation, and render it a history of the literature, manners, and characters of the period, interesting in the highest degree, even to those who care little for the theatre itself.

A comedy by M. Emile Augier, at the Gymnase, entitled "Philberte," rivals in public favour "Pilonneur et l'Argent" of M. Ponsard, of which we a short time since gave an account. The subject is novel, the scenes being distinguished from all other heroines of the novel and the stage by being plain we cannot bring ourselves to say of any woman ugly. This, at least, is the starting-point of the piece; but *Philberte* is really, and positively, and hopelessly plain. A want of actual beauty, exaggerated in the girl's mind by the taunts of a vain and unfeeling mother, and the comparison with a beautiful sister, render her so hopeless of pleasing, that she makes no attempt to cultivate or display what gifts nature has really bestowed upon her; and shy, and proud, and sensitive, she shrinks within herself, and thus induces others to accept as a fact what she herself has accepted her plainness. Love—a passion which she never dreams of inspiring, at least regards to her her mistake; with the consciousness of pleasing, of being viewed with eyes of affection, of admiration even, the charms, long dormant, burst forth in a luxuriance of beauty, and the timid, love-lorn, self-learning—all a woman should be to inspire a real and profound attachment; and we need not, of course, finish the story.

At the Grand Opera is preparing "La Journée de la Fronde," at the Opéra Comique "Le Barbier de Séville," and at the Italiens, has given a new and [illegible] debut to that theatre, which, from the commencement of the [illegible] has been in a most feeble condition

The Ball at the Hôtel de Ville [illegible] to be the great event of next week, and is, we hear, to be unusually brilliant.

In the French Senate, the Duke de Caumont Laforce has given notice of a motion for voting a donation of 500,000 francs to the Empress.

The *Corps Législatif* met on Wednesday, under the Presidency of M. Billault. The bill, reducing from 15c. to 10c the postage on prepaid letters, and that for the [illegible] of the Port of Paris was voted, as was also the Savings-bank Bill. Of the latter, the first clause reduces the rate of interest from 4½ to 4 per cent; and the second fixes the maximum of the deposits at 1000 francs.

The project of law of the Budget for 1854 exhibits an anticipated augmentation of revenue of 69,000,000f. This estimated amount is founded on the increase of the population, a renewed activity in commercial affairs, and a progressive augmentation in certain imposts. The Council of State has, however, reduced the credits. The Ministry demanded about 56,000,000f. more than in 1853. The Council of State has only accorded 40,000,000f., of which 8,000,000f is applicable to the department of the interior, and 5,000,000f. to that of Public Works. The chapter of the Budget entitled "Expenses of Public Security" is [illegible] by about 800,000f. The reduction in the War Estimates is about 10,000,000f. The effective force of the army, as regulated by the Budget of 1853, was 408,450 men and 74,423 horses; in 1854 the effective will be 388,618 men and 83,345 horses. The Navy Estimates, increased by 1,700,000f., are preceded by a note, which states that the augmentation arises from colonial demand, chiefly Guiana, and the continuance of the works of Gustavia. The estimates, receipts, and expenditure appear much more favourable than when they were presented to the Council of State. But in order that the surplus of receipts be a reality, the maintenance of peace is indispensable; and it may be said that the present Budget is to a certain extent a guarantee of peace.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE LONDON MERCHANTS.

On Easter-Monday, at half-past one o'clock, the Emperor of the French received, at the Tuileries, the deputation of the merchants of London

The Ministers of State, of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior were present. The deputation was composed of Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., Sir Edward N. Buxton, Bart.; Mr. Samuel Gurney, Mr. W. Gladstone, Mr. J. D. Powles, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Dent, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Masterman.

Sir James Duke addressed the Emperor in the following terms:—

Sire,—We have the honour and the gratification to appear before your Majesty for the purpose of presenting to your Majesty, and to the French nation, a declaration from the commercial community of the metropolis of the British empire, embodying the sentiments of amity and respect by which they are animated towards their brethren of France.

The circumstances which have called forth this declaration being fully stated in the declaration itself, bearing the signature of upwards of 4000 of the merchants, bankers, and traders of London, we have only to add the expression of our conviction that this document conveys at the same time a faithful representation of the feelings of the people of England at large.

In conclusion, Sire, we beg to express to your Imperial Majesty our fervent hope that, under your reign, France and England may be always united in a friendly and mutually beneficial intercourse, and that, from the friendship of the two great nations results may ensue favourable to the peace of the world and the happiness of mankind.

The hon. Baronet then read the following, which he afterwards presented to his Imperial Majesty:—

DECLARATION OF THE MERCHANTS, BANKERS, TRADERS, AND OTHERS, OF LONDON.

We, the undersigned merchants, bankers, traders, and others, of London, feel ourselves called upon at this time publicly to express the concern with which we learn, through various channels of information, that an impression exists in the minds of the people of France that feelings of an unfriendly character are entertained towards them by the people of England.

We think it right emphatically to declare that we believe no such feelings exist on the part of the English people towards the people of France. We believe the welfare of each nation to be closely interwoven, as well in a mutually advantageous and commercial intercourse as in a community of sentiment in all the improvements of art and science.

Reposing in the reflection that nearly forty years have passed since the final cessation of hostilities between France and England, we record our conviction that European wars should be remembered only to be deplored, for the sacrifice of life and treasure with which they were attended—the hindrances they interposed to all useful enterprise and social advancement—the angry and unchristian feelings which they evoked in their train—and the heavy financial burdens which they left behind them at their close—considerations which supply the most powerful motives to every individual in the European community to avoid, and to employ by every means in his power, whatever may tend to cause the recurrence of such evils.

We desire to remark, that if, in that expression of opinion on public questions which the press of this country is accustomed to exercise, it is found occasionally to speak with apparent harshness of the Government or the institutions of other States, the same is not to be understood in a spirit of national hostility, or as offering to give offence. We feel that with the internal policy or mode of government which the French nation may think good to adopt for itself, it is not for British subjects to interfere, further than heartily to desire that it may result in peace and happiness to all interested therein.

We conclude this declaration by proclaiming our earnest desire for the long continuance of cordiality and good-will between Frenchmen and Englishmen; our determination to do all in our power to uphold the same; and our fervent hope that the friendliness of both nations may, in future, only vie with each other in cultivating the arts of peace, and in extending the sources of social improvement for their common benefit.

His Majesty replied in English:—

I am extremely touched by this manifestation. It confirms me in the confidence with which the good sense of the English nation has always inspired me. During the long stay I made in England I admired the liberty she enjoys—thanks to the perfection of her institutions. Nevertheless, at one period last year I feared that public opin on was misled with regard to the true state of France and her sentiments towards Great Britain. But the good faith of the great people cannot be long deceived, and the step which you now take is a striking proof of this.

Ever since I have held power my efforts constantly tend to develop the prosperity of France. My interests are not different from those of all other civilised nations. Like you, I desire peace; and, to make it sure, I wish, like you, to draw closer the bonds which unite our two countries.

The deputation then retired. The "Declaration" in question appeared as an advertisement in the *Times* and *Daily News* of Tuesday, with the whole of the names attached. It occupies a page and a column of the leading journal. It encompasses the names of many M.P.'s, and those of the first bankers and commercial firms of the metropolis. The gentlemen forming the deputation have received the greatest attentions from the members of the French Cabinet. On Tuesday they dined with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Wednesday evening with the Minister of State, and on Thursday they had the honour of dining with their Imperial Majesties at the Tuileries. The Paris papers are delighted with the expression of opinion from the commercial portion of the British metropolis, and they cordially reciprocate the sentiment that peace between the two countries may be perpetuated.

On Tuesday the Emperor granted an audience to a deputation of the English company who propose joining the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. The Ambassadors from Peru and New Granada joined the deputation, and were also received by the Emperor. Sir Charles Fox, the president of the company, addressed the Emperor in explanation of the project, in favour of which he solicited the patronage and support of France. The Emperor replied in English, as follows:

Gentlemen, I received with the liveliest in erest the intelligence of the formation of a great company for the junction of the two oceans. I have no doubt that you will succeed in an undertaking which must render so important a service to the commerce of the whole world, since such eminent men are placed at the head of your company. I have long appreciated all the advantages of a junction between the two seas, and when I was in England I endeavoured to draw the attention of scientific men to this subject. You may, therefore, rest assured, gentlemen, that you will meet with all the support from me which such noble efforts deserve.

The Company's report, plans, and maps were then laid before the Emperor, who examined them with particular attention. When the deputation withdrew, the Emperor said

I am happy to have seen your honourable deputation the very day after having received the one which, on the part of the merchants of London, expressed to me the most friendly sentiments in favour of peace—sentiments with which my own feelings have always been in complete accord.

On Good Friday there was a religious ceremonial in the Tuileries, when the "Miserere" was chanted, and a sermon preached. The Emperor and Empress were present, with about twenty or thirty ladies of the household, and as many gentlemen. The Empress appeared fatigued from standing during the ceremony, and, at the Emperor's request, she sat down. The promenade of Longchamp was very gay towards the evening. The Emperor and Empress passed up and down the Champs Elysées three times; they were in a close carriage.

Perichaud, who was sent for trial before a council-of-war for the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris, has been found "Not Guilty," but has been sentenced to transportation for having taken part in the insurrection of June, 1848.

GERMANY.

A telegraphic despatch from Berlin of the 29th ult. states a conspiracy had been discovered. Twenty persons had been arrested, 80 houses searched, and arms and ammunition found.

A letter from Vienna, of the 23rd ult. says:—"We learn from the Tyrol that the fête of riflemen given to celebrate the recovery of the Emperor, had the character of a national fête. It is said that a disagreeable incident has troubled the pleasure of this fête, the arms of England having been publicly outraged; and it is added that the Earl of Westmorland has already addressed a note on the subject to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Some persons fired at the arms. The authorities then interfered, and put a stop to the demonstration."

The embassy of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople excites great interest at Vienna. The Austrian *Lloyd* remarks:—"Should the matter be arranged peaceably, the Ottoman empire will fall in peace; if the reverse, it will fall in war. If the Emperor of Russia acquires the right to appoint the Patriarch at Constantinople, and with it the protectorate over the Greek Christians in Turkey (about 14,0000,000 or 15,000,000), the Empire which ended 400 years ago, when Constantinople was taken by the Turks, will be restored *de facto* in 1853." The present is regarded as one of the most critical moments that Europe has ever seen. The Viennese say that the power which must eventually suffer most, should the gigantic plans of Russia be realised, is Austria.

SWITZERLAND.

We hear of an attempted *coup-de-main* by some disaffected peasants under Romish influence in the Canton of Ticino. Influenced by the interested misrepresentations of their clergy, and as stated in the report of Colonel Bourgeois, well supplied with money and with weapons for the attack, some hundreds of the inhabitants of the Val Colla secretly made their way to Lugano, and, all at once, assembled on the principal piazza of the little capital of Embourg. Fortunately, the civic guards ran to arms, prevented the insurrection, and arrested fifteen of the leaders. The troops at Lugano have been reinforced, and the military have occupied the entrance of the valley. A letter from Berne of the 26th ult. states that the Canton of Ticino is tranquil. The governments of Zurich and the Vaud have declined to comply with the invitation of the Council of State of Geneva to convoke the Federal Diet. They say they have confidence in the Federal Council for the termination of all existing differences.

ITALY

We hear from Turin that the Austrian Cabinet has replied to the note of Count Revel on the subject of the sequestration of the property of certain Lombards who have been naturalised in Piedmont. This reply has failed to satisfy the Sardinian Government. M. de Cavour has accordingly sent Colonel Actis to Vienna. The Colonel is the bearer of fresh instructions to Count Revel. In these instructions provision is made in case the Court shall have left Vienna.

A letter from Rome states that there has been this year a great falling off in the number of strangers who usually resort to Rome to witness the Easter ceremonies. This is attributed to the persecutions of the Madiai, and other acts of intolerance on the part of the Romish Church. The Pope is said to be personally desirous to come to Paris to crown the Emperor.

SPAIN.

The report of the majority of the committee of the Senate favourable to the pretension of Narvaez, has been rejected by that body by 104 to 64. The Minister has signified his intention of depriving those senators of their functions as public officers who voted with the minority in favour of the claims of Marshal Narvaez.

GREECE.

M. R. Palamides, the Minister of the Interior, cedes his place to M. I. Ambrosiades, late Prefect of Attica and Bœotia. Palamides has, as a special favour, been created a Senator.

RUSSIA.

Some very interesting particulars of the position and efficiency of the Russian army are contained in the tenor of a series of letters on the subject published in the *Army Gazette* of Berlin. The following passage has a present interest:—

The construction of the great railway lines connecting Moscow, Petersburg, Odessa, and Warsaw, is changing the conditions under which military force may be transported, changes the principles upon which Russia has hitherto conducted her preparations for war. Supposing a war to threaten from the West, we may assume that the active army would not move until Poland had been occupied. Hitherto this operation must have consumed months; but let the railroad from Petersburg to Warsaw be finished, and a week will suffice for the purpose. Before the first rail of the lines is laid down, the future military use has been a matter of study, and with especial reference to the transport of large masses of troops. Thousands of solidly framed wagons are already made or making, and their construction is truly artistic. The packing or suspending of arms, knapsacks, cavalry saddles, and all the appurtenances of a battalion, are abundantly cared for. In three days the half, or in a week the whole, Guard and Grenadier corps may stand in Poland, while the reserves are coming up to St. Petersburg, by the Moscow and Petersburg Railway. The whole political significance of the new railway lies in the fact, that the Guard and Grenadier corps may in future be brought to Poland in a week instead of in months. Let that great artery be connected with Odessa, and with a railroad from Moscow to Warsaw, as well as with another from Warsaw to Odessa, and it cannot then be denied that Russia will have effected a revolution in her military relations to Europe.

It is reported that a division of the Russian army has entered Bucharest, the capital of Turkish Wallachia.

We hear of delications among high Russian official authorities. The sum embezzled was 1,800,000 silver rubles. The Privy Councillor, General Politkessky, who had the management of certain public monies, on his death-bed confessed how he had abused the confidence reposed in him. The corpse of the penitent man was degraded in its coffin by the executioner, and ignominiously shovelled into the earth. Several Generals have been arrested who ought to have examined the accounts of the deceased. The scandalous affair so vexed the Emperor that he was quite ill for a time.

TURKEY.

The much-dreaded interview between Prince Menschikoff, the haughty Envoy of Russia, and the Sultan, took place on the 8th ult. The result is reported to be satisfactory, and no pretensions or claims corresponding to the extraordinary deportment of Prince Menschikoff on his entry into Constantinople are said to have been put forward. The Prince is stated to have expressed himself satisfied with the removal of Fuad Effendi, and with the explanations of his successor. The new Minister, Rifaat Pasha, successor of Fuad Effendi, appears to be favourable to Russia. Both in London and in Paris the Italian Government is said to have declared, on the faith of the Emperor, that the formidable list of demands ascribed to Prince Menschikoff has no foundation in his instructions, which are confined to the matter of the Holy Places, and that even on this subject he has to claim no exclusive privileges for the Greek Church, but to find out some means of affording an equivalent to the priests of the Latin Church in the Holy Land. These communications have been made, in a very friendly and conciliatory tone, to the French Government, and apparently with a desire to remove the cause of difference arising out of the rival churches.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Russians throw away large sums of money in Constantinople, and make considerable presents to the old Turkish party. Colonel Rose, the English Charge d'Affaires, has been "snubbed." He proffered his services to the Grand Vizier, as mediator between Prince Menschikoff and Fuad Effendi; but, on calling at the Russian Embassy, M. d'Ozeroff informed him that, as the Ambassador was aware of the cause of his visit, he must beg to be excused seeing him; he wished to avoid all discussion, as he was only obeying the express instructions of his Sovereign in respect to the British Minister. Lord Stratford's arrival was looked forward to with extreme impatience. The new bank plan is neither more nor less than another kind of loan, which will cost the Porte more than Prince Callimachi would have done with it has, however, one advantage. It will not afford the Turkish employés such facilities for enriching themselves at the expense of the state.

MOROCCO.

Intelligence has been received of the deplorable state of the Emperor's health. His death, it is feared, will be the signal for a terrible crisis.

AMERICA.

By the United States mail steamer *Pacific*, we have advices from New York to the 15th ult. Strong debates have taken place in the Senate on Central America and the Monroe doctrine. The fact of Trunillo having been taken possession of by the British steamer *Devastation* on the part of the Mosquito King is confirmed. The United States Government, it is said, has called upon the English Minister for an explanation with regard to Honduras; and the Secretary of the Navy is to report what efficient naval force he has at his action. A treaty to liquidate mutual claims between the British and American Governments has been ratified by the Senate. The fortnightly steamers from California (seven in number) have brought about four millions and a half of dollars in gold. There is an active war between Honduras and Guatemala, the cause being a disputed boundary.

From Havannah we have advices to the 18th ult. The Commissioners despatched to meet Santa Anna and invite him to return to Mexico, had arrived at Havannah on their way to Carthagena. The general impression in Mexico was that Santa Anna would not proceed directly there, but await in Havana the formation of a party, which it is said is being got together to support his views. Seven States had voted for his Presidency. The other States had not been heard from, with the exception of Puebla and Guanaxuato, which had declared against him. A very decided majority of the people of Mexico were in favour of his return to power. General Blancarte had left Mexico with a brigade of 1500 men and six pieces of artillery, to bring to terms the State of Guanaxuato. Senor Villamil had arrived at Tehuantepec, Yucatanisident by the Government to deliver up the Isthmus to the representatives of the Sloo Company.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegraphic message has arrived, dated Trieste, March 28:—

"The steamer *Bombay* arrived this morning from Alexandria, in 128 hours.

"Ambassadors from Ava, accompanied by two missionaries, had reached General Godwin's camp.

"The Emperor of Ava was besieged in a small fort by his younger brother, who had the whole army on his side; he was sure of reducing the fort, and desired peace with the British on any terms.

"In consequence of orders received from Ava, Prome had evacuated the province of Pegu, and General Steel had occupied all the strong positions in the district.

"The province of Bassein had been cleared of the enemy by Colonels Fytch and Rennie; but an expedition sent against a robber chief, near Donabew, had been repulsed with a loss of two guns and 83 killed and wounded.

"Among the officers killed were Capt Loch and Lieut. Kennedy, R.N.; and Capt Pryse, 67th Bengal N. I. . . . the severely wounded were Lieut. Bushell R.N. . . . Lieut. Hammond and Wilson, Mates of the *Wanderer*.

"Trade was brisk at Calcutta and Bombay.

"The rebellion in China was growing more and more serious every day."

The melancholy incident so briefly narrated in the telegraphic despatch has excited a feeling of deep regret for the premature loss which the service has sustained in the deaths of the officers killed. We knew, from the last advices, that an attack was to be made upon a strong position at Donabew, where a marauding chief, with upwards of a thousand followers, had occupied the square of the Pagoda, and ejected the head man of the town, who had been faithful to the British throughout the war. These marauders, or dacoits, as they were called in the army, had already given the forces some trouble, for they occupy a country covered with jungle and intersected with creeks, in the unknown delta of the river. Very recently a squadron of boats and a steamer had been sent against them, and had returned with loss, never having seen the enemy, though they ascended a narrow creek, staked in several places, and were exposed to a galling fire. (Vide ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, March 19, in which appeared a Sketch by an officer of the Indian army, of the attack made upon the boats by the Burmese). It was, therefore, thought necessary to renew the attack on these formidable robbers with a larger force, and Captain Granville Loch, the flag-captain of the *Winchester*, who had already shown the greatest energy and ability in maintaining the communication by water between Prome and Rangoon, determined to lead this enterprise in person, but, since the arrival on the station, had received a letter forbidding him to go, as the enemy to be encountered or a service to be performed. The result of this attack proved most unfortunate. It was repulsed by the natives with very severe loss, amounting to no less than 88 killed and wounded out of a party which cannot have exceeded 300 or 400. Two guns were also lost; and, as if to render this disaster the most painful occurrence in the campaign, it was marked by the death of Captain Loch himself, who commanded the expedition, and of Lieutenant Kennedy, of the *Fox*, while several other officers and mates were severely wounded.

DESTRUCTION OF RANGOON BY FIRE.

By electric telegraph from Marseilles, we learn that the Overland Indian Mail contains despatches from China, Feb. 10; Rangoon, Feb. 14; Calcutta, Feb. 19; and Bombay, March 1.

Rangoon has been almost destroyed by conflagration.

AUSTRALIA.

The *Great Britain* steamer brought files of Australian papers to the Cape of Good Hope. These advices have arrived by the *Calcutta*, which sailed four days after the *Great Britain*. The *Great Britain* brings a rich cargo of wool, 136,000 ounces of gold, 175 passengers, and a mail. She left Port Phillip on Jan. 5, and arrived at Simon's Bay on Thursday, the 10th of February.

The Government escort from Mount Alexander arrived at Melbourne with 10,125 ounces of gold. The last escort from Ballarat brought down 11,000 ounces of gold. 2677 ounces of which were for Melbourne, and the remainder for Geelong. Another from Mount Alexander and Bendigo arrived at Melbourne with 9302 ounces of gold. The last accounts from the various diggings are by no means favourable; but all experienced persons agree in asserting that there is no probability of the gold fields failing. The price of gold was £3 3s. 9d. on Feb 7. A person recently returned to Melbourne from the Ovens with 15 lbs. of gold, got there by himself. The armed escort from the southern diggings arrived at . . . on the 7th December, with 14,230 oz. of gold. The shares in . . . and Sydney Gold Escort Company have been well received. . . . and it is expected that operations will be speedily commenced. . . . The last reports from the north and south diggings were favourable. . . . Several parties have recently arrived at Maitland, from the Lachlan, with parcels of 6 or 8 oz. of gold.

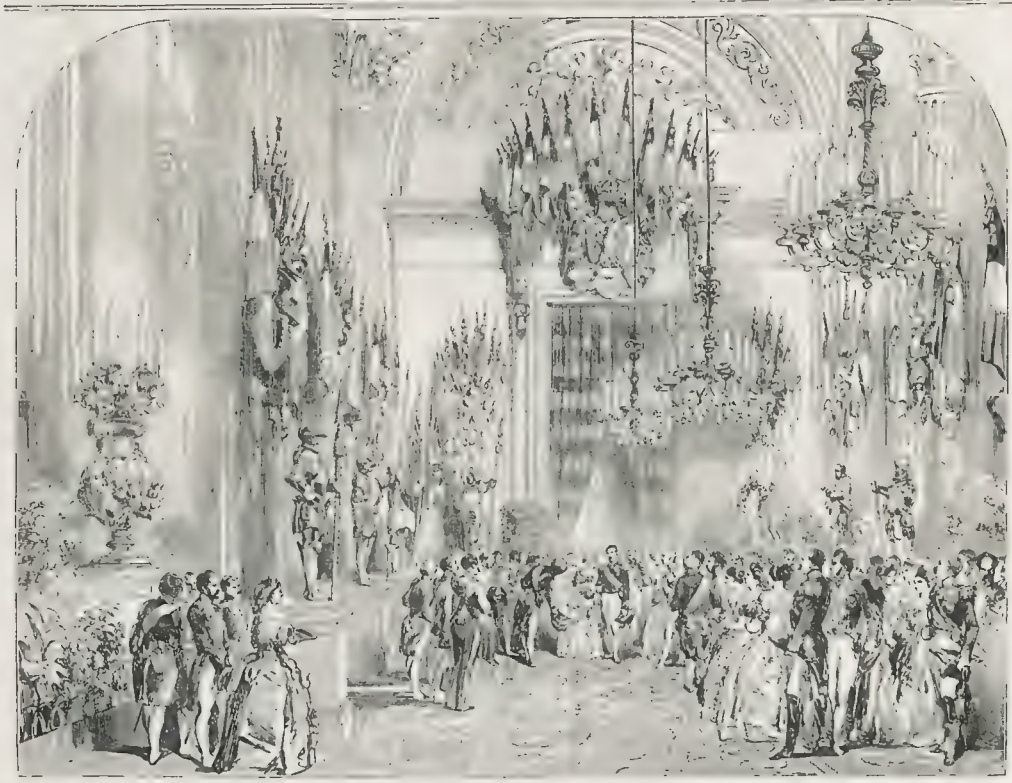
The first specimens of the sovereign coined in Australia have appeared in circulation. On one side is a crown, the year of coinage, and the words "Government Assay Office, Adelaide." On the other side are the words, "Value, One Pound," and weight 5 dwts., 15 grains, . . . carats.

THE BALL OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY TO THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

THIS grand fête offered by the members of the Legislative Body, in the Palace, at Paris, to the Emperor and the Empress took place on Monday night with great magnificence. The persons invited began to arrive at nine o'clock, and from that hour until half-past twelve o'clock, an uninterrupted stream of carriages was to be seen, on each side of the river, advancing towards the scene of festivity.

These entrances were opened for the guests: the principal one, that by the Court of Honour of the Palace from the Place de Bourgogne, was reserved for the carriages of the Imperial party, of the Ambassadors, and of a few privileged personages; a second entrance was by the avenue of the hotel of the President of the Legislative Body; and the third, on the other side of the Palace, was by the steps in front of the Pont de la Concorde. To make this arrangement available, it was necessary to unite together the Hotel of the Presidency with the Palace of the Legislative Body; and this was effected by means of a temporary construction erected over the whole length of the garden lying between the two buildings. The building thus raised, and which formed the very centre of the fête, contained first of all a vast *jardin d'hiver*; next, of an immense ball-room; and lastly, of a supper-room, capable of accommodating 2500 persons at a time. The first-named of these constructions was separated, throughout its whole length, into three distinct galleries communicating with each other by means of wide arches; and all most tastefully arranged with flowers, evergreens, statues, fountains of falling water, mirrors, long lines of chandeliers from the ceiling, and thousands of lights also on the walls. These arrangements bespoke the exquisite taste of M. Duban, the architect, of M. Hubert, also of the Legislative Palace, M. Alexis Godillot. Upon the ensuing page we have engraved the reception-room, *Salle des Armures*; and beneath it, the *Jardin d'Hiver*

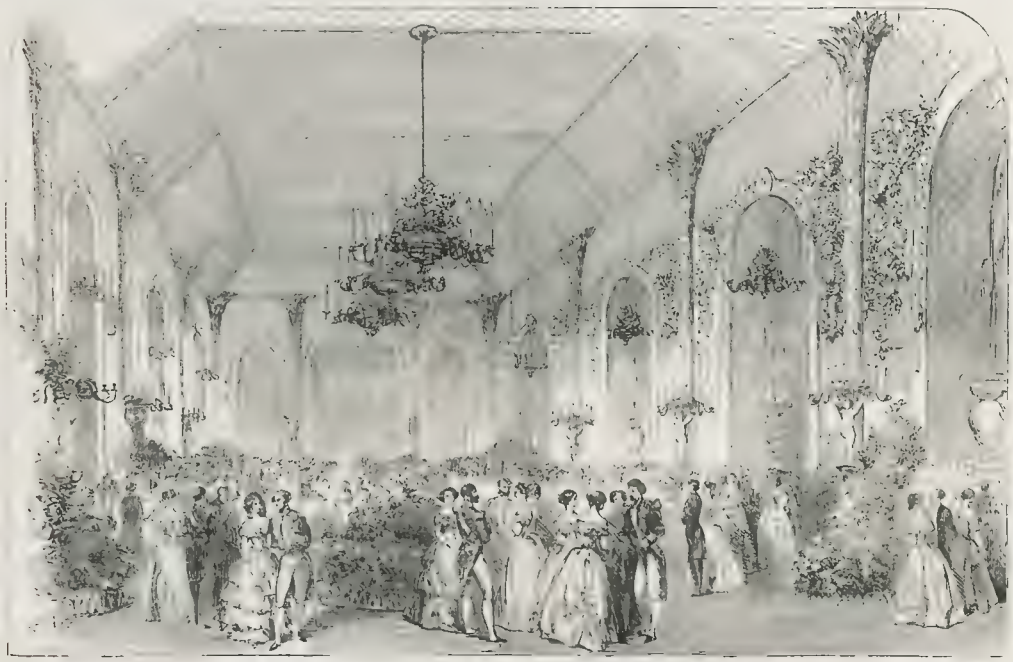
At half-past ten, the carriage of the Imperial Majesties entered the courtyard of the Legislative Palace. Their Majesties were received at the foot of the steps by M. Billault, the President, at the head of the members composing the Bureau of the Chamber, and the deputies appointed to act as stewards of the fête. Their Majesties were then conducted through the Salle des Armures, mentioned above (which they stopped a moment to admire), to the Salle du Trône, where the other members of the Imperial Family and the Ministers of State were assembled. Immediately after, their Majesties, followed by their numerous suite, proceeded to the Salle des Pas Perdus, and took their seats on the chairs of state prepared for them. The Princess Mathilde occupied the seat on the right of the Emperor, and Prince Jerome and Prince Napoleon were on the left of the Empress. The Emperor wore the uniform of a general officer, and the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour. He appeared in excellent health and spirits. The Empress excited, as usual, universal admiration. Her Majesty wore a pale pink satin robe, with magnificent point lace, and trimmed with white roses surrounded with their green leaves. Her hair was worn off the face, and at the back of the head bearing a quantity of flowers and splendid diamonds. On her neck was a necklace of diamonds of great value; and her Majesty wore *en sautoir* the cordon of the Order lately sent to her by the Queen of Spain. After having graciously saluted several persons whom they recognised as they passed before them, and had conversed with some of the Ambassadors, the Imperial quadrille was formed to open the ball. The Empress was there with Count Walewski, President of the Legislative Body, and the Emperor with Mdlle. Billault, daughter of that functionary. The other personages in the quadrille were the Princess Mathilde, who had M. Fould, the Minister of State, for her partner; their vis-à-vis being M. Rouher, the Minister of Religion, and the Countess de Hatzfeldt, wife of the Prussian Minister. As soon as the quadrille had concluded, their Majesties resumed their seats, and conversed for some time with the personages around them. The Emperor also descended from his chair to speak to others. Their Majesties then walked through the rooms, and appeared struck with the taste displayed in the decorations. They then withdrew to the Salle du Trône, where they remained conversing for some time with the persons admitted to their presence; and about half past eleven proceeded to the Salle des Conférences, which was fitted up as a supper-room, tables being set out round three sides of it, capable of allowing 500 persons to



RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH BY THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.—THE SALLE DES ARMURES.

partake of refreshment at the same time. After partaking of some slight refection, their Majesties returned for a few minutes to the Salle du Trône, and then took their departure at about twelve o'clock the Emperor expressing to M. Billault his entire satisfaction at the admirable manner in which the fête had been conducted.

Looking generally at this fête, the guests were unanimous in declaring it to be one of the most successful seen in Paris of late years. The number of beautiful women present was extraordinary, and the display of diamonds unusually fine. The vast variety of official costumes imparted a peculiar appearance of animation to the scene; and the uniforms of most of the military services of Europe were to be seen there—the scarlet of the English army being pretty numerously represented. Some English court-dresses were also to be seen worn, it is said, by some of the gentlemen who had in the morning presented the Peace Address to the Emperor. It was calculated that about 8600 persons passed through the rooms in the course of the night. About three o'clock the company began to thin, but dancing was kept up with great spirit until half-past four in the morning.



GRAND BALL OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY TO THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—THE JARDIN D'HIVER.

THE AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIP "SYDNEY."

THE AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP, "SYDNEY."

This noble vessel (commanded by Captain Franklyn) has excited considerable interest, by her return from Australia with a very rich freight of gold—valued at £800,000 sterling. Her passengers were 122 adults, and 17 children. In addition, the *Sydney* obtained £2000 for intercolonial passengers only.

The *Sydney* left Plymouth on the 4th of August, 1852, at 9 30 A.M., and arrived at St. Vincent in 10 days 5 hours; she was detained there 3 days 6½ hours. From St. Vincent to Ascension she was 12 days 13½ hours on the voyage, and was detained there 6 days 6½ hours. The run from Ascension to the Cape of Good Hope occupied 9 days 20 hours, and she was detained there 5 days 6 hours. She left the Cape of Good Hope October 3, and arrived at King George's Sound October 24, making the passage in 21 days 12 hours. She was detained at that place, coaling, for 4 days 21 hours, from the impossibility of procuring labour, and sailed October 29; arrived in 5 days at Adelaide, remained there 1 day 7 hours; sailed November 5 for Port Phillip, arrived November 7, remained discharging passengers and cargo there 5 days 19 hours; and on November 13 sailed for Sydney, where she arrived November 16, in 71¼ hours.

On her return voyage she sailed from Sydney, December 4; arrived in 69 hours at Port Phillip, and remained there 8 days 7 hours. On Dec 11 she sailed for Adelaide, where she arrived December 14, in 61½ hours, remained there taking passengers and treasure 3 days 9 hours; sailed for King George's Sound, December 17; arrived December 21, in 4 days, remained coaling 3 days 3½ hours; sailed January 1, arrived at the Cape on February 1, in 30 days 23 hours; remained at the Cape 4 days 1½ hours coaling, sailed February 6; arrived at St. Vincent February 26, in 20 days 13½ hours, remained coaling 3 days 21 hours; sailed March 4, and arrived at Plymouth in 14 days 3 hours.

The *Sydney* was built by Denny and Co. Her dimensions are:—Length, 216 feet; beam, 34 feet; depth, 25 feet. She is 1500 tons burthen, and 500 horse-power

THE HAM FAIR AT PARIS.

The yearly fair for the sale of hams, which takes place on the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of Holy Week, was held on the 22nd ult., according to an ordinance of the Prefect of Police, upon the Boulevard Bourdon, extending from the Grenier d'Abondance to the Quai Morland. Two days previous to the fair the dealers entered their names, in order to obtain places at the fair for the sale of their goods, which arrived in carts and other vehicles on Monday night. On Tuesday morning, at daybreak, the workmen began to unload the hams, and to construct the booths for their reception. The latter were ranged in two rows—the one abutting upon the Grenier d'Abondance, and the other upon the canal. Some of the booths first constructed were ornamented with gay ribbons and evergreens. Altogether, there were not less than from 300 to 320 stalls, at which were sold, throughout the fair, not only hams, but sausages, salt and hung pork, lard, *andouilles*, and other dainties. A fine sucking pig, smoked, of the crossed Leicester breed, from the agricultural colony of Petit-Bourg, excited some attention.

In proceeding from the Bastille to the Seine, the ham-merchants were ranged in the following order:—On one side were the wholesale dealers of the Moselle, la Meuse, les Vosges, le Nord, l'Aisne, l'Eure, la Haute-Marne, la Marne, l'Oise, Seine-et-Oise; on the other side those of la Seine, la Nièvre, l'Orne, l'Eure-et-Loir, l'Indre, la Vienne, le Maine-et-Loire, et les Basses-Pyrénées. In the middle of the macadamised road some merchants of the above departments who could not find room on the two other lines, formed a third row. The Department of the Meuse, as in former years, contributed the greater number of dealers to the fair, viz., 64. After them came the Departments of the Seine and the Moselle, the latter numbering 28 dealers. The number of dealers, alto-

EASTER HAM FAIR, AT PARIS.

gether, was much less than last year. The price of ham of all kinds varied from 80 cents to 1 franc 20 cents the demi-kilogramme, or from about 8d. to 1s. per lb.

The Ham Fair is of very ancient origin. The Gauls and the Gallic Romans have transmitted to the French their taste for pork-flesh—a taste so exclusively their own, that, according to Legrand d'Aussy, there were up to the twelfth century, feasts where only the flesh of pork was served up. At Paris, the Cathedral Chapter, upon certain days of ceremony, were treated in a similar manner, and such, it is stated, is the origin of the Ham Fair of Paris, which was originally held around the eminence in the Cathedral. When the festival of Easter arrived, the French, who observed Lent very scrupulously, solaced themselves with a ham, and this was considered the dainty *par excellence*. The ham destined to this re-invigoration of the physical system was blessed by the clergy.

At the foot of the Column of July, upon the Place de la Bastille, and on the Boulevard Bourdon, as far as the Ham Market extended, dealers in various fancy wares constructed booths and exposed their goods for sale. This usually solitary and tranquil quarter was thus transformed, during the whole of last week, into a noisy and animated fair.

During the last two or three days the fair was more numerously attended than at the commencement, and a large amount of business was transacted. Seven persons were taken up during the time the fair lasted for theft. One of them is a native of London, who admits that he came over on purpose to attempt something during the fair; and another, a woman, aged 53, who was furnished with a dress made into a sort of bag, in which 15 kilogrammes of *charcuterie* were found when she was arrested. Another of the persons taken up was a convict, discharged from the bagne of Toulon in 1849.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 3. First Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 4. St. Ambrose.
TUESDAY, 5. Goldsmith died, 1774.
WEDNESDAY, 6. Richard Cœur-de-Lion killed, 1199.
THURSDAY, 7.—Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, abdicated, 1831.
FRIDAY, 8.—Fire Insurance due
SATURDAY, 9.—Battle of Toulouse, 1814. Lord Bacon died, 1626.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 9.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 55	1 25	2 0	2 38	3 20	4 5	5 0
6 15	6 45	7 20	8 0	8 55	10 0	11 20
12 40	1 10	1 55	2 50	4 0	5 15	6 30
7 0	7 30	8 10	8 55	9 50	11 0	0 0
0 0	0 30	0 55	1 30	2 40	3 50	5 0
6 0	6 30	7 0	7 30	8 0	8 30	9 0

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS VOLUMES, from the Commencement in May, 1842, to December last, 1852, consisting of TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES, may now be had through all Booksellers and News-agents.—Price of the Complete Set, ... Each Volume separately, £1 4s. 6d., neatly in cloth, elegantly gilt. Any single Volume can be had separately. Price of Volume I., cloth, 21s.; II. to XVII., 18s. each; XVIII., 21s.; XIX., 25s.; XX., 18s.; XXI., 24s.; or in Paper Covers, at 2s. per Volume less. The price of a Single Back Number a month after the date of publication. The Covers for Binding the Volumes, 2s. 6d. Handy Cases, 3s. Portfolios, 4s. A liberal discount to Merchants and Subscribers.—Office, 198, Strand.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. F.—The *Arms* of Fullerton are.—"Arg. three otters' heads erased gu. Crest: An arm erected and couped at the elbow erased ppr." *Motto:* Lux in tenebris."

ARMIGER.—Is of Dickinson.—"Arg. a cross sa., in the dexter chief a fleur-de-lis gu. *Crest:* A magpie ppr."

PEN.—We do not find any arms registered to the name of Hickling.

DELTA.—*Arms* of Tatlock: "Az. a bend cotised or, in chief a dolphin hauriant of the *Crest:* Out of a mural coronet az. a dexter arm brandishing a sword waved ppr."

K. A. W.—We have no details or information about the name of Kynoch.

TIMOTHY SY.—*Arms* of Davidson required.—"Az. on a fesse arg. between three pheons or a buck couchant gu."

A CONSTANT READER.—Daughters take the same precedence as the eldest son. The point submitted would depend on the relative rank of the husbands.

A WALSAL SUBSCRIBER is desirous to obtain information regarding a General Harry Innes, who died s. p. in 1807. Can any of our readers assist him?

A SUBSCRIBER may be legally assumed, or changed, by the simple act of the name by Royal license does not add to the but is desirable as rendering the alteration proper, and ac- Some testamentary bequests require the name to be the husband, when such heirs must be o- license, procured through a member of the ; but there is an additional sum guineas required for the stamp, when the name is under a will.

AN OXFORD SUBSCRIBER.—A younger son, whose mother was a co-heir-, is fully entitled to bear her arms as a quartering; but he has no right to take her for- of-.

X. Y. Z.—Y- of Islington, whose eventful heiress married Spencer ", was, about between three and four years ago.

LEX.—The calendar of each generation use the same courtesy designations.

ARCHEOS.—The late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel succeeded to the baronetcy which had been conferred in 1800 on his father, the first Sir Robert.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—*Arms* of Vaughan, Earl of Carbery: "Per fesse arg. and sa., a lion rampant, reguardant, counterchanged." There does not appear to have been any descent from the Vaughans in the Evans family, which has taken Carbery for the title of their peerage. John Vaughan, 3rd and last Earl of Carbery, died January 12th, 1712, leaving an only child, Anne, Duchess of Bolton; at whose decease, *s. p.*, in 1751, the old family estate of Golden grove passed to her heir male, John Vaughan, Esq., of Shenfield, whose great grand-son and representative is the present John Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, Esq., of Pennoyre, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Brecknock.

A. and B.—The question cannot be solved without reference to the original patents of arms. If his arms of the first Nova Scotia Baronet were those of his father, and not a grant, personally, to himself, the grandson of B. is clearly entitled to adopt them, on becoming head of the family.

A SEEKER AFTER TRUTH, Oxford.—The pedestal of the statue of Charles I., at Charing-cross, was certainly sculptured by Marshall, as proved by the payment of the expenses of the Right Master of the Board of Works, preserved in the Audit-office, and recently printed, by Mr. P. Cunningham, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Wren may possibly have designed the pedestal.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—*Arms* of Shelley: "Sa. a fesse engr. between three whole shields or. *Crest:* A griffin's head erased arg. beaked and ducally gorged or."

A. P. G.—Lord Campbell was Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1841. Lord Denman never was Lord Chancellor. He obtain- his peerage in 1834, being then Lord Chief Justice of the K- g's Bench.

A SUBSCRIBER.—A lady, without title or courtesy style, marrying the younger son of an Earl, becomes entitled to the style of "Honorable" during her husband's lifetime and her widowhood; but she forfeits it on marrying a commoner.

EDWARD COPLAND.—The second picture is taken at the same distance from the object, but with an alteration of the angle of about 30°, a second pair of photographs will be obtained. The proto nitrate of- is the best re-agent for developing the calotype picture.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Mr. Woodbridge.—"Hunt's Manual of Photography" or "Lorne and Thornthwaite's Instruction in Photography." The specification of the Daguerreotype patent is in abeyance; the process is extensively practised without a license.

MAXWELL.—The lamp-black, wherever it may be obtained, must be absolutely free from any gritty or sharp particles.

J. J.—Photography offers the only means for quickly and accurately obtaining views on paper.

A SAILOR, at Sheerness: and J. D., Isle of Wight, declined.

C. J. C., Plymouth, should address his compliment to the General Post-office.

T. H., Islington.—Under any is the proper seaman's phrase.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—We will, perhaps, send further particulars of the steam-engine proposal.

G. J., Edinburgh.—"Alison's History of Europe." Foucault's Pendulum experiment was made in 1851. (See "Quarterly Review" of that year; also, a *precis* of the results of the several Experimenters, 10 pages, in the "Year book of Facts.")

W. H. C.—See Mitchell's "Bell room Companion."

S. H. P.—"Logic is the art of thinking and reasoning justly."—*Watts*

A. Z.—The value of your Hertzrath's grants depends upon the state of discussions between the Hertzrath's Government and the Ottoman Porte.

J. S.—"The Return of the Dead," by Chas. Mackay, LL.D.

T. H. O.—The gentleman in question is an Alsatian Israelite Domain. See the glyphographic process described in the specification of the patent.

Ferax.—Ink-nuts may be removed by chloride of lime.

H. H. F.—A Key to "Coningsby" was published soon after the first appearance of that novel.

ENQUIRER.—"Entire," or entire butt, was the name given to a liquor partaking of the flavours of ale, beer, and twopenny, by Harwood, the brewer, about 1730.

A SINGER.—Wade's "Handbook to the Pianoforte."

OMEGA.—For a list of noblemen, see Lowe's "Charities of London," or the "Family Almanack and Educational Register" for 1853.

J. W. W., Hull.—Spoonfuls is used by Arbuthnot, a writer of sound English.

OCTAVIUS W.—See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1846, for the origin of "All Fools Day."

S. C. Leeds.—Hippolyte was the son of Theseus and Hippolyte, and Aricia the name of the city reliant in Italy. (See Dymock's "Bibliotheca Classica"; also, Galignani's "Picture of Paris.")

H. H. O.—The line

Men are but children of a larger growth,

is from Dryden's play of "All for Love."

E. L. D. D.—See "Hunt's Guide to Photography." Third Edition.—Griffin and Co.

SHORT-HAND, Warwick.—See "Short Short-hand," lately published.

NEW YORK.—Apply to an American bookseller.

A. L., Leicester.—See the "Treatises on Sheep and Cattle," in the "Farmers' Library."

A CONSTANT READER.—Members of the House of Commons do not receive any remuneration for serving on private committees.

ARTISTIC SUCCESS, Mr. George Cruikshank, 86, Fleet-street.

ALPHA, Greenwich.—Apply respecting the annuity for a professional man, at the Athenæum Institute, Sackville-street, Piccad lly.

J. R.—"So much for Buckingham," in "Richard III.," is not Shakspeare's, but one of Cibber's interpolations.

KATHLEN.—See the "Illustrated London Cookery-book."

F. S., Coventry.—Is thanked. Will have not space for his letter.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Mrs Chisholm's address is Angel-terrace, Islington.

J. A. B., E. S. I. United Service Club.—See Webster's "English Dictionary," or Richardson's.

SIGMA, Edinburgh.—Hunt's "Guide to Photography," published by Griffin and Co., Glasgow.

BILBAO, Spain, is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketch.

A SUBSCRIBER, Bristo.—Apply for Calotype Slides for the stereoscope to Horne, Thornthwaite, and Co., Newgate-street.

A CORRESPONDENT, who inquires for a short work on "Taxidermy," will find some useful "directions for collecting zoological specimens" in the "Companion to the Almanac for 1838;" they are compiled principally from Dufresne's "Taxidermie," Dr. Chichester's "Instructions," and Samouelle's little work.

B. B., Upton.—The couplet

For he that fights and runs away
May live to fight another day,

is not from "Hudibras," but from the "Musarum Deliciæ," 12mo, 1656; but a correspondent of "Notes and Queries," No. 12, traces it to the following apophthegm, in a collection first printed by Grafton, in 1542:

That same man that runneth away,
Male again fight, another day.

P. R.—See Sharpe's "Gazetteer," lately published in two large vols., 8vo.

G. C., Great Milton, Oxon.—The office of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping is at No. 2, White-Hon-court, Cornhill.

W. W., Glasgow.—Declined. G. S., Stepney.—Received.

*** Mr Bacon writes to state that his statue of "Helen Veiled before Paris" was modelled previous to the Great Exhibition of 1851; but that he was deterred from sending it there, because he could not obtain for it the situation which he considered it was entitled to

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS PUBLISHED A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1853.

THE "Turkish difficulty," and the mission of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople, which at one period threatened to disturb the peace of Europe, will have one satisfactory result, if they relieve Christendom from the scandal which the quarrels of certain Christian sects in the Holy City have brought upon the Christian faith. The dreadful scenes of which the Church of the Holy Sepulchre has been the arena, the superstitious practices of the rival sects, and their wretched bickerings and vindictive jealousies, have long excited the supreme contempt of the Jews and Mahometans in the Holy City, while their irreconcilable pretensions have occasioned incessant trouble and annoyance to the Ministers of the Porte.

Difficulties of no ordinary magnitude present themselves in the way of an amicable and final settlement of this question, arising not less from the arrogant and conflicting claims of the Christian communities who have established themselves in the Holy Shrines of Palestine, than from the political and religious policy and pretensions of the two Great European Powers who respectively protect the Greek and Latin Churches of the East.

Ever since the reign of Francis I. the Kings of France have, by treaty, claimed the right to be the Protectors of the Holy Places, and of the Latin monks who guarded them. The Greeks have, of late years, by means of firmans from the Porte, successfully contested with the Roman Catholics the right to the exclusive guardianship of the Shrines; and the Greek monks proceeded from one encroachment to another until Louis Napoleon, listening to the urgent representations of every French traveller to the Holy Land, has vindidated his title of "hereditary Protector of the Catholics in the East." The Emperor of Russia, on the other hand, as "the Sovereign of the greater number of the followers of the Greek Church," has always abetted the claims of the Greeks, as well because millions of his subjects feel the deepest religious interest in the guardianship of the Holy Shrines, as because Russia has long had its eye upon Palestine, and would not fail, in any partition of the Turkish Empire, to contest the claims of any other Power to the possession of Syria. Recent travellers inform us that the Greek clergy, a few years ago, while infusing education among the rising generation of Mahometans, took care to propagate the notion that the Grand Duke Michael was the second Michael designed by certain Greek interpretations of the Prophecies, as the person who was to wrest the sway of Syria from the Mahometans, and establish the Russian Government on the ruins of the Turkish Empire.

It may seem matter of regret that the Holy Land should still remain the territory of a Mahometan power. But the animosities and intrigues of the Christians compel every traveller of fairness and moderation to avow the conviction that the Turks are for the present the best and safest guardians for the Holy Places, and that the control of an infidel, and, therefore, indifferent arbiter is necessary to restrain within some bounds those vindictive feuds which have occasionally broken out into acts of open and even fatal violence. The moment seems favourable for renewing the negotiations which were commenced in 1849 between France, Russia, and the Porte, with a view to define the prerogatives and possessions of the rival sects, but which were unfortunately interrupted by the battle of Navarino.

The claims of the Latin Church, as they were defined by M. de Marcellus from an investigation upon the spot, show, if they prove nothing else, how many absurd and unreasonable pretensions each community must be prepared to concede before a satisfactory conclusion can be arrived at. That the Christian sects who wrangle with each other in the Sacred City could be brought to any common agreement upon the multitudinous and pitiful subjects of dispute between them is not to be expected. But both the Czar and Louis Napoleon are, fortunately, potentates with sufficient strength of will to disregard the jealousies and heart-burnings which have brought scandal upon the Greek and Latin churches; and they would earn the gratitude of every European nation if they would determine to put an end to these melancholy religious dissensions. France and Russia might define the prerogatives, and establish a common enjoyment of the Holy Places, by the rival sects; but no settlement would be likely to be satisfactory, unless by a liberal subvention the Greek and Latin monks, who at present act as *custodes* of the Holy Shrines, could be removed, and their places filled by ecclesiastics selected by the Greek and Latin churches for their piety and moderation, and strangers to the miserable feuds and jealousies of their predecessors.

THE festivities of Easter have been agreeably marked by the arrival of intelligence which gives reason to anticipate the cessation of hostilities in two distant portions of our Colonial empire towards which public attention has been of late painfully directed. The termination of the Kaffir war and the Burmese war, and the harassing, expensive, and inglorious campaigns by which they have been attended, has diffused general joy throughout the Empire, and will enable Ministers to meet Parliament on Monday with increased confidence. The news from the Cape appears to us more hopeful and decisive than it is regarded by some of our contemporaries. Sandilli has retreated from Kaffraria, and has signified his submission; he has retired across the Kei with Macomo and other chiefs. The independent chief, Kreli, has sent a bundle of assegais in token of his submission; so that the Kaffir war may now be considered at an end. The Kaffirs have shown remarkable bravery and cunning throughout the last war; and we now possess this additional guarantee for pacific relations between them and the colonists—that both races must respect the valour and prowess of the other—a conviction which often prevents nations, as well as individuals, from rashly engaging in conflicts. If it should be found that our frontier is, from its extent, indefensible without the maintenance of a large military force, we cannot doubt that our Government, warned by the past, will abandon a barren and useless territory, which would have been dearly purchased at a tithe of the blood and treasure expended on our wars with the Kaffirs.

The approaching termination of the Burmese War is attributable as much to civil commotion and intestine dissension as to the strategy of General Godwin and the success of the British arms. There is reason to suppose that the Emperor of Ava has been deposed by his brother, who has sent an embassy to the British. If the Governor-General should recognise his pretensions, and place him, with the assistance of the disaffected Burmese, upon the throne of Ava, the Government of India will probably establish a Resident at the capital, and security will be taken for the establishment of pacific relations between Ava and the British power in India.

To the loss of Major Hogge, Major Wilmot, and other officers at the Cape, and the death of Admiral Austen, by cholera, at Rangoon, is now to be added the death of Captain Loch, R.N., Lieutenant Kennedy, R.N., and Captain Pryce, in a boating expedition against a Burmese robber chief. The British lost 88 in killed and wounded before the order was given for the boats to retire. The loss of so many valuable lives, while it tempers the joy with which the intelligence would otherwise have been received, will increase the desire that the next mail may bring us more conclusive news of the termination of hostilities with these obscure but desperate and barbarous enemies,

THE COURT.

HER Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal family, left Windsor Castle at half-past two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, for their return to Buckingham Palace. The Royal party travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway, and were escorted from Paddington by a detachment of Light Dragoons.

The incidents at Court life during the week have been almost exclusively confined to the domestic circle. The Earl of Aberdeen arrived at the Castle on Saturday last, and remained the guest of her Majesty until Monday.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, and accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday the Queen, with the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, took a drive in an open carriage and four. The Prince Consort accompanied her Majesty on horseback. In the afternoon the Duke of Newcastle arrived on a visit to the Queen. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe joined the Royal dinner party in the evening.

On Tuesday morning the Queen and the younger portion of the Royal family walked in the Home Park. The Prince Consort rode out on horseback, attended by Capt. the Hon. Dudley De Ros. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred also rode out, attended by Mr. Gibbs. In the afternoon Lord Granville arrived on a visit to her Majesty. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe again joined the Royal dinner party this evening.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince Consort took a drive in an open carriage and four. Earl Granville took his departure this morning, and Sir James Graham arrived at the Castle.

Yesterday (Friday) the Queen held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace.

Since the fire in the Prince of Wales's Tower, the Royal dinners have been served in the Oak Dining-room.

Lord Waterford has succeeded Lord Camoys as Lord in Waiting, and Colonel the Hon. R. Boyle has succeeded Major-General Berkeley Drummond as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska, arrived in town on Thursday evening, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Sandwich, at Hinchinbrooke.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, and Lady Adeliza Fitzalan Howard, arrived in town on Thursday, from Arundel Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have been passing the recess at Stafford-house. Lady Blantyre is not yet perfectly recovered from the severe illness from which she suffered a short time since.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has issued invitations for a Cabinet dinner on Wednesday next, at Lansdowne House.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon have returned to town from visiting the Earl and Countess of Verulam at Gorhambury.

The Earl of Derby returned to St. Leonard's-hill, near Windsor, on Friday, from visiting Lord and Lady Southampton, at Whittlebury Lodge, Northamptonshire.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston come to town to-day (Saturday), from Broadlands.

Lady John Russell gave birth to a daughter on Monday last, at Pembroke Lodge. Her Ladyship and the infant are going on very favourably.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone return to town to-day (Saturday) from visiting the Right Hon. Sydney Herbert, M.P., and Mrs. Herbert, at Wilton-house, near Salisbury. The Chancellor gives a grand dinner this evening (Saturday) to a large party of his political friends. Mrs. Gladstone has issued cards for assemblies on Wednesday next, and on Wednesday the 13th instant.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P., and Mrs. Disraeli have been passing the recess with the Duke and Duchess of Rutland at Goodwood.

A grand ball, under the most distinguished patronage, is fixed to take place at Willis's-rooms on Thursday, the 7th of April. The ball is in aid of the funds of the German Hospital. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has signified his intention of being present at the festival, and it is anticipated a very large number of the aristocracy will attend.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE REPRESENTATION OF SOUTHWARK.—On Thursday evening the electors of Southwark entertained Sir William Molesworth at a public dinner, given to celebrate his recent re-election for the borough. The dinner was given at the Bridge House Tavern: it was presided over by Dr. Challice, and was attended by nearly 300 gentlemen, including among those the High Bailiff and the most influential men here at the present day. Mr. A. Pellatt, Sir William's colleague; Sir Alexander Cockburn the Attorney-General; Mr. Monsell, M.P., and Mr. Oliveira, M.P., were also invited guests upon the occasion. The usual loyal toasts were received by the company with great enthusiasm. "The health of Sir W. Molesworth," was given by the chairman, and responded to by Sir William; who thanked the electors of Southwark for returning him four times to Parliament: alluded to his exertions for improving colonial affairs, and expressed a hope that before long the colonies would be permitted to legislate for themselves. He assured his hearers that he was sincerely and earnestly anxious, to the best of his power, ability, and judgment, to give prudent and practical effect to those political principles which induced them to return him to the House of Commons: and he was convinced that they, prudent and practical men of business, would pronounce a fair and candid judgment on his conduct in office, believing that his colleagues and himself had only one object in view—the good government of this mighty empire, and the well-being of its inhabitants. "The health of the Attorney-General" was given, and Sir Alexander Cockburn, in responding to the compliment, remarked that England was the last strong hold of the sacred altar of liberty—the freedom of opinion. Our constitution wisely tempered the ardour and violence of democracy with the salutary restraint of monarchical government, but popular representation especially he regarded as being the basis of peace, good order, prosperity, and freedom among the people. He (the learned gentleman) was convinced that principle must be carried out to a still further extent, and when (as had been said by the chairman) they must have another "Russell purge." The company would remember the story of the medical man who sent the direction with his medicine, "when taken to be well shaken." (Laughter). Members of Parliament were being well shaken at present, and happy the man who came out of the ordeal unscathed (Cheers and laughter)

Let the ev'ls fall as where,
Soldiers and sailors may,

and he defied any man to say that he had tampered with the elements of corruption (Cheers). He concluded by expressing a hope that the constituency might long be represented by such a member, and such a member long represent such a constituency. Mr. A. Pellatt acknowledged the toast of "Prosperity to the Trade and Commerce of the Borough;" and, in doing so, dwelt strongly on the necessity of providing sound work with municipal institutions. The health of the High Bailiff and of the Chairman were among the other toasts of the evening.

ABERDEEN.—INSTALLATION OF THE LORD RECTOR.—On Wednesday the Earl of Carlisle was installed as Lord Rector of Marischal College and University. The attendance comprised the Senatus, the students, and a select number of the professional and learned bodies of the city. His Lordship delivered his inaugural address, which was received with the most cordial satisfaction, and elicited great applause. The Lord Rector then delivered the prizes to the students for proficiency in their respective classes; after which he dined with the Senatus. On Thursday he was entertained at a banquet by the students, and had the honour of the city conferred upon him; and in the evening he delivered a lecture on the poetry of Pope to the mechanics in the great hall of their institution.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRANTS.—The commissioners have just issued a notice, that all Government emigrants will be required to sign a written agreement that, if they go to the gold fields, or quit the colony within four years after landing, they must pay to the Colonial Government a proportionate part of their passage-money, at the rate of £4 per adult for each year wanting to complete four years from landing.

THE "CITY" OF MANCHESTER.—By the *London Gazette* of last night, we find that "The Queen has been pleased by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing date the 1st of March instant, to ordain and declare that the borough of Manchester in the county of Lancaster, shall be a City, and shall be called and styled 'The City of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster.'"

RAILWAY SERVANTS AT MANCHESTER.—The porters in the goods departments employed in some of the railways, meeting in Manchester, have recently shown strong symptoms of "a strike." On Tuesday Mr. Salt, of the London and North-Western, waited by telegraph on that line canvassing the matter, at once assembled them, and informed them that the chief manager in London was disposed to listen to the just and moderate demands of the intelligent servants, but that at the very time, there was a most rigid determination to resist anything like extortion or tyranny. The workmen met Mr. Salt in a very fair spirit, the matter was doubted; and in the end, the men agreed to go to their work; and that gentleman informed them he would, in the meantime, lay the case before the directors, and that he had authority from Captain Huish to say that all reasonable and proper demands should have favourable consideration; and concluded by saying, "If you are satisfied with this promise, and willing to return to your work, say so by holding up your hands." The workmen all held up their hands, and appeared to leave the conference with feelings of great satisfaction.

TALLOW-CHANDLERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Thursday, the anniversary festival of this society was celebrated at the London Tavern; Thomson Hankey, Esq., in the chair, supported by about one hundred friends of the institution. Subscriptions amounting to upwards of £600 were received during the evening.

THE NEW LAW COURTS.—A meeting of representatives from the hackney cab proprietors and drivers took place on Thursday evening, at the Cranbourn Tavern, at which a deputation was appointed to wait on the Home Secretary, on Saturday next, to request from him the oppressive police regulations lately issued by Mr. Commissioner Mayne.

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE.—The town of Hereford and neighbourhood were alarmed, on Sunday night last, about half-past eleven, by what appeared to be a terrene convulsion. At first there was some doubt as to the nature of the shock; but so many persons corroborated the fact, that no doubt is felt on the matter. A correspondent in the *Times*, says:—"At about twenty-five minutes past eleven p.m. the policemen on duty distinctly heard a rumbling noise, and felt the usual undulations. The wife of a highly respectable solicitor says that the shock was exceedingly violent, so much so as to suggest the idea of an explosion. The chaplain of the county gaol and his wife experienced a similar sensation; and I have heard of many persons who were so alarmed that they arose and dressed themselves in the utmost trepidation." The inhabitants of Gwyas Harold, Peterchurch, Kentchurch, Abbeydore, and Llanvihangel—all on the Welsh side of Hereford—were generally aroused by the shock.

DEATH OF H. J. CONYERS, Esq.—We have to record the death of this veteran sportsman, the father of the Essex hunting field, as he might well be called, since he was looked on as the head of a pack of foxhounds for half a century. He died on Thursday morning, at Copt Hall, his seat, near Epping.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE AT SEA.—A most melancholy disaster took place on Tuesday night, in the Irish Sea, by the steamer *Athenian*, from Liverpool to Belfast, coming in collision with a vessel unknown. In the space of a few seconds the ill-fated vessel and her crew were engulphed.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The London Commercial Declaration continues to be the chief topic of conversation in Paris; and the more it is reflected upon, the greater is the importance attached to it, from the influence it must have upon the pacific relations of the two countries.

The Emperor has extended his clemency to 651 soldiers under punishment in Algeria; some of the number having had the remainder of their sentences remitted, while others have had them reduced.

The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 103f. 25c., and the Three per Cents at 73f. 70c.

ITALY.—Advices from Genoa state, that an insurrection had broken out at Palermo, but it was soon put down. Five persons, it is added, were executed, and 200 arrested.

TURKEY.—The following despatch has been received from Trieste, dated March 31:—The steamer from the Levant has arrived from Constantinople, with news of the 21st. The conferences had been recommenced between the Divan and Prince Menschikoff. The attitude of the Russian Ambassador was much more moderate. The project for the establishment of a bank had been sanctioned by the Sultan. An alarming disease has decimated the vines of Cephalonia.

AMERICA.—The following items from the papers received on Thursday from America will be found interesting:—The navigation of the Hudson river was expected to be resumed in a few days; and it was thought that the lakes would soon open for navigation. Large fires had occurred at Buffalo, Troy, Newhaven, Boston, and Rochester: at Buffalo the loss sustained was 10,000 dollars; at Troy, 40,000 dollars; at Newhaven, 16,000 dollars; and at Rochester, 10,000 dollars. A Baltimore mechanic had applied for space in the New York Crystal Palace to erect a steam-engine, which he asserts will carry a steam-ship across the Atlantic in thirty-six hours. The steamer *Bee* had exploded her boilers on the Ohio, killing four persons and scalding five others. Mr. Meagher (who escaped from New South Wales) was lecturing in several cities in the United States to crowded audiences.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, [illegible] THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 31

Month and Day	Corrected Reading of Barometer, 9 A.M.	Mean Temperature of Air. Highest Reading.	Mean Temperature of Air. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of Air. Mean for the Day.	Mean Departure of Temperature from the Average.	Degree of Humidity	Direction of Wind.	Wind Force and Rain in Inches.
March 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— 1.2	76	N	[illegible]
" 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 27	29.064	50.0	34.9	37.0	— 6.8	77	N.W.	0.032
" 28	30.156	47.1	29.7	41.7	— 1.3	81	E.S.E.	0.00
" 29	30.120	51.2	27.3	39.2	— 4.0	88	S.E.	0.00
" 30	29.844	52.7	30.0	43.6	+ 0.6	68	S.E.	0.00
" 31	29.717	57.9	34.0	46.3	+ 2.9	62	S.S.W.	0.00

Note. The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The mean reading of the barometer for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.981 inches. The weather, during the former part of the week, was extremely mild, and the reading of the thermometer on the 26th descended to 17.7°, which is the lowest reading attained this winter. The mean temperature of this day was 29.8° on the 27th, being 12.6° below its average of thirty-eight years. The lowest mean daily temperature of the several 25ths of March since the year 1814, was 32.2°, which took place in the year 1837. From March 15 to the end of the month the average daily deficiency of temperature has been 6.6°. The mean temperature of the week was 38.9°, being 4.2° below the average of the last thirty-eight years. The range of temperature during the week has been [illegible] the least reading being 28.7° on the 30th; and the lowest [illegible], showing the large range of 41°. The differences of [illegible] have also been very great; that on the 30th being 0.92, and the mean of the week being 25.6°, which is 13.2° above the average of the twelve preceding weeks. Snow fell early on the 26th, mingled with some slight rain in the afternoon of the 27th, and produced five-hundredths of an inch of water. The mean [illegible] of the barometer for the month of March at the level of the sea was 29.791 inches. The mean temperature of the air was 43.2°, being 2.0° below the average of thirty-eight years, and the coldest March since the year 1845, when the mean temperature was 39.6°. The mean temperature of the dew point was 36.2°. The mean degree of humidity was 82°; complete saturation being represented by 100. The mean daily range of temperature was 17.9°; and rain fell to the depth of 1.4 inch.

Lewisham, April 1, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending March 26, the births of 752 boys, and of 728 girls (in all, 1480 children), were registered in the metropolitan districts. The average number in the [illegible] corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years, was 1456. The number of deaths was 1021, exceeding the number in the preceding week by 47, and that of the average in the same week in the preceding ten years, corrected for increase of population by 73. To zymotic diseases there were 223 deaths, their average is 208: of these 5 are referred to small pox, whose average is 15; to measles 16, [illegible]; to scarlatina [illegible]; to hooping cough 6, its average is 48; to typhus [illegible]; to the remaining 193 regular diseases 217 deaths, their average is [illegible]. 10 persons are referred to consumption, whose average is 141. To diseases of the [illegible] corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years, was 1255. The number of deaths by apoplexy; 20 to [illegible] to diseases of the heart [illegible] to disease of brain. There were [illegible] of the lungs, and of the organs of respiration, their average is 204: [illegible] 315 are referred to brain baths (one of which was that of a gentleman aged 102 years), and 53 deaths are referred to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE IMPROVEMENTS.—The extensive works which have been going on for some time past at Buckingham Palace, in Arabella-row, Pimlico, have so far progressed towards completion, that the whole of the extensive and massive scaffolding has been entirely removed, and the new building, so far is the outer portion is concerned, to all appearance entirely finished. The removal of this wooden framework shows the addition which has been made to the Palace, for the convenience and comfort of their Majesties, and the Royal family to the fullest advantage. It is superior in architectural beauty and finish to the other portions of the Palace, and also more simple in the design with respect to ease of execution. The summit of the new building is ornamented with four groups of emblematical devices, illustrative of the military and naval prowess, of Great Britain, and serve to finish off to great advantage. Two handsome and separate entrance-lodges have been built for the convenience of ingress and egress to this new portion of the Palace.

ASLEY HOUSE.—This mansion was finally closed to public visitors on Saturday last. The original cost—on the general desire to view the elegance of the fittings, decor of exterior, was [illegible] the end of January, but the Duke of Wellington most liberally extended the period. His very gratifying to add, with his Grace's usual liberality, although many thousands of persons have been admitted, and although all classes were in particular included, the Duke has, in no instance, been led to regret his liberality by any misconduct or indecorum on the part of the visitors.

DOWNING-STREET.—The improvements for some time being carried out in the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street, are nearly completed. The whole of the [illegible] during the new and costly furniture, were from the designs of Mr. Disraeli.

STATUE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The statue of the late Sir Robert Peel, by Behnes is rapidly approaching to completion. It will be cast in bronze at the foundry of Messrs. Robinson and Co. Pimlico, and is a colossal size, standing ten set ten inches in height, exclusive of the [illegible]. This very fine specimen of art is to be erected in the open space opposite the Mansion-house, on the spot where the pump now [illegible] which is to be taken down, in order to make room for it. When finished it will enhance the fame of the artist, and add another striking and splendid ornament to the metropolis.

DINNER AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The Easter banquet given by the Lord Mayor to her Majesty's Ministers came off on Monday, with the usual eclat. It was well attended. Sir James Graham responded to the toast, "The Army and Navy," and was very laudatory in his reference to those professions. The Earl of Aberdeen, in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," took occasion to refer to the industrial prosperity, and to state that it would be the earnest endeavour of her Majesty's Government to preserve that state of peace, without the aid of which they would never have enjoyed the blessings they now possessed; and endeavour, also, to protect and extend, as far as lay in their power, the commerce of this country in every quarter of the globe. Earl Granville, in acknowledging "The House of Lords," adverted to the harmony which prevailed in respect to the use of business of that branch of the Legislature. The Duke of Argyll proposed "The Health of the Lord Mayor," and said that, he believed that the progress of commerce, civilisation, and Christianity, and in a Christian spirit, would lead to the great dissolution, if not extinction, of those wars which had hitherto desolated the world. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell also addressed the assembly—the former adverting to the [illegible] different parties to participate in some imaginary surplus of the [illegible] revenue, which very commonly outran the care to inquire where the surplus existed, or what was its extent.

INQUISITION OF THE POOR-RATE.—A public meeting of the city of London Union Rating Association was held on Tuesday evening in the New Court, Old Bailey, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting a petition to Parliament in favour of repealing the existing laws of settlement and removal, and for the more equitable distribution of the charge for the relief and maintenance of the poor. Alderman Thomas Sidney in the chair. Resolutions and a petition in accordance with the objects of the meeting were passed unanimously, and the meeting separated.

OLD MAN WORKING SCHOOL.—On Wednesday night the governors and friends of this institution, to the number of upwards of a hundred, celebrated the ninety-fifth anniversary of the charity by dining together in the London Tavern. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair, and among the gentlemen present we observed Mr. Oliveira, M.P.; Mr. Pellatt, M.P.; Mr. T. M. Coombs, Mr. Smith, and others. Nearly £700 were added to the funds during the evening.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday, the usual quarterly court of this corporation was held in the board room, Crane-court, for the purpose of taking into consideration a motion made on the 16th of February last, to erect a model lodging-house for the recipients of the bounty of this corporation. The financial statement for the past quarter showed the total receipts to be £624 18s. 6d. There has been expended in charity £539 9s. 6d., leaving a balance in hand of £227 17s. 10d. The motion for the new dwellings was adjourned to the 19th inst., when it was hoped that Dr. Cumming would attend.

STATIONERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The eighth anniversary festival of the useful institution was celebrated on Wednesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern; Mr. F. Wyatt Truscott presiding. In consequence of Mr. Charles Venables, who had promised to take the chair, having met with a severe accident. During the evening, a very liberal subscription was raised in aid of the funds. The chairman was supported by Messrs. Mitchell, Nichols, Escott, J. Cogein, Newman, Ford, Coffin, and about 120 other friends and members of the institution.

ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY.—A public dinner of the friends of the above charity was held on Wednesday, at the Queen's Head, St. Martin's-le-Grand, for the purpose of presenting Mr. T. B. Stott, the resident apothecary, with a silver tea and coffee service, as a mark of their esteem for his public worth and private virtues.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.—Mr. Chisholm Anstey, late M.P., has been appointed one of the commissioners to revise the statutes. The first meeting of the commissioners was held on Thursday.

THE FAIR IN THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Saturday last the annual fair in the Thames Tunnel closed, after five days' amusement, during which time upwards of 40,000 persons passed through the Tunnel: it was most brilliantly illuminated in oil and gas devices. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Moscheles Perry, the decorations in the tunnel were also kept on view during the Easter holidays.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.—A munificent bequest has just been distributed among the City charities by the trustees of the will of Miss Hardwick, late of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire. This lady's father was in early life a surgeon in the mercantile navy, and afterwards carried on business in Bishopsgate-street as a chemist. Miss Hardwick, his only daughter, at his death withdrew herself from the world, and lived in a small cottage, which her property was permitted to accumulate. She died in the university of Aldermann Hunter, leaving the bulk of her property to the Lord Mayor and the Chamberlain for the time being, to act with her executor, Mr. Joseph Shipton, an eminent solicitor at Chesterfield, as trustees, to be disposed among such of the charities of the city of London as they might in their discretion select for the purpose. The total amount of the money to be so distributed amounts to about £20,000, and, among collateral charities, ranges from £1000 to Christ's Hospital to £100 to a Ragged school; a medical, and other charities, from £1000 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital to £100 to a Prescot Infant's School.

INCREASE OF POST-OFFICE BUSINESS.—In 1840 it was said that 60 letters left London daily and the entire number amounted to 15,000,000 annually. The next year, at the reduced rate, they were more than 30,000 daily, and every year the increase has been large. During the last six years the average increase amounts to no less than 260,000 letters and 14,000 newspapers daily. The number of letters which will pass through the General Post-Office in the present year will be about 95,000,000—the newspapers nearly 2,000,000—over and above the numbers which passed through it in 1840. The Report of the Post-office of the State of New York for twelve months ending the 30th June, 1852, shows that the number of letters that passed through the American post-offices was under 80,000,000, or less than a quarter of the number transmitted in this kingdom; but it is worthy of notice that 80,000 newspapers and other packages of printed matter were charged with postage during the year, and that, in addition, 27,079,348 passed free.

SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—The following notice has been issued by the General Post Office:—"In order to facilitate the sale of postage stamps and to promote the public convenience, licenses for the sale of postage stamps are now granted, free of expense, by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, to all respectable persons who apply for them."

STEALING NEWSPAPERS.—At Bow-street, on Monday, *Edward Jackson*, a porter in the service of Mr. Wood, newspaper agent, Fleet-street, was charged with stealing 22 copies of the Illustrated London News, the case was proved by John Bayley, one of Mr. Wood's clerks, who deserved the prisoner in the act of concealing the stolen property under the counter, while engaged in folding papers. It appeared that the prisoner had formerly opened a small shop in the same line, in consequence of which he was required to give up his stand on, but subsequently he was taken into the same employment. He was committed for trial.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The [illegible] appointments for the ensuing week are confined to Croxton-park meeting (on Tuesday and Wednesday), and the "Great Metropolitan," on Epsom Downs (on Thursday), where a fine day's sport may be anticipated. The Steeple chases to come off are the Cheltenham (on Tuesday and Wednesday) and Epsom (on Friday). The Coursing season in England is over, and in Ireland it will terminate with the Cork (Southern) Club meeting, on Tuesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY. The attendance was unusually full, and the business transacted on the Handicap at Newmarket led to the extension of the [illegible], and some alterations.

[illegible] Defiance	12 to 1 against Tom Bowline (it)	12 to 1 against Alp (it)
[illegible] Lucy	[illegible]	to 1 against Lucy Neal (it)
8 to 1 — Hobby Horse	12 to 1 — Happy Jack (it)	16 to 1 — Lucy Blanche

WATERLOO PLATE.

3 to 1 against Lady Audrey	7 to 2 against Charley (it),

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

6 to 1 against Contentment (it)	7 to 1 against Sweetmeat (it)	14 to 1 against Peggy (it)
	16 to 1 to Nemesis	

NEWMARKET HUNTERS' HANDICAP.—30 to 1 against Jouvence

CRAVEN CUP.

12 to 1 against Fire	25 to 1 against Little Jack	

[illegible] Handicap.

[illegible]	12 to 1 against Reserve (it)	15 to 1 against The Rover
[illegible]	[illegible] above, wood	

[illegible] Nobleman.

NORTHAMPTON AND PYTCHLEY HUNT RACES.

WEDNESDAY

BRIDGE STAKES.—Lord Don, 1. Ebor, 2.

WHITTLEBURY STAKES.—Brigadier, 1. Lady Audrey, 2.

GRAND HAMPTONIAN STAKES.—Decance, 1. Hobby Horse, 2. Two others.

THE DERBY YEAR OF THE TRIENNIAL STAKES.—Frantic, 1. Convulsion, 2.

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE.—Brigadier, 1. Beerhound, 2.

PYTCHLEY STAKES.—Skipjack, 1. Janina, 2.

THURSDAY.

CUP STAKES.—Sheravorne, 1. Peradious, 2.

EARL SPENCER'S PLATE.—Liberia, 1. Ernestine, 2.

DELAPRE STAKES.—Lord Don, 1. Kingston, 2.

ALTHORPE PARK STAKES.—Ruby, 1. Naomi, 2.

THE NEWMARKET.—Beerhound, 1. Hemerida, 2.

LORD CRAVEN'S PLATE.—Elsenhow, 1. The Alp, 2.

LEGITIMATE MATTERS.—*South Hants*.

IT is announced that the Hon. Mr. Dutton, son of Lord Sherborne, will be a candidate for the representation of South Hants at the next election. The hon. gentleman will support the present Ministry. *Huddersfield*.—Mr. Williams has withdrawn from the field, leaving Messrs. Crossley and Beaumont, of Bradford, in possession. *Norwich*.—Mr. Stuart and Mr. Gurney are determined to fight vigorously for the Whig interest. The contest will probably be a numbers one. *Ipswich*.—The election for this borough concluded on Thursday last, each candidate polling the full number of electors for the following places:—Dartmouth, Taunton, Leicester, Tynemouth, Cockermouth, and Athlone. Notices have been given that it is not their intention to proceed with the petitions lodged against Messrs. Gurney, Rainsborough (defeated return of Mr. B. T. Woodd), Southampton (return of Mr. Cochrane), Westmeath, and Meath.

THE LABOUR MARKET.—SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Some of the establishments in Southampton are endeavouring to prevent their clerks leaving them by including them to enter into bonds to remain with them for a certain number of years. Mr. Mare, the eminent shipbuilder, who has commenced the building of works close to Southampton, for repairing the steamers of the General Screw Company, is about to build 100 cottages for his workmen.

A CLERK OF MODERN DAYS.—Mr. Macaulay, in his review of the [illegible] memoirs, says that "in the two scenes of the 'Fairy Queen,' of which that very fanciful and very unequal poem is the most beautiful, there is not, we believe, a single word which any lady would hesitate to read aloud in the circle of her family." We do not believe that there was any doubt on one of the few words in the whole work, for the blatant beast is not killed, and the very last verse is one of the purest, as is that Spenser kept him alive for a purpose.—*Notes and Queries*. *Companion to the Almanac*, 1853.

CAPTURE OF A RUNAWAY BANKRUPT.—Some months since, a warehouseman, under the name of Spriggs and Co., in the City, and who had obtained goods on credit to the amount of £30,000, which he converted to cash, absconded, and went to the Continent. He *disguised* as Australia. A fiat in bankruptcy was filed against him, and a warrant issued for his apprehension. Mr. Charles Falconer, who was for many years attached to the detective police, was appointed by the creditors to pursue him; and, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Police, he embarked on board the screw steamer *South South*, for Port Phillip. The ship left Cork in October last, and arrived safe at Port Phillip, three days before the *Sarah Sands*, as the fraudulent bankrupt was coming on shore, he was made prisoner, and £10,000 in cash, in his possession, seized on behalf of the creditors: he was then lodged in gaol. The bankrupt was brought before the authorities at Melbourne, and delivered into Mr. Falkner's custody for transmission to England.

UNPRECEDENTED IN THE EASTERN SEAS.—A dreadful earthquake—or, rather, a violent commotion of nature—has taken place in the Indian Archipelago. It began on the 20th November, and lasted until the 22nd December. The sea was frightfully agitated, several ships have been destroyed, and upwards of sixty lives lost. The principal place of destruction was Banda Neira.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO SIR GEORGE GREY.

THE signal success attending the career of the commercial policy of Free-trade, as adopted by the Legislature and sanctioned by the people, was celebrated on Monday, at Alnwick, the chief town of the county of Northumberland, and under the very walls of the feudal fortress of the Percys. The celebration assumed the form of a testimonial dinner to Sir George Grey; the price of admission being fixed, in order to meet the wishes of all parties interested, at the comparatively low charge of 5s., wine and other alcoholic stimulants having been dispensed with; and a stanch teetotaller in practice and precept was invited to preside over the festivities of the occasion. In the person of Sir Walter Trevelyan. The dinner took place in a spacious wooden pavilion (erected for the purpose by Mr. Thompson, of Alnwick, and tastefully decorated with evergreens and artificial flowers), in the Market-place, opposite the Town-hall; and on the very spot upon which the hustings were erected at the last general election, when Sir George Grey was thrown out of the representation of the Northern Division. The place was calculated to accommodate about 1600 persons, but the number present must have very closely approached 2000, for every seat and nearly every inch of ground within it was occupied; and many were unable to obtain entrance. The tables were ranged longitudinally, with elevated cross benches at each end for the principal guests; and on each side arrangements were made for the entertainment of ladies, among whom were noticed several female members of distinguished county families. The apartment was brilliantly illuminated with gas.

On the right of the Chairman were Sir George Grey, M.P., the Earl of Carlisle, W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., the Hon and Rev. John Grey, Capt. the Hon. H. C. Grey, Rev. R. W. Goodenough, M. W. Bigge, Esq., Anthony Lambert, Esq., Hon. E. Howard, Rev. Thomas Ridsdale, and Major Orde. On his left were Earl Grey, Lord Panmure, the Hon. and Rev. F. R. Grey, Rev. R. Croft, R. Ingham, Esq., M.P., J. B. Blackett, Esq., M.P., William Grey, Esq., George Wilson, Esq., Rev. Percy Gilpin, Mr. M'Kelvin, and Capt. Drummond.

The vice chair was occupied by Prideaux Selby, Esq., who was supported on his right by the Mayor of Newcastle (H. G. Lamport, Esq.)

The substantial portion of the repast having been discussed, the Chairman gave the usual loyal and constitutional toasts, which were responded to with enthusiasm.

Immediately afterwards, according to previous arrangement, a splendid silver Candelabrum and Salver were formally presented to Sir George Grey by Mr. Young, of Bedlington Ironworks. On the Candelabrum were represented figures of Industry, illustrative of the productive interests of the country—the village blacksmith, the agricultural labourer, and the miner. The inscription upon the Salver is as follows: "To the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart., M.P., G.C.B., from more than 13,000 of the Working Class of Northumberland, in testimony of their gratitude for his support of the just, wise, and beneficial measures of Free-trade; and their respect for his private worth; and for the eminent integrity and ability which have distinguished his public career.—Alnwick, 28th March, 1853."

The Candelabrum and Salver were designed and manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, London.

Mr Michael Young, of Bedlington, rose to present the testimonial to Sir George Grey. They were met, he said, to do honour to a distinguished statesman (Cheers); one who is admired by his friends and respected by his opponents (Applause); one who adorns and ennobles the order to which he belongs (Cheers); a friend of civil and religious liberty (Hear); and an able advocate of a policy which has conferred great and innumerable blessings on the people of this country (Loud cheers). Until lately North Northumberland was honoured in having such a statesman for one of its representatives in the House of Commons (Applause). A contrast might be drawn between him and the noble lord who had succeeded him as their representative, and he might call upon them to "look on this picture and on that" (Laughter). The question might be properly asked, Why is it that one of the most distinguished statesmen of the present day is not one of the representatives for North Northumberland in the Commons House of Parliament, where his splendid talents and eminent abilities have won for him the admiration of all parties, and where his integrity and consistency, his high character and true patriotism, have added lustre to his fame (Applause)? The answer was at hand, and they knew it; the bond knew it as well as the free, the oppressor as well as the oppressed; it was because the voice of Northumbrians had been stifled (Long-continued cheering).

Sir G. Grey, when the applause with which he was received had subsided, said The circumstances under which I have now to address you are such as cannot fail to inspire me with heartfelt and peculiar gratification (Cheers). Holding no public situation, and having ceased—as you have been reminded by Mr Young—to stand, with regard to the greater part of you, in the relation of a representative to his constituents, though I am happy to find such a feeling entertained towards me by those who were my constituents, and happy to feel that my political ties with this division of the county are still not wholly dissevered (Cheers), owing to that seat in the House of Commons which, within this division of the county, I have now the honour to hold—holding, as I say, no public situation, and no longer standing, with regard to far the greater part of you, in the relationship in which I stood and honour to hold for more than five years, I have come to-day, by your kind invitation, to receive at your hands—to receive at the hands of the working classes of this county, represented as they have been with so much talent and ability by Mr. Young—to receive a testimonial of your approval of my public conduct during the time I held that trust you generously confided to my hands (Applause), at a moment when personally I was a stranger to most of you, and known only by the name I bear, and my public conduct in Parliament (Cheers).

I could have to receive a testimonial that would be more gratifying to me, than that which I have received from you to-day, as the judgment of those 13,000 of the working-classes whom Mr. Young has represented, those measures which in my place in Parliament I felt it my duty, while one of the representatives of this division, to promote and advocate by my vote and influence—and especially those measures which relate to the financial and commercial policy of the country—were measures dictated by sound policy, and measures conducive to the permanent welfare and interest of the great body of the people of this country (Loud applause). I feel altogether undeserving of much that he has said regarding me (No, no); but I can say, I have honestly endeavoured to discharge my duty (Cheers). Gentlemen, I accept that testimonial (Applause) valuable in itself, representing as it does the varied industry of this great county—a testimonial valuable in itself, and justly worthy of admiration in its design and execution; but to me—and I am proud to say it—possessing infinitely beyond its intrinsic value, as it will be a permanent record to me—and I hope also, with Mr Young, to my children's children—that I have been fortunate enough to obtain what I must consider the highest prize in political life—the warm, generous, and sincere regard, and the good wishes and attachment, of that large and important industrial class of my fellow-countrymen who possess as yet no direct voice themselves in the choice of members of Parliament (Cheers); but whose interests, whose daily comforts, whose happiness and permanent welfare are intimately concerned in the good government of the country and the acts of the Legislature, and in whose moral and social well-being the prosperity of this country is so intimately bound up.

Bearing in mind the occasion on which we have met, bearing in mind the inscription place d on that testimonial, recording the opinion of those who presented it to be that those measures to which reference has been made were "wise, just, and beneficial" (Cheers), and remembering too that we are on the very spot on which the electors of North Northumberland were assembled when I addressed them from the hustings last July, it is not possible for me to avoid making some allusion to the altered position the advocates of Free trade now occupy, and the remarkable circumstances which since that time have occurred (Hear). There can, I think, be no doubt now entertained—though a slight attempt was made at the time to dispute it—that the real question then at issue, the question submitted for the decision of the constituencies at the last election, was whether the Free-trade policy should or should not be maintained—whether the commercial system which has been recently adopted by successive Parliaments should be upheld as conducive to the best and permanent interests of the country, or whether—as some strenuously contended—it should be reversed as prejudicial to those interests (Hear). I felt the difficulties and disadvantages which I, as a candidate, would have to encounter, avowing myself an advocate for the maintenance and extension of that system of Free trade, and addressing myself to a constituency consisting in a great part of agriculturists

Under these circumstances, asking, as I did, for a renewal of the trust which in 1847 was reposed in me, I felt it my duty to make a clear, unequivocal, and explicit avowal of the opinions I entertained (Cheers); and, having made that avowal, I was willing to abide whatever might be the issue of the contest (Applause) Of the result of that contest I have not the slightest reason to complain. The result was the defeat, by a small majority, of the Free-trade candidate; but as soon as Parliament met, by the complete, unambiguous, and unequivocal triumph of the Free-trade policy (Loud cheers). An attempt, it is true, was made by the leaders of that party since called Protectionists, to avoid an express recantation of the opinions they had long and strenuously urged on Parliament and the country; but ultimately a resolution was passed by such a majority of the new House of Commons as to amount almost to unanimity a resolution in which stands recorded on their journals their verdict that the present commercial system of Free trade ought to be maintained, and on the especial ground that it was conducive—eminently conducive—to the welfare and comforts of the industrious classes. The right hon. Baronet concluded (amidst rapturous cheering) a brilliant speech by declaring his resolution to promote, with all his ability, the political, social, and physical welfare of the whole body of the people.

The Vice-Chairman then proposed the health of the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, Earl Grey (Cheers).

Earl Grey said he had the greatest satisfaction in attending on this most interesting occasion. He had with the greatest pleasure joined in paying this compliment to one with whom he had been so long connected in the closest manner, both by unrivalled friendship and by complete agreement on public questions; nor had he had the less pleasure in showing his sense of respect for the man with whom he had been acquainted from the outset of his political life, and from whom he had often experienced so much kindness—he meant the inhabitants of Northumberland (Cheers). The testimonial which had been presented to Sir George Grey was honourable to them as it was honourable to him. He could not but deeply regret that they had been brought together here, rather to show that they were still undismayed in spite of defeat, than to express their satisfaction at a victory (Hear). The noble Earl then proposed the health of the worthy Chairman

The Chairman, acknowledging the toast, created some amusement, and also some embarrassment, by his warm advocacy of "temperance" doctrines

Ralph Carr, Esq., of Hedgley, gave "The Earl of Carlisle and the House of Lords," which was received with loud applause.

The Earl of Carlisle, in responding to the toast, begged the audience not to measure either his gratitude for the very cordial reception they had given him, or his sympathy with the occasion which had now brought them together, by the brevity—the necessary brevity—of the remarks he must now address to them. But the fact was, he had been labouring under a somewhat heavy indisposition, and he happened to have rather a busy week before him; so that he ought rather to be by a very quiet fireplace not, he could assure their worthy chairman, with any inebriating liquor before him (A laugh), but in what he should quite agree with him in considering some more healthful doing—than thus to stand up in the middle of the market-place at Alnwick; at a time, too, when the unmelted snows still capped the Cheviots (Laughter). To this act of impudence he only could have been tempted by united respect for their guest, Sir George Grey, and for their hosts, the men of Northumberland (Cheers). With respect to Sir George Grey, he felt that words were not wanting from him; for the feelings which were entertained for him were such as had brought them together, and such as now throbbed and glowed on that vast assembly, embracing so much of the industry, the enterprise, and the worth of the stout and hardy Northumbrians (Cheers)

The Hon. Charles Howard, M.P., proposed the health of Lord Panmure and the illustrious guests (Loud cheers).

Lord Panmure responded

Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P., proposed the health of W. B Beaumont, Esq., and the other member for South Northumberland, to which

Mr. Beaumont responded in appropriate terms.

Mr. Fenwick, Esq., proposed the health of the members for Newcastle.

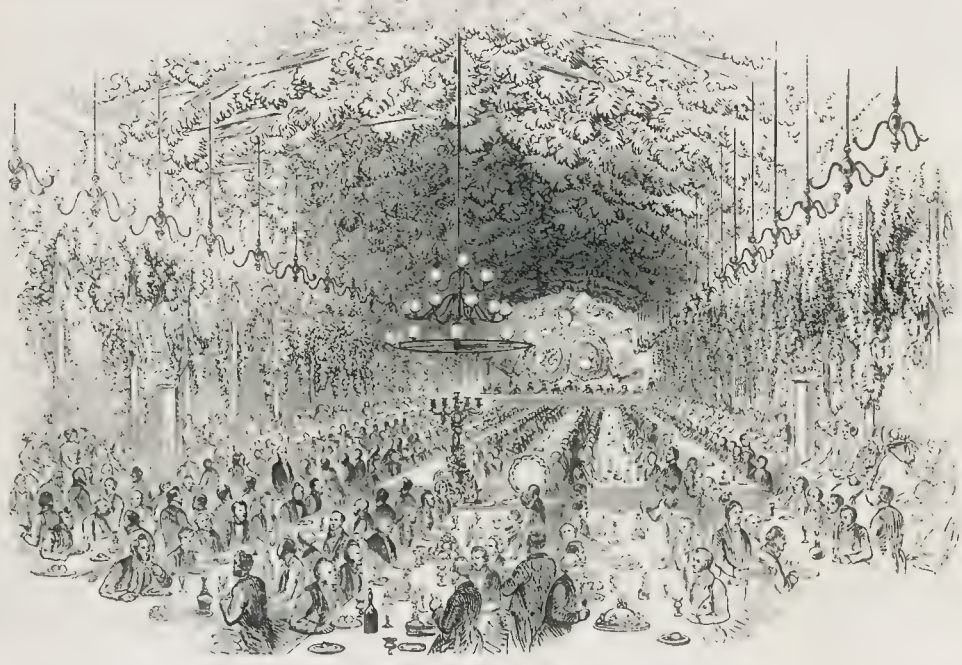
Mr. Blackett, the junior member, returned thanks for himself and his colleague, Mr. Headlam, who, he said, had been prevented from attending the meeting by a severe domestic calamity.

Sir John Fife then proposed "The Members for Berwick"

Mr. Daniel Robertson gave "The Independent Electors of North Northumberland;" which was responded to by Mr. Samuel Donkin, who reminded his hearers, in alluding to a future election for North Northumberland, that so long as the same weapons remained in the hands of terrified power, which caused the last defeat, they must not be too confident of victory (Hear, hear)

Several local toasts were afterwards given, and the party separated about six o'clock.

SILVER CANDELABRUM PRESENTED TO THE RIGHT HON SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., M.P., G.C.B.



TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO SIR GEORGE GREY, AT ALNWICK, ON MONDAY LAST.

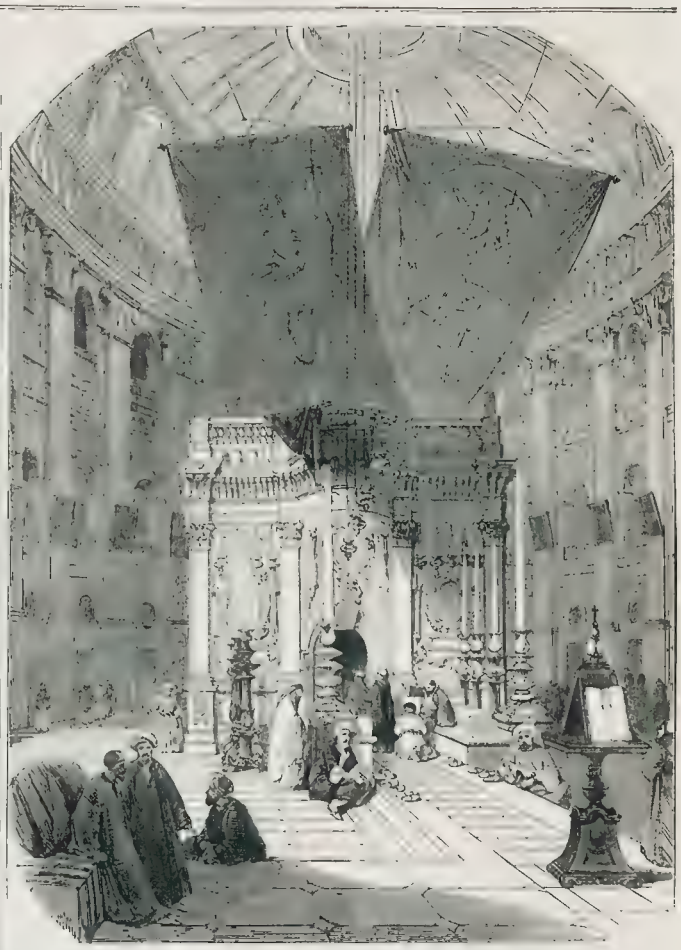
CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

The dissensions of the Greek and Latin Churches in Jerusalem have for many years been a scandal to the Christian religion, and a perpetual stumbling block to Jews and Mahometans. These disputes are carried to Constantinople and submitted to the decision of the Ottoman Porte, to be ruled, not according to the principles of justice and equity, but as bribery, or private influence, or political interests may chance to prevail. Since the great fire in th Church of the Holy Sepulchre, in 1807, the Latins—as the Roman Catholics are called in the Holy City—have been rather oppressed. The Greeks, by means of their riches, were at once ready to rebuild and repair the sacred edifice; by doing which, they acquired a claim to the whole; not exclusively, indeed, but so far that they are considered as the keepers. Thus, the guardianship of the Holy Sepulchre, which belonged to the Latins, was transferred to the Greeks, who, besides, likewise possess the largest Church, the Altar of the Crucifixion at Golgotha, and several subordinate places. The Greeks and Latins both enjoy the countenance of powerful European Monarchs, whence they derive an importance at Constantinople which, independently of this, they would not possess. Last autumn, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, the Marquis de Lavalette, used all the arts and intrigues of diplomacy to obtain a firman from the Sultan in favour of the Latins. His efforts were crowned with success; but the triumph of the Latins has caused such vindictive resentment among the professors of the Greek Church in various countries, who look up to the Emperor of Russia for protection, that Prince Menschikoff has been despatched from St. Petersburg with the most peremptory instructions to procure a revocation of the exclusive privileges conceded to the Latins. The Greek Church forms the most numerous and powerful body of Christians in Jerusalem: out of a Christian population of 6500, no less than 5000 are of the Greek faith. The number of worshippers of this church is also swelled by the 3000 or 4000 Russian pilgrims who annually visit the Holy City; many of whom are charged with valuable presents from the Czar, consisting of silver lamps, candelabras, and rich brocade for the decoration of the altars. The average population of Jerusalem is between 15,000 and 20,000. The Roman Catholics are said not to exceed 900 in number. There are also a few hundred Armenians, Copts, and Syrians. The Armenians make up by their wealth what they lack in political influence, and have thus been able to sway the decisions of the Porte. The Syrians and Copts have been too poor and insignificant to contend with all these powerful rivals; but, being in communion with the Armenians, they are for the most part identified with their interests, and enjoy their protection, in return for which they are expected to submit to such spoliation as their protectors think right to inflict.

There is no single building within the walls of Jerusalem which excites a more intense interest in the mind of the Christian traveller than the church of the Holy Sepulchre, built by the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine. It covers the supposed spot of our Saviour's interment. It is situate at the north-west corner of the city, and has gathered around it most of the convents, and the principal portion of the Christian residences. The exterior of the edifice is that of the middle ages, and is of rather an uncertain character of architecture. The façade of the church, which is richly adorned, but half decayed, presents a singular contrast of beauty and meanness, capitals and friezes of elaborate workmanship being surmounted by a bare wall with broken windows. The appearance of the church is confined, being shut in by the adjoining buildings which belong to the Greek monastery, situated on the opposite side of the way. The prevalent style of architecture in Jerusalem is the dome, which could not be combined with the tower; and as the domes are not to be seen when standing in front of the façade, the edifice has scarcely the appearance of a church.

The interior of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is a world of churches, chapels, and altars. Here are all creeds and sects of the Christian religion, except those that emanated from the Reformation. The large central dome of the church is about 70 feet in diameter, and of nearly the same height. Around the open space under the dome are small chapels for the Syrians, Copts, Maronites, and other sects of Christians, who have not, like the Roman Catholics, Greeks, and Armenians, large chapels in the body of the church. The Greek church is splendidly and richly ornamented, is kept up in a magnificent style, and is unquestionably the most imposing. The church of the Roman Catholics is confined, mean, and dark; the Latins being not only destitute of the great riches of the Greek and Armenian churches, but being in fact very poor. The chapel of the Syrian sect of the Jacobites is close to that of the Latins. A very wretched chapel belonging to the poor Copts stands in the rotunda at the back of the wall of the most holy place, and consists of a small wooden box, not much larger than a confessional.

Directly under the dome, in the centre of the area, is a small oblong building, within which is the Holy Sepulchre. The visitor mounts a few low steps to the marble platform before the entrance, and enters a small dimly-lighted room, which serves as an ante-chapel to the Sepulchre itself. A few steps further, and passing through a low narrow portal, the worshipper is alone in the inner sanctuary, the holiest of holy places, where thousands and tens of thousands kneel, weep, and prostrate themselves in the full faith that this is the very site of their Master's burial place. The spot which is shown as that of the holy resting-place, is a sort of sarcophagus of white marble, six feet one inch long, which occupies about one-half of the chamber. The sarcophagus surrounds and conceals from the eye everything in relation to the tomb, and is about two feet above the level of the floor. The sepulchre retains nothing of its primitive material, except the oblong stone on which the body was laid, and even the upper surface of this is covered with white marble; it looks like an altar, and, indeed, serves as such when mass is celebrated here. Forty-three lamps, of gold and silver, ever burning, light this solemn spot, which is probably the only one upon earth that no one ever trod without seriousness and deep reflection, and where tears have flowed and prayers have been offered such as no other spot ever heard or witnessed. The air is kept redolent with perfumes night and day.



SHRINE OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, AT JERUSALEM.—FROM "VIEWS IN PALESTINE, EGYPT, ETC.," BY DAVID ROBERTS, R.A.

LOWER ARCADE OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.—FROM "PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MONUMENTS OF EGYPT, NUBIA, AND SYRIA."

Chateaubriand, in an eloquent passage, has painted the church of the Holy Sepulchre:—

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, composed of several churches, erected upon an unequal surface, illumined by a multitude of lamps, is singularly mysterious; a sombre light pervades it, favourable to piety and profound devotion. Christian priests, of various sects, inhabit different parts of the edifice. From its arches above, where they nestle like pigeons, from the chapels below, and subterraneous vaults, their songs are heard at all hours both of the day and night. The organ of the Latin monks, the cymbals of the Abyssinian, greet the voice of the Greek caloyer, the prayer of the solitary Armenian, the plaintive accents of the Coptic friar, alternately, or all at once, assail your ear; you know not whence these concerts proceed; you inhale the perfume of incense, without perceiving the hand that burns it; you merely perceive the pontiff, who is going to celebrate the most awful of mysteries on the very spot where they were accomplished, pass quickly by, glide behind the columns, and vanish in the gloom of the temple.

Travellers all unite in reprobating

the deceit, dissension, and evil passions which characterise the Christians of the Holy City. Their jealousies and heart-burnings are not unfrequently accompanied with sanguinary quarrels and acts of violence which call for the interference of the civil powers. The Turkish officials treat with the utmost scorn and contempt these jealous and vindictive Greeks and Latins, whose mutual hatred knows no bounds. We will not sweep our readers by attempting to describe all the subjects of their quarrels—to whom the several churches, chapels, and altars belong—how many ever-burning lamps each denomination is entitled to light—where, and in what sequession, they read mass—what rights each claims in ecclesiastical functions—how they curse each other, and always fancy that they are over-reached and supplanted by other persuasions—and in what perpetual hatred, strife, and enmity they live. Greek priests, Armenians, and Franciscans reside together on the most holy spot in all Christendom, day and night persevering in prayer; and the pious thoughts which they ought to have in common inspire them with no feelings of brotherly love. The following statement of the possessions and peculiarities of the Latin Church of Palestine, which was drawn up by Count Marcellus, a French Envoy in 1849, will indicate the nature of the points in dispute between the two churches. The "possessions" of the Latin Church are as follows:—

1.—IN THE CITY OF JERUSALEM.

1. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre. 2. The Monastery of Deir-el-Amoud, or the Holy Saviour, its appurtenances and dependencies. 3. The Sepulchre of our Lord Jesus Christ, which is in the centre of the church of the same name. 4. The great and the small cupola, with the lead which covers them. 5 The arches and columns which are round them, as far as the iron gate placed to mark the line at which the part of the church belonging the Greeks commences. 6. The galleries and dwellings of the Latin Monks which are over the aforesaid arches or columns. 7. The great arch which is surmounted with the cupola, which is over the above-mentioned iron gates. 8. The chamber which is at the end of the wall of the above mentioned great arch. 9. The chandeliers placed by his Majesty the King of France, outside this same great arch. 10. The stone called after St. Mary Magdalen, and the entire space which extends from the step of the Vestry of the Franc Monks to the steps of the gate of the Cistern, and from beneath the column to the step of the Calvary chapel. 11. The upper part of the seven arcades called the Arches of St. Mary. 12. The lower portion of the arches. 13 The small altar which is beneath the said arches. 14. The entire space from the stone of St. Mary Magdalen to the large gate which is beside the door of the Greek Chapel, and from the wall of the said chapel to the wall of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. 15. The lower part of the pinnacle of the finding of the Holy Cross. 16. The half of Mount Calvary, called the Place of Crucifixion. 17. The four arches of Mount Calvary, in the lateral part of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. 18 Its two altars. 19. The marble resting chair. 20. The stone of unction. 21. The entire space which extends from the steps of Mount Calvary to the lower part of the arcade in possession of the Armenians, and from the wall of the Greek Chapel to the steps of the door of the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre. 22. The chapel called the Exterior Calvary placed on the top of the temple, to which the ascent is by a stone staircase

The "prerogatives" of the Latin Church are still more fertile of dispute:—

PREROGATIVES.

1. The Fathers of the Holy Land, Latin Monks, alone possess the keys of the gates of the convents or sanctuaries above-mentioned, and particularly the three keys of the manger at Bethlehem. 2. They have a right to guard those places, to repair, maintain, decorate, and light lamps there. 3. To celebrate the Holy Mass there, and to exercise the rites and ceremonies of worship. 4. To take the lead over all other nations in their visitation of the pilgrimages of the Holy Places. 5. They have a right to visit the half of Mount Calvary which does not belong to them, to celebrate mass on the aforesaid half, and to light lamps there. 6. The Frank Monks have an exclusive right to exercise their worship in the lower part of the crypt of the great Church of Bethlehem. 7. To prevent other nations from lighting lamps there, to colour rate their offices, and to exercise their religious worship there. 8. To oppose the visit of other nations to the other Places possessed by them, Frank Monks. 9. The actions at law brought against the Frank Monks shall not be submitted to the authorities of the country, but referred to the Sublime Porte at Constantinople. 10. The Scripturists are forbidden to offer any violence to the Frank Monks at Ain Karim under any pretext. 11. The Turkish Customs officers are forbidden to search the baggage of the monks or Catholic pilgrims, which has been searched in the Lovant, where they landed. 12. It is likewise forbidden to take or delay the clothes of the monks or the ornaments of the Latin Churches. 13. To compel the Frank Monks to receive base coin. 14. To take money from them. 15. It is forbidden to demand the smallest fee from the Frank Monks for the privilege of burying their dead. 16. To ill-treat the monks who bring the usual tribute from Europe, in case they arrive too late. 17. To disturb in any manner the monks and pilgrims of the Holy Land in the course of their visitations or pilgrimages. 18. To disturb at any time in the exercise of their religious worship as long as that worship out of doors is not contrary to the Mussulman law. 19. If Turkish authorities are forbidden to pay more than one visit each year to the Holy Sepulchre. 20. To protect the Frank Monks to purchase damaged wheat. 21. The Latin Fathers possess an exclusive right to send members of their communities or couriers to Constantinople on business, without opposition.

The View of the Interior of the Church and Shrine of the Holy Sepulchre, upon the preceding page, has been engraved from Mr David Roberts's splendid work on Palestine, Egypt, &c., by permission of Messrs. Day and Hughe. The second Illustration—the Lower Arcade of the Church, is one of a series of large Photographs of the Monuments of Egypt, Nubia, and Syria, published by MM. Gide and Baudry, Paris; agent in London, M. Gambart.

GOLD REGIONS.—Another series of Parliamentary documents have been issued, under the title of "Further Papers relative to the recent discovery of Gold in Australia." A brief outline of the contents of these papers will show the interest attaching to the subjects of which they treat. Reports of further gold discoveries in the northern parts of New South Wales; indications of quicksilver and the discovery of gems; correspondence on the probable existence of gold, not only in the alluvial deposits, but also in the rock; the employment of clergymen at the principal gold-diggings; expenditure consequent on the gold discoveries; maintenance of order in the gold districts; state of the aborigines of New South Wales; probable area of the gold regions; the present state and future prospects of the western and southern gold fields; migration of the population to the interior; desertion of the crews of merchant ships; military arrangements, and the administration of justice, &c.

THE JOHN BULL NUGGET.—A Mr. Potter, one of the successful adventurers in the gold diggings of Australia, has brought home an enormous nugget, which he has christened the "John Bull," and proposes exhibiting it before it goes to the crucible. The finder was one of a party of three, in the Ballarat district, Wardlaw, Bendigo, and we have enough to turn up the giant of the mine within eighteen inches of the surface. The solid mass weighs 45 lb. 6 oz., and is worth £2184.

ROTATORY STEAMER.—A new description of steamer, the invention of David Napier, Esq., named the "Rotatory," has commenced plying on the Clyde. The peculiarity of the steamer lies in her compactness, her paddles being much lower than the bulwarks; and, as her engine is on the rotatory principle, it occupies very little space. The advantages of these engines are, that they are more compact, consume about one-fourth less fuel, and require no engineers; the steersman, by a peculiar valve, proves the vessel ahead or astern without communicating with any one. The furnace-bars contain water; consequently, the hot ashes, which are destructive to the common furnace-bar, in this case tend to the production of steam. There is also a simple apparatus of the fan, to assist combustion. These two parts of the patent might be applied with advantage to most of the steamers.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW ZEALAND.—It is stated, on the authority of papers published in the Canterbury settlement that Sir Geo. Grey is about to resign the governorship of New Zealand, and it has since been rumoured that Lord Lyttelton, Under-secretary for the Colonies in Sir Robert Peel's Administration, will succeed to the office. The noble Lord has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of New Zealand, and particularly in the Canterbury settlement, of which, indeed, he may be said to have been the founder.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. F. K. and T. D. Fairlie.—Your solutions are correct, and we must refer you to the series of papers on [illegible] that and their Chief Notabilities, now publishing in the [illegible] spaces in our list.

J. P. M. [illegible] Capt. hereby up to our standard for publication. With [illegible] your renders by attempting to describe all the subjects of their quarrels—to whom the several churches, chapels, and altars belong—how many ever-burning lamps each denomination is entitled to light—where, and in what succession, they read mass—what rights each claims in ecclesiastical functions—how they curse each other, and always fancy that they are over-reached and supplanted by other persuasions—and in what perpetual hatred, strife, and enmity they live. Greek priests, Armenians, and Franciscans reside together on the most holy spot in all Christendom, day and night persevering in prayer; and the pious thoughts which they ought to have in common inspire them with no feelings of brotherly love. The following statement of the possessions and peculiarities of the Latin Church of Palestine, which was drawn up by Count Marcellus, a French Envoy in 1849, will indicate the nature of the points in dispute between the two churches. The "possessions" of the Latin Church are as follows:—

1.—IN THE CITY OF JERUSALEM.

1. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre. 2. The Monastery of Deir-el-Amoud, or the Holy Saviour, its appurtenances and dependencies. 3. The Sepulchre of our Lord Jesus Christ, which is in the centre of the church of the same name. 4. The great and the small cupola, with the lead which covers them. 5 The arches and columns which are round them, as far as the iron gate placed to mark the line at which the part of the church belonging the Greeks commences. 6. The galleries and dwellings of the Latin Monks which are over the aforesaid arches or columns. 7. The great arch which is surmounted with the cupola, which is over the above-mentioned iron gates. 8. The chamber which is at the end of the wall of the above mentioned great arch. 9. The chandeliers placed by his Majesty the King of France, outside this same great arch. 10. The stone called after St. Mary Magdalen, and the entire space which extends from the step of the Vestry of the Franc Monks to the steps of the gate of the Cistern, and from beneath the column to the step of the Calvary chapel. 11. The upper part of the seven arcades called the Arches of St. Mary. 12. The lower portion of the arches. 13 The small altar which is beneath the said arches. 14. The entire space from the stone of St. Mary Magdalen to the large gate which is beside the door of the Greek Chapel, and from the wall of the said chapel to the wall of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. 15. The lower part of the pinnacle of the finding of the Holy Cross. 16. The half of Mount Calvary, called the Place of Crucifixion. 17. The four arches of Mount Calvary, in the lateral part of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. 18 Its two altars. 19. The marble resting chair. 20. The stone of unction. 21. The entire space which extends from the steps of Mount Calvary to the lower part of the arcade in possession of the Armenians, and from the wall of the Greek Chapel to the steps of the door of the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre. 22. The chapel called the Exterior Calvary placed on the top of the temple, to which the ascent is by a stone staircase

The "prerogatives" of the Latin Church are still more fertile of dispute:—

PREROGATIVES.

1. The Fathers of the Holy Land, Latin Monks, alone possess the keys of the gates of the convents or sanctuaries above-mentioned, and particularly the three keys of the manger at Bethlehem. 2. They have a right to guard those places, to repair, maintain, decorate, and light lamps there. 3. To celebrate the Holy Mass there, and to exercise the rites and ceremonies of worship. 4. To take the lead over all other nations in their visitation of the pilgrimages of the Holy Places. 5. They have a right to visit the half of Mount Calvary which does not belong to them, to celebrate mass on the aforesaid half, and to light lamps there. 6. The Frank Monks have an exclusive right to exercise their worship in the lower part of the crypt of the great Church of Bethlehem. 7. To prevent other nations from lighting lamps there, to colour rate their offices, and to exercise their religious worship there. 8. To oppose the visit of other nations to the other Places possessed by them, Frank Monks. 9. The actions at law brought against the Frank Monks shall not be submitted to the authorities of the country, but referred to the Sublime Porte at Constantinople. 10. The Scripturists are forbidden to offer any violence to the Frank Monks at Aini Karim under any pretext. 11. The Turkish Customs officers are forbidden to search the baggage of the monks or Catholic pilgrims, which has been searched in the Lovant, where they landed. 12. It is likewise forbidden to take or delay the clothes of the monks or the ornaments of the Latin Churches. 13. To compel the Frank Monks to receive base coin. 14. To take money from them. 15. It is forbidden to demand the smallest fee from the Frank Monks for the privilege of burying their dead. 16. To ill-treat the monks who bring the usual tribute from Europe, in case they arrive too late. 17. To disturb in any manner the monks and pilgrims of the Holy Land in the course of their visitations or pilgrimages. 18. To disturb at any time in the exercise of their religious worship as long as that worship out of doors is not contrary to the Mussulman law. 19. If Turkish authorities are forbidden to pay more than one visit each year to the Holy Sepulchre. 20. To protect the Frank Monks to purchase damaged wheat. 21. The Latin Fathers possess an exclusive right to send members of their communities or couriers to Constantinople on business, without opposition.

The View of the Interior of the Church and Shrine of the Holy Sepulchre, upon the preceding page, has been engraved from Mr David Roberts's splendid work on Palestine, Egypt, &c., by permission of Messrs. Day and Hughe. The second Illustration—the Lower Arcade of the Church, is one of a series of large Photographs of the Monuments of Egypt, Nubia, and Syria, published by MM. Gide and Baudry, Paris; agent in London, M. Gambart.

GOLD REGIONS.—Another series of Parliamentary documents have been issued, under the title of "Further Papers relative to the recent discovery of Gold in Australia." A brief outline of the contents of these papers will show the interest attaching to the subjects of which they treat. Reports of further gold discoveries in the northern parts of New South Wales; indications of quicksilver and the discovery of gems; correspondence on the probable existence of gold, not only in the alluvial deposits, but also in the rock; the employment of clergymen at the principal gold-diggings; expenditure consequent on the gold discoveries; maintenance of order in the gold districts; state of the aborigines of New South Wales; probable area of the gold regions; the present state and future prospects of the western and southern gold fields; migration of the population to the interior; desertion of the crews of merchant ships; military arrangements, and the administration of justice, &c.

THE JOHN BULL NUGGET.—A Mr. Potter, one of the successful adventurers in the gold diggings of Australia, has brought home an enormous nugget, which he has christened the "John Bull," and proposes exhibiting it before it goes to the crucible. The finder was one of a party of three, in the Ballarat district, Wardlaw, Bendigo, and we have enough to turn up the giant of the mine within eighteen inches of the surface. The solid mass weighs 45 lb. 6 oz., and is worth £2184.

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EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Only fifteen public Acts of Parliament have been passed in the present session, which assembled in November; and after a short sitting adjourned to the beginning of last Month.

A working man at Brentwood, named Hall, has received two letters from Australia, containing £50, a present from his two sons, who were transported some years ago. They report themselves to be worth nearly £1000.

A tornado recently visited Clarksville, Tenessee (U.S.), levelling dwellings, stables, barns, and trees to the ground; but, as far as heard from, no life was lost. The track of the storm was but a mile wide.

Lord Willoughby de Broke has offered to hunt the North Warwickshire boundary next season, providing the noblemen and gentlemen following the hunt will contribute £10.0 per annum.

By accounts received from Sydney, a number of Frenchmen had returned from the gold diggings, and had demanded from the French Consul to be sent home.

By *Chambers' Journal* we learn, that, in forty cities and towns in Scotland, every 140 of the population support a dram-shop, while it requires 981 to keep a baker, 1667 to support a butcher, and 2281 to sustain a bookseller.

It is understood that the object of Sir George Russell Clerk's mission to the Cape is the settlement of boundaries, and particularly of the boundary of the Orange River Sovereignty.

The dead wharf at Cronstadt had been destroyed by fire on the 22nd ult., involving a sacrifice of half a million of silver rubles. The proprietor is insured.

The emigration movement has given a fresh impetus to the Irish shipping trade; and there is an increased demand for tonnage in Dublin Bay. *Kronprinz*, steamer, inquiring of *Foshan*, and *Fortune* (for W. Farren and Mrs. Fitzwilliam) the way to success. Creditably for both, they recommend honest endeavour; and Mr Barkstone himself confesses to certain poetic aspirations which Mr. C Marshall has prudently unfolded. The panoramas of "the ascent," including a general prospect of Parnassus, and views of the Village of Krissa, the Schlote and the Sacred Way, Delos of the City of Delphi, the Castalian Fountain, the Corycian Cave, and the Snowy Peak of Liakura, are all admirably and beautifully painted. Of the general hits at things as they are—especially "things theatrical" we may distinguish the scenes from the "Corsican Brothers," and the "Gold-diggings." These were finely painted and humorously accompanied. The dialogue abounds in witty allusions, and, of itself, is an earnest of the promises held out by Mr. Buckstone as to his future management. His predilections in favour of the poetic drama are highly commendable to him, and will, we hope, prove successful. The performance of Sheridan's lively comedy introduced two new candidates for metropolitan favour—Mr Frederick Lee and Mrs. Poynter; the former as *Sir Anthony Absolute*, the latter as *Mrs. Malaprop*. Both have merit; the first in particular has an original vein of humour and style of acting, which, when more developed, will establish a reputation; and the latter will prove an acquisition in parts better suited to her powers and appearance. Miss Reynolds, too, was welcomed back, as *Lydia Languish*, and Mr. Frewer as *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*.

ADELPHI.—By way of signalising his exclusive management of this theatre, Mr. Webster opened the season with a slight occasional piece, entitled "Webster at Home, an Adelphi fare of Three Courses and a Dessert," introducing the performers who have supported him from the Haymarket Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. H. Bedford, Mr. Keeley, Mr. Parselle, Miss F. Maskell, and others, and who will much strengthen the company at this establishment. The piece is replete with Green-room allusions; and was followed by four other pieces: "A New Experiment," "The Parents and Guardians," "The Pretty Girls of Stilberg," and "Pepino, the Dumb Boy." Each performance gave what very the usual run of entertainments at this theatre, and would therefore be considered uninteresting in the broken character of the pieces henceforth to be produced. The House was crowded.

PRINCESS'.—M. Scribe's libretto of "Marco Spada," as modified to English taste by Mr Palgrave Simpson, was produced on Monday. The scene is laid in 1725, and the story is acted by Mr. Hyder Ingard with vengeance against the Roman Government, *Marco Spada*, as a brigand leader, has filled the country with terror; but remains undetected, while living in magnificent style in a forest chateau, with his supposed daughter *Andrea* (Miss Heath), who has no suspicion of his being a bandit, under the assumed name of the *Baron di Torlonia*. This young lady has a lover, *Prince Frederico*, nephew of the Governor of the City, with his nurse, the *Marchesa San Felice* (Miss Leclerq), are, by accident, forced to seek refuge in the secluded chateau *Marco Spada*, though he has due his reasons in his power, declines to take advantage of the circumstance; and accepts, at *Andrea's* desire, an invitation to a fête at the Governor's palazzo in the city, and to spend the night. *Marchesa*. *Marco* is also recognised by a priest, who, however, is immediately spirited away by some of his troops disguised as servants. In the next act the same scene appears, but more splendidly decorated. Here the *Marchesa* and *Count Popbelli*, a captain of dragoons (Mr. W. Lacy), are brought in as prisoners, and forced to wed, so that *Frederico* may be free to fulfil his pledge to *Andrea*. The bandits are discovered, and attacked by soldiers. In the conflict *Marco Spada* receives his mortal wound, and then confesses that *Andrea* is the child of a woman who with his attendants, had been formerly slain by his hand. The *mise en scene* of this drama, and the whole of the arrangements are of the most costly kind. The acting throughout was special and well studied. Mr. Hyder Ingard has formerly shown more power in their different rôles. The dialogue, also, has been neatly rendered, and the whole forms a melodramatic spectacle of an extraordinary character. The house was well attended.

LYCEUM.—Having succeeded well in a seven-act play, the sharpwitted management of this theatre, [illegible] relish with the ever-ready Mr. Dagley Lacrete, has ventured on a "Dramatic Tale in Nine Chapters," for Lenten-tide Easter piece. As on the former occasion, they have been assisted by the pen of Mr Buckley, whose scenes are worth all the money required for the performance. We have here the panoramic [illegible] tions of an Alpine [illegible] a traveller's room in [illegible] same, a hut in the mountains, with an avalanche, a farm, grounds of a chateau, [illegible] room, the still carnivally moonlight, an elaborately constructed and grandly-painted waterfall in a glen, and a rustic pavilion, which magi ally converts itself into a saloon of mirrors. These nine scenes constitute the nine chapters; the drama appointed to them is the merest [illegible] and justification of their presence. But it would be injustice to suspect that the outline has been carelessly or neglectfully [illegible] *On contrary*, the authors have worked together most earnestly to present an elaborate, philosophical, and novel series of effects. If they have failed to amuse, it is not for want of the desire to please. In the management this clever, but not altogether successful, piece of stagecraftwork, the authors have sought adroitly to win upon the audience by [illegible] and exceedingly simple chapters, and then introducing others more complex in their arrangement and effects. These latter were not so happy as the first. The simple pictures of the drum-Lead marriage of a Swiss Sergeant and a Vivandiere—of the latter being wounded—of her recovery and delirium and of her being arrested for a supposed theft, while in the act of rejoining her children: these were speedily and effective, and required no [illegible] The drawing of some natural interest. All this changes, however, in the fourth part, for some baseless conventional scen a, in which, after a series of [illegible] poor Vivandiere's children, introduced by a surprise, are brought into social relations of considerable difficulty. One of them, *Estelle*, is loved by the son of the Comtesse, who seeks to prevent the match, by disposing of her hand to a young farmer, *Jerome* (Mr. W. C. Mathews) Rude of speech and manner, *Jerome* is honest and kind; and, understanding the case, having made a fortune with the dowry received with her, resigns her, after a course of years to her lover. Meanwhile, the Sergeant, become a Colonel seeks his long lost wife and children, and arrives at the château just as *Estelle* is left it with *Leonel*, no one knows whither. *Geraldine*, too, is fought, and her [illegible] disguises herself as a servant, in order not to interfere in the marriage of her son with the daughter of a mysterious Baron, who turns out to be *Jean Lafgard* (Mr Basil Baker) the thief for whom the Vivandiere has suffered as a convict. At length the terrible crime is fixed on the real culprit, who dies therefore of a broken heart. In conclusion, *Jerome* resigns *Estelle* to her proper lover; and having sacrificed his own prospects for the good of all parties, retires from the splendours he has created to his [illegible] farm. In the manipulation of this "Strange History" the authors have evidently been desirous of substituting the interest of a novel for that of the drama; and, apart from the mise-en-scene and machinery, have evinced stage talents in the general action and dialogue. The tone, therefore, is throughout in a fanciful strain, and the usual exponents of passion in poetical diction or histrionic embellishment are skilfully avoided. The dramatis personæ and actors have combined to present as close a copy of actual manners as they well could, and have done their best in order to realise a predetermined theory. It cannot be said that their success has been triumphant. The feelings of the audience have certainly not responded: and yet the appeal has been cleverly made. Another proof, this—though none was wanting that true and effective art is not a copy, but an imitation. The slows of life, to please in play or poem, must be raised to some accordance with the dewes of the mind. These literal renderings are no interpretations of nature.

OLYMPIC.—Mr Mort Brough has been engaged to place on this stage a version of "Marco Spada," which is here produced under the title of "Salvator." The adapter has expanded the original dialogue, and augmented the situations—giving to Mr. H. Marston, Miss Anderton, and Mr. Robson some capital opportunities for fine, pathetic, and comic acting. *Salvatori*, as interpreted by Mr Marston, is a generous, jovial, and valorous man, overflowing with paternal tenderness for the supposed daughter, and these different phases were brought out with a decision and mastery of touch distinguishing not only a good, but a great actor. There can be no doubt but that this performer's engagement will raise him considerably in public estimation. Mr. Robson, too, is a comedian of intelligence, who make s his points with a natural and engaging facility. The Line of the drama is thrown back to the age of Pope Innocent X; the costume, accordingly, is remarkably picturesque, and the scenery is not only appropriate, but brilliant. The performance is likely to win on public favour, and merits encouragement. It is seldom that we have seen a piece so well acted.

ASTLEY'S.—This theatre has passed into the hands of Mr. Cooke. The new manager has surrounded himself with a most effective dramatic and equestrian troupe. The interior has been entirely redecorated, and the ventilation properly attended to—a particular of great importance at this establishment. The drama produced on Monday was by Mr. Pitcairn. It is entitled "Amakosa; or, Scenes of Kaffir Warfare," and furnishes abundant opportunities for striking spectacle and equestrian feats of the most extraordinary kind. It was well acted throughout. The house was densely crowded.

SURREY.—The name of the spectacle here is "The Spirits of the Night." It is written by Mr Markwell, who has rather too ambitiously entitled his production, which deals more with ordinary domestic interests than supernatural wonders The plot turns upon family feuds, to the great discomfort of two *Romeo-and-Juliet* kind of lovers—*Augustus Vernon* (Mr. J. Lanin) and *Blanche Blackleigh* (Miss A. Clifton)—the gentleman being killed in the *melee* of discordant incidents. The piece was well received by a crowded audience.

HOLIDAY AMUSEMENTS.—The public have, during the week, had the usual opportunities of the season to disport themselves agreeably, and have succeeded in doing so, much to their satisfaction, at Cremorne, the Zoological Gardens, the Colosseum, the Polytechnic, and Madame Tussaud's. Neither have the Dioramas been wanting in attractions: witness the Wellington, at the Gallery of Illustration; Pront's Panorama of Antwerp, and that of the Nile, at the Egyptian Hall. We are glad, also, to learn that Mr. Wyld's Great Globe has been well attended.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF ENGLISH POETRY.—On Monday evening, at the Whittington Club, Mr. T. Miller delivered the first of a series of six lectures developing the history of English poetry, from the earliest period to the commencement of the present century. The lecture of the evening comprised all that is known of our nat onal poetry, from the time of the Ancient Britons to the period of the Norman Conquest. Mr. Miller rendered his lecture extremely attractive by illustrative extracts, selected with much taste and judgment, from various authors, and which were received with frequent applause; providing the audience that on the next occasion he would conduct them through the period between the Norman Conquest and the invention of printing. The lecture was well attended.

MUSIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Greenwich Fair and the burlesques and spectacles form the staple commodities of an Easter week. Music plays on such an occasion but a secondary part, the concert-givers biding their time.

Herr Jansa, the violinist, however, ventured on his third soirée, on Easter Monday, and was paid for his zeal by a good attendance at the New Beethoven-rooms. His sonata in D, Op. 66, executed by himself and Mr Aguilar very creditably, has many fine points, if not original ones. Herr Pauer, Herr Gottrie, and Mr. W. F. Reed assisted Jansa in the quartets; and the German Male-Vocal Union sang three harmoniously.

Last night the Sacred Harmonic Society repeated Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Mozart's "Requiem," under Costa's direction, with Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Herr Formes. Referring to oratorios reminds us that Madame Fiorentini is again in the field, having at last conquered a most trying influenza which had wrecked her for the last three months. Such a voice as that of Madame Fiorentini cannot be spared at this moment.

At the Horns Tavern, Kennington, last Monday, an evening concert was given, at which Madame Doria, Mr. Land, Mr. Terwilliam, the Misses Dolby, Miss Messent, Miss C. Nott, Miss E. Day, Messrs. A. J. Herre, Leiter, Cabatta, F. Bodda, Salmon, Patto, Bottesini, Pilotti, Bilette, and F. Mori, were the principal vocalists and instrumentalists.

Dr. Bexfield has been delivering a series of lectures on music, at the London Institution; and Mr Thorpe Reede has been lecturing at Crosby-hall on the National Music of England.

The first meeting of Mr. Ella's Musical Union will be on Tuesday, and the second Philharmonic Concert (Hanover-square-rooms), on Monday. Next Wednesday will be the anniversary festival of the Western Madrigal Society. The anniversary performance of the "Messiah," for the Royal Society of Musicians, will take place at Exeter-hall, under Costa's direction, on the 22nd inst. The Orchestral Union, under Mr. Mellen's direction, will give a series of four morning concerts this season.

Madame Viardot and Madame Clara Novello are both on their way to town for the concert season.

FATE OF A MATHEMATICIAN.—Robert Recorde, physician to Edward VI. and Queen Mary, was the first who wrote on arithmetic and geometry in English: the first who introduced algebra into England; the first who wrote on astronomy and the doctrine of the sphere in English; and, finally, the first English author of all probability who adopted the system of Copernicus. He died in [illegible], in the King's Bench prison, where he was confined for debt!

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—It is stated in the amended votes and proceedings of the House of Commons, printed since the adjournment, that on Monday next "Lord John Russell is to state the intentions of the Government with respect to education in England and Wales, and to move for leave to bring in a bill on the subject."

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE thirtieth Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street (which opened on Monday), displays considerable improvement over many previous ones, both in the character of the works presented and the artistic skill displayed in them. Though landscapes and *genre* subjects are, of course, the prevailing features, there are here and there efforts in the historic and poetic line which afford gratifying evidence that aspirations after the highest honours of art are not extinct amongst us.

Mr. Hurlstone, the President of the Society, has been as industrious as ever, producing no less than eleven pictures, most of them characteristic studies of Italian boys and shepherd boys, after the manner of Murillo (barring a little muddiness of brush here and there, which the latter had not), and of which Mr. M. Angelo might struggle against it, will probably never entirely get rid of); but in the midst of all these domestic subjects is one of a higher order, and in every respect entitled to take rank with the most capital performances of modern art. This picture (170) hangs on the south wall of the Great Room, and represents "the First Appearance of Columbus in Spain." The incident represented, though a trivial one, led to the most important results, and deserves to be commemorated in historical. After the duplicity of the Portuguese, by which his grand projects of Transatlantic discovery were for a time defeated, Columbus made his way to Spain, in search of more honourable co operation in his gigantic views. Here, wending his patient way on foot, he stopped one day at the Franciscan Convent of La Rabida, to beg for some bread and water for his young son, who accompanied him. The boon was granted; and, whilst the humble refreshment is then devoured, the Superior in the Franciscan Convent, Columbus is receiving, at the hands of the Franciscan Superior, the bread and water he has begged for his son; and his dignity of bearing, and unmistakeable superiority of aspect, are such as well account for the interest and respect already manifested towards him in the expression of the Superior. The attitudes of the three figures are unconstrained, yet full of life and purpose; and the colouring exhibits a vast improvement on too many of this artist's performances, being composed chiefly of genuine green, red, and brown, without any mixture of doubtful hues to spoil them. Perhaps, however, it might be suggested that the blue of the boy's dress is too pale and cold for the deeper tone prevailing over the

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

other parts of the picture. Amongst this artist's other works those which will attract more especial notice and admiration are (145) "Descendants of Marius and the Gracchi"—Italian beggar boys playing marbles, &c., in the streets of Rome; (220) a "Shepherd Boy in the South;" (298) an "Italian Shepherd Boy," carrying a sheep across his shoulders; and (443) "An Italian Girl putting on a Necklace." The rest are portraits, a class of work more interesting to the artist and the originals, than to the public.

Salter (who has been rather idle some years past), comes out with eleven pieces also, which, with the exception of four or five, are historical or poetic subjects. First in attractiveness is a picture of considerable dimensions in the Great Room (119), "Cupid's Amusement.—Venus teaching her Son the use of the Bow." The idea is entirely fanciful; Venus is encouraging her chubby and mischievous son to play havoc with his little bow and arrow amongst several nymphs who happen to compose her court. One has already been mortally wounded, and is lying at the feet of her mistress; another still braves the little god's power, and is about to suffer for her temerity; the rest look on with a mixed feeling of curiosity and misgiving at the dangerous pastime. The subject and grouping are ingenious and well studied; but it is obvious that the artist has bestowed even still more attention upon the colouring, which is highly ambitious, and, we may add, is generally successful. Mr Salter appears to have aimed, in this one work, at a complete illustration of the principles of colouring, and upon the relations of colours as displayed by the prism: a subject upon which much learned disquisition has been written, from the time of Newton down to our own day, but which practically was much better understood by the early painters, with Da Vinci and Titian in the van, and Murillo bringing up the rear, than it is likely to be for some time. Nevertheless, in the picture before us, a noteworthy attempt is made to carry into practice the rules of scientific theory; so as, by a proper disposition of colours, both as to relative position and quantity, the whole range of the colours of the rainbow and their combinations may be brought into harmonious association on the same canvass. The details of the process would be too technical for our present purpose; we will merely remark that the colouring of the principal group in the centre is made up of the three primitive colours—red, blue, and yellow—with a very small addition of green near the right; conducting the eye to the next principal group on that side, in which the secondary colours —green, orange, and purple—prevail, with a very small portion of red; whilst on the opposite side is a third group, also harmoniously connected with that in the centre, in which the tertiary colours as olives, browns, and slates—are introduced; whilst various modified compounds are spread over the rest of the picture. As a whole, the effect is of extreme brightness, which may be improved by the subduing effects of age, or a little judicious glazing. Amongst this artist's other exhibits we remark, with approval (60), "A Bacchus and Ino;" (149) "The Nosegay," a female figure smelling flowers; (137) "A Bacchante;" and (297) "A Bacchanalian Dance;" the second of which is perhaps a little deficient in tone—the last very spirited. Two portraits of female children, (253) "with a Kitten" (query "Dog"); and (266) "Playing with Wild Flowers," are remarkable for their happy simplicity of treatment and naturalness of expression.

"RUSTICS."—PAINTED BY C. BAXTER.

Woolmer displays his accustomed fertility of invention in the use he makes of his peculiar style of colouring—consisting chiefly of pale greens, yellows, and satin whites, with a dash here and there of vermillion; all very smooth and attractive, and upon the whole, truth to say, not inelegant. "The White Rose" (39) is a rather happy conceit; the said white rose resting tenderly on the amber-coloured drapery of the shoulder, where it forms a cold focus of light; appropriately enough in illustration of the lines—

Beautiful maid, and snow-white flower,
Well are ye paired in your opening hour!"

The companion piece in the Great Room (87)

Oft pining care in rich brocade is dressed,
And diamonds glitter on an anxious breast—

represents a young lady preparing for bed, after her return from a masquerade (a *Juliet*, perhaps—certainly no masquerader of the modern school), and who has evidently left her heart behind her. "Titania Imprisoned," from the German, is in a superior vein; the grotty recess in which the figure reclines forming, as it were, the setting round a pearly gem. The drawing of the right side, however, is slightly "out."

West's Coast Scenes, whether in Norway or nearer home, are well appreciated, for their excellence of colour and naturalness of treatment. The one which we engrave (517) represents a bold sea-bord, with a wrecked ship on shore. The scene is replete with nature, and the execution in every respect is satisfactory. In another picture by the same artist (244), "Recollections of the Devonshire Coast, near Lynmouth," we admire the bold reality of the presentation, and more particularly the accurate realisation of the stratified rocks with which on one side the view is bounded.

Baxter has several pleasing subjects of female beauty and freshness, treated, perhaps, a little tamely, but still with great delicacy of finish. From these we have selected for engraving (19), one entitled "Rustics," representing children returning from gleaning—a group very happily conceived and executed.

We shall return to this Exhibition next week; when we shall notice some admirable landscapes by Tennant and Boddington, and some clever productions by Pettit, G. Smith, Buckner, Hill, and many others.

"A WRECK.—THE SEA-BORD."—PAINTED BY W. WEST.

BURFORD'S NEW PANORAMA OF GRANADA.—VALLEY OF THE DARRO.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The paucity of objects of mediæval art in the British Museum collections, invests any accession to the long-promised Gallery of Antiquities of the Middle Ages with considerable value. Accordingly, the item here engraved is of interest. This rare example was lately found in the river Tyne, and purchased a few days since by the trustees of the Museum. It is a brass vessel, about twelve inches high, in the form of a knight on horseback, in the war panoply of the early part of the thirteenth century. The surcoat is richly diapered, and the flat-topped helmet (the upper part of which served for the lid), and the hauberk, of

MEDIÆVAL BRASS VESSEL JUST ADDED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

ringed or chain mail, afford excellent examples of the armour of the period

MR. BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF GRANADA AND THE ALHAMBRA

We now give, according to promise, an Illustration of this grand Painting. The section we have selected represents a vale by the river Darro, under the summit of Silla del Moro, with the gay and the fair engaged in music and dancing, that harmonise with the beauty of the scene This charming spot, entirely surrounded by mountains, is unequalled for its picturesque attractions. The Panorama presents not only the finest of plains, but the grandest of cities. It is taken from the Generalife, and embraces the Alhambra and the Vega, with the encircling mountains; including ravines, woods, fortress-battlemented walls, palaces of Arabian architecture, churches, and convents [illegible] streets, and public buildings," says the [illegible] easily traced as on a map; the [illegible] the ancient [illegible] and numerous minarets rising conspicuously above the vast masses of brown roofs, form striking features, and contrast pleasantly with the numberless little gardens and orangeries in the open courts below, and the flower-decked terraces on many of the roofs above. Towards the right is seen the Base of the mulberry and the valley of the Darro, through which the river so named winds its way, under embowered terraces, fruit groves, and flower-gardens—the favourite retreats of the Moors; in the small pavilions of which, then so numerous, they enjoyed at once seclusion, the finely-tempered breeze, and the flowers and fruit to which they were so partial." We quote the following animated picture of the Darro from Mr. Ford's "Hand-book of Spain":—

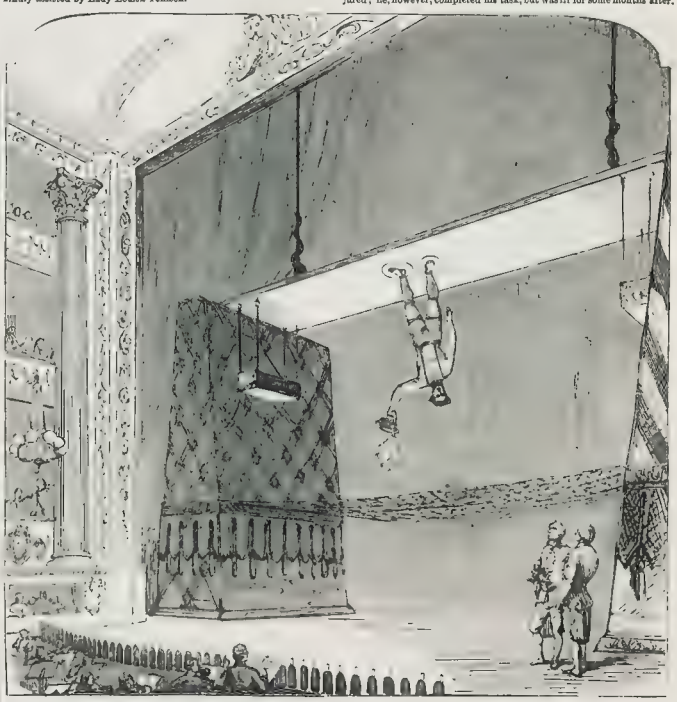
The *Darro* rises from the hill of myrtles near Huetor, and approaches Granada under the *Monte Sacro*; so called from the finding certain sacred bones and relics, to which is attributed the sweetness and fertilizing quality of the stream. Thus, among the Pagans, the waters in which Juno bathed the morning after her marriage, retained their perfume, *Manait odor possis scire fuisse deam*. The walks on both sides of the swift arrowy Darro up this hill are delicious: the stream gambols down the defile; hence its Arabic name *Hadarah*, from *Hadar*, "rapidity in flowing." Gold is found in the bed; whence some, catching at the beloved sound, have derived the name Darro, "quasi *dat aurum*;" and, in 1568, a crown was given to Isabel, wife of Charles V., made from grains found in this Pactolus Here amphibious gold-fishers still paddle in the eddies, earning a miserable live-hood in groping for the precious metal. The Romans called the river *Salon*, the gorge through which it flows, under the Generalife, was the *Hazarra*, or "Garden of Recreation," of the Moors, and was studded with villas. The Darro after washing the base of the Alhambra, flows under the *Plaza nueva*, being arched over; and, when swelled by rains, there is always much risk of its blowing up this covering.

This exceedingly fine picture was painted by Mr. Burford himself, assisted by Mr. H. C. Selous, from drawings taken by J. Uwins, Esq., kindly assisted by Lady Louisa Tenson.

THE "AIR-WALKER" AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Many years since, we remember a certain Sieur Sanches accomplishing the feat of walking on the ceiling at the Surrey Theatre. *How* this was effected we are not prepared to say: it is stated to have been by the employment of hooks; be this as it may, the feat which has for some nights past been performed at Drury-lane Theatre, and which our Artist has illustrated, is asserted to be altogether of another class from the "Surrey" marvel.

The Drury lane novelty is a Transatlantic contrivance. The performer is Mr. Sands, who has been an equestrian from his childhood, and is now proprietor of the Hippodrome at New York. He acknowledges to have received the *secret* from a scientific man, and first accomplished the feat at Auburn, on the 29th of May last. Whilst attempting it, at Penyann, in July last, Mr. Sands fell, and was much injured; he, however, completed his task, but was ill for some months after.



FEAT OF MR. SANDS THE "AIR-WALKER," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The arrangements for the performance at Drury-lane Theatre were as follows:—On two lofty draped supports was placed a temporary ceiling, 28 feet in length, and consisting of a stout timber framing, with a smooth surface; at each end was a slung seat; and beneath the ceiling was a net, provided in case of accident. Mr. Sands prepared himself by lacing sandals over his boots, to which were attached brass loops; and these were connected, by springs, with a pair of platter-like soles, in which lay secret, as they were brought to the theatre in a locked box, and conveyed away with similar caution at the close of the performance. Mr. Sands commenced by ascending by a ladder to one of the slung seats, and, lying upon his back by aid of the ropes, placed his platter-shod feet upon the ceiling, then gently detached himself, and very slowly walked across the platform, occasionally pausing to sing himself on one leg; thus he reached the seat at the opposite end, and descended by the ladder. It is surmised that the support is occasioned by the hollow soles being exhausted of air, upon the same principle as that by which a fly walks upon the ceiling—the performer's feet being detached by the pressure of a valve, which re-admits the air. The performance has been throughout very neatly executed.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THERE has been a sudden re-awakening, in the public mind, to the advantages and beauty of the process of sun-painting. Hence there has originated an exhibition of photographs, and a Photographic Society has been established, under the Presidency of Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.S. This society has held two evening meetings, the first of which is fully reported in the journal which it has commenced.

Sir William Newton communicated some "Notes on Photography, in an Artistic View, and in its Relations to the Arts," with a view to establish that photography can only be considered as a science to those who investigate its properties; but that, to the public, its results, as depicting natural objects, ought to be in accordance (as far as it is possible) with the acknowledged principles of Fine Art. Sir Wm. Newton contends that many of the more natural effects are to be produced in photographic pictures, by sacrificing some of the sharpness of outline, which is usually regarded as the perfection of a photograph, and thus secure "a greater breadth of effect, and consequently a picture more suggestive of the true character of nature, though we may not be prepared to receive Sir William Newton's canon of working with a camera out of focus, we fully coincide with his concluding remarks. He says:—

I consider it to be a sort of duty, as an artist, to recommend the student in art not to take up the camera as the means of advancement in his profession until he has made himself well acquainted with the true principles of his art, as well as acquired considerable power of hand, with a view to draw with ease and correctness the outline of any object he may wish to represent. If however, any student should imagine that the camera will help him to this desirable attainment without the requisite study on his part, he will find himself much mistaken, when, perhaps, it may be too late to repair the injury. I am the more des rous of directing the attention of the student in art to his foregoing observations, because I am well aware of the seductive nature of the practice of photography, and how it is calculated to divert him from his principal object in the earlier part of his studies.

Dr. Percy read a paper "On the Waxed Paper process, as applicable to Hot Climates." It was proved by experiments made during the hot summer months, that the waxed paper is especially applicable to the conditions of high temperature. One special advantage in the use of the waxed paper is that it will keep "for a year or two rather." As the "waxed paper," says the author, "will keep so well after excitement and exposure in the hottest weather, it might be anticipated that, *cæteris paribus*, it would keep proportionately longer than ordinary paper, under ordinary circumstances of temperature in this climate. And the anticipation generally accords, I think, with the experience of photographers. One of the best negatives I ever saw was on waxed paper. It was taken by Vicomte de Vizier, a month after excitement. The same was part of the Forest of Fontainebleau. I have also myself obtained pretty good results with the use of waxed paper, excited several days previously."

The process employed by Dr. Percy is as follows:—

1. The paper is iodised by the single wash. Twenty grains of nitrate of silver require for complete solution, in one fluid ounce of water, about 980 grains of iodide of potassium.

We must now explain, for the benefit of our young photographic readers, that the paper is soaked in this solution, and then immersed in water, by which process an iodide of silver is left in the paper.

2. *Exciting Liquid.* Fifty grains of nitrate of silver to one fluid ounce of water. One or two drops of this are added to one drachm of distilled water, and one or two drachms of aqueous solution of gallic acid.

3. The picture is developed by the aceto-nitrate of silver and gallic acid, diluted with one or two the volume of water.

Mr. Fenton stated that he iodised his wax-paper by the following preparation:—

Rice water.	1000	grammes
Iodide of Potassium,	30	"
Bromide of Ditto,	3	"
Cyanide of Ditto,	1	"
Fluoride of Ditto,	½	"

We beg to inform our English readers that the French gramme is equal to 15½ grains nearly, English. We cannot but object most seriously to the use of this weight when it is so readily, by those familiar, converted into English grains. The communication made by Mr. Fenton, an instructive error on this point occurs in the following sentence:—"The solution for exciting the paper was the usual one of thirty *grms.* (meaning really *grains*) of nitrate of silver, and half a drachm of acetic acid to the ounce of water."

On the second meeting of the society, a paper was read by Mr Robert Hunt, "On the Principles upon which Lenses should be Constructed for the Photographic Camera." We believe that paper will appear *in extenso* in the next number of the journal of the society; but the following is a general outline of the conditions involved:—

According to Mr. Hunt's views, the solar ray consists of three distinct agencies or principles—light, heat, and chemical power. These produce, at all events, distinct phenomena, and exhibit very different degrees of refraction in passing through transparent media. Heat is the least refracted by a lens, and light the next in order; the chemical principle or agency is more than the others, and consequently, in correcting a lens for chromatic aberration, it is not corrected for the chemical rays, and a good achromatic lens may still be an inefficient one for the photographic camera. Taking an ordinary non achromatic lens, it will be found that the focal point of these three principles—*light, heat,* and *actinism*—will fall in the inverse order to that in which they now stand, at different distances from the inner surface of the lens; and, although with an aplanatic lens, these points are brought nearer together, they are seldom coincident. This want of coincidence in the luminous and chemical focus for achromatic lenses was first pointed out by Mr Claudet. It is usual to correct lenses upon the old hard rows by Fraunhofer, measuring from certain well-defined fixed dark lines which are visible in the prismatic spectrum.

The indices of refraction for the several rays have been most carefully determined by Fraunhofer; and for a standard medium, a flint glass prism, they are respectively:—

Red	..	1·627749	dark line B
Orange	..	1·629681	C
Yellow	..	1·634582	D
Green	..	1·642024	E
Blue	..	1·648269	F
Indigo	..	1·659286	G
Violet	..	1·671762	H

When the coincidence of the lines H and B have obtained, it was thought that all that was necessary was effected.

Mr. Stokes has shown that an extensive set of rays, far beyond the violet, may, under certain conditions, be rendered visible; and, therefore, we have now a guide in the formation of lenses which we did not previously possess; for, if all these rays can be brought into coincidence in the construction of a lens, we secure, as nearly as possible, the coincidence of the luminous and the chemical forces

The achromaticity of a lens is not, therefore, all that is required; but optimum must combine refractive and dispersive powers of glasses, and give them the necessary curvature so as to form a *diacteinic* lens, or a lens perfectly transparent to actinism, are we can hope for perfection in photographic pictures. In addition to this, to secure sharpness of definition over the whole of a perfectly flat field, the general form of the compound lens should be determined by two facts—that one surface being a section of an ellipse, the other, be it a section of a circle struck from the farthest of the two foci of that ellipse, prevents aberration, and secures the desired effect.

By attention to these conditions, it was thought lenses of the best possible kind could be formed; and Mr. Ross, in the discussion which followed, admitted the correctness of Mr Robert Hunt's views; and stated that he had always been guided by these principles in the construction of his photographic lens.

Mr. Sanford, of Fitzmaster row, has constructed a most ingenious and inexpensive camera-obscura for photographers The whole of the arrangements, with the exception of the legs, pack up into a box not more than six inches deep; and the weight is very trifling. By the arrangement adopted, a photographic artist can take out into the country a number of pieces of prepared paper, obtaining, without exposure to any light except the radiations in the camera, pictures of [illegible] spots, which can be developed at any convenient place and time, on the avoidance of the difficulty which has been a constant source of complaint with travelling photographers.

It was our intention to have devoted some space to the construction of cameras; but we find the Photographic Society intends, at their next meeting, to consider this question; and, no doubt, a large number of these instruments will be exhibited. We, therefore, prefer waiting until next month, when we hope to give our readers all the advantages of this meeting.

We find that, in Paris, some very fine photographic copies of old and rare prints, of the full size, and in every respect fac-similes, are in circulation. These are executed by mere superposition, and differ in no respect—except their perfection—from the earliest positive pictures obtained on paper saturated with chloride of silver

The Rev. Professor Stokes, of Cambridge, has proved, as above stated, the existence of a set of invisible rays not hitherto known in the ordinary Newtonian spectrum. These are best seen by dissolving sulphate of quinine in some distilled water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid—the very outer edge of that fluid possesses the power of turning back the purple rays of the spectrum, and thus forming a set of *reflected violet rays*. Many other substances possess the same property as the sulphate of quinine. These are thought by Mr. E. Becquerel and Mr. Stokes to be the chemical rays render it visible, since some peculiar photographic phenomena appear to depend upon their presence or absence

Professor Schonbein, of Balse, states that oil of turpentine, exposed in a lightly-covered vessel to sunshine for some time, and frequently stirred, acquired some very powerful properties, such as the power of decolourising indigo, deconposing sulphuretted hydrogen, and the like. It is not improbable but it may thus be rendered a most important photographic auxiliary agent.

We have lately seen some very good lithographic impressions, the original picture on stone being obtained by a photographic process.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Advices having come to hand from the Cape to the effect that the Kaffir war is at an end, the market for Consols has been very firm during the whole of the week, and the quotations have been on the advance. The Three per Cents have risen from 96¾ to 97¼. The favourable accounts from Australia and California in reference to the produce of gold, and the steady imports of the precious metals, have tended to produce more confidence amongst the speculative class. There has been an active demand for money for commercial purposes; nor ribleless, the rates of discount have not advanced. In the open market, as well as with the various bill-brokers, have still large surplus means on hand; hence, an advance in the value of money can scarcely be anticipated.

Some excitement has been observed amongst the frequenters of the Stock Exchange, from it being understood that, in future, Government will not grant charters of incorporation for any banking interest hereafter proposed to be established in Australia. The reason assigned for this determination is, that the various companies do not possess sufficient stake in the colony—in other words, that the whole of their profits are forwarded to England, to the great detriment of colonial interests, besides which, it is asserted that most of the banks are trading beyond their legitimate means, and, further, that a large portion of the subscribed capital is invested in securities in the mother country.

On Monday the Three per Cent Consols, for Money, were done at 99⅝ to 100; and for the Account, 100 to 100⅛. Exchequer Bills were 2s. to 3s. pm., and India Bonds, 40s. prem. The Market, both on Tuesday and Wednesday, was firm, at the above quotations. On Thursday Consols were a shade higher, with a very firm market. The Three per Cents, both for Money and the Account, were marked 100 to 100⅛. Exchequer Bills sold at from 2s. to 1pm.; and India Bonds, 40s. prem.

The business done in numerous securities has been comparatively small. Australian Agricultural have sold at 10½ to 10¾; Peel River, Land and Mineral, 6⅞ to 7⅛ prem.; Van Diemen's Land, 23 to 24; South Australian, 9 to 9½; Western Australian, 10 to 10⅜; North Australian, 1½ to 1¾; Australian Investment, 1⅝ to 2 prem.; Scot ish Australian Investment, 1⅝ to 2 prem.; Nova Scotia Mining, 1½ to 2 prem.; Australasian Coal Mining, ½ to ¾ prem.; Union Bank of Australia, 70½ to 71½; Bank of Australasia, 9¼ to 5½; Oriental Bank, 7⅞ to 8⅝; London Chartered of Australia, 4¾ to 4¾ prem.; English, Scottish, and Australian, 5⅞ to 6; British Columbia, China, and Australian, 2 to 2½ prem.; Bank of Western Waterworks, 1½ to 2 prem; Great Nugget Vein, 2½ to 2¾ prem.; Port Phillip, ½ to ¾ prem.; Colonial Gold, 2½ to 2¾ prem.; Australian Agricultural, 1 prem.; Australasian, 2⅝ to 2¾ prem.; North of Europe steam, par to ½ prem.; Crystal Palace, 1¼ to 1½ prem.; General Steam Navigation, 3½ ex div. and bonus.; General Screw, 1½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 8½ to 8¾ New (239 paid), 46; Subm rine Telegraph, 1½ shares in Hungerford-bridge have marked 12; Waterloo, 3⅜; Vauxhall, 21; East London Waterworks have been done at 83½; Grand Junction, 84; West Middlesex New Company, 60; Southwark and Vauxhall, 90; West Middlesex, 110.

The whole of the Peruvian Six per Cent Stock has now been converted according to the arrangement already noticed. Prior to the close of the month a notice was issued to the bondholders, to the effect that unless the bonds were presented by or before the 31st ult., the holders would be paid off at par. As have arrangement would have entailed a heavy loss to the creditors, the only alternative has been adopted. Greek Bonds have been firm; and Turkish Scrip has kept at a good premium, notwithstanding the unfixed condition of the Ottoman Government. Most other Foreign Securities have remained steady. Transactions have taken place in Austrian Five per Cents at 99; Brazilian Five per Cents, 103⅞ to 104; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, [illegible]; Buenos Ayres, Cordova, and Rosario, One-and-a-Half per Cents, [illegible]; Chilian, [illegible]; Danish, [illegible]; Dutch, [illegible]; Ecuador, [illegible]; French, [illegible]; Granada, One-and-a-Half per Cents, [illegible]; Portuguese Five per Cents, 42¾; Ditto Four per Cents, [illegible]; Russian, Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66¾; Russian Five per Cents, [illegible]; Four-and-a-Half per Cents, [illegible]; Sardinian, [illegible]; Spanish Threes per Cents, 49; Ditto, New Deferred, [illegible]; Committee's Certificate of Coupon, 8¾ per cent.; Spanish Loan, [illegible]; Turkish Loan, 98 prem.; Ditto, for the Account, 98¼ prem.; Venezuelan and a-Half per Cents, 103 francs; Exchange, 25 francs 10 cents; and Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98¾ to 99.

During the settlement of the Account, Railway Shares have been very inactive, and prices have not been supported

The amount of railway "calls" for the present month is £381,166, against £272 777 in 1852, and £327,000 in 1851. The total "calls" for the first four months of the three years are shown below:—

1853.	1852.	1851.
£2,351,748	£1,964,917	£1,819,401

The total traffic receipts for the week ending March 19, were as under.

	Total Receipts.	Miles Open.	Average per Mile
1853 ..	£277,579 ..	6696 ..	£41 9 0
1852 ..	255,388 ..	6,600 ..	38 6 0
1851 ..	261,870 ..	6,500 ..	40 5 0

The following are the official closing prices of shares on Thursday:—

ORDINARY STOCKS AND SHARES. Aberdeen, 23¾; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 13½; Eastern Junction, 4¾; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley, [illegible]; Caledonian, 69¾ ex div.; Chester and Holyhead, [illegible]; Dublin and Drogheda, [illegible]; Dublin Junction, 4¾; Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction, [illegible]; Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 8½; ditto, A Stock, 48; ditto, B Stock, [illegible]; Great Western (Ireland), 10¾; Great Western, 59¾; Lancaster and Yorkshire, 75½; Ditto, Fifths, 11; Leeds Northern, 16¾; London and Blackwall, 9½; London and North-Western [illegible]; London and South-Western, 93½; Londonderry and Coleraine, [illegible]; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 53½; Midland, 74; Midland Great Western, 8½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 12½; Norfolk, 8½; North British, 9¾; North Staffordshire, 11¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, [illegible]; South Wales, [illegible]; Waterford and Limerick, [illegible]; Waterford and Kilkenny, [illegible]; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, [illegible]; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19½; York and North Midland, 28½; Extensions, 12¾; York and North Midland, 58½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 16½; East Anglian, 1½; Hammersmith, 6½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 3; Midland Bristol, 105¾; Wiltshire and Somerset 102¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Bristol and Exeter 4 per Cent Stock, 106; Chester and Holyhead Five per Cent Guaranteed, [illegible]; Eastern Counties (No. 2), 18¾ prem.; Eastern New 5 per Cent Stock, 15; Great Northern 5 per Cents, [illegible]; [illegible] Cents, 111; Ditto, 4½ per Cent Scrip, 53; Great Western 4½ per Cent, No. 1, Ditto, 5 per Cent, 1863; London Derby and Enniskillen Half Shares, 13¾; Manchester (New £10), 10¾; North British, 187¾; North Staffordshire, 26; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton 6 per Cents, 13¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 10½.

FOREIGN Charleroi and Erquelines, 1½; Great Indian Peninsular, 7 Luceca and Tarifa, 3 per Cent Preference, 3¾; Luxembourg, 8; Madras, 9½; Paris and Strasbourg, 32¾.

On Tuesday, Mining Shares were in very moderate request. Acmi Peña were done at 2¾; Anglo-Australian Gold, 1¾; Australian Agriculture, 1½ British Australian Imperial, 5½; Ditto, Consolidated Cuyuba, 6¾; Carson's Creek, 2½; Copper Miners of England (7½ per Cent.), 8¾; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 9¾; Great Nugget Vein, 4¾; New Grenada, 1¾; Nouveau Monde, 2¾; Port Phillip, 1¾; South Australian, 1¾; Yuba, 1¾.

FRIDAY EVENING. The Consol Market has not been quite so active yesterday, and prices have given way a trifle lower. The Three per Cents, for money, have been done at 99¾ to 100; for the Account, 100 to [illegible]. The Unfunded Debt remains to-day firm. Foreign Bonds and India Bonds were in command very little transacting.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). During the present week the arrivals of English wheat up to Monday were somewhat limited, but since that day they have somewhat improved and the receipts this morning from Kent and Essex were fresh up to [illegible] inclusive. With less English and foreign to-day we were rather short of wheat, and the trade was heavy, at a decline of 1s. per qr. on the prices of Monday last. Barley was in a sluggish state. In the quotations, however, no change took place. Oats and beans remained the same. With less English and foreign to-day we were rather short of wheat, and the trade was heavy, at a decline of 1s. per qr. on the prices of Monday last. Barley was in a sluggish state. In the quotations, however, no change took place. Oats and beans remained the same. With less English and foreign to-day we were rather short of wheat, and the trade was heavy, at a decline of 1s. per qr. on the prices of Monday last. Barley was in a sluggish state. In the quotations, however, no change took place. Oats and beans remained the same. Malt, the show of which was small, was in moderate request. We were but moderately supplied with oats this week

LITERATURE MUSIC FINE-ARTS DRAMA SCIENCE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

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Literature.

DISCOVERIES IN THE RUINS OF NINEVEH AND BABYLON, with Travels, &c.; being the Result of a Second Expedition, undertaken for the Trustees of the British Museum. By AUSTEN H. LAYARD, M.P., Author of "Nineveh and its Remains." John Murray.

"History repeats itself;" and we, even in this age, have doubtless above ground, powers and dominations, which, if the world lasts long enough, will be studied in their ruins three thousand years hence, by scientific and learned antiquaries, speaking tongues, now perhaps unformed, and belonging to communities now without a name. Of what use will our annals be to those remote masters of a future world? Shall we teach them anything, or shall we teach them much; out of our graves? Shall we merely furnish an interesting story? Shall we be the theme of memories, entertaining, indeed, but serving none of the practical ends—entering into none of the real business—adapting themselves to none of the serious labours which may be destined then to occupy the solicitude of men and nations? It would be a feeble and insufficient answer to this question to point to the records to which so many recent augmentations have been made by a marvellous system of recovery, and which hold up to us in dim outline the shadow of Assyrian and Babylonish power—the shadow, scant indeed, of substances once so real and so huge. For the knowledge of our fate and character will go down to posterity incomparably more full, familiar, and distinct than any acquaintance which it is possible for us now to acquire of the great primæval empires under whose unsparing and heavy hand the richest and brightest portions of early Asia groaned.

Here, in truth, is an enormous distinction between the virtual relation which we bear to the past, and that which we are likely to bear to the future. Independently of the indisputable fact, that our moral and material civilization is more worthy to be preserved in human remembrance than is the most perfect development ever attained by idolatrous Egypt, or by idolatrous Ashur, there is another fact equally certain that our times *will* be thus preserved. The same phenomenon which characterises our age in the communications of country with country, characterises it in the communications of the dead with the living, and of the living with the unborn. The art of printing supplies to the human race an indestructible depository for its archives for evermore. It is impossible—and impossible physically, as well as morally—that, after any lapse of ages—after a lapse of ages five times as numerous as those which separate the present era from the era of Ninus, the same shadows should envelop the memory of Victoria or of Napoleon III., or indeed of any historical character of the last four centuries, which shroud from our most eager inquiries the deeds, and the doom, and we had almost said the very name, of Ninus himself. And little as we may know of such a personage, that little bears still the further incertitude of date; we believe, perhaps, that such men bent the stiff necks of their enemies before they were, in fact, born; or that their chief exploits had effect when their remains were already moulded in the barbaric pomp of an Eastern mausoleum.

There is a most impressive line, the exact words of which we cannot recall, in some old Latin poet, suggested or inspired by the sight of a strong castle going to ruin, on the banks of a river which still flowed equably beneath it, exactly as the same river had flowed ages before the foundation-stone of the decaying structure had been laid. The meaning is to this effect—("the motionless fall, while the mobile remain")—"*En immota ruunt, dum fluxa manent*"—a familiar fact, conveyed in a paradoxical and startling form of expression. The quotation may describe not inaptly the advantage which a printed re-

* * * * PAINTED BY JOHN ABSOLON.

THE very graceful and touching composition which we engrave, is one of the most attractive pieces in the "Winter Exhibition of Sketches and Drawings" (Pall-mall), for the current season. It illustrates the beautiful passage in one of Kirke White's poems:—

Mary, the moon is sleeping on thy grave,
And on the turf thy lover sad is kneeling,
The big tear in his eye.—Mary, awake!
From thy dark house arise, and bless his sight,
On the pale moonbeam gliding.

The artist represents the object of this passionate appeal, as rising in spirit from the grave, and looking down in pity upon the bereaved one whom she has left behind, and who, unconscious of her presence, waters the ground with unavailing tears.

cord with its multiplicate and ever reproducible copies, diffused in a thousand places, and consigned to the frailest of material substances possesses over an inscription, however deeply graven, entrusted, one and for all, to brass or granite. The brass and the granite are, in immensities, less perishable than the perforated and refined rag of linen called paper, and the deep cut of the chisel leaves an impress infinitely more permanent of its own nature than the delible fading stain of the ink with which that paper is traced. Yet what comparison is there between the durability of a monumental inscription, in which a great many persons take interest, and the durability of a book equally interesting? To destroy the book, so that no copy (perchance parent of millions of subsequent copies) shall remain, is simply an impossibility. Among the unknown thousands, or hundreds, who have bought the book, how make sure that you have discovered all? How be sure, after destroying many copies—say even the immense majority of the copies which saw the light—that one survives not somewhere? And one is as good as ten thousand for the final re-production, re-distribution, and immortality of the work. Indeed many works, now in the hands of readers in every civilised community, have been thus called, as it were, out of the grave, and only thus. It would be the privilege, not of a man, but of a disembodied spirit, to know the chattels that may be in the possession of every other man; and, therefore, the indestructibility of a book (Tract-man; and, therefore, the indestructibility of a book (Tract-ing to a great number of minds is evident and certain. But when a similar record is confided to the hardness of one marble monument, and when that is wantonly or accidentally defaced, where is the remedy? A thought is gone; a fact is lost; a memory has perished—and it is—person for ever. Thus it is that life and progress are stronger than the monumental bronze, *ære perennius*; thus it is that diffusion and the very uncertainty of place and deposit, in respect to multiplied copies of a work, form a far better guarantees of its vitality than could be got out of the promise of silence!

At present, the efforts made to retrieve the vestiges of Assyrian history by means of certain mutilated characters left on Mesopotamian bricks, and left in a kind of, and left in a cipher based upon languages almost lost, are really stupendous; stupendous in their noble audacity and unexpected success. But *le feu sent il la chandelle?* Some may ask "What does it profit us to know all about a people for which there is no resurrection?" When Greece died as a body, she still lived in the minds of her lawgivers, conquerors, historians, architects, sculptors, painters, orators, and sages. . . . *Græcia sic stetit domuit victores.* Never was there a vanquished, and certainly never was there one more true. Is the legacy which Assyria had to bequeath to the human race of a similar character? If we could recover all that she left, and interpret all that we recovered, should we be inclined to purchase this gain on condition of losing for ever only one of the nine books of Herodotus, who is himself but one out of the myriad of starlike and "sphered" spirits that shine in a civilisation so much younger, yet so ancient? Let us see what it is that a nation may bequeath when it falls away into nothingness, and has done with its active destinies. By far the least valuable part of such legacies is the physical or material—such as the roads and aqueducts of the Romans, the pyramids of the Egyptians, bridges, statues, temples, and artificial structures in general. We say by far the least valuable for two strong and obvious reasons: first—every age, and almost every generation, have their own wants and interests; and those remnants are but insufficiently and clumsily supplied by the past; secondly, most works of the kind here mentioned are transitory at the longest, and perishable at the best. Let us then consider these things to be, as they are, the least precious portion of the bequest which a great people, whose active career is closed, can leave to posterity. What else, then, is there? All is comprised under two heads: first, that of moral examples; secondly, that of intellectual lessons. These are, in all cases, unpurchasable intrinsically; and, since the invention of printing, imperishable extrinsically also. For moral examples in private life, we need not go to Greece or Rome; but still less would we turn to Nineveh. For moral examples in public life, in all the virtues of civil and of military magnanimity, we may well search, for we shall be sure to find them numerous and reiterated, in the two great classic polities which still "*rule us from their urns*," and have been the education of seventy generations. But, here, what of Assyria? If we could make with her as close an acquaintance, would the mental intimacy be equally or similarly rewarded? How prodigious is the contrast! All that is most exalted, and much of what is most degraded, is the public life of Pagan antiquity, or by this suggestive comparison or allusion brought into juxtaposition and proximity.

Let us turn to the last of the three divisions, which we made of an old empire's testamentary wealth—that of the intellectual lessons. These, in their turn, are all included in three subdivisions—science, and literature. Such a classification, we admit, is, in a logical point of view, very slovenly, since literature is itself an art; and all other arts and the sciences themselves find her their nursing mother. In the matter of physical, moral, and metaphysical—can we learn anything from Assyria? In mechanics, in astronomy, and in physics in general, science can now teach us but little and teaches us, in fact, nothing. We have long since surpassed the Egyptians in the right light of Christianity; and if, in the grave and vain subtleties of metaphysics, we were to consult any of the mightier races of the elder world, it would again be that which dwelt at Athens as its intellectual metropolis, and certainly not that of the city of Bel and Dagon. In what, then, can "the remains" of Assyria render the world richer, or better, or wiser? Literature was the concluding particular to which our inquiry referred. Alas! here the case is worst of all. Can Assyria speak still? Yes, like a particularly arid almanack, which may at least be safely regarded as the "oldest" of the old. The great King took the town of Samaria, and the tribute amounted to talents in gold and talents in silver, in number, as follows: captives, in number, as follows; slain, of the foe, in number, as follows.

Are, then, all these antiquarian labours—these labours so prolonged and so abstruse—so remarkable for the learning, the ingenuity, the patience, and the perseverance with which they have been prosecuted—are they all wasted? Was Assyria but a casual instrument for a day's work, and good for nothing beyond? Was it but a scourge to chastise the people whom Providence intended to punish? We have no hesitation in saying that we deem the Oriental labours of Mr. Layard as useful as his spirit is candid and his learned enthusiasm exalted. First of all, there are minds among us who want confirmation, not "strong as Holy Writ," but strengthener—confirmation in fact, of Holy Writ itself. They may find it here. They may find here the unpremeditated and involuntary testimony of the "Scourges of God," to the "Oracles of God." The minutest and most incidental of the most collateral and fortuitous—details mentioned by the Prophets in Scripture, are here corroborated by the independent and unsuspicious testimony of those who believed not, and who perished for not believing; though they were chosen to accomplish, unwittingly in one way, many a mighty act of vengeance or of covenant. The sacred histories are thus variously elucidated by these investigations.

Again, those monstrous old monarchies, if they were important enough to occupy the providence of the Seer of the Almighty among his own chosen people, were surely no unworthy object of our retrospective contemplation. Great was their destiny in their day; and they went out among the nations, for the most part, with disasters in their hands, but sometimes with memorable dispensations of mercy ("And he stirred up the heart of his servant Cyrus to build a house in Jerusalem"). It is natural that we should be curious; and right that we should be interested. All stores are valuable which are destined to the use and the learning of mankind. The immediate utility may not be apparent; the possible utility is obvious; the attraction and the spell of such revelations are irresistible, and probably not without a design nor without an object. We might not wish to be killed merely because we could not specify the gain of seeing many things on which we gaze; nor will we reject information curious and recondite in its character and procured with immense and generous labour, merely because we cannot discern in what way that information may materially affect us in our modern social condition.

Frequently we are reduced to prize discoveries less in proportion to their abundance than to their rarity, and to their costliness in money. The almost always is the case when we feel that none of the information gained could have been reached without the most trying difficulties. Such is the character of Mr. Layard's contributions to our antiquarian literature. He gives a whole life, and we give him honour in return. All we hope is that he may not say (in a sense at once smaller and greater) with Septimus Severus—"*Omnia fui, et nihil expedit.*"

Having put our readers, as we hope, upon their guard against estimating the value, and certainly against estimating the merit, of Mr. Layard's labours, by the positive amount of intelligence which he has added to our ancient historical lore—we will now state, in brief and general terms, the sum and result of his discoveries. If these were even more—only economically speaking, as he not to put the matter on the very lowest ground—he need to enrich our national Museum with new, curious, and venerable contributions.

First of all, then, we will say that, by the application, in its very highest form, of the art which to ciphers were in strange . . . almost lost language . . . those not always employed, but replaced by . . . and hieroglyphics, through the application, we repeat of the deciphering art to the imperfect and defaced inscriptions of the monuments which he had previously exhumed, he has succeeded in giving us a more complete view of that part of the giant statue which appeared to the King, and which Daniel explained of that part of it, we say, which the Assyrian Empire itself represented. We have not enlarged notion of the monarchical succession of that remote sway, with whose memorials we are so eager to decorate our national collection of antiquities.

Mr. Layard has succeeded in detecting the names of seven Kings preceding him of whom he has supplied us with a detailed account. . . does Mr. Layard imagine that even the earliest of those seven sceptres shadows was the founder of Nineveh; which, in his opinion may have existed nearly two thousand years before the coming of our Redeemer. This would make Nineveh the earliest known very great city ever raised, and scarcely four centuries postmost in date to the universal deluge. This, however, though countenanced by certain Egyptian monuments, is but hypothesis at present. The first King whose name Mr. Layard records was Derceto, who flourished 1950 years before Christ. The succession proceeds thus: Divanbal, or Divanurish, 1900 B.C.; Anakbar-beth-Hira, or Shamish bal-Bokh, 1100 B.C.—then two Kings whose names are unknown, or only read. . . . then Sardanapalus the First . . . B.C. Here the annals become clear and abundant; and the last-named King was the builder of the North West Palace at Nimroud. After him come Divanbur; Si anna Ydar, Adramalech the Second; two Kings unidentified; Pul, or Tiglath Peleser; Sargon (ought not this to be Salmanasar?); Sennacherib, and the other Sardanapalus. Each of the two last has furnished a subject to Byron's muse. We must add, and it is a circumstance of the greatest interest and importance, that among the figures decipherted on the Nineveh monuments, not fewer than fifty-six occur also in Scripture.

If we add that Mr. Layard gives us the designations of twelve out of the thirteen principal gods or demons worshipped by the Assyrians, we shall have stated the main fruits of his laborious investigations. The names of these deities are—Ashur, Anu, Sun, Merodach, Yuv, Bar, Nebo, Mylit or Gula, Dagon, Bel, Shamash, and Ishtar.

The present work contains sixteen maps or plates, and upwards of two hundred and thirty wood-cuts, all in one handsomely-printed and solidly-bound volume. Many modern particulars of travel and incident, and many statistics, geographical, agricultural, and moral, add to the varied and extensive usefulness of this truly valuable work. Mr. Layard's own adventures lighten the more severe and antiquarian tenor of the production, and make it by no means unattractive reading even for the idler.

The learned men to whom we are most indebted, along with Mr. Layard, for the results of Assyrian history, language, and manners thus elucidated, appear to be Colonel Rawlinson, Dr. Hincks, and M. Botta. Earl Granville has earned by his enlightened encouragement the honour of the dedication. It is no ordinary work with which that accomplished nobleman's name is thus associated, nor can it be an ordinary mind which, in the heat and dust and turmoil of modern politics, having found the leisure, and having felt the inspiration to appreciate the solemn interest of studies so calm, so remote from all personal considerations, could sit down and meditate among monuments of a power which is no more, and vestiges of a fierce life which had run its mortal term five-and-twenty centuries ago.

We look on this body or skeleton which stands before us, exhumed by antiquarian erudition, less as an apparition evoked by sorcery than as a mummy discovered by ingenious and felicitous labour; nor can we forbear to quote, as an appropriate conclusion to our remarks, the whimsical but immortal verses of James Smith

> I need not ask thee if that hand, when armed,
> Has any human sculptor matched and matched;
> For thou canst count, and hast counted, one embalmed
> Ere Romulus and Remus had been suckled
> Antiquity appears to have begun
> Long after thy primeval race was run.

HARRY MUIR. By the author of "Margaret Maitland," "Merkland," "Adam Graeme," &c. Three volumes. Hurst and Blackett.

We congratulate the fair author of that most pleasant book, "Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunny-side," on the novel which we have now before us. It possesses the same merits, and none the same quaint Scottish forms of expression, the same minute and graphic sketches of scenery, and the same forcible character-painting, which had previously won for her so great and well-deserved a reputation. The feelings throughout the whole range of fiction have ever been better or more artistically contrasted than the Uncle Sandy and the Sister Martha of the present volumes, the single-hearted and benevolent old man, who renews his own youth in the happiness of the young, who lives among flowers and sunshine as in his peculiar element, and selects as his favourite music the voices of pure-hearted and innocent young girls, and as his best guerdon the gratitude of their loving hearts, with the strong-willed, deep-thoughted, and self-sacrificing whose love for her weak and erring brother enforces upon her a patience and an endurance which renders her existence one long and hopeless martyrdom of self. Nor is the "Harry Muir" less artistically and beautifully conceived. Not one character, in short, which figures in the work, but has its distinctive excellence, save, indeed, that one which gives its name to the book; and we except this one with the less reluctance, that Mrs. Oliphant can well afford to be told that there is a drawback to her otherwise charming tale. We, therefore, do not hesitate to declare that we protest against Harry Muir; and not only against Harry Muir personally, but also against his influence upon the affections of those around him. We do not require to be told of the weakness of human nature; neither are we (unfortunately) in a position to assert that such an individual never existed, contemptible as he is; but we do protest against the possibility of a dozen virtuous, self denying, and estimable relatives sacrificing their own comfort and peace of mind, month after month, and year after year, to the selfish indulgence of a wretched profligate; who, after having been unexpectedly rescued from poverty, and blest with comparative affluence, through the exertions of others, weakly and wilfully abandons his wife, his sisters, and his infant children, to plunge into dissipation with vulgar companions; varying his disreputable and useless career by maudlin fits of repentance and promises of amendment, which are as quickly succeeded by intemperance and disgrace. For a time, we were inclined to say, with the author, "Poor Harry!" but we were unable, like her, to expend our pity on him beyond a few passing pangs; after which the selfish profligate, degraded gentleman, the heartless husband and father, and the ungrateful brother, elicited in our minds nothing beyond contempt; and of this much we are certain, that the tale of "Harry Muir" never rose to such a pitch of interest as that which was excited in Lady Ingilby's fine, old Dragon, with his harmless vanity, his wierd tales, and his far-off memories, is an admirable sketch, which we even prefer to Miss Jean, powerfully as the character is wrought; while the minor personages are, one and all, skilfully and vigorously flung upon the canvas. As a whole, therefore, there can be no doubt that the present fiction will sustain the reputation of its author; although we feel that the graceful mind and kindly nature of Mrs. Oliphant are more at home with the worthy and the good than with the despicable and the weak. Apart from the hero himself, we have seldom read a more pleasant fiction; but his appearance on the scene continually produced upon us the effect of nightmare, oppressing all our sensibilities and deadening our sympathies.

We shall look with anxiety for the next production of this lady's gifted pen.

WHITE, RED, BLACK. Sketches of Society in the United States during the Visit of their Guest. By FRANCIS and THERESA PULSZKY. Three volumes. Trübner and Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Pulszky, exiled from their country for the cause of liberty, deserve much commendation for their devotion to literary pursuits, and making honourable exertions under great difficulties to preserve a high and independent station. To compose in a foreign language, however, judging by their example and the example of Kossuth, seems for the Hungarians an easier task than for most other people, and it may not be as great a merit in them to write a book describing the United States in our somewhat rugged language, as it would be in Italians, French, or Spaniards. They have succeeded well, and have given us three volumes of masculine writing, descriptive of society as it appeared to them in the United States, during their visit in Kossuth's company, to whom they are closely and intimately attached. Mrs. Pulszky kept a diary, and Mr. Pulszky seems to have gathered political and statistical information, and to have put down such observations as he thought worthy of public notice, and of these different materials the book . . . first . . . from Mr. Pulszky, . . . departure from England, and a dissertation on the discovery of America before Columbus; and these we have extracts from Mrs. Pulszky's diary, narrating, to lessen the weariness of a sea voyage, the events of Madame Kossuth's escape from Hungary, and so, all through the book, dissertations and descriptions by the gentleman alternate with extracts from the lady's diary. The difference between the two is not great as to make the transition harsh and repulsive. On the contrary, the lighter style and more anecdotical manner of Mrs. Pulszky only relieve the graver authority and more serious manner of Mr. Pulszky. Together they have made, not a first-rate, but a reasonably good book, distinguished more by common sense and rational views than by very striking remarks or much original genius.

We have said, as Mr. Pulszky remarks in his preface, so many books on America recently published as to make the publication of another questionable; but, independently of the rapid growth of the States presenting continually new aspects, and speedily leaving all descriptions far behind, the English public will receive with pleasure a work on the subject by foreigners, who take their own views, and, in describing America, do not overlook what appears to them strange or unamiable in England. We do not purpose to break a lance with Mr. Pulszky in defence of our manners, nor to rectify some of his very obvious political errors derived from the state of society in which he has lived more than from a large appreciation of the history of mankind. We must merely remind our readers that he makes some remarks on our national character, and remind him that his errors—or, if he like the word better, his differences from the majority of the English—may suggest to him the reason why the cause he espouses does not appear quite so rational and elevated to them as to him; and other political foreigners. We pass by all subjects of controversy to notice what appears to us nice but and not in the book. Pulszky devoted as the generality of the Continental people are—particularly the Germans and the allied and kindred nations—to the fine arts, and especially music, the chief means amongst them of passing a life not otherwise very energetically employed, it is only natural that these travellers should detect in the Americans a great want of taste, and find them deficient in that concerns the master art of passing life agreeably. That difference forms one great staple of the observations, both of the Lady and the gentleman. In the eyes of the Continental people, devoted to amusement, and therefore, we fear, careless of liberty, and "oppressed by despots," America, like England, appears a land of sorrow and tribulation—though it be a land of freedom. The following extract from Mrs. Pulszky's diary will give the reader a clue to a great many remarks in the book, and bring before him the one conspicuous difference between it and the books of English authors descriptive of America:—

> Sunday is here a day of prayers exclusively, not likewise of relaxation and enjoyment, and the Anglo-Saxon race has forgotten how to amuse itself with trifles. You find the merry old Englishman only in poetry. Since the time of Cromwell and his puritans the people have a gloomy cast, and the business habits of our modern society, the golden gay character of the race. A sprightly Englishman or American is an exception. The dance under the maypole, social music, and the deep feeling for the beauties of nature, so profoundly rooted in the German mind, are unknown to the American people. He toils hard, and does not know contentment, he always longs for more. Give to a Hungarian or a German a moderate house just enough to maintain the family, a blue sky, a green meadow, a shady tree in summer, a comfortable stove, a song, and a chat in winter, and he does not care for the pleasures of the world. The American restless mess is therefore tedious to the German peasants, and especially to the more merry and less comfortable in this steeple-chase for fortune. A German lady who visited me here told me how her husband had come over with a moderate capital from Germany, how they lost it in a paper manufactory, and how they retrieved their property, first by keeping a school, and then by buying land, which since had risen to more than three hundred thousand florins (more money here," she said, "who enters into speculation. He is not sharp enough for the Americans. But every one of us prospers who buys land and works hard. But not," continued she, "I long for our old home, the quiet, hearty life of Germany. Were it not oppressed by despots, and stripped of all freedom, we should have long ago returned. A poor man there has more enjoyment than the rich here. Nothing but the freedom of America makes life here supportable. Were Germany politically free, not one of us would cross the ocean to live amongst *this joyless people*."

Men who care not about the riches of the world, are likely to be careless about that freedom of locomotion, of enterprise, and freedom of thought by which all these riches are to be gained. The Germans might learn from their own authors, who have told them that life is serious, *Ernst ist das Leben*, that nothing can be won and preserved and eventually not freedom—without pains and labour. It seems Likely, too, from the many noble improvements in the useful arts made in America, for which the Old World is already much its debtor, and from the fact that it was long before she became celebrated in the fine arts, while her superiority in these did not continue after she lost her superiority in trade, that political freedom once achieved, and wealth once gained, a more refined taste in the arts, and a greater enjoyment of life, will follow, more than can be found by the sheepskin-clad Hungarian or the waltz and stove-loving German. If the Germans and Hungarians have all they wish in a blue sky, a green meadow, a shady tree, a comfortable stove, a song and a chat, the Americans and the English require more than these and they get it. Many of the Americans themselves, not duly appreciating their situation, mourn, like Mrs. Pulszky, over "an eager anxious expression in the men, and a careworn look in the women," but still it never has been the lot of mankind to strive after something better than their present condition. The desire of improvement, the restlessness of which the sluggish and the torpid complain, is the great source of continued and progressive civilisation; and it betrays a want of knowledge of the history of mankind, and some local prejudice, to complain of that which is a permanent element of man's nature. The travellers may be right in the fact they notice, but it remains a question whether it should be mentioned with regret or rejoicing.

They discriminate more justly when they notice, as they frequently do, especially Mrs. Pulszky—and an American lady who corresponds with her, and whose letters are quoted at the end of the work—the great deference that is shown to women in America. The statement is not exactly novel, but it forms a more prominent feature in the present book than in any other we have met with, even Miss Martineau has not studied this trait of American society so fully as Mrs. Pulszky. The ladies are said to "rule in the States." "The American wishes that his wife should have no care." "The liberal expenditure" of the American women is supposed to be "shocking to the thrifty English woman." "They have all the money," and "the men even live in hotels to save them the trouble of housekeeping." "The women" are admitted "to be very extravagant in their dresses and furniture." What ever may be the case in the towns, in the towns "the ladies are expected not to work," and "learn nothing of cooking, sewing, and washing." The men continually employed in the active business of life, and compelled to preserve a certain equality of appearance, seem to leave the whole expenditure of their money much to the women, and to expend them very much for their gratification. In the towns they are, accordingly, the only idle classes, and as such classes in the old society of Europe are continually scheming something or other against their husbands, for the gratification of their restless, to make society different from what nature has made it, or revolutions, or mere vulgar, appropriations of property, in America it is the women who are the prey of "nervousness," who crave for artificial excitement; who, going as children into public life, become, as the French say, "*blasé*" before they are out of their teens; who give encouragement to mesmerism and pretism, and all the other isms that now, to the astonishment of Europe, prevail in the United States. It is principally amongst the ladies that are found the "Media" for communicating with the world of spirits; and who, being doomed to idleness, suffer its penalties, and serve, either as dupes or agents, to inflict them, by the delusions they encourage, on the other sex. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Pulszky, like some English travellers, was taken in by these spirit manifestations; and the lady, not incorrectly, we are afraid, ascribes to this nervousness of idle women, and their pietistic and similar pursuits, the somewhat melancholy fact that insanity prevails to a greater extent in the New States than in Hungary." In no work have we seen the constrained idleness of women in the towns of America, and its consequences, so well portrayed as in this work of Mr. and Mrs. Pulszky.

Another circumstance which much interests our travellers is the general industry, so contrary to what prevails on the Continent. Not to work is looked upon as thoroughly degrading. "In the Old World physical labour is considered ungentlemanlike." But this is confined to the men, and they one and all labour continually and excessively. In the early ages of society, amongst all barbarous people, the women are doomed to excessive toil; the Americans will scarcely allow them to work: both extremes are wrong. Woman has her sphere of exertions in the natural order of society; and labour must be fairly divided between the sexes, as between all classes, for each to attain perfection. The American practice is not borrowed from their own early condition, in which, as now, on the frontiers of civilisation, the women cannot but

take their share in the family labour; it is an imitation of the aristocracies of Europe, and, for American society, is full of evil.

In Mr. Pulszky's part of the book there is much about colonization, about the physical configuration of the United States—"a limitless plain, intersected by countless navigable streams" which determines, in a great measure, its political configuration, and makes it a common home for almost all the nations of the earth. The travellers accustomed to the variegated and often picturesque costume of the peasantry of Europe, are struck with the uniformity of the appearance of the multitude throughout the States. Greater variety of costume is often to be seen in a single village of the Continent of Europe than is to be met with in all the States. The reason is obvious: there, the fashions of European cities, which are everywhere now much alike, are adopted, and at once a uniformity of appearance is produced—the herald and the sign of that uniformity in rights and privileges, combined with an endless diversity of occupations, not to be found in Europe, except in England, which begins to prevail, and appears destined to prevail throughout "the land less plain" that now opens its bosom to receive swarms from all nations.

A great deal of valuable information, collected from books, or the result of his own observation, is supplied by Mr. Pulszky, and the work does credit to the combined authorship, which it will be seen he claims.

We cannot enter into the many questions discussed: but there is hardly one of present interest concerning the States but receives elucidation.

Kossuth's visit, which it describes, is already in its progress and its results known to our readers. In opposition to some journalists, Mr. Pulszky contends that it was eminently successful. For the evidence on this subject we must refer our readers to the book.

We will, in conclusion, quote a short passage, containing a little common but useful information, less as a specimen of the work than as suitable, from its dimensions, to our columns. The Americans are fond of titles, and delight in nicknames. Their great men are all nicknamed. Gen. Jackson was *Old Hickory*, Gen. Harrison *Old Tip*. Douglas, the Democratic senator, of Illinois—scarcely taller than Louis Blanc or M. Thiers, both remarkably small men—is the *Little Giant*; Gen. Cass, the senator of Michigan, the *Great Michigander*, and so on.

But not only the great men (says Mr. Pulszky), even the cities and the states have their nicknames. Washington, for instance, is the city of *Magnificent Distances*; New York, the *Empire City*; Philadelphia, the *Quaker City*; Baltimore, the *Monument City*; Boston, the *City of Notions*; or the *Pacific City*; Newhaven, the *Elm City*; Buffalo, the *Queen City of the Lakes*; Pittsburgh, the *Iron City*; Cleveland, the *Forest City*; Cincinnati, *Porcopolis*, or the *Queen City of the West*; St. Louis, the *Mound City*; Louisville, the *Falls City*, New Orleans, the *Crescent City*; the State of New York, bears in its arms the rising sun, with the motto "Excelsior," as the *Empire* or *Excelsior State*; Connecticut, the *Provision State*; Massachusetts, the *Old Colony*; Vermont, the *Green Mountain States*; New Hampshire, the *Granite State*; Rhode Island, *Little Rhody*; Pennsylvania, the *Keystone State*; Virginia, the *Old Dominion*, or the *Mother of States and of Statesmen*; Delaware, the *Diamond State*; South Carolina, the *Palmetto State*; Louisiana, the *Pelican State*; California, the *Golden Region*; Mississippi, the *Bayou State*; Arkansas, the *Bowie-knife State*; Texas, the *Dark and Bloody Ground*. The inhabitants of Florida are *Cowboys*, those of Georgia are called *Buckeyes*; those of Iowa, *Hawkeyes*, those of Kentucky, *Suckers*. The Missourians call themselves *Pukes*; the Indianians, *Hoosiers*; the Michiganians, *Wolverenes* (Wolverines?); and the Illinois, *Sawyers*. All these nicknames are familiar to, and frequently used by the Americans, and not only in jest; in the same way as they collectively accept the designation of *Yankees* if this word is used in contradistinction to *Englishmen*. In the States themselves the Southern people claim this appellation. They use it to designate the New Englanders; whilst in New England, again, every state disowns it except Connecticut, which is proud to be the original *Yankee State*.

THE COURT AND CABINETS OF GEORGE III. By the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS. Two vols. Harst and Blackett

Seldom has it been our task to comment upon such a work as that now before us. In the volumes entitled "The Court and Cabinets of George III," the Duke of Buckingham presents one of those rare and conscientious productions which are of inestimable value, alike to students and to historical students of every nation. Valuable as were the letters which he has here given to the public, their utility and importance are enhanced by the calm, unprejudiced, and lucid form in which they are strung together. The noble author tells all relevant matter, and all political bias, we have facts instead of argument; the noble author wisely eschews himself and his personal predilections, and leaving his readers to observe for themselves, pursues a clear and straightforward and honest narrative. Such works have been a great desideratum in our historical literature hitherto; for it has too frequently happened that where documents, in themselves invaluable, have from time to time been rescued from the inanimate chests of noble families, they have been so overlaid with party spirit, and so weakened by erroneous and prejudiced comments, that, like a prophecy uttered after the occurrence of an event, they carry no authority with them, and fail to satisfy the mind.

The letters here given to the public extend over a period which can never cease to excite the most lively interest, as one of great and absorbing importance to this country, commencing in 1782, and ending, concluded in 1800, and many illustrious names consequently figure from the first page to the last of the correspondence. Pitt and Fox, Wellington and Wellesley, Sheridan and Burke, North and Thurlow, Wilberforce and Grattan, and a host of others, all of which are "familiar in our mouths as household words," as those of great and gifted men, inseparably linked with the history of their country; but it is not alone their names, or even their public actions, which are to be found recorded in the work before us. Each and all are here invested with an individuality which could have been produced through no other means than that of confidential correspondence; we see them once more "in their habits as they lived;" the graphic exhibition of personal character at once fascinates and convinces the mind; the hidden springs of action are laid bare; and more than one political problem is solved. The events of the times were as remarkable as the men who figured in them. The close of the war with America, the Coalition Ministry—the long and glorious Administration of Pitt—Regency question, consequent upon the malady of the Sovereign—French Revolution, the first seven years of the European war—which enacted even more than event, and, finally, the Irish Rebellion, and the Irish Union, are all comprised within the period over which these letters extend; nor do we hesitate to affirm that a new and remarkable light is thrown upon each and all of their contents. The character of George III. was assuredly never so graphically portrayed: his firmness, his conscientiousness, his never failing family unity with public affairs, and his determined acidulity in public business, prove him to have been "every inch a king," while even his failings detract no whit from the respect enforced by his virtues.

We could select a score of letters from the volumes before us which could not fail to command the interest of our readers; but, as our space compels us to forego this gratification, we must be content to leave them such as have more particularly struck us: the first was written by the Marquis Wellesley (then Lord Mornington) to the Marquis of Buckingham, on his second appointment to the Viceroyalty of Ireland; and it appears to us to be singularly interesting, from the fact that it makes mention of the late lamented Duke of Wellington, then a youth of eighteen, "for the first time emerging from boyhood into that public life in which he was afterwards destined to act so conspicuous a part:"

I scarcely wish you the same success in Ireland which attended your last government. Your only difficulty will be to maintain the high character which your administration bore in the minds of every description of people. You will certainly be received by the sanguine expectations of the whole country; and from my heart and soul I sincerely hope that you may return home with the same popularity and credit that you carry out. I must be lost to all feeling if I did not take the warmest interest in the honour and prosperity of your government, and if I did not acknowledge to myself to be bound by the strongest ties of friendship and gratitude, to contribute everything within my power to promote its strength in any way in which you may call upon me.

You may well believe with what pleasure I received your appointment of my brother to a place in your family, not only as the most kind mark of your regard for me, but as the greatest advantage to him. I am persuaded that, under your eye, he will not be exposed to any of those risks which, in their first appearance, all the duties of life present. I do assure you, sincerely, that he has every disposition which can render so young a boy deserving of your notice; and if he does not engage your protection I am confident I am much deceived in his character. My mother expects him every hour in London, and before this time I should hope that he had himself waited on you. Once more, my dear Lord, before I close this part of my letter, let me thank you most warmly for this flattering instance of your friendship. Grenville, I hope, has shown you my letters, in which I declare that I would not have asked you for this favour, knowing your inclination to attend to my requests, and upon reflecting that you might suffer your regard for me to influence your judice of your government; but certainly this is the most overwhelming very near my heart, and I accept it with a gratitude proportionate to the anxiety with which I desired it, and to the most friendly manner in which it has been granted.

And [illegible]

I am sorry to find by a letter from my mother to-day, that her extreme anxiety to get my brother into your family induced her to make an application to you through Mr. Grenville on the subject; I have already stated, that I never would have urged the point, though I accept it as a favour from you with the utmost gratitude. However, the eagerness which has led her to this step, affords a sufficient proof of the satisfaction which she must feel, in the very kind manner in which you had anticipated her wishes.

Nor is it less interesting to learn that the establishment of the young Arthur Wellesley, as one of the aides-de-camp of Lord Buckingham, was temporarily deferred by a proposal made by Sir George Yonge, then secretary at-War, to reduce the vice-regal aides-de-camp to half-pay—an arrangement in which Lord Mornington instantly acquiesced. On the 8th of January, he thus writes to the Lord Lieutenant:—

Sir George Yonge had retreated into Devonshire before I received your letter, but I have ventured to disturb his retirement by an epistle of four sides of paper, to which I could not yet have received an answer. I cannot conceive what he can mean by this manœuvre, because I cannot see any advantage to him in the reduction of any, or of all your aides-de-camp, to half-pay; and I am clearly of opinion that there is no argument which can be drawn in favour of the reduction of any, which will not apply to all. I do not exactly understand by the paper which I received from you, what was the nature of his proposal with respect to the 9th and 10th companies. I have threatened that my brother shall pay an annuity in lieu. This business is now very unfortunate for Arthur, as his men are now all raised, and he has concluded an agreement for an exchange, which only waits the mighty fiat of the Secretary-at-War. I feel so much ashamed for the meanness of this great character; for I think, under the present circumstances, he cannot safely leave England. However, I hope the secretary will deign to temper his grandeur with a little common sense in the course of a few days, and then I will consign your aide-de-camp to you by the first mail coach.

The bulk of the letters contained in these volumes are written, as might have been anticipated, by the Grenville family; and of these, incomparably the best, as regards both subject and style, are those of Mr. W. W. Grenville, of whose clear and dispassionate judgment and admirable feeling it is impossible not to bear record; but decidedly the most lively epistles in the work are those of Lord Buckingham, of whose graceful gossipy affords most extraordinary glimpses alike of men and things.

In conclusion, we have only to return our best acknowledgments to the Duke of Buckingham for one of the most valuable and able contributions to our national history which has for a long period been given to the public.

A VISITATION OF THE SEATS AND ARMS OF THE NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN. By JOHN BERNARD BURKE, Esq. Vol. II. Harrison and Bluden

No other country in the world but Great Britain could have yielded the materials for this work, which describes, in separate sections, the proper houses and homes of our noblemen and gentlemen; and there "father' worth," as pictured in the mysterious significations of maidenspeare. In the earliest ages we trace the conqueror in his castle-hold, and the holy man in his cell, alike embosomed in the nooks of the country. Poets have sung in rhapsody the praises of the country-seat; philosophers have meditated their wisest speculations amid their rural quiet; and heroes, covered with glory, have wooed, in peaceful contrast, their sweet shades; statesmen have sought amid their quiet, relief from the cares of public life; merchant princes have retreated from the woes of wealth to their retirement; and even fashion has been glad to quit her painted pomp, and betake her recreant limbs to the pure delights of the country life. How many episodes in the history of our country date from her ancestral halls—by turns the scene of hospitality and strife, as the gentler or fiercer fortunes have predominated! How many of these pictures does the "Visitation" before us hold up. We start from Compton Park, in picturesque Sussex, the ancient seat of the Earl of Northampton, with its curious documents and relics, not forgetting the lace-trimmed night-cap which Sir John Pennyadicke wore when he was beheaded by warrant of Cromwell; nor the letter from Charles I., soliciting the loan of a hundred pounds in his distress, endorsed by a name which bears the ohm of the family since 1698. Then we have Haigh-hall, Wigan, with its legend of Mab's Cross, which furnished Scott with his romance of "The Betrothed" Netherby, Cumberland, rich in border story; Ramsay Abbey, Hants, once the seat of Oliver Cromwell's family; Mount Edgcumbe, Devon, a place of picturesque celebrity, Wrest-park, Beds, for six centuries the seat of the De Greys, and noted for the number and excellence of its portraits: the house was designed by Inigo Jones. Next Salisbury Library; The Compulsory Marriage. 12mo. 1s

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LONGCHAMPS, 1853.—FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

The cold weather has increased; and Longchamps, which held out high expectations of new fashions, as usual in preceding years, has not proved very productive. We are waiting patiently for warmer weather. Meanwhile, the shops make a fine show of the shapes and materials.

For bonnets the shape is still very wide round the cheeks to make room for the puffed *bandeaux*; they are ornamented in the lower part so as to fill up the space with a large tuft of flowers and ribbons, mixed with net or blonde lace.

A novelty has just appeared in plaid ribbon, of bright and lively colours for bonnets, which for some years past were trimmed with plain ribbon.

Dresses are all worn *à basquines*, or small skirts. The toilets continue very rich, and, what is worthy of remark, the young persons alone adhere to simplicity; the ornaments increasing with the years of the wearer. Taffetas dresses are most worn; taffetas being the only real transition material between the heavy winter dresses and the light costumes for the approaching season.

For balls, organdis, net, crape, gauze, are most worn. The bodies are of course without *basquines*, which are only for walking dresses. The waists, after having for a short time been worn round with long and rarely more. For in-doors we have dressing gowns of Scotch cashmere merino, printed with very delicately-coloured patterns. The ground is China rose, water green, pearl grey, and a new shade called pure violet, which is between violet and lilac. The printing is made of very lively shades, running all over the material, or an imitation of flounces parted by the plain ground of the dress.

fringe of silk, all over the mantelet, making a kind of pelisse, of which the folds are indicated and formed by the gatherings.

Various bonnets of different shapes and trimmings of velvet taffetas, white ribbons, have returned to the usual point, preserving the long ribbon or sash. The fear of short waists has altogether vanished, thanks to the good taste of the Empress of the French, whose dictum fashion would of course have followed. Chambery gauze is a

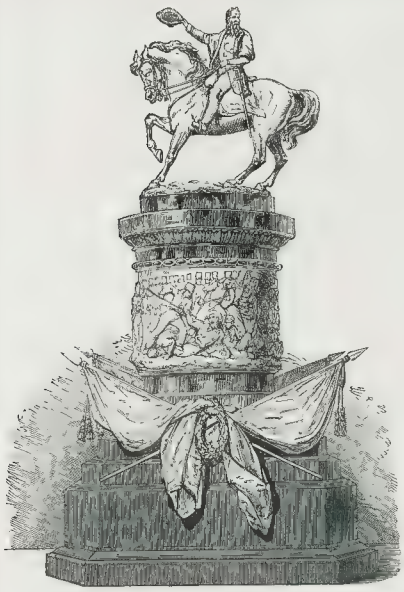
flowers, ribbons, and feathers; theatre cap, small-shaped, with flowers and velvet.

Morning cap of embroidered muslin, with delicately-coloured silk ribbons.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

No. 1. *Taffetas Bonnet*, trimmed with flowers in bunches on each side. *Pouff de Soie* mantelet and dress; the edge of the mantelet embroidered with silk of the same shade all round, and on the breast with tambour embroidery; the dress, with three flounces, is bound to match the mantelet, and is of the same pattern; belt with two long falling ends; pagoda sleeves, also embroidered round the edges with a simple under-sleeve of cambric muslin, closed at the wrist by an embroidered cuff.

No. 2. *Velvet Bonnet*, with a loose crown, and a bunch of flowers; and trimmed inside with flowers under the front—violet and pink, with velvet foliage. Mantelet *casaque* of black velvet, trimmed plainly



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED BY GENERAL SIR C. J. NAPIER TO HIS BROTHER OFFICERS.

THE NAPIER TESTIMONIAL.

This very handsome group of plate has been executed for the hero of Scinde by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. Its appropriation is thus narrated in the inscription:—

Presented by General Sir C. J. Napier, Commander-in Chief in India, Colonel of the 22nd Regiment, to his brother officers, as a mark of his friendship, and in commemoration of the conquest of Scinde, resulting from two great victories—Meeanee and Hydrabad in which H.M 22nd was the only European regiment. Bravely it led into battle; courageously was it followed by the native troops Dugshai, 1850.

THE BAILEY MEMORIAL.

This interesting monument to the memory of the late Joseph Bailey, Esq., M.P., originated with a public meeting held at the City Arms Hotel in Hereford, in the spring of 1851; when, after discussion of several propositions for the appropriation of the fund already raised for the purpose, it was determined that an altar-screen, in accordance with a design then exhibited by Mr. N. J. Cottingham, architect, should be erected in Hereford Cathedral, with a suitable inscription; and at a subsequent meeting of the committee appointed to carry this work into effect, it was resolved that, in addition, a marble bust of the deceased by Mr. J. Evan Thomas, sculptor, should be placed at the rear of the screen, within the ambulatory of the Ladye Chapel. The entire undertaking has been completed in accordance with the above plan.

The screen is erected at the eastern end of the choir, across the great Norman arch. The entire work has been carried out from the drawings and models, and under the direction, of Mr. Nockalls J. Cottingham, architect, 6, Argyll-place, London, by W. Boulton, architectural carver, Bridge-road, Lambeth.

The Bust (which we have engraved) is a fine work of art and an excellent likeness. It is placed at the rear of the screen on a massive pedestal of polished granite, with the following inscription, and is the work of Mr. J. Evan Thomas, sculptor, 7, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

To perpetuate the memory of Joseph Bailey, Junior, Esq., son of Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., M.P. (for more than nine years representative of this county in the House of Commons), this bust and altar-screen are erected in the cathedral which his piety assisted to restore, not only by those united to him by the ties of kindred or private friendship, but by a general and voluntary subscription of the many, who knew and appreciated his worth. For the great benevolence of his disposition and courtesy of his manners, he was universally beloved. For the sound judgment, the strict integrity, and the active energy, manifested in the many and arduous duties of his station, he was valued and admired. Firmly relying on the merits of his Redeemer, his fortitude unshaken by the pressure of a lingering and complicated disease, he was removed out of this world the 31st day of August, 1850, in the 39th year of his age. Wife, children, father, brothers, friends, his county, deplore their loss.

It had been hoped that the subscription would have been adequate to filling with painted glass the two side-lights of the eastern triplet of the choir, thus completing this end of the church, the sum at the disposal of the committee was, however, insufficient for this purpose.

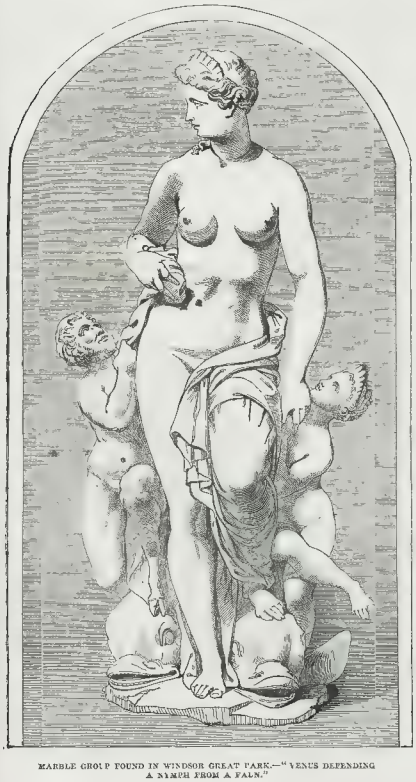
It is impossible to conclude without adding an earnest appeal to all who may visit this grand old cathedral church, for their assistance, in however small degree it may be in their power to offer it, towards the resumption of the works, which have now been for some time wholly suspended.

MEMORIAL BUST OF JOSEPH BAILEY, JUN., ESQ., BY J. EVAN THOMAS, LATELY PLACED IN HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.

VENUS DEFENDING A NYMPH FROM A FAUN.

BY FRANCA VILLA.

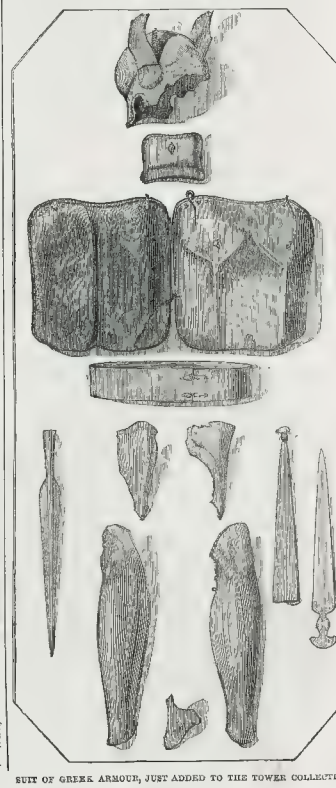
Early in the present year we gave some account of several pieces of sculpture, which had been recently discovered in a secluded part of Windsor Great Park, and we have Engravings of three of them. We now give a representation of another of them, being a group, supposed to represent Venus defending a nymph from a faun. In common with all the rest of the works so discovered (one alone excepted, which is antique), it is from the hand of the Flemish artist Franco-Ville—Italianised, as Franca-Villa—of whom we have already given some account. The scale of the group is colossal; the figure of Venus being not less than nine feet high. It is conceived in a masterly style; the action of the goddess being full of grace and life. The figure, however, is exaggerated in height when judged by comparison with the proportions of the head—a fashion which began to prevail at the latter period of this artist's career. The figure of the faun is vigorous in design, and the anatomical details admirably executed; that of the nymph looking up imploringly at the goddess, is highly expressive of the incident supposed to be represented. This group, which was mutilated in parts, has been successfully restored by Mr. Thornycroft.



MARBLE GROUP FOUND IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.—"VENUS DEFENDING A NYMPH FROM A FAUN."

SUIT OF GREEK ARMOUR.

A very interesting addition has recently been made to the admirable collection in the Tower of London, in the suit of Ancient Greek Armour, which, it will be recollected, was purchased a few weeks since. It was found in a tomb at Cuma; and consists of a helmet; breast-plate, with embossed head of Medusa and other ornaments; back-plate; neck-plate, embossed with comic mask; belt, knee-pieces, greaves, and ankle-pieces; and with the suit was found a spear-head, and dagger with case. This armour is in the finest preservation, and of the utmost rarity. The extraordinary formation of the helmet, which is winged, and has the spiral for holding the waving plume of the wearer, would lead one to suppose him to have been an eminent soldier, who had distinguished himself by great achievements in the field, and rendered himself worthy of an heroic age.



SUIT OF GREEK ARMOUR, JUST ADDED TO THE TOWER COLLECTION.

NOMENCLATURE OF THE RUSSIAN CHESSMEN.

BY C. F. DE JALNISCH.

CONSEILLOR OF THE IMPERIAL COURT OF RUSSIA.

There has been much discussion as to the origin of the game of Chess, and the modifications to which it has been subjected by the lapse of time. It is now acknowledged that the best means to dissipate the obscurity which envelopes this subject, consists in the philological analysis of the terms of this game used among the different nations, and in the examination of the rules to which they submit in playing. We shall not repeat here all the results of this research, it will be sufficient to mention that we now know 1st, that this noble game is of India, a Persian origin; 2nd, that it was unknown to Grecian-Roman antiquity; 3rd, that it was the Arabians who, in the course of their conquests, introduced it into Spain and Sicily, whence it spread into Italy, France, England, and Germany; 4th, that in Europe it has experienced many important changes in the terms, as well as in the rules of the game.

These results, though very accurate, being principally drawn from certain linguistic and historical data, it would surely be extremely interesting to confirm by the witness of a nation which should have received the game of Chess, not of the Spaniards and Italians (who themselves only received it through the medium of the Arabians), but directly from East India—Persia itself. This nation is the Russian or Muscovite, which, in the almost complete state of isolation in which it remained during several ages, after its conquest by the Mogols (and even a century before), up to the time of Peter the Great, could only learn the game of Chess from its ancient conquerors*, who themselves learnt it from the Persians.

It has never been doubted that Chess was already played in Russia during the interval of time of which we have just spoken. We shall, therefore, only cite one historical testimony from a hundred, it is that of Czar John the Terrible, playing a game of Chess with one of his favourites, at the moment of being struck with apoplexy. This happened in 1585 (see the "History of Russia" by Karamsene).

Besides, were there not any historical proof, any public notoriety, philology is there with its clear and incontestable facts to dissipate the least doubts which might exist. As the Russian language is so little studied in the west of Europe, all that I am going to cite must be nearly new and unexpected to the readers of this journal.

We know the very extraordinary etymology of the Queen of the game of Chess, an etymology which has only latterly been clearly made out. From the primitive Persian word *ferz* (corresponding to the Turkish vizier), which means the commander-in chief of the army, the ancient French have first made *fierce*, then *fierche*, then *vierge*, which they afterwards replaced by the Queen. In the same manner the Italians, the Germans—and, in imitation of them, all the Western nations—have taken the *ferz* for a virgin or Queen. Well, how do you think this piece is called in Russian? It is called precisely *ferz*; a word which in the language of the country signifies nothing at all; so that the Russians who are not linguists (that is to say the greater number) are absolutely undecided as to the gender of this substantive, and decline it sometimes with the mas-

* The Mogols, like all the Orientals, were very assiduous in Chess. It is known that the celebrated Tamerlane excelled in the game.

[illegible] sometimes with the feminine, preoccupied as they are with the idea of the Queen. Is any more striking proof needed as to the origin of [illegible]? Besides the interpellation *schakh*, which signifies Chess in Russian, as in German, is it not directly addressed to the Persian king, *Shah*?

Here follows a philological datum quite as striking. We know that from the Arabian *al-fil* (as is the Arabic [illegible], which means the elephant, the Italians have made *alfiere*, and the French *le fil*, then *le fol*. Well, how is this piece named in Russian? Precisely *slone*, the elephant. Certainly these denominations cannot be borrowed from the West.

The King is called *tzar* [illegible], as it ought to be. The Knight, *kogne*, which signifies courser, horse. The pawn, *pechka*, a characteristic denomination, [illegible] appropriated exclusively to this single object; it means [illegible] foot-soldier.

That which is very singular is the name of the Castle—it is called *ladia* (vessel). This denomination can only proceed from a mistake. The ancient Russians must have taken for vessels the figures of war chariots, constructed nearly in the form of vessels. But it is especially necessary to remark that these denominations are ancient; that not one of them [illegible]. The Russian Monarch has not for a long time been called Czar, [illegible] called Emperor; the Knight is no longer called *kogne*, but *loshad*; the vessel is no longer called *ladia*, but *korable*; the preceding denominations only existing in the written language, and not in the spoken language. In a word, *ferz* and *pechka*,† as we have said, signify nothing out of the region of the game of Chess. Here is a manifest proof of the antiquity of Chess in Russia, for these denominations of the pieces can only have been invented at a period when they were still in use in the spoken language.

We know that since Peter the Great, the manners, the customs, the language even, of foreigners, have invaded Russia. Chess has felt the [illegible]. At first the foreigners have aspired to change the name of the pieces, and some modern Russians, little scrupulous, have imitated them. From *tsar* they have tried to make *korol*, which is only applied in Russia to the Kings of western Europe. From *ferz*, the General, they have tried to make *korolewa*, a Queen of western Europe (German, French, English, &c.) From ship (*ladia*) they have made a castle (*bachnia*). Some have pushed their audacity so far as to name the Bishop or fool, Elephant (*dour ak*); but all Russians who attach any value to the purity of their language, as well as the preservation of what is good in their ancient customs, agree in repelling these foreign innovations. In truth, if the Russians have any need to envy the Western nations, it is certainly not for having turned the general of their Chess army into a virgin, or a Queen!

In the mean time, if the national denominations were preserved, the rules at least of the West [illegible] in Russia. We feel sure from reading ancient authors—for example, Lopez—that the Castle, at any rate the manner of castling as it is now practised, did not anciently exist. Besides the Turks, [illegible] Persians, the Georgians (and there are players of the first strength in Georgia, where the nobility made a special study of the game) do not Castle up to the present time. Do we wish for a philological but sure proof, that up to Peter the Great they did not Castle in Russia? How is Castling called in Russia? *Rokirowat*, a word which has neither a grammatical Russian form nor root, and which is directly taken from the German *rochiren*. The Russians have, besides, borrowed their laws from the Germans, their masters also in the military art. Thus, the latter not permitting the plurality of the Queen, the Russians have imitated them, and we must, to have a new one, absolutely wait till we are widowers of the first. A small number only of amateurs of the St. Petersburgh Club, having felt how much more natural and equitable the French and English laws are in this respect, have abolished (for themselves, indeed) this hard and unjust German usage.

Science.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC-ENGINE.

On Friday, the 18th ult., Mr. George Crispe, Engineer to the Polytechnic Institution, delivered, at the United Service Institution, in Scotland-yard, a lecture explanatory of the principle and application of the Caloric-Engine, invented by Mr. Ericsson, of New York. Lord Radstock presided. The attendance was very numerous, and among the company were Admiral Sir Charles Adam, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, Gen. de la Motte, Gen. Goldfinch, Gen. Fanshawe, Gen. Sir George Pollock, several officers and engineers from the Royal Dockyard, &c.

Of the vessel, which has been built at New York, and fitted with the Ericsson Caloric-Engine, an Engraving and popular description appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Jan. 22, and our present object is, by aid of the above paper, to explain the Engine still more in detail.

Mr. Crispe commenced by observing that, in a lecture upon a philosophical subject, when all are agreed upon the correctness of the data to be adduced, the duty of the lecturer becomes a comparatively simple one, he having merely to arrange his subject in a consecutive form, and employ such experiments as serve to illustrate it. In the present instance, Mr. Crispe stated that he felt placed in somewhat unusual circumstances, inasmuch as Ericsson's Caloric-Engine has been constructed, tested, and reported upon in America; and men whose integrity ought not to be questioned, and whose judgment we have no right to impeach, say that it performs its duty admirably; that the quantity of fuel required is exceedingly small: in short, that it may, altogether, be considered as a highly successful experiment.

The Secretary of the United States Navy, in his letter to the Committee, speaking of the ship *Ericsson*, says:—

She has been already visited by many officers of the Government, and by persons skilled in the nature of machinery, and has elicited the most favourable opinions of those best capable of forming a judgment upon her qualities. I feel myself authorised to say, that the approbation these visits have excited is of such a character as to leave no room to doubt the complete success of the inventor in the splendid enterprise to which he has so long and so assiduously addressed himself.

The letter concludes by recommending the construction of a vessel of war, of not less than 2000 tons burthen, fitted with caloric engines.

Commander Sands, who made a trip in the vessel from New York to Alexandria, U.S., speaks of the perfect performance of the engines during a voyage of seventy three hours' duration, and also of but one stoker being required on duty at a time, in consequence of the small quantity of fuel required to work them.

Upon this side of the Atlantic, on the other hand, men who are known not only to England but to the world, contend that the invention is a fallacy, a delusion, and that no useful result can possibly be achieved by such means.

The name which has been adopted for this new motive power at once indicates that heat is the primary agent employed; this word "Caloric"—derived from the Latin, *calor*—having been introduced by Lavoisier to designate what he termed the element of heat. In fact he looked upon caloric as the cause of heat, much in the same way that electricity is regarded as the cause of magnetism.

That atmospheric air, when heated, is capable of producing a mechanical effect, is a fact which has been known for centuries. But, passing over the toys of Hero, the wheel of Amontons, and the engine of Mr. Hale, we come to that of Sir George Cayley, an account of which is published in "Nicholson's Journal," of 1807. The similarity between this and Ericsson's is remarkable, indeed, in a general way, the two may be considered as the same.

A modification of this most ingenious arrangement (for we must not forget in our estimate of it [illegible] was perfectly novel) was eventually constructed by Sir George Cayley, and tested by Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, Mr. George [illegible], &c., and was shown to be doing a duty equal to [illegible] horse power, with a consumption of about twenty-one pounds of coke per hour.

In 1817 Mr. Stirling, of Glasgow, took out a patent for an air-engine differing in all important particulars from the one just described. This machine resembles the steam-engine in the construction and arrangement of many of its parts, such as the cylinder, piston, piston-rod, parallel motion, beam, crank, &c. In it motion is obtained by heating a portion of the air in communication with one side of the piston, and cooling that in connection with the other, by which a difference of pressure is obtained upon alternate sides of it. The heating and cooling of the air are effected by having the air-chambers, one of which is connected with the top, and the other with the bottom of the cylinder, fixed respectively over two fires, by which their lower ends are kept at a temperature of about 600 degrees, whilst their upper parts are kept cool; the air, by the aid of a plunger, being made to occupy the top in one chamber, and the bottom in the other, [illegible] at the time, what has been called, in connection with Ericsson's engine, the "regenerator;" the object of which is to save a portion of that heat which would otherwise be lost in cooling the air at each stroke of the engine: it consists of a series of laminæ of metal, between which the heated air has to pass in its progress from the bottom to the top of the air-chamber. The metallic surfaces become in consequence heated by contact with the air, which heat they retain until the air in its return from the top to the bottom in its cool state has to make its way through them, in the opposite direction; by which it takes up from them the heat which they just received; and in proportion to the amount of heat kept back, by these means, is the saving of fuel effected. An engine of the kind described was erected at the Dundee foundry in 1843, and continued to do the work of the establishment for about four years. Mr. Stirling states that the new steam-engine, which has been substituted for the air engine, is using about 26 cwt. of coals, whilst the air-engine did the same work with about 4½ cwt. Under these circumstances, it may naturally be asked, why was not the air-engine retained? The answer given is one which, in estimating the value of Mr. Ericsson's, will afford an important datum, viz., the difficulty of preventing the burning out of the air chambers. This inconvenience, coupled with the cheapness of fuel in the district, was considered a sufficient inducement to abandon its employment; but Mr. Stirling is still engaged in endeavouring to solve this problem, and, we can but hope, that he may eventually be successful.

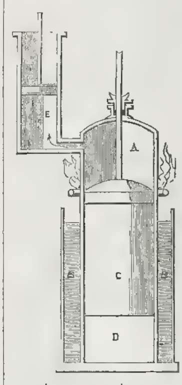


FIG. 1. PARKINSON'S ENGINE.

The only other air-engine which need be noticed may be regarded as a modification of the last: it was patented, in 1827, by Messrs. Parkinson and Crossley, and is the invention of Mr. Parkinson, the eminent gasmeter manufacturer of the City-road.

Its construction will be at once understood by reference to the diagram, Fig. 1. A is the working cylinder, with its plunger; D, the air-chamber, surrounded by cold water below, B B; and a ring of gas jets above; C is the plunger, as it is called: it is an iron box, moved by the rod passing out at the top of the air chamber. In the present position of the plunger, the air contained within the chamber is at the top; and, being heated by contact with its hot sides, is in consequence expanded—a portion making its way through the opening into the small cylinder, E, presses the small piston upwards. By a proper communication of parts this is made to give motion to the plunger, so that by the time the piston is at the top of its cylinder, the plunger has reached the top of the air-chamber. The result is evident—the air makes its way down past it to the cold end of the chamber, becomes in consequence cooled and contracted, the piston descends, and after it the plunger: so that the whole is repeated *ad infinitum*.

The rapidity with which the model exhibited works is worthy of remark. It is usually kept down to about 150 strokes per minute, although there seems no reason to doubt that it would make 1500 if the experiment were ventured on. It is instructive, because we see by it how rapidly air may be heated and cooled. In 1826, one year prior to the sealing of the last patent, Captain Ericsson, who is a native of the province of Vermeland, in Sweden, came to England for the purpose of propagating an air engine, which he had invented, but, after using every exertion, the difficulties were found to be at the time too great, and the project was soon abandoned.

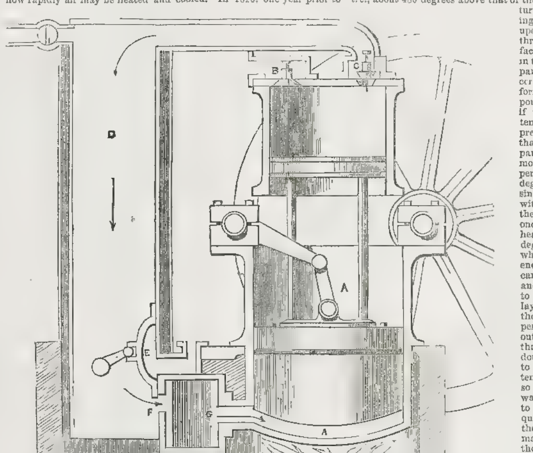


FIG. 2.—ERICSSON'S CALORIC-ENGINE.

The general construction of the modern caloric-engine may be gathered from the diagram, Fig. 2. A is the working cylinder, beneath which a fire is made to elevate the temperature of the air within it. Under the piston of this cylinder a vessel is fixed and filled with non-conducting materials, called the heat-interceptor; its office being to prevent the heated air from coming in contact with the main body of the piston, and thus to keep it cool: an expedient which was adopted by Sir George Cayley for the same purpose, in connection with his air-engine, and patented by him in 1838. Inverted above the working cylinder is the air pump, or supply cylinder, with its piston and valves, B C: air being taken in through B from the atmosphere, and discharged through C into the receiver D. At the lower end of this receiver is an opening, communicating with the working cylinder, which, by the slide valve E, may be closed at pleasure.

It should here be noticed that when the slide-valve is closed to prevent a communication between the receiver and the working cylinder, it, at the same time, opens a communication between the working cylinder and the atmosphere *under* the valve, and through the opening F. G is the regenerator, consisting of a number of layers of wire gauze, through which the air has to pass, both in its entrance to, and exit from, the cylinder.

The *modus operandi* of the engine is this: The engineer, having seen to the lighting of the fires, permits the temperature of the lower part of the cylinder and the parts adjacent to reach a temperature of 540°; then closing the slide valve E, he proceeds to pump atmospheric air into the receiver by hand, until it has attained a pressure of some few pounds to the square inch. These arrangements completed, everything is ready for starting. He now, by the aid of such hand-gear as is usual in steam engines, throws the slide-valve E into the position shown in the diagram, by which the compressed air is allowed to make its way into the working cylinder.

We have now arrived at the difficulty over which nine out of ten stumble in examining the action of this engine, viz., the office which the heat performs; but, probably, this may be best avoided by supposing for the time that heat has nothing whatever to do with it. Let us imagine, for instance, that everything is perfectly cold: regenerator, fire, supply-cylinder, all removed: still, we shall see that, upon opening the slide-valve (as before described), the piston in the working cylinder will be elevated; when it has reached the top of its stroke, let the slide-valve be closed; no more air can then enter, and that already within the cylinder will make its escape *under* the slide-valve into the atmosphere, and thus allow the piston to descend of its own weight. When it once more reaches the bottom of the cylinder, if the slide be again opened, we shall have a repetition of the action just described; and this may evidently be repeated as long as the necessary supply of air can be maintained in the receiver, precisely as a high pressure steam-engine continues to work whilst steam is supplied from the boiler.

But, since as much air must be supplied to the receiver at each stroke of the engine as the working cylinder removes, if the air in that cylinder were of the same temperature as the air supplied to the receiver, a pump must be employed for the purpose as large as the cylinder itself; and more power would, in consequence, be required to work it than the compressed air could possibly give. By the application of heat, however, every cubic foot of air forced in by the pump is doubled in volume; consequently, the power required to work it is reduced, because a pump of smaller size answers the same purpose, and thus a surplus of available power is obtained.

The office of the heat, then, is not to increase the *pressure* of the air when once it has entered the working cylinder (this, under the circumstances, it cannot do): but, in reality, to increase its volume with the elevation of the large piston, thus making the same quantity of air fill double the space, and yet keep up the original pressure of the cold air pumped into the receiver D.

One important feature in the contrivance remains yet to be spoken of, viz., the regenerator, shown at G in the diagram. As before stated, it consists of a series of layers of iron wire-gauze, through the meshes of which the heated air in its passage from the cylinder to the atmosphere has to pass, and which, as it comes in contact with each successive layer, parts with more and more of its heat, until, before it leaves the last, it is said that it is not more than about 30 or 40 deg. hotter than the atmosphere itself. The heat left by the escaping air we may suppose to be distributed in the regenerator in the manner indicated by the diagram—viz., next the cylinder the temperature is almost equal to that of the air within, whilst next the slide-valve it is said to be but little above that of the external air.

The heat thus taken up by the regenerator is retained by it until, the piston having reached the bottom of the cylinder, a fresh supply of air is allowed to enter it from the receiver; this cold air in its passage through the regenerator becomes heated, as the escaping air became cooled, by contact with the metal surfaces, and, consequently, enters the cylinder with its temperature considerably elevated, requiring in consequence so much less heat to be imparted by the fuel employed.

In this country, however, it is contended by many that the action cannot be such as stated, and that the regenerator can make *no* difference to the amount of fuel employed. It is to be regretted that those who take this view do not offer any philosophical reason for it, because, when once it is fairly shown that there is some natural law opposed to it, the question is settled, and much valuable time and money saved. In the absence of this the question may be examined *pro* and *con.*, as it is presented to us. The air in the cylinder has a temperature of say 540 deg., *i. e.*, about 480 degrees above that of the atmosphere—at which temperature its original volume is, according to Dulong and Petit, doubled; upon escaping into the atmosphere, through the regenerator, from the fact of its having been employed in the cylinder under pressure, it expands, and in so doing takes up a certain amount of heat in the latent form (about 8 deg. for every one pound of pressure). For instance, if the air in the cylinder have a temperature of 540 deg., and a pressure of 5 lb. per inch above that of the atmosphere, upon expanding to the pressure of the atmosphere, it will exhibit a temperature of 500 deg. only, the 40 deg. having become latent. Now, since the air cannot, by contact with the metallic surfaces, make them hotter than itself, it will at once appear that these 40 deg. of heat are lost to us, but the 500 deg. remaining is tangible heat; which, for comparison, may be likened to that of hot iron—heat which can be measured by a thermometer, and which will pass from one body to another by contact. If then the layers of wire gauze through which the air has to pass be of a low temperature, this air will assuredly pass out from it at a lower temperature than it entered it. And it cannot be doubted that, if cold air be made to pass through the hot gauze, its temperature will be raised, and that so much heat as it receives in this way, so much less will the fuel have to give. In reference to either the quantity or pressure of the air in the cylinder it will be seen that it makes no difference whatever whether it be heated by the regenerator or the bottom plates of the cylinder itself. The question may arise, however, whether the air, in passing through the gauze at the rate of twelve feet per second, has time to yield up or take up the heat in any quantity: in reference to this, the rapidity with which the air is heated and cooled in Parkinson's engine has been already referred to, and many other examples of a similar character are familiar to us.

But an experiment is by far more satisfactory than argument: either this contrivance does its work, or those who are engaged upon the vessel in America are exceedingly clever tricksters.

The practical objections to the general arrangement of the engine are many, and of such a character that, even supposing all others to be removed, will doubtless prove fatal to its ultimate success. For instance, the theoretical effect due to the air in this engine—supposing it to make ten strokes per minute, and its volume to be doubled by heat—is 763-horse power. Its actual effect in the working cylinder equals 600 horse power; and out of this, 374-horse power is required to work the pump, leaving only 226-horse power, or less than one-third of that power which is due to the air, available. Again, from the fact of the pressure obtainable being small, and operating upon one side of the piston only, it becomes necessary to have an enormous extent of piston surface. In the *Ericsson*, for instance, four engines, such as that described, are employed with working cylinders fourteen feet in diameter; also four air-pumps, or supply-cylinders, each between eleven and twelve feet in diameter, creating a vast amount of friction and liability to leakage; and in a case, be it remarked, where leakage is of the utmost importance to us. We cannot do here as we do in a steam engine—push on the fires to overcome the difficulty—as such a proceeding, carried beyond a certain point, would evidently be fatal to the heating-vessels. We should not forget either that Mr. Stirling was compelled to abandon his engine from the difficulty he experienced in preserving his air-vessels. The plan which Captain Ericsson at present employs for heating them, is the same as that which Mr. Stirling commenced with thirty years since, and which he afterwards greatly improved upon, and yet failed. There is no reason to believe, therefore, that, by the present arrangement, Captain Ericsson can be more fortunate than his predecessor.

[illegible] a figurative or proverbial phrase. [illegible] do not [illegible]
† [illegible] *pechka* for [illegible] proverbial phrase of [illegible] language are never composed but from ancient words.

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No. 615. VOL. XXII.] SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1853. [SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

If we look at the map of Europe, and consider the present condition of the various states which compose what ought to be a grand confraternity of peaceful and united nations, we cannot but be struck with the instability which characterises them all. Amid that vast assemblage of communities, more or less civilised, more or less powerful and humane, there are but two whose institutions seem deeply rooted, whose thrones seem secure, and whose future fate betokens influence, splendour, and power over the rest of mankind. The one is England—a state ancient and free;—illustrious for deeds alike splendid in peace and in war; whose name, whose laws, and whose language pervade the fairest portions of the earth; whose flag is the hope of the oppressed; and in the permanency of whose dominion every nation, that either possesses or aspires to possess the commonest rights of free citizenship or self-government, is in the highest degree interested. The other state is in every respect its opposite. Three centuries ago unknown even by name to the civilisation of the West, it overshadows at the present day all Europe and Asia with the dark image of its rapacity and its ambition. The name of England is synonymous with that of rational liberty; the name of Russia, on the other hand, betokens absolute and irresponsible power. The one is civilisation; the other is barbarism. The one represents the dignity, the other the debasement, of humanity. The one represents mental, the other physical, power. And these two, so different, and of such hostile principles, hold between them the balances of lordship and dominion; and direct, as far as merely human agencies are allowed to direct, the present and the future fate of the Eastern hemisphere. America is beyond their reach, and stands aloof in the proud self-sufficiency and vigorous majesty of a race that feels itself pre-destined, in the fullness of time, to be greater and more resplendent than either of them.

All else in Europe is utterly unstable and insecure. The most ancient state seems as feeble and as effete as if the breath of a strong man could overthrow it. Austria is rotten to the core; and, were it not for the aid of Russia—dearly bought at the cost of humiliation and dependence—would crumble to pieces from its own heterogeneity, with as little power of cohesion as the dry bones in the Valley of Golgotha. That venerable state is worn out; and her motley populations, hating, and commonly not understanding each other, having no interest in common—no bond of blood, of language, or of sympathy—have not in them the vitality which could make them coalesce or unite in the simplest effort to govern themselves. Germany is a name, but not a power on the earth. Her very boundaries are undefined, and her pretensions to independence and the right to exist are by-words of scorn to the most powerful potentates who speak her language and move upon her soil. Prussia, with all her bayonets, is a creature of yesterday—an interloper into a place that was already full; and, at the first breath of dissension in Europe, would lose her identity, and merge into an Empire, not of Prussians, but of Germans. Italy is nothing but a name: the victim of the stranger and the oppressor, she scarcely dares to hope, and lingers on in impatient humiliation; never forgetting that she was once the glory, and remembering, with a burning blush, that she is now the shame, of Europe. The other Monarchies whose places are marked on the map are Monarchies shorn of their ancient power. They are but shadows of what they once were, and live upon the memories of their own departed greatness. Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden possess few traces of their ancient renown: their history is that of the past, and they exercise no influence over the fortunes of to-day. Spain, once a first-rate, has dwindled into a seventh-rate power; and Portugal is almost of as little note and consequence as the Isle of Man. Turkey exists but upon sufferance. She troubles the waters where her wolfish neighbours make it their pleasure to drink, casts her imploring eyes to heaven, and submissively awaits the inevitable catastrophe of her extinction.

Russia in the east and England in the west are thus the sole representatives of the stability of empire, as well as of the great principles which since the world began have agitated the bosom of society. The keen eye of Napoleon the Great foresaw the struggle that sooner or later these powers would be compelled to wage against each other. Their antagonism is inherent, and not accidental; and would exist of necessity, were there no questions of religion, of commerce, or of territorial aggrandisement and dynastic influence to complicate and exasperate it. The sagacity of Napoleon was so far at fault that he imagined France, and not England, to be the fitting representative of the great principle of the dignity of humanity and of resistance to arbitrary power. His nephew and successor, as thorough a representative of ultra-despotism as the Czar himself—and, possibly, still more so, for he founds his tyranny on the consent and suffrage of the ignorant and blinded people—governs the only other country in Europe that possesses even the semblance of power, apparently unconscious of the fact that France is unstable as water under her present *régime*, and that she has no friend in the world unless she make a friend of England. He has somewhat inexpertly been endeavouring to play the arbiter betwixt the two great rival states of the West and the East, and for the sake of a miserable autograph, and a little judicious homage to his personal vanity, he has been striving hard to sap the foundations of his own throne. Whatever, in the pride of apparent success, he may think of the durability of his dominion, its only possible guarantees are the good sense and the material interests of the brave and intelligent French people. States and dynasties may totter and decay, but a nation like the French is ever vigorous and young, and in the day of fate and necessity will vindicate its own majesty, in spite of its rulers, whosoever they may happen to be, and assume its own place

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLES.—ALEXANDRIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

in the councils of the world. If Louis Napoleon desire stability for his Empire, he must learn to extend by degrees the bases of the popular rights which he has hitherto denied, ignored, or taken away. He must learn to know who are the natural allies of his countrymen, and what states they are whose aid would be destruction to him. In the commotions that are preparing in Europe, and of which we see all around us the signs and the portents, the true place of France is on the side of freedom. Between Cossackism and Constitutionalism the instincts of France will lead her right, however much her temporary rulers may strive to lead her wrong; and in that struggle, should it ever come, the place of England will be in the vanguard of civilisation: and if states and dynasties oppose her, the populations, the races, and the nationalities of Europe will work with her, and bid her God speed. The star of her glory has not yet culminated. Like Toussaint L'Ouverture, she has "great allies," and "powers that work for her."

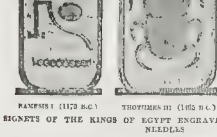
CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLES

THIS celebrated pair of "Needles" (for the name is applied to the standing as well as to the prostrate obelisk at Alexandria has created considerable interest at various periods. They are placed about one mile outside the modern walls of Alexandria. Each obelisk is one vast block of red granite, measuring about 70 feet in length, and covered with hieroglyphics. The prostrate obelisk is the property of the English Government, having been presented to George IV. by Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, in 1820. It is partly imbedded in the sand, close to the sea-side, by the great wall of the fortifications. They are said to be two of four obelisks which formerly stood at Heliopolis, and were brought to Alexandria by the Cæsars. The third is in the Piazzo di Monte Citorio at Rome; while the fourth remains at Heliopolis, six miles distant from Cairo.

The late Sir R. Peel was of opinion "that this obelisk ought to be removed to this country, and erected as a memorial to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and the other British soldiers who fought and fell in Egypt." The late Sir G. Murray also stated, "That he joined with all his military friends who desired it at that obelisk should be removed to London. Its intrinsic value might not be great; but, as a monument and as a trophy, it possessed a value peculiarly its own."

In November last, the Earl of Derby consented to the removal of the obelisk, to be erected in the grounds of the Crystal Palace Company, at Sydenham, upon condition that the Government may hereafter reclaim it on payment of all expenses incurred in the transit. About a month since, Mr. Anderson, the managing director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and a director of the Crystal Palace Company, left England for Egypt, for the purpose of making arrangements for the transmission of the Needle from its present bed on the shores of the Mediterranean to the Park at Sydenham. Great difficulties have, however, presented themselves, in the way of the removal of this ancient memorial. The Needle is actually built into a part of the sea-wall and ramparts forming the fortification of the city of Alexandria; and to pull down so much of the fortification as would be required to disinter the obelisk and to launch it, and afterwards to rebuild the wall, would not only occupy a great space of time, but must involve a considerable amount of expense not originally anticipated. In addition to these circumstances, it is stated that the Viceroy himself has a very strong objection to a breach of such a nature being made or left open for any time, in the present state of European politics. With respect to procuring casts from ancient works of art in Egypt, which formed also one of the objects of Mr. Anderson's visit to Alexandria, that gentleman reports that he had an interview with the Viceroy of Egypt on the 5th of last month, and that the Pacha then kindly assured him that every facility should be afforded to any person commissioned by the company to collect copies of works in Egypt.

It will be thus seen that the fate of the obelisk has once more become matter of uncertainty. The accompanying illustration, from a sketch by Mr. A. H. Nicholl, shows the position of the two obelisks; and the subjoined figures are the signets of the Kings of Egypt engraved upon the prostrate obelisk—the "Needle" intended to be removed.



RAMESES I. (1172 B.C.) THOTHMES III. (1495 B.C.) RAMESES II. (1370 B.C.)

SIGNETS OF THE KINGS OF EGYPT ENGRAVED UPON "CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLES

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW DOCK AND VICTUALLING-YARD REGULATIONS.—A circular order of instruction for the guidance of the superintendents and other officers of her Majesty's naval yards in the selection of candidates for entry into dockyard service, and the promotion of those already employed under the Crown therein, has just been promulgated to the various naval establishments at home. These regulations may be summed up in few words:—No candidate for employment will be entered who is not qualified to perform the duties he seeks to be employed in. No recommendation other than that founded on the report of the Admiral or Captain Superintendent of Yards, after a rigid examination of the fitness of the candidate by a competent board, will be allowed to weigh in the election of such candidate for entry. All these reports to the Admiralty are to pass through the hands of the Surveyor of the Navy. No person is to be promoted whose merits alone, coupled with long servitude, do not fully warrant the officers above him in recommending him for such promotion.

LETTERS FOR THE ARCTIC SEAS. Letters for any of the officers, seamen, and marines serving in any of the ships now in the Arctic Seas, will be forwarded by her Majesty's ship *Prince*, if sent to the Admiralty on or before the 14th of April.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.—The pension of £300 per annum, which lapsed by the death of Sir T. Capel, G.C.B., has been conferred on Vice-Admiral Sir G. Seymour, C.B., K.C.H., on the West India station. And the pension of £150 per annum, which reverted by the promotion of Captain Boxer to Rear-Admiral, has been conferred on Captain M. Seymour, Commodore-superintendent, Devonport.

It is said that Captain the Earl of Hardwicke will supersede Captain Hutton in the command of the *Prince Regent*, 90, the latter having completed his sea-time for his flag, whereas the noble Earl has not.

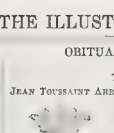
THE *Duke of Wellington*, 131, Captain H. B. Martin, C.B., is ordered to take in twelve months' [illegible]

THE *Great Albert*, 101, screw steam ship, is progressing rapidly at Woolwich, upwards of 600 men and boys being constantly employed upon her.

A FLEET OF ENGLISH VESSELS NEARLY WRECKED BY THE ICE. Intelligence has been received of a large number of vessels having been placed in a most perilous position on the coast, near Cuxhaven, by the immense masses of ice which were being drifted out to sea from the [illegible] and waters. Amongst the ships on shore were [illegible] *Otley* and *Washington* barques, the *Prairie*, *John Spencer* [illegible] *Beckett*, *Sea*, *Elbert*, *Gabriel*, *Geo. Marbles* and many others. The *Trident*, Lee-Bell coal Hamburg steamer, was so much damaged as to put into [illegible] the ice, and was [illegible] heavily, and the ice just [illegible] would [illegible] Nothing like it had been seen on that part of the coast for some years.

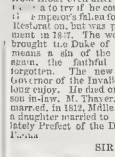
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF PADUA.



JEAN TOUSSAINT ARRIGHI, Duke of Padua, a distinguished soldier of the French [illegible] was there- [illegible] can family, [illegible] to that of Hen- [illegible] March, [illegible] life, [illegible] ade into Italy as a [illegible] the 72nd Brigade of the troops [illegible] On the establishment of the [illegible] ary, Arrighi went as secretary of Embassy to Vienna and to Rome. When he returned, he was made Aide de-camp to the famous General Berthier. Arrighi's brilliant conduct at the battle of Salahieh obtained for him the rank of captain. Hence forward his rise was deservedly rapid. On all occasions of moment he displayed the most daring valour. He commanded a chosen band of grenadiers at the assault of Jaffa, and was the first to enter the breach. He became a Chef d'Escadron at Marengo, a General of Brigade at Austerlitz, and a General of Division at Essling. On the battle-field of Friedland, where Arrighi was [illegible] tributed to the victory, Napoleon named him Duke of Padua. [illegible] dral title marked the extent of the imperial estimation, since, like the [illegible] dons of Trevise, Feltre, and Bellona. It was taken from a town where one of the Bonapartes had in early times been a Podestat. The Emperor might well reward Arrighi, for he had not a truer or more [illegible] servant in his whole circle. After [illegible] Arrighi [illegible] and talent in Spain and Germany, and especially at Wagram, [illegible] when the time of adversity came, fought inch by inch for his imperial master. He heroically defended Leipsic; his retreat from thence was to the [illegible] of Paris, where he made head against the Grand Duke Constantine and had his horse slain under him. He supported to the last the restoration of the Bourbons, who, [illegible] Napoleon's return from Elba; even after Waterloo he was for [illegible] to throw [illegible] and to [illegible] for receiving the Emperor's fallen fortunes. Arrighi had to quit France at the second Restoral on, but was permitted to return in 1819. He was put in retirement in 1847. The powerful position of his son-in-law naturally brought the Duke of Padua once more forward. Ingratitude is by no means a sin of the Bonapartes, and when their cause flourished again, the faithful old Corsican warrior and [illegible] was not forgotten. The new Emperor constituted Arrighi a Senator, and Governor of the Invalides. These honours the Duke of Padua did not long enjoy. He died on the 23rd inst. in Paris, at the residence of his son-in-law, M. Thayer, the Director-General of Posts. The Duke had married, in 1812, Mdlle Zoe de Montesquiou, by whom he leaves, besides a daughter married to M. Edouard Thayer, an only son, Ernest Arrighi, lately Prefect of the Department of the Seine and Oise, now Duke of Padua.

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BART.



SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, Bart., of Ardnamurchan, recently Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent's, died, unexpectedly, 18th January, 1853, aged forty-four years, after a short illness of two or three days, of confirmed yellow fever, at the Kingstown residence of the Hon. John [illegible] Q.C. His Excellency, who was born 27th November, 1807, was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1831; and, in 1834, succeeded to the family baronetcy, at the decease of his father, Sir John Campbell, who had assumed the title on being served heir-male to Sir Donald Campbell, the first Baronet of Ardnamurchan.

In 1845, Sir John was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent. He married, 24th November, 1830, Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Morland, Esq., of Ramsay, and leaves several children.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT BARTON, K.C.H.

THE death of this lamented officer occurred on the 17th ult., at his residence, Woodstock, [illegible] He had completed his 84th year [illegible] 1st of March. Sir Robert Barton was [illegible] Captain Charles Massey, Dean of Limerick, and eldest sister of Sir Hugh Dillon Massey, Bart., of Doonass, and the grandson of Thomas Barton, Esq., of Carrigmore, county Fermanagh, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Robert Delap, Esq., of Ballyshannon. The Irish family of Barton—one of considerable wealth and landed estate—claims to be a branch of the Bartons, of Barton-hall, county Lancaster. It is now divided into the several families of Grove, Clonelly, the Waterfoot, Straffan, Grendalough, and Rosanna.

Happening then to be in the South of France, General Barton commenced his military career as a volunteer in the fire division of cavalry of the National Guards, in 1792, and received the thanks of the National Convention, and of General Coursion, for his conduct in the affair of Mussau. Returning to England, he entered the British service in 1793, and was in Flanders in 1794 with the 11th Dragoons, and in Ireland in 1798. In the latter year he received on the field the thanks of Sir Ralph Abercromby for his conduct at Oude Carspel. In 1812, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, he took part in the Peninsular Campaign; and eventually, in 1851, attained the full rank of General.

Sir Robert married, first, Maria, daughter and co-heir of John Paynter, Esq., [illegible] niece of Lady Northcote, of Pynes, Devon; he wedded, secondly, Marian Colette, daughter of the poet Addison's representative, the [illegible] John Wellington Colette, Esq., [illegible] Sir Th[illegible] Wade, K.C.B., [illegible] Knight, Aide-de-Camp to [illegible]

THE CHEVALIER RESTNER, M.R.

THE Chevalier Restner, late Hanoverian Minister at the Pontifical Court, died on the 8th ult., at Rome, in his 76th year. During a residence of more than forty years in that city, the Chevalier has justly become the favourite of the English residents and visitors. Although he never received remuneration from England, he had, even after the place of Hanoverian Minister at Rome was abolished, in 1848, performed, in the absence of an English resident, all those acts of courtesy and kindness for which foreigners generally look to the representatives of their own Government. Augustus Restner is known to the English literary public by different essays on the fine arts; in particular, by a small, but highly-instructive, volume on painting, ably translated by Sir Charles Eastlake. Restner was himself a distinguished draughtsman and practised painter, and possessed a profound knowledge of the arts, both ancient and modern, and from sense of class-fellowship, he had become a resident of strangers and the founder of the best collection of casts of antique gems. But published by the Instituto Archeologico, of which he was one of the founders, was [illegible] numerous, and at the sittings of which he regularly presided for many years. He also possessed a choice collection of works of art, which formed the Museum Restnerianum. He had also finished an accurate catalogue of this museum, and he bequeathed it to the University of his native country, that of Gottingen. It was to leave, ready to appear in print, a [illegible] quarto [illegible] which [illegible] ther in the years 1772 and [illegible] before and after the marriage [illegible] with Letters, the [illegible] of which [illegible] political cranium [illegible] of our ette

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON HILL.

THE Venerable John Hill, archdeacon and missionary of Bucks, [illegible] Rector of [illegible] in that county, and of Shanklin-with-Bonchurch, in the Isle of Wight, died at Shanklin, on the 18th ult., aged 71.

The reverend gentleman was the youngest and last surviving son of Colonel Hill, of St. Boniface. In his early years, he gained distinction as a Latin scholar, at Winchester College and New College, Oxford, of which latter society he was a Fellow. Throughout life his parochial [illegible] were devoted to those among whom he had been known in childhood; and when Bowcrench had been a resort of strangers and invalids, a new church was erected under his auspices. His appointment to the Archdeaconry of Buckingham, in 1825, was to lower by stages and successful efforts to repair the sacred edifice under his [illegible] He published charges indicative an intimate acquaintance with the duties of his office, and a steady adherence to the principles of the Reformed Church of England.

ARCHIBALD WILLIAM BLANE, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, whose death occurred on the 9th of November last, at Boorah, Port Stephens, in the sixty-third year of his age, was Deputy-Governor of the Australian Agricultural Company.

Under Mr. Bone's supervision of this company the wealth of the Peel river [illegible] was [illegible] Mr. Blane [illegible] to his connection with [illegible] offices in the Civil Administration of the Island of Mauritius, and he had a seat in the Council of Government of that colony.

Mr. Blane was the only son of Thomas Blane, Esq., eldest brother of the late eminent physician, Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart., and first cousin to Sir Hugh Seton Blane, the present Baronet. Mr. Blane married, in April, 1834, Mary Magdalene, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Delves Broughton, [illegible] Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart., of Doddington-hall, Cheshire, by the lady who survives him, he leaves five children.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday.

What shall we begin to entertain you with, dear readers? the *question d'Orient* or Longchamp, the panics of the Bourse or the ball of the *Corps Législatif*? *Voyons*, decidedly the *Times* can tell you more about the plans and movements of Prince or General [illegible] Prince Menschikoff Menschikoff Menschikoff Menschikoff Menschikoff Menschikoff! Mr. Menschikoff than such a butterfly chronicler as we are; so we think we had better let the matter alone. The same remark applies to the affairs of the Bourse, and there we maintain the same reserve: but we do think we can give both a point or two on such subjects as Longchamp or the ball of the Hôtel de Ville and the *Corps Législatif*, and the theatres, and other such matters as are of rather too high a flight for his capacity, but to which our sad butterfly wings carry us easily.

To begin with Longchamp. Ah, dear readers, what a *triste* affair! What cold and dark, and shabby-genteel equipages and ugly horses, and out-of place finery, and folly and nonsense, and painted "women of quality" and bedizened actresses and *enfinemchésgriseltes!* what cold and fevers and consumption laid by in store! What ostentation and bad taste, and vulgarity and absurdity displayed! What money wasted, what poverty betrayed! What Longchamp was in its palmy days, we do not pretend to say, that being before our time; but what it is now, we boldly affirm to be the veriest insult to reason and good taste that modern times can boast of. Up and down the Champs Elysées goes Folly rampant, wild with triumph, shaking his bells enchanted, over the heads of the thousands of his votaries, who now, beyond all the other periods of the year, bow before him and do him homage. The follies of the Carnival are nothing to this. They are principally confined to a set of poor folks, who, working the rest of the year, with little to divert or distract them—uneducated and untaught in more intellectual pursuits, spend their time and their money in wild attempts at a sort of frantic, artificial, got-up hilarity, because they know no better way of diverting themselves.

This is not the case with Longchamp; the principal actors and actresses in the farce belong to a class who have no such excuses, meagre though they be, for making fools of themselves, and who, by position and education, ought to know better. They make no attempt at gaiety—there's no pretence at any mirth or fun. It is neither more nor less than a set of people who dress themselves out as fine as they possibly can, for the most part in toilets which we *know* must cause them real and dangerous suffering, from their slightness and total incongruity for the season and state of the March winds; and sit in equipages almost invariably in the worst taste, if not absolutely mean and shabby, to be dragged up and down, doing nothing but staring and being stared at; and this in Passion-week, the most brilliant day being Good-Friday.

The Government, jealous of the *liberty* which permitted the Republican party to manifest its existence in the most peaceful, the most respectful, and the most legitimate manner (as it seemed to our unenlightened minds), has published a circular, addressed to the Préfets, to prevent the members of the party assembling in any numbers at the funeral of members of their own opinion, not to allow them to form *one step ground* even at the house of the deceased, to hinder their entering the cemetery, and to *forbid any kind of discourse whatsoever*.

It is, therefore, no longer permitted to a *free citizen* to follow in respectful silence to the grave the body of one he has loved, admired, or respected, if M. le Préfet of his department takes upon himself to consider he is one too many in the procession; he is not to go to the house of his lost friend, nor is he to enter what all less enlightened nations than France are accustomed to consider free ground—the grave itself! If M. le Préfet think that the deceased had no right to possess more than a certain number of friends to lament his loss—the exact cipher fixed by the will of M. le Préfet. He has no right to exercise the custom that from time immemorial has been considered in France, of expressing in a funeral discourse the virtue and merits of the deceased [illegible] matter in what terms—no matter if all allusion to politics be [illegible] and dead. He has no right, in short—he being a Republican himself to show any respect or regard for a departed Republican; or to see that he possessed any social virtues, any good or fine qualities whatsoever.

Of the ball of the *Corps Législatif* there are few particulars to be given here beyond the general facts that the *coup d'œil* was extremely magnificent, and that the experience gained at the *bal du Senat* was turned to such good account that but little inconvenience, comparatively speaking, was caused by the crowd, while the arrangements we already detailed, respecting the invitations, secured a much more select company of guests. The Empress, on entering, was observed to look pale, and appeared nervous and agitated; but, in a short time, recovered her composure, and seemed more amused and animated than she generally does in public.

A most interesting work, a *histoire dramatique et littéraire*, containing a complete account of the theatre of the nineteenth century, from the pen of the inimitable *feuilletoniste*, Jules Janin, has just given forth its first two volumes: it is to be completed in six. To those who are familiar with the style of Jules Janin, we need not dwell on the piquancy, the sarcastic wit, the brilliant anecdotes, the keen and delicate observations, [illegible] which [illegible] to those who are not, we [illegible] the [illegible] of research, the valuable material, the truth of [illegible] and [illegible] criticism of men and times which form its foundation, and render it a history of the literature, manners, and characters of the period, interesting in the highest degree, even to those who care little for the theatre itself.

A comedy by M. Emile Angier, at the Gymnase, entitled "Philiberte," rivals in public favour "l'Honneur et l'Argent" of M. Ponsard, of which we a short time since gave an account. The subject is novel, the heroine being distinguished from all other heroines of the novel and the stage by being plain—we cannot bring ourselves to say of any woman ugly. This, at least, is the starting-point of the piece, but *Philiberte* is not really, and positively, and hopelessly plain. A want of mutual beauty, exaggerated in the girl's mind by the taunts of a vain and unfeeling mother, and the comparison with a beautiful sister, render her so hopeless of pleasing, that she makes no attempt to cultivate or display what gifts nature has really bestowed upon her; and shy, and proud, and sensitive, she shrinks within herself, and thus indeed offers to accept as a fact what she herself has accepted—her plainness. Love—a passion which she never dreamt of inspiring, at last reveals to her her mistake; with the consciousness of pleasing, of being viewed with eyes of affection, of being loved, she charms, long dormant, burst forth. She becomes not beautiful, but attractive, loveable, charming—all a woman should be to inspire a real and profound attachment: and we need not, of course, finish the story.

At the Grand Opera, the production of "La Jonnrée de la Fronde;" at the Opéra Comique appears "La Tonelli;" while the brilliantly successful début of Mdme Lagrange in the "Barbiero di Seviglia," at the Italiens, has given a new and much-needed éclat to that theatre, which from the [illegible] of Lablache and Grisi has been in a most feeble condition [illegible] ball at the Hôtel de Ville is to be the great event of next week, and is, we hear, to be unusually brilliant.

In the French Senate, the Duke de Caumont Laforce has given notice of a motion for voting a dotation of 500 000 francs to the Empress.

The *Corps Législatif* met on Wednesday, under the Presidency of M. Billault. The bill, reducing from 10c. to 10c. the postage on prepaid letters circulating within the precincts of Paris was voted, as was also the Savings-bank Bill. Of the latter, the first clause reduces the rate of interest from 4½ to 4 per cent; and the second fixes the maximum of the deposit at 1000 francs.

The project of law of the Budget for 1854 exhibits an anticipated augmentation of revenue of 69,000,000f. This estimated amount is founded on the increase of the population, a renewed activity in commercial affairs, and a progressive augmentation in certain imposts. The Council of State has greatly reduced the credits. The Ministry decided about 56,000,000f. more than in 1853. The Council of State has [illegible] accorded 34,000,000f., of which 9,000,000f. is applicable to the [illegible] ent of the Interior, and 17,000 000f. to that of Public Works. The [illegible] er of the Budget entitled "Expenses of Public Security" is increased by about 800,000f. The reduction in the War Estimates is about 15,000,000f. The effective force of the army, as regulated by the Budget of 1853, was 408,450 men and 86,442 horses; in 1854 the effective will be 458,818 men and 83 843 horses. The Navy Estimates, increased by 1 700 000f., are preceded by the note, which states that the [illegible] in arrear from colonial demand, chiefly Guiana, and the continuance of the wars of Gustinian. The estimates, receipts, and expenditure appear much more favourable than when they were presented to the Council of State. But in order that the surplus of receipts be a reality, the maintenance of peace is indispensable; and it may be said that the present Budget is to a certain extent a guarantee of peace.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE LONDON MERCHANTS.

On Easter-Monday, at half past one o'clock, the Emperor of the French received, at the Tuileries, the deputation of the merchants of London.

The Ministers of State, of Foreign Affairs, and of the Interior, were present. The deputation was composed of Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P.; Sir Edward N. Buxton, Bart.; Mr. Samuel Gurney, Mr. W. Globensky, Mr. J. D. Powles, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Dent, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Masterman.

Sir James Duke addressed the Emperor in the following terms:—

Sire, We have the honour and the gratification to appear before your Majesty for the purpose of presenting to your Majesty, and to the French nation, a respectful address from the commercial community of the metropolis of the British empire, embodying the sentiments of amity and respect by which they are animated, towards their brethren of France.

The circumstances which have called forth this declaration being fully stated in the declaration itself, bearing the signatures of upwards of 4000 of the merchants, bankers, and traders of London, we have only to add the expression of our conviction that this document conveys at the same time a faithful representation of the feelings of the people of England at large.

In conclusion, Sire, we beg to express to your Imperial Majesty our fervent hope that, under your reign, France and England may be always united in a friendly and mutually beneficial intercourse, and that, from the friendship of these two great nations results may ensue favourable to the peace of the world and the happiness of mankind.

The hon. Baronet then read the following, which he afterwards presented to his Imperial Majesty:—

DECLARATION OF THE MERCHANTS, BANKERS, TRADERS, AND OTHERS, OF LONDON.

We, the undersigned merchants, bankers, traders, and others, of London, feel ourselves called upon at this time publicly to express the concern with which we learn, through various channels of information, that an impression exists in the minds of the people of France that feelings of an unfriendly character are entertained towards them by the people of England.

We think it right emphatically to declare that we believe no such feelings exist on the part of the English people towards the people of France. We believe the welfare of both nations to be closely interwoven, as well in a mutually advantageous and commercial intercourse as in a common participation in all the improvements of art and science

Dwelling in the reflection that nearly forty years have passed since the final cessation of hostilities between France and England, we record our conviction that European wars should be remembered only to be deplored, for the sacrifice of life and treasure with which they were attended—the hindrances they presented to useful enterprise and social advancement—the angry and unchrist an feelings which they evoked in their progress—and the heavy financial burdens which they left behind them at their close—considerations which supply the most powerful motives to every individual in the European community to avoid, and to oppose by every means in his power, whatever may tend to cause the recurrence of such evils

We desire to remark, that if, in that expression of opinion on public questions which the press of this country is accustomed to exercise, it is found occasionally to speak with apparent harshness of the Government or the institutions of other States, the same is not to be understood in a spirit of national hostility, or as desiring to give offence. We feel that, with the internal policy or mode of government which the French nation may think good to adopt for itself, it is not for British subjects to interfere, further than heartily to desire that it may result in peace and happiness to all interested therein.

We conclude this declaration by proclaiming our earnest desire for the long continuance of cordiality and good-will between Frenchmen and Englishmen; our determination to do all in our power to uphold the same; and our fervent hope that the inhabitants of both nations may, in future, only vie with each other in cultivating the arts of peace, and in extending the sources of social improvement for their common benefit.

His Majesty replied in English:—

I am extremely touched by this manifestation. It confirms me in the confidence with which the good sense of the English nation has always inspired me. During the long stay I made in England I admired the liberty she enjoys—thanks to the perfection of her institutions. Nevertheless, at one period last year I feared that public opinion was misled with regard to the true state of France and her sentiments towards Great Britain. But the good faith of a great people cannot be long deceived, and the step which you now take is a striking proof of this.

Ever since I have held power my efforts constantly tend to develop the prosperity of France. I know her interests; they are not different from those of all other civilised nations. Like you, I desire tranquillity, and to make it sure, I wish, like you, to draw closer the bonds which unite our two countries.

The deputation then retired. The "Declaration" in question appeared as an advertisement in the *Times* and *Daily News* of Tuesday, with the whole of the names attached. It occupies a page and a column of the leading journal. It comprises the names of many M.P.'s, and of some of the first bankers and commercial firms of the metropolis. The gentlemen forming the deputation have received the greatest attentions from the members of the French Cabinet. On Tuesday they dined with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Wednesday evening with the Minister of State, and on Thursday they had the honour of dining with their Imperial Majesties at the Tuileries. The Paris papers are delighted with the expression of opinion from the commercial portion of the British metropolis, and they cordially reciprocate the sentiment that peace between the two countries may be perpetuated.

On Tuesday the Emperor granted an audience to a deputation of the English company who propose joining the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. The Ambassadors from the United New Granada form part of the deputation, and were also received by the Emperor Sir Charles Fox, the president of the company, addressed the Emperor in explanation of the project, in favour of which he solicited the patronage and support of France. The Emperor replied in English as follows:—

Gentlemen, I received with the liveliest interest the intelligence of the formation of a great company for the junction of the two oceans. I have no doubt that you will succeed in an undertaking which must render so important a service to the commerce of the whole world, since such eminent men are placed at the head of your company. I have long appreciated all the advantages of a junction between the two seas, and when I was in England I endeavoured to draw the attention of scientific men to this subject. You may, therefore, rest assured, gentlemen, that you will meet with all the support from me which such noble efforts deserve.

The Company's report, plans, and maps were then laid before the Emperor, who examined them with particular attention. When the deputation withdrew, the Emperor said:—

I am happy to have seen your honourable deputation the very day after having received the one which, on the part of the merchants of London, expressed to me the most friendly sentiments in favour of peace—sentiments with which my own feelings have always been in complete accord.

On Good Friday there was a religious ceremonial in the Tuileries, when the "Miserere" was chanted, and a sermon preached. The Emperor and Empress were present, with about twenty or thirty ladies of the household, and as many gentlemen. The Empress appeared fatigued from standing during the ceremony, and, at the Emperor's request, she sat down. The promenade of Longchamps was very gay towards the evening. The Emperor and Empress passed up and down the Champs Elysées three times, they were in a close carriage.

Pariebaud, who was sent for trial before a council of war for the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris, has been found "Not Guilty," but has been sentenced to transportation for having taken part in the insurrection of June, 1848.

GERMANY

A telegraphic despatch from Berlin of the 20th ult. states a conspiracy had been discovered. Twenty persons had been arrested, 80 houses searched, and arms and ammunition found

A letter from Vienna, of the said ult[imo], [illegible] from the Tyrol that the fire of rifles was given to celebrate the recovery of the Emperor, but the character of a national fête. It is said that a disagreeable incident has troubled the pleasure of this fête, the Arms of England having been publicly outraged, and it is added that the Earl of Westmoreland has already addressed a note on the subject to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Some persons fired at the arms. The authorities then interfered, and put a stop to the demonstration.

The embassy of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople excites great interest at Vienna. The Austrian *Lloyd* remarks:—"Should the matter be arranged peaceably, the Turkish Empire will fall in peace; if the reverse, it will fall in war. If the Emperor of Russia acquires the right to appoint the Patriarch at Constantinople, and with it the protectorate over the Greek Christians in Turkey (about 14,000,000 or 15,000,000), the Empire which ended 400 years ago, when Constantinople was taken by the Turks, will be restored *de facto* in 1853." The present is regarded as one of the most critical moments that Europe has ever seen. The Viennese say that the power which must eventually suffer most, should the gigantic plans of Russia be realised, is Austria.

SWITZERLAND.

We hear of an attempted *coup-de-main* by some disaffected peasants under Romish influence in the Canton of Ticino. Influenced by the interested misrepresentations of their clergy, and as stated in the report of Colonel Bourgeois, well supplied with money and with weapons for the attack, some hundreds of the inhabitants of the Val Colla secretly made their way to Lugano, and, all at once, assembled on the principal piazza of the little capital of Fribourg. Fortunately, the civic guards ran to arms, prevented the insurrection, and arrested fifteen of the leaders. The troops at Lugano have been reinforced, and the military have occupied the entrance of the valley. A letter from Berne of the 26th ult. states that the Canton of Ticino is tranquil. The Federal government of Zurich and the Vaud have declined to comply with the invitation of the Council of State of Geneva to convoke the Federal Diet. They say they have confidence in the Federal Council for the termination of all existing differences.

ITALY.

We hear from Turin that the Austrian Cabinet has replied to the note of Count Revel on the subject of the sequestration of the property of the Lombards who have taken refuge in Piedmont. This reply has failed to satisfy the Sardinian Government. M. de Cavour has accordingly sent Colonel Actis to Vienna. The Colonel is the bearer of fresh instructions to Count Revel. In these instructions provision is made in case the Count shall have left Vienna.

A letter from Rome states that there has been this year a great falling off in the number of strangers who annually resort to Rome to witness the Easter ceremonies. This is attributed to the persecution of the Madiai, and other acts of intolerance on the part of the Romish Church. The Pope is said to be personally desirous to come to Paris to crown the Emperor.

SPAIN

The report of the majority of the committee of the Senate favourable to the pretensions of Narvaez, has been rejected by that body by 108 to 64. The Minister has signified his intention of departing those senators of their functions as public officers who voted with the minority in favour of the claims of Marshal Narvaez

GREECE

M. R. Palamides, the Minister of the Interior, cedes his place to M. I. Ambrosiades, late Prefect of Attica and Bœotia. Palamudes has, as a special favour, been created a Senator

RUSSIA

Some very interesting particulars of the position and efficiency of the Russian army are contained in the latest of a series of letters on the subject published in the *Army Gazette* of Berlin. The following passage has a present interest:

The construction of the great railroad lines connecting Moscow, Petersburg, Odessa, and Warsaw, in changing the conditions under which a military force may be transported, changes the principles upon which Russia has hitherto conducted her preparations for war. Supposing a war to threaten from the West, we may assume that the active army would not move until Poland had been occupied. Hitherto this operation must have consumed months; but let the railroad from Petersburg to Warsaw be finished, and a week will suffice for the purpose. Before the first rail of the line is laid down, the future military use has been a matter of study, and with especial reference to the transport of large masses of troops. Thousands of military transport waggons are already made or making, and their construction is truly artistic. The packing or suspending of arms, knapsacks, cavalry saddles, and all the appurtenances of a battalion, are abundantly cared for. In three days the half, or in a week the whole, Guard and Grenadier corps may stand in Poland, while the reserves are coming up to St. Petersburg, by the Moscow and Petersburg Railway. The whole political significance of the new railway lies in the fact, that the Guard and Grenadier corps may in future be brought to Poland in a week instead of in months. Let that great artery be connected with Odessa, and with a railroad from Moscow to Warsaw, as well as with another from Warsaw to Odessa, and it cannot then be denied that Russia will have effected a revolution in her military relations to Europe.

It is reported that a division of the Russian army has entered Bucharest, the capital of Turkish Wallachia

We hear of defalcations among high Russian official authorities. The sums embezzled was 1,800,000 silver roubles. The Privy Councillor, General Politkesky, who had the management of certain public monies, on his death-bed confessed how he had abused the confidence reposed in him. The corpse of the penitent man was degraded in its coffin by the executioner, and ignominiously dragged into the earth. Several Generals have been arrested who ought to have examined the accounts of the deceased. The scandalous affair so vexed the Emperor that he was quite ill for a time.

TURKEY.

The much-dreaded interview between Prince Menschikoff, the haughty Envoy of Russia, and the Sultan, took place on the 5th ult. The result is reported to be satisfactory, and no pretension of any claims corresponding to the extraordinary department of Prince Menschikoff on his entry into Constantinople are said to have been put forward. The Prince is stated to have expressed himself satisfied with the reception of Fuad Effendi, and with the Ministry of his successor. The new Minister, Rifaat Pacha, successor of Fuad Effendi, appears to be favourable to Russia. Both in London and in Paris the Russian Government is said to have declared, on the faith of the Emperor, that the formidable list of demands ascribed to Prince Menschikoff has no foundation in his instructions, which are confined to the matter of the Holy Places; and that even on this subject he is to claim no exclusive privileges for the Greek Church but to find out some means of affording an equivalent to the priests of the Latin Church in the Holy Land. These communications have been made, in a very friendly and conciliatory spirit, to the French Government, and apparently with a desire to remove the cause of difference arising from the Greek question.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Russians throw away large sums of money in Constantinople, and make considerable presents to the old Turkish party. Colonel Rose, the English Chargé d'Affaires, has been "snubbed." He proffered his services to the Grand Vizier, as mediator between Prince Menschikoff and Fuad Effendi; but, on calling at the Russian Embassy, M. d'Ozeroff informed him that, as the Ambassador was aware of the cause of his visit, he must beg to be excused seeing him; he wished to avoid all discussion, as he was only obeying the express instructions of his Sovereign in respect to the Turkish Minister. Lord Stratford's arrival was looked forward to with extreme impatience. The new bank plan is neither more nor less than another kind of loan, which will cost the Porte more than Prince Callimaski's would have done. It has, however, one advantage. It will not afford the Turkish *employés* such facilities for enriching themselves at the expense of the state.

MOROCCO

Intelligence has been received of the deplorable state of the Emperor's health. His death, it is feared, will be the signal for a terrible crisis

AMERICA.

By the United States mail steamer *Pacific*, we have advices from New York to the 15th ult. Strong debates have taken place in the Senate on Central America and the Monroe doctrine. The fact of Truxillo having been taken possession of by the British steamer *Devastation* on the part of the Mosquito King is confirmed. The United States Government, it is said, have called upon the English Minister for an explanation with regard to Honduras; and the Secretary of the Navy is to report what efficient naval force he has fit for action. A treaty to Honduras' claims has been signed by the British and American Governments has been ratified by the Senate. The fortnightly steamer from California (seven in number) have brought about four millions and a half of dollars in gold. There is an active war between Honduras and Guatemala, the cause being a disputed boundary.

From Havannah we have advices to the 12th ult. The Commissioners deputed to meet Santa Anna and invite him to return to Mexico, had arrived at Havannah on their way to Carthagena The general impression in Mexico was that Santa Anna would not proceed directly there, but await in Havannah the formation of an army, which it is said is being got together to support his views. Seven States had voted for his Presidency. The other States had not been heard from, with the exception of Puebla and Guanaxuato, which had declared against him. A very decided majority of the people of Mexico were in favour of his return to power. General Blanzarte had left Mexico with a brigade of 1000 men and six pieces of artillery, to bring to terms the State of Guanaxuato. Senor Villamil had arrived at Tehuantepec, commissioned by the Government to deliver up the Isthmus to the representatives of the Sloo Company.

INDIA AND CHINA

The following telegraphic message has arrived, dated Trieste, March 28:—

"The steamer *Bombay* arrived this morning from Alexandria, in 123 hours

"Ambassadors from Ava, accompanied by two missionaries, had reached General Godwin's camp

"The Emperor of Ava was besieged in a small fort by his younger brother, who had the whole army on his side; he was sure of reducing the fort, and desired peace with the British on any terms.

"In consequence of orders received from Ava, the Burmese troops had evacuated the province of Pegu, and General Smith had occupied all the strong positions in the district

The province of Bassein had been cleared of the enemy by Captains Fytch and Rennie, but an expedition sent against a robber chief, near Donabew, had been repulsed with a loss of [illegible] and 88 killed and wounded

"Among the officers killed were [illegible] Kennedy, R.N.; and Capt. Pryce, [illegible] Among the severely wounded were Lieut. Bushnell, R.N.; Messrs. Hinde and Wilson, Mates of the *Winchester*

"Trade was brisk at Calcutta and Bombay

"The rebellion in China [illegible] tranquillity"

The melancholy incident so briefly noticed in the telegraphic despatch has excited a feeling of deep regret for the premature death of Captain Loch, and sympathy for the relatives of the officers and men who fell from the last advices, that an attack was to be made upon a strong position at Donabew, where a mixed force of upwards of [illegible] sepoys, followers, had occupied the square of the Pagoda, and ejected the loyal man of the town, who had been faithful to the British throughout the war. These marauders, or dacoits, as they were called in the army, had already given the forces some trouble, for they occupy a country covered with jungle and dotted [illegible] villages on the banks of the river. Very recently a squadron of boats and a steamer had been sent against them, and had returned with loss, never having seen the enemy, though they ascended a narrow creek, sunked in several places, and were exposed to a galling fire.—(Vide ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, March 19, in which appeared a Sketch by an officer of the Indian army, of the attack made upon the boats by the Burmese). It was, therefore, thought necessary to renew the attack on these formidable robbers with a larger force, and Captain Granville Loch, the flag-captain of the *Winchester*, who had already shown the greatest activity and ability in maintaining the communication by water between Pegue and Rangoon, determined to lead this enterprise in person; for, since his arrival on the station last autumn, he has been foremost wherever there was an enemy to be encountered or a service to be performed. The result of this attack proved most unfortunate. It was repulsed by the natives with very severe loss, amounting to no less than 88 killed and wounded out of a party which cannot have exceeded 300 or 400. Two guns were also lost, and, as if to render this disaster the most painful occurrence in the campaign, it was marked by the death of Captain Loch himself, who commanded the expedition, and of Lieutenant Kennedy, of the *Fox*, while several other officers and mates were severely wounded.

DESTRUCTION OF RANGOON BY FIRE.

By electric telegraph from Marseilles, we learn that the Calcutta and India Mail contains despatches from China, Feb. 10; Rangoon, Feb. 11, Calcutta, Feb. 19; and Bombay, March 1

Rangoon has been almost destroyed by conflagration.

AUSTRALIA.

The *Great Britain* steamer brought files of Australian papers to the Cape of Good Hope. These advices have arrived by the *Canada*, which sailed four days after the *Great Britain*. The *Great Britain* brings a rich cargo of wool, 130,000 ounces of gold, 175 passengers, and a mail. She left Port Phillip on Jan. 5, and arrived at Simon's Bay on Thursday, the 10th of February.

The Government escort from Mount Alexander arrived at Melbourne with 16,135 ounces of gold. The last escort from Ballarat brought down 11,000 ounces of gold, 2677 ounces of which were for Melbourne, and the remainder for Geelong. Another from Mount Alexander and Bendigo arrived at Melbourne with 9002 ounces of gold. The last accounts from the various diggings are by no means favourable; but all experienced persons agree in asserting that there is no probability of the gold-fields failing. The price of gold was £3 9s. 8d. on Feb. 7. A person recently returned to Melbourne from the Ovens with 15 lbs. of gold, got there by himself. The arrest of men from the auriferous diggings arrived at Sydney on the 7th December, with 14,230 oz. of gold. The shares in the proposed Sydney Gold Escort Company have been well received in the market, and it is expected that operations will be speedily commenced. The last reports from the north and south diggings were favourable. Several parties have recently arrived at Maitland, from the Hunter River, with parcels of 60 or 80 oz. of gold.

The first specimens of the sovereigns executed in Adelaide are in circulation. On one side is a crown, the year of coinage, and the words "Government Assay Office, Adelaide." On the other side are the words, "Value, One Pound," and weight 5 dwts., 15 grains, 22 carats.

THE BALL OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY TO THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH

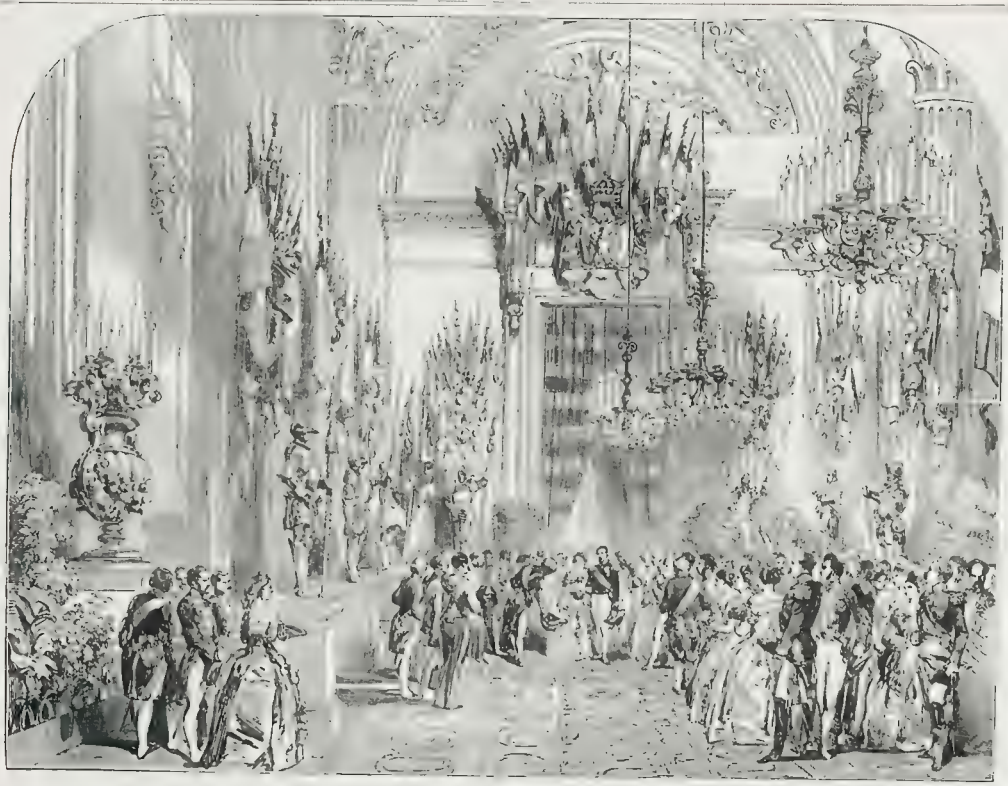
THIS grand fête offered by the members of the Legislative Body, in the Palace, at Paris, to the Emperor and the Empress took place on Monday night with great magnificence. The persons invited began to arrive at nine o'clock, and from that hour until half-past twelve o'clock, an uninterrupted stream of carriages continued to be seen, on each side of the river, advancing towards the [illegible]

Three entrances were opened for the guests: the principal one that by the Court of Honour of the Palace from the Place Bourgogne, which is reserved for the carriages of the Imperial party, of the Ambassadors, and of the Ministers; another by the Rue de Bourgogne, in front of the hotel of the President of the Legislative Body; and the third, on the other side of the Palace, was by the steps in front of the Pont de la Concorde. To make this arrangement available, it was necessary to unite together the Hotel of the Presidence with the Palace of the Legislative Body; and this was effected by means of a temporary construction erected over the whole length of the garden lying between the two edifices. The building thus raised, and which formed the very centre of the fête, consisted first of a vast *jardin d'hiver*; next, of an immense ball-room; and lastly, of a supper-room, capable of accommodating 900 persons at a time. The first-named of these constructions was separated, throughout its whole length, into three distinct galleries, communicating with each other by means of wide arcades, and all [illegible] with flowers, evergreens, statues, fountains of [illegible] masses of chandeliers from the ceiling, and thousands of lights [illegible] walls. These arrangements bespoke the exquisite taste of M. Jolly, the architect; of M. Hebert, and of the *entrepreneur-general*, M. Verdelet. Upon the ensuing page we have engraved the ball-room, *Salle des Armures*; and beneath it, the *Jardin d'Hiver*.

At half-past ten, the carriages of the Imperial party entered the courtyard of the Legislative Palace. Their Majesties were received at the foot of the steps by M. Billault, the President, at the head of the members composing the Bureau of the [illegible] appointed to act as stewards of the fête. They [illegible] conducted through the Salle des Armures, [illegible] (which they stopped a moment to admire), to the Salle du Trône, [illegible] members of the Imperial Family and the Ministers had [illegible] Almost immediately after, their Majesties, accompanied by their numerous suite, proceeded to the Salle des Pas Perdus, [illegible] seats on the chairs of state prepared for [illegible] Mathilde occupied the seat on the right of the Emperor. Prince Jerome and Prince Napoleon were on the left. The Emperor wore the uniform of Colonel-General, and the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour. He appeared in excellent health and spirits. The Empress [illegible] universal admiration. Her Majesty wore a pale pink dress, with magnificent point lace, and ornamented with wreaths of roses, rounded with their green leaves. Her hair was [illegible] head, the back of the head bearing a quantity of flowers, [illegible] diamonds. On her neck was a necklace of emeralds and diamonds of great value; and her Majesty wore *en contour* two corresponding bracelets, lately sent to her by the Queen of [illegible]

The [illegible] loudly saluted several persons present, [illegible] before them, and had conversations with [illegible]

The Imperial quadrille was formed to open the ball. [illegible] with M. Billault, President of the Legislative Body; and [illegible] walked through the rooms, and appeared [illegible] other personages in the quadrille were the Princess [illegible] who had M. Vould, the Minister of State, for [illegible] their *vis-à-vis* being M. Rogier, the Minister of [illegible] Comtesse Walewski, wife of the Foreign Minister [illegible] quadrille had concluded, their Majesties [illegible] versed for some time with the [illegible] also descended from his chair to speak [illegible] walked through the rooms, and appeared [illegible] played in the decorations. They then withdrew to the Salle du Trône, where they remained conversing for some time with the persons admitted to their presence; and about half past eleven, proceeded to the Salle des Conférences, which was fitted up as a supper-room, tables being set out round three sides of it, capable of allowing 900 persons to



RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH BY THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.—THE SALLE DES ARMURES.

partake of refreshment at the same time. After partaking of some slight refection, their Majesties returned for a few minutes to the Salle du Trône, and then took their departure at about twelve o'clock—the Emperor expressing to M. Rulhault his entire satisfaction at the admirable manner in which the fête had been conducted.

Looking generally at this fête, the guests were unanimous in declaring it to be one of the most successful seen in Paris of late years. The number of beautiful women present was extraordinary, and the display of diamonds unusually fine. The vast variety of official costumes imparted a peculiar appearance of animation to the scene, and the uniforms of most of the military services of Europe were to be seen there—the scarlet of the English army being pretty numerously represented. Some English court-dresses were also to be seen worn, it is said, by some of the gentlemen who had in the morning presented the Peace Address to the Emperor. It is calculated that about persons passed through the rooms in the course of the night. About three o'clock the company began to thin, but dancing was kept up with great spirit until half past four in the morning.

GRAND BALL OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY TO THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—THE JARDIN D'HIVER.

THE AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP "SYDNEY."

THE AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP, "SYDNEY"

This noble vessel (commanded by Captain Franklyn) has excited considerable interest, by her return from Australia with a very rich freight of gold valued at £800,000 sterling. Her passengers were 122 adults, and 17 children. In addition, the *Sydney* obtained £1000 for intercolonial passengers only.

The *Sydney* left Plymouth on the 4th of August, 1852, at 8 30 A.M., and arrived at St. Vincent in 10 days 5 hours; she was detained there 2 days 6½ hours. From St. Vincent to Ascension she was 12 days 12½ hours on the voyage, and was detained there 6 days 6½ hours. The run from Ascension to the Cape of Good Hope occupied 9 days 20 hours, and she was detained there 5 days 6 hours. She left the Cape of Good Hope October 5, and arrived at King George's Sound October 24, making the passage in 21 days 12 hours. She was detained at that place, coaling, for 4 days 21 hours, from the impossibility of procuring labour, and sailed October 29; arrived in 3 days at Adelaide, remained there 1 day 7 hours; sailed November 5 for Port Phillip arrived November 7, remained discharging passengers and cargo there 7 days 19 hours; and on November 13 sailed for Sydney, where she arrived November 16, in 71½ hours.

On her return voyage she sailed from Sydney, December 4; arrived in 89 hours at Port Phillip, and remained there 3 days 7 hours. On Dec. 11 she sailed for Adelaide, where she arrived December 14, in 61½ hours, remained there taking passengers and treasure 3 days 9 hours; sailed for King George's Sound, December 17; arrived December 23, in 6 days; remained coaling 3 days 23 hours, sailed January 1, arrived at the Cape on February 1, in 30 days 23 hours; remained at the Cape 4 days 12½ hours coaling, sailed February 6; arrived at St. Vincent February 26, in 20 days 13½ hours, remained coaling 2 days 21 hours; sailed March 2, and arrived at Plymouth in 14 days 3 hours.

The *Sydney* was built by Denny and Co. Her dimensions are:—Length, 216 feet; beam, 34 feet; depth, 25 feet. She is 1500 tons burthen, and 350 horse-power.

THE HAM FAIR AT PARIS.

The yearly fair for the sale of hams, which takes place on the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of Holy Week, was held on the 22nd ult., according to an ordinance of the Prefect of Police, upon the Boulevard Bourdon, extending from the Grenier d'Abondance to the Quai Morland. Two days previous to the fair the dealers entered their names, in order to obtain places at the fair for the sale of their goods, which arrived in carts and other vehicles on Monday night. On Tuesday morning, at daybreak, the workmen began to unload the hams, and to construct the booths for their reception. The latter were ranged in two rows—the one abutting upon the Grenier d'Abondance, and the other upon the canal. Some of the booths first constructed were ornamented with gay ribbons and evergreens. Altogether, there were not less than from 300 to 320 stalls, at which were sold, throughout the fair, not only hams, but sausages, salt and hung pork, lard, *andouilles*, and other dainties. A fine sucking-pig, smoked, of the crossed Leicester breed, from the agricultural colony of Petit-Bourg, excited some attention.

In proceeding from the Bastille to the Seine, the ham-merchants were ranged in the following order:—On one side were the wholesale dealers of the Moselle, la Meuse, les Vosges, le Nord, l'Aisne, l'Eure, la Haute-Marne, la Marne, l'Oise, Seine-et-Oise; on the other side those of la Seine, la Nièvre, l'Orne, l'Eure-et-Loir, l'Indre, la Vienne, le Maine-et-Loire, et les Basses-Pyrénées. In the middle of the macadamised road some merchants of the above departments who could not find room on the two other lines, formed a third row. The Department of the Meuse, as in former years, contributed the greater number of dealers to the fair, viz., 64. After them came the Departments of the Seine and the Moselle, the latter numbering 28 dealers. The number of dealers, alto-

EASTER HAM FAIR, AT PARIS.

gathe was much less than last year. The price of ham of all kinds varied from 80 cents to 1 franc 20 cents the demi kilogramme, or from about 8d. to 1s. per lb.

The Ham Fair is of very ancient origin. The Gauls and the Gallic Romans have transmitted to the French their taste for pork-flesh—a taste so exclusively their own, that, according to Legrand d'Aussy, there were up to the twelfth century, feasts where only the flesh of pork was served up. At Paris, the Cathedral Chapter, upon certain days of ceremony, were treated in a similar manner; and such, it is stated, is the origin of the Ham Fair of Paris, which was originally held around the entrance to the Cathedral. When the festival of Easter arrived, the [illegible] observed Lenten fare scrupulously solaced themselves with a ham, and this was considered the dainty *par excellence*. The ham destined to this re-invigoration of the physical system was blessed by the clergy.

At the foot of the Column of July, upon the Place de la Bastille, and on the Boulevard Bourdon, as far as the Ham Market extended, dealers in various fancy wares constructed booths and exposed their goods for sale. This usually solitary and tranquil quarter was thus transformed, during the whole of last week, into a noisy and animated fair.

During the last two or three days the fair was more numerously attended than at the commencement, and a large amount of business was transacted. Seven persons were taken up during the time the fair lasted for theft. One of them is a native of London, who admits that he came over on purpose to attempt something during the fair; and another, [illegible] 15, who was furnished with a dress made into a sort of bag [illegible] kilogrammes of *charcuterie* were found when she was arrested. Four of the persons taken up was a convict, discharged from the [illegible] at Toulon in 1849.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 3.—First Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 4.—St. Ambrose.
TUESDAY, 5.—Goldsmith died, 1774.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—Richard Cœur-de-Lion killed, 1199.
THURSDAY, 7.—Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, abdicated, 1831.
FRIDAY, 8.—Fire Insurance due.
SATURDAY, 9.—Battle of Toulouse, 1814. Lord Bacon died, 1626.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 9.

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
9 [illegible]	[illegible] 9 30	10 [illegible]	10 31	11 3	11 35	12 5

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS VOLUMES, from [illegible] Number, [illegible] Price of Volumes I. to [illegible] each. Cases for binding the Volumes may be had at the Office, price 2s. each. Title-pages and Indexes to the Volumes are published with the Numbers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. F. The *Arms* of Fullerton are "Arg. three otters' heads erased gu. [illegible]" *Motto*—Lux in tenebris."

[illegible] "Arg. a cross sa., in the dexter chief a [illegible] proper."

[illegible] registered to the name of Hickling.

[illegible] *Irues* of Ladock. "Az. a lion couchant or, in chief a dolphin [illegible] but of a mural coronet az. a dexter arm brandishing a sword ppr."

R. A. We have no details or information about the name of Kynoch.

[illegible] Sir John Davidson required. "Az. on a fesse arg. between three plaices or, a buck couchant gu."

A CONSTANT READER.—Daughters take the same precedence as the eldest son. The point submitted would depend on the relative rank of the husbands.

A WALSAL SUBSCRIBER is desirous to obtain information regarding a General Harry Innes, who died a. p. in 1807. Can any of our readers gratify the inquirer?

AN ISO. A name may be *legally* assumed, or changed, by the simple adoption of the new one; but the Royal license does put it beyond the legality; but as desirable as rendering the alteration proper, and acknowledged. Some testamentary bequests require the name to be changed by Royal license, and of course such license cannot be obtained. The cost of a Royal license, procured through a member of the Heralds' College, is about fifty guineas; but there is an additional sum of forty guineas required for the stamp, when the name is under a will.

AN OXFORD SUBSCRIBER.—A younger son, whose mother was a co-heiress, is fully entitled to bear her arms as a quartering; but he has no right to take her family crest.

X. Y. Z. York.—*Arms* of Lillingston, whose eventual heiress married spinster." A bugle stringed between three crescents."

LITA. The children of each generation use the same courtesy designation.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Nicholas Wadham, of Merrifield, county Somerset, was the founder of Wadham College. His wife was Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Petre, but by her he had no issue. Wadham, the founder, was son of Sir John Wadham, of Merrifield, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, and brother of William Wadham, of Merrifield.—See Collinson's Somersetshire."

AN INQUIRER.—The late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel succeeded to the baronetcy which had been conferred in 1800 on his father, the first Sir Robert.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—*Arms* of Vaughan, Earl of Carbery: "Per fesse [illegible] and sable, a lion rampant regardant, counterchanged." There does [illegible] which has taken Carbery for the title of their peerage. John Vaughan, 3rd and last Earl of Carbery, died January 12th, 1712, leaving an only child, Anne, Duchess of Bolton; at whose decease, s. p., in 1751, the old family estate of Golden grove passed to her heir male, John Vaughan, Esq., of Shenfield, whose great-grandson and representative is the present John Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, Esq., of Pennoyre, Lord-lieutenant of the county of Brecknock.

A. and B.—The question cannot be solved without reference to the original patents of arms. If the arms were the first Nova Scotia Baronet were those of his father, and not a grant, personally, to himself, the grandson of B. is clearly entitled to adopt them, on becoming head of the family.

A SEEKER AFTER TRUTH, Oxford.—The pedestal of the statue of Charles I., at Charing-cross, was certainly sculptured by Marshall, as proved by the account of the payments of the Treasurer of the Board of Works, preserved in the Audit-office, and recently printed, by Mr P. Cunningham, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. When may *possibly* have *designed* the pedestal

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Lines of Shelley: "On a fesse engr between [illegible] or, Cross Ingrailed hend erased arg. headed and [illegible]"

A. B.—The Chief Baron Capell was Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1841. Lord Donman never was Lord Chancellor. He obtained his peerage in 1834, [illegible] then Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

A SUBSCRIBER.—A lady, without title or courtesy style, marrying the younger son of an Earl becomes entitled to the precedence of "the Lord's" during her husband's lifetime and her widowhood; but she forfeits it on her marrying with a commoner

EDWARD COPELAND.—If the second picture is taken at the same distance from the object, but with an alteration of the angle of about 20°, a stereoscopic pair of photographs will be obtained. The proto nitrate of iron is employed by the best manipulators for developing the collodion pictures positively.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Woodbridge. "Hunt's Manual of Photography"—"Horne and Thornthwaite's Instructions in Photography." The question of the Daguerreotype patent is in abeyance, the process is [illegible] and may be used without a license

MYRTLE. [illegible] which, wherever it may be obtained, must be absolutely free from any gritty or sharp particles

J. P. T. Photogeny offers the only means for quickly and accurately [illegible] and [illegible] paper

A SUBSCRIBER, [illegible], and J. D. Isle of Wight, declined

C. [illegible] Hyde, should address his complaint to the General Post-office.

T. H. [illegible] Outer way is the proper seaman's phrase.

ANXIOUS [illegible] will, perhaps, send further particulars of the steam-[illegible] address.

G. [illegible] "Alison's History of Europe." Foucault's Pendulum [illegible] in No. 1. of "Quarterly Review" of that year; also, a precis of the results of the several Experimenters, 10 pages, in the "Year book of Facts." 1850

A. A. Z. The value of your Hogarth's prints depends upon the state of the impressions. Show them to a printseller

J. S.—The lines "To the Return of the Dove" are by Chas. Mackay, LL.D.

H. J. O.—The gentleman in question is an Albino.

FRIGUS DORRIE. See the glyphographic process described in the specification of the patent.

ZERO.—The marks may be removed by chloride of lime.

H. B. F.—A Key to "Comingsby" was published soon after the first appearance of that novel.

ENQUIRER.—"Entire," or entire butt, was the name given to a liquor partaking of the flavours of ale, beer, and twopenny, by Harwood, the brewer, about 1795.

A SINGER.—Wade's "Handbook to the Pianoforte."

OMEGA.—For a list of Schools, see Low's "Charities of London," or the "Family Almanack and Educational Register" for 1853.

J. W. W., Hull.—Spoonful is used by Arbuthnot, in writer of sound English

OCTAVIUS W.—See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1843, for the origin of "All Fools Day."

S. C., Leeds.—Hippolytus was the son of Theseus and Hippolyte, and Ariena the name of the city rebuilt in Italy. (See Dymock's "Bibliotheca Classica"): also, Gaignaire's "Picture of Paris.")

H. H. O.—The line,

Men are but still trees of a larger growth,

is from Dryden's play of "All for Love."

E. L. D. D.—See "Hunt's Guide to Photography." Third Edition.—Griffin and Co.

SHORT HAND, Warwick.—See "Short Short-hand," lately published.

NEW YORK.—Apply to an American bookseller.

W. B., Usk.—See Mitchell's "Rail-room Companion."

M. R. L.—"Logic is the art of thinking and reasoning justly." *Watts' Improvement of the Mind.*

A. L., Leicester.—See the "Treatises on Sheep and Cattle," in the "Farmers' Library."

A CONSTANT READER.—Members of the House of Commons do not receive any remuneration for serving on private committees

ARTISTICUS.—Address, Mr George Cruikshank, 86, Fleet-street.

ALETHA, Greenwich. Apply respecting the annuity for a professional man, at the Athenæum Institute, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

J. H.—"Enough for Buckingham," in "Richard III.," is not Shakespeare's, but one of Cibber's nonsensicalisms.

A CYCLER.—See the "Illustrated London Cookery-book."

T. S., Torquay, is thanked. We have not space for his letter.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Mrs. Chisholm's address is Ayre's terrace, Islington.

J. A. B., R. N., United Service Club.—See Webster's "English Dictionary," or Gifford's.

SIGMA, Edinburgh.—Hunt's "Guide to Photography," published by Griffin and Co., Glasgow.

BILBAO, Spain, is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketches.

A SUBSCRIBER, Bristol.—Apply for Ca otype Slides for the Stereoscope to Horne, Thornthwaite, and Co., Newgate-street.

A CORRESPONDENT, who inquires for a short work on "Taxidermy," will find some useful "directions for collecting zoological specimens" in the "Companion to the Almanac for 1838," they are compiled principally from D'Orbe's "Taxidermie," Dr. Chichester's "Instructions," and Samouelle's little work.

B. B., Upton.—The couplet

For be it of gifts and from away
Man has no right another day.

is not from "Hudibras," but from the "Museum Delicie," 12mo, 1656; but a correspondent out of "Notes and Queries," No 12, traces it to the following epigram, in a collection first printed by Grafton, in 1542:—

That man hath right poor gift awaie,
Man ought right another daie.

P. R.—See Sharpe's "Gazetteer," lately published in two large vols., 8vo.

G. C., Great Milton, Oxon.—The office of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping is at No. 2, White-lion-court, Cornhill.

W. W., Glasgow. Declined. | G. S., Stepney. Received.

*** Mr. Bacon writes to state that his statue of "Helen Veiled before Paris" was modelled previous to the Great Exhibition of 1851; but that he was deterred from sending it there, because he could not obtain for it the situation which he considered it was entitled to

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS PUBLISHED A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1853.

THE "Turkish difficulty," and the mission of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople, which at one period threatened to disturb the peace of Europe, will have one satisfactory result, if they relieve Christendom from the scandal which the quarrels of certain Christian sects in the Holy City have brought upon the Christian faith. The dreadful scenes of which the Church of the Holy Sepulchre has been the arena, the superstitious practices of the rival sects, and their wretched bickerings and vindictive jealousies, have long excited the supreme contempt of the Jews and Mahometans in the Holy City, while their irreconcileable pretensions have occasioned incessant trouble and annoyance to the Ministers of the Porte.

Difficulties of no ordinary magnitude present themselves in the way of an amicable and final settlement of this question, arising not less from the arrogant and conflicting claims of the Christian communities who have established themselves in the Holy Shrines of Palestine, than from the political and religious policy and pretensions of the two Great European Powers who respectively protect the Greek and Latin Churches of the East.

Ever since the right of Francis I. the Kings of France have, by treaty, claimed the right to be the Protectors of the Holy Places, and of the Latin monks who guarded them. The Greeks have, of late years, by means of firmans from the Porte, successfully contested with the Roman Catholics the right to the exclusive guardianship of the Shrines; and the Greek monks proceeded from one encroachment to another until Louis Napoleon, listening to the urgent representations of every French traveller to the Holy Land, has vindicated his title of "hereditary Protector of the Catholics in the East." The Emperor of Russia, on the other hand, as "the Sovereign of the greater number of the followers of the Greek Church," has always abetted the claims of the Greeks, as will become millions of his subjects feel the deepest religious interest in the guardianship of the Holy Shrines, as because Russia has long had its eye upon Palestine, and would not fail, in any partition of the Turkish Empire, to contest the claims of any other Power to the possession of Syria. Recent travellers inform us that the Greek clergy, a few years ago, while infusing education among the rising generation of Mahometans, took care to propagate the notion that the Grand Duke Michael was the second Michael designed by certain Greek interpretations of the Prophecies, as the person who was to wrest the sway of Syria from the Mahometans, and establish the Russian Government on the ruins of the Turkish Empire.

It may seem matter of regret that the Holy Land should still remain the territory of a Mahometan power. But the animosities and intrigues of the Christians compel every traveller of fairness and moderation to avow the conviction that the Turks are for the present the best and safest guardians for the Holy Places, and that the control of an infidel, and, therefore, indifferent arbiter is necessary to restrain within some bounds those vindictive feuds which have occasionally broken out into acts of open and even fatal violence. The moment seems favourable for renewing the negotiations which were commenced in 1819 between France, Russia, and the Porte, with a view to define the prerogatives and possessions of the rival sects, but which were unfortunately interrupted by the battle of Navarino.

The claims of the Latin Church, as they were defined by M. de Marcellus from an investigation upon the spot, show, if they prove nothing else, how many absurd and unreasonable pretensions each community must be prepared to concede before a satisfactory conclusion can be arrived at. That the Christian sects who wrangle with each other in the Sacred City could be brought to any common agreement upon the multitudinous and pitiful subjects of dispute between them is not to be expected. But both the Czar and Louis Napoleon are, fortunately, potentates with sufficient strength of will to disregard the jealousies and heart-burnings which have brought scandal upon the Greek and Latin churches; and they would earn the gratitude of every European nation if they would determine to put an end to these melancholy religious dissensions. France and Russia might define the prerogatives, and establish a common enjoyment of the Holy Places, by the rival sects; but no settlement would be likely to be satisfactory, unless by a liberal subvention the Greek and Latin monks, who at present act as *custodes* of the Holy Shrines, could be removed, and their places filled by ecclesiastics selected by the Greek and Latin churches for their piety and moderation, and strangers to the miserable feuds and jealousies of their predecessors.

THE festivities of Easter have been agreeably marked by the arrival of intelligence which gives reason to anticipate the cessation of hostilities in two distant portions of our Colonial empire towards which public attention has been of late painfully directed. The termination of the Kaffir war and the Burmese war, and the harassing, expensive, and inglorious campaigns by which they have been attended, has diffused general joy throughout the Empire, and will enable Ministers to meet Parliament on Monday with increased confidence. The news from the Cape appears to us more hopeful and decisive than it is regarded by some of our contemporaries. Sandilli has retreated from Kaffraria, and has signified his submission; he has retired across the Kei with Macomo and other chiefs. The independent chief, Kreli, has sent a bundle of assegais in token of his submission; so that the Kaffir war may now be considered at an end. The Kaffirs have shown remarkable bravery and cunning throughout the last war; and we now possess this additional guarantee for pacific relations between them and the colonists—that both races must respect the valour and prowess of the other—a conviction which often prevents nations, as well as individual combatants, from rashly engaging in conflicts. If it should be found that our frontier is, from its extent, indefensible without the maintenance of a large military force, we cannot doubt that our Government, warned by the past, will abandon a barren and useless territory, which would have been dearly purchased at a tithe of the blood and treasure expended on our wars with the Kaffirs.

The approaching termination of the Burmese War is attributable as much to civil commotion and intestine dissension as to the strategy of General Godwin and the success of the British arms. There is reason to suppose that the Emperor of Ava has been deposed by his brother, who has sent an embassy to the British. If the Governor-General should recognise his pretensions, and place him, with the assistance of the disaffected Burmese, upon the throne of Ava, the Government of India will probably establish a Resident at the capital, and security will be taken for the establishment of pacific relations between Ava and the British power in India.

The deaths of Major Hogge, Major Wilmot, and other officers at the Cape, and the death of Admiral Austen, by cholera, at Rangoon, is now to be added the death of Captain Loch, R.N., Lieutenant Kennedy, R.N., and Captain Pryce, in a boating expedition against a Burmese robber chief. The British lost 88 in killed and wounded before the order was given for the boats to retire. The loss of so many valuable lives, while it tempers the joy with which the Burmese and India would otherwise have been received, will increase the desire that the war may bring us more conclusive news of the termination of hostilities with these obscure but desperate and barbarous enemies.

THE COURT.

HER Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal family, left Windsor Castle at half-past two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, on their return to Buckingham Palace. The Royal party travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway, and were escorted from Paddington by a detachment of Light Dragoons.

The incidents of Court life during the week have been almost exclusively confined to the domestic circle. The Earl of Aberdeen arrived at the Castle on Saturday last, and remained the guest of her Majesty until Monday.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, and accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday the Queen, with the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, took a drive in an open carriage and four. The Prince Consort accompanied her Majesty on horseback. In the afternoon the Duke of Newcastle arrived on a visit to the Queen. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, joined the Royal dinner party in the evening.

On Tuesday morning the Queen and the younger portion of the Royal family walked in the Home Park. The Prince Consort rode out on horseback, attended by Capt. the Hon Dudley De Ros. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred also rode out, attended by Mr. Gibbs. In the afternoon Earl Granville arrived on a visit to her Majesty. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe again joined the Royal dinner party this evening.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince Consort took a drive in an open carriage and four. Earl Granville took his departure this morning, and Sir James Graham arrived at the Castle.

Yesterday (Friday) the Queen held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace.

Since the fire in the Prince of Wales's Tower, the Royal dinners have been served in the Oak Dining-room.

Lord Victor Arc has succeeded Lord Camoys as Lord in Waiting, and Colonel the Hon. R. Boyle has succeeded Major-General Berkeley Drummond as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska, arrived in town on Thursday evening, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Sandwich, at Hinchinbrooke.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, and Lady Adeliza Fitzalan Howard, arrived in town on Thursday, from Arundel Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have been passing the recess at Stafford-house. Lady Blanche is not yet perfectly recovered from the severe illness from which she suffered a short time since.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has issued invitations for a Cabinet dinner on Wednesday next, at Lansdowne House.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon have returned to town from visiting the Earl and Countess of Verulam at Gorhambury.

The Earl of Derby returned to St. Leonard's-hill, near Windsor, on Friday, from visiting Lord and Lady Southampton, at Whittlebury-lodge, Northamptonshire.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston come to town to-day (Saturday), from Broadlands.

Lady John Russell gave birth to a daughter on Monday last, at Pembroke Lodge. Her Ladyship and the infant are going on very favourably.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone return to town to day (Saturday) from visiting the Right Hon Sydney Herbert, M.P., and Mrs. Herbert, at Wilton-house, near Salisbury. The Chancellor gives a grand dinner this evening (Saturday) to a large party of his political friends. Mrs Gladstone has issued cards for assemblies on Wednesday next, and on Wednesday the 13th instant.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P., and Mrs. Disraeli have been passing the recess with the Duke and Duchess of Richmond at Goodwood.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 31

Month and Day	[illegible] 9 A.M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mean Temperature of [illegible]	Departure of Temperature from Average	Degree of [illegible]	Direction of Wind	Snow and Rain in Inches
Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N E	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N E	[illegible]
" 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S W.	[illegible]
" 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	81	[illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 00
" 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]	[illegible]	S S W	0 00

Note The sign - denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The [illegible] the seventh column are [illegible] supposition that the saturation [illegible] is represented by 100

The mean reading of the barometer for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29 961 inches. The weather, during the former part of the week, was extremely severe; and the reading of the thermometer on the 25th descended to 17 7°, which is the lowest reading attained this winter. The mean temperature of this day was [illegible] being 12·9° below its average of thirty-eight years The low[illegible] temperature of the several 25ths of March since the year 1814, was 32 2°, which took place in the year 1837. From March 15 to the end of the month the average daily deficiency of temperature has been 6·6°. The mean temperature of the week was 38·9°, being 4 3° below the avera[illegible] [illegible]. The range of temperature during the week has been [illegible] highest reading being 58·7° on the 30th; and the lowest 17[illegible] the large range of 41°. The differences of temperature daily have also been very great: that on the 30th being nearly 30°, and the mean of the week being 25 6°, which is 13½° above the average of the twelve preceding weeks Snow fell early on the 25th, which, together with some slight rain in the afternoon of the 27th, produced five-hundredths of an inch of water The mean reading of the barometer for the month [illegible] inches. The mean temper[illegible] average of th[illegible] when the mean temperature was 35·4°. The mean temperature of the dew point was 36 2°. The mean degree of humidity was 82°, complete saturation being represented by 100. The mean daily range of temperature was 17 8°, and rain fell to the depth of 1.4 inch.

Lewisham, April 1, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending March 26, the births of 752 boys, and of 728 girls (in all, 1480 children), were registered in the metropolitan districts. The average number in the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years, was 1556. The number of deaths was 1321, exceeding the number in the preceding week by 47, and that of the average in the same week in the preceding ten years, corrected for increase of population by 39. To zymotic diseases there were 233 deaths, their average is 205: of these 5 are referred to small-pox, whose average is 15; to measles 16, its average is 20: to scarlatina 37, its average is 27; to hooping-cough 65, its average is 48; to typhus 53, its average is 42. To tubercular diseases 217 deaths, their average is 196: of these, 153 are referred to consumption, whose average is 141. To diseases of the brain nerves, &c., there were 145 deaths, their average is 138. of these, 24 are due to apoplexy; [illegible] to delirium tremens; 54 to convulsions; and 19 to disease of brain. There were 55 to disease of the heart and blood-vessels, of which 52 are referred to the former disease. There were 322 to diseases of the lungs, and of the organs of respiration, their average is 207: of these, 175 are referred to bronchitis (one of which was that of a female at the advanced age of 102 years); and 53 deaths are referred to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance

BUCKINGHAM PALACE IMPROVEMENTS.—The extensive works which have been going on for some time past at Buckingham Palace, in Arabella-row, Pimlico, have so far progressed towards completion, that the whole of the extensive and massive scaffolding has been entirely removed, and the new building, so far as the outer portion is concerned, is to all appearance entirely finished. The removal of this wooden framework shows the addition which has been made to the Palace for the convenience and comfort of her Majesty and the Royal Family to the fullest advantage. It is superior in architectural beauty and finish to the other portions of the Palace, and combines simplicity of design with great ne[illegible]ness of execution The summit of the new building is ornamented wi[illegible] four groups of emblematical devices, illustrative of the military and naval prowess, &c., of Great Britain, and sets the whole off to good a[illegible]. Two handsome and separate entrance-lodges have been built for the convenience of ingress and egress to this new portion of the Palace.

APSLEY HOUS[illegible] sion was finally closed to public visitors on Saturday last [illegible] he [illegible]ginal conces[illegible]on to the general desire to view the chief home of the illustrious departed extended only to the end of January, but the Duke of Wellington most liberally enlarged the period. It is very gratifying to add, with his Grace's sanction, that although many thousands of persons have been admitted, and although all classes were impartially included, the Duke has, in no instance, been led to regret his liberality by any misconduct or indecorum on the part of the visitors

D[illegible]—The [illegible] for some time being carr[illegible] of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Down[illegible] completed. The whole of them, including the new [illegible] were from the designs of Mr. Disraeli

STATUE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The statue of the late Sir Robert Peel, by Behnes, is rapidly approaching to completion. It will be cast in bronze at the foundry of Messrs Robinson and Co, Pimlico, and is of colossal size, standing ten feet ten inches in height, exclusive of the pedestal. This very fine specimen of art is to be erected in the open space opposite the Mansion-house, on the spot where the lamp now stands, and which is to be taken down, in order to make room for it. When finished it will enhance the fame of the artist, and add another striking and splendid ornament to the metropolis.

NEW THOROUGHFARE, KING'S-CROSS.—A new carriage-way to the station at King's-cross has just been completed, which will be of great advantage to vehicles proceeding to and from the terminus. The new roadway has been formed into the Old Panc[illegible] road, directly opposite the arrival entrance of the station, and is const[illegible]ted on the sites of some old low shops which formerly stood there. It will greatly relieve the over crowding of vehicles at Battle-bridge, as all traffic between the station and the southern and western parts of the metropolis will be able to avoid the dangerous *detour* round the triangle at King's-cross, of which [illegible]

DINN[illegible] AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The Easter b[illegible] given by the Lord Mayo[illegible] Majesty's Min[illegible] Monday with the usual [illegible] It w[illegible] Sir Jam[illegible] to the toast, "The Army and Navy" and was very laudatory in his reference to those professions. The Earl of Aberdeen, in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," took occasion to refer to the national prosperity, and to state that it would be the earnest endeavour of her Majesty's Government to preserve that state of peace, without the aid of which they would never have enjoyed the blessings they now possessed; and endeavour, also, to protect and extend, as far as lay in their power, the commerce of this country in every quarter of the globe. Earl Granville, in acknowledging "The House of Lords," adverted to the changed public feeling in respect to the usefulness of that branch of the Legislature. The Duke of Argyll proposed "The Health of the Lord Mayor," and said that, he believed that the progress of commerce, if conducted by high principle, and in a Christian spirit, would lead to the great diminution, if not extinction, of those wars which had hitherto desolated the world [illegible] Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell also addressed the assembly the former adverting to the desire of different parties to participate in some imagined surplus of the public revenue, which very commonly outran the care to inquire where that surplus existed, or what was its extent.

EQUALIZATION OF THE POOR-RATE.—A public meeting of the City of London Union Rating Association was held on Tuesday evening in the New Court, Old Bailey, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting a petition to Parliament in favour of repe[illegible] laws of settlement and removal, and for the more equitable [illegible] of the charge for the relief and maintenance of the poor; Alderman Thomas Sidney in the chair. Resolutions and a petition in accordance with the object of the meeting were passed unanimously, and the meeting separated.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—On Wednesday night the governors and friends of this institution, to the number of upwards of a hundred, celebrated the ninety-fifth anniversary of the charity by dining together in the London Tavern. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair, and among the gentlemen present we observed Mr. Oliveira, M P, Mr Pellatt, M.P.; Mr. T. M Coombe, Mr. Smith, and others. Nearly £[illegible] were added to the funds during the evening

A grand ball, under the most distinguished patronage, is fixed to take place at Willis's-rooms on Thursday, the 7th of April. The ball is in aid of the funds of the German Hospital. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has signified his intention of being present at the festival, and it is anticipated a very large number of the aristocracy will attend.

ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY.—A public dinner of the friends of the above charity was held on Wednesday, at the Queen's Head, St. Martin's-le-Grand, for the purpose of presenting Mr. T. B. Stott, the resident apothecary, with a silver tea and coffee service, as a mark of their esteem for his public worth and private virtues

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday, the usual quarterly court of this corporation was held in the board-room, Crane-court, for the purpose of taking into consideration a motion made by the Rev. Dr. Cumming, to erect a model lodging house for the recipients of the bounty of this corporation The financial statement for the past quarter showed the total receipts to be £1236 11s. 6d There had been expended in char[illegible], £833 9s. 6d.; leaving a balance in hand of [illegible] 17s 10d. The motion for the new dwellings was adjou[illegible] that Dr Cumming would attend

S[illegible] MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—T[illegible] festival of this useful institution was celebrated on W[illegible] evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern; Mr [illegible] Charles Venables, wh[illegible] with a severe accident [illegible] ription was raised in aid of the funds The chairman was supported by Messrs. Mitchell, Nicholls, Escott, J. Coggin, Newman, Ford, Coffin, and about 120 other friends and members of the institution.

THE BOTTLE QUESTION.—At the late sitting of the licensing m[illegible]strates for Marylebone, the Bench called the attention of publicans to the agitation which had arisen regarding the sale of ale and porter in bottles of less capacity than the imperial measure of the same denomination; and strongly recommended them to endeavour, by every possible means, to vend only such as were of imperial measure

REVISION OF THE STATUTE.—Mr. Chisholm Anstey, late M[illegible] The first meeting of the commissioners was held on Thursday

THE FAIR IN THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Saturday last the annual fair in the Thames Tunnel closed, after five days' amusement, during which time upwards of 40,000 persons passed through the Tunnel: it was most brilliantly illuminated in oil and gas devices. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Moscheles Perry The decorations in the tunnel were also kept on view during the Easter [illegible]

BURIALS IN MARYLEBONE.—On Saturday last a meeting of the parochial authorities was held at the Court-house, Marylebone, for the purpose of taking steps to close the vaults under the parish church, Christ Church, of Trinity Church, and St. John's Wood Chapel. The report of the committee, which recommended the closing of the vaults under the above churches, and that, when interments should take place in the unoccupied portions of them, they should only be used as catacombs and be hermetically sealed, was unanimously adopted.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.—A munificent bequest has just been distributed amongst the City charities by the trustees of the will of Miss Hardwick, late of Che[illegible] in Derbyshire. This lady's father was in early life a surgeon in the mercantile navy, and afterwards carried on [illegible]ess in Bishopsgate street as a chemist. Miss Hardwick, his only [illegible]hter, at his death withdrew herself from the world, and lived in a small cottage, while her property was permitted to accumulate. She [illegible] in the mayoralty of Alderman Hunter, leaving the bulk of her property to the Lord Mayor and the Chamberlain for the time being, to act with her executor, Mr. Joseph Shipton, an eminent solicitor at Chesterfield, as trustees, to be distributed amongst such of the charities of the city of London as they might in their discretion select for the purp[illegible]. The total amount of the money to be so distributed amounts to about £22,000; and, among educational charities, ranges from £1100 to Christ's Hospital to £105 to a Ragged School, in medical, and other charities, from £1100 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital to £110 to a Precinct Infant's School.

INCREASE OF POST-OFFICE BUSINESS.—In 1840 it was said that 4000 letters left London daily—and the entire number amounted to 76,000,000 annually The next year, at the reduced rate, they were more than doubled; and every year the increase has risen higher. During the last six years the average increase amounts to no less than 260,000 letters and 14,000 newspapers daily. The number of letters which will pass through the General Post-office in the present year will be about 95,000,000 the newspapers nearly 2,000,000—over and above the numbers which passed through it in 1846. The Report of the Post-office of the United States for twelve months ending the 30th June 1852, shows that the number of letters that passed through the American post-offices was under 96,[illegible],000, or less than a quarter of the number transmi[illegible] kingdom; but it is worthy of notice that 88,710,490 newspaper and other [illegible]ages of printed matter were charged with postage during the year, and that, in addition, 27,073,548 passed free.

SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—The following notice has been issued by the General Post Office:—"In order to facilitate the [illegible] of postage stamps and to promote the public convenience, licenses for th[illegible] sale of postage stamps are now granted, free of expense, by the Com[illegible]sioners of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, to all respectable persons who apply for them."

A MAN SUFFOCATED IN FLOUR.—On Saturday, a singular accident occurred to a man named Beal, employed at the Steam Flour Mills, in Upper Thames-street Beal was employed in shovelling the flour through an aperture to a lower floor The aperture through which he was shovelling became clogged; and, whilst removing it, some meal from a still higher loft fell upon him, and precipitated him through the aperture into a heap of flour, amounting to about 100 sacks, and before he could be got out, he was suffocated

STEALING NEWSPAPERS. At Bow-street, on Monday, *Edward Jackson*, a porter in the service of Mr. Wyld, newsman, of Catherine-street, was charged with stealing 22 copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The case was proved by John Kelly, one of Mr. Wyld's assistants, who detected the prisoner in the act of concealing the stolen property under the counter, while engaged in folding papers. It appeared that the p[illegible]soner had formerly opened a small shop in the same line, in consequen[illegible] of which he was required to give up his situation, but subsequently he was taken into the [illegible] He was committed for trial.

S[illegible] PORTRAIT OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—Mr. Kilburn, the emin[illegible]nt photogr[illegible], of Regent street, has recently invented an extreme[illegible] and portable form of stereoscope, and, [illegible]estion of a scientific friend, has applied it in realising a very striking portraiture of the French Emperor. It appears that Mr. Kilburn took two portraits of Louis Napoleon in the course of the latter's stay in London; both admirable likenesses, and which, by a happy accident, were in such relative positions, that, although not exactly of a size, upon being adjusted to th[illegible]e available for stereoscopic purposes; and a represent[illegible] of one of the most remarkable men of the age, which appr[illegible] as can be con[illegible]ed to the appearance of real life.

ELECTION MATTERS.—*South Hants* It is announced that the Hon Mr. Dutton, son of Lord Sherborne, will be a candidate for the representation of South Hants at the next election The hon gentleman will support the present Ministry. *Huddersfield:* Mr. Willans has withdrawn from the field, and his friends have introduced Viscount Goderich, late M.P. for Hull. Mr. Starkey's friends are determined to fight vigorously.——*Blackburn:* Although the election for Blackburn concluded on Thursday week, the rioting continued till Saturday, and much damage was done to several houses, but no lives were lost.——Committees will be appointed on the re-assembling of the House after Easter, to inquire into the allegations contained in the petitions against the return of members for the following places:—Dartmouth, Taunton Leicester, Tynemouth, Cockermouth, and Athlone Notices have been given that it is not intended to proceed with the petitions in the following cases:—Tipperary, Knaresborough (defence of return of Mr. B. T. Woodd), Southampton (return of Mr. Cochrane), Westmeath, and Meath.

COINS OF CANUTE.—The recent find of this Danish King is erroneously stated to have taken place at Wigmore, Wilts, instead of Wedmore, Somerset, where a small jar containing 120 pieces of silver, of the reign of Canute, was found in the churchyard, three or four feet from the surfa[illegible]

TESTIMONIAL.—A massive silver inkstand has been presented to the Rev. John Lyons, M.A., upon his exchange of the incumbency of St. Marks, Whitechapel, for the Vicarage of Tillingham, Essex, in remembrance of his faithful instructions during the past six years.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE EASTERN SEAS.—A dreadful earthquake—or, rather, a violent commotion of nature has taken place in the Indian Archipelago. It began on the 26th November, and lasted until the 22nd December. The sea was frightfully agitated: several ships have been destroyed, and upwards of sixty lives lost. The principal place of destruction was Banda Neira

THE will of the late Joel Emanuel, of Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, London, has lately been proved at Doctors' Commons. Mr Emanuel was considered one of the most wealthy members of the Jewish persuasion in England. He has left the great bulk of his real and personal property amongst the members of his family, but has bequeathed several sums in charity, amongst others, the sum of £19 19s. to each of the following [illegible]utions; viz. The Jewish Synagogue, at Steenhart, in Bavaria; the Jewish Synagogue, at Duke's-place, London; the Jewish Hospital, at Mile-end; the Jewish Female School, at Bell-square, Spitalfields, the Jewish Infant Orphan School, at Tenter-ground, Goodman's-fields; the London Hospital; and, the Hebrew College, at Smith's-buildings, Leadenhall-street. The personal property has been sworn under £50,000, which sum is exclusive of the very extensive freehold estates of the deceased.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing appointments for the ensuing week are confined to Croxton-park meeting (on Tuesday and Wednesday), and the "Great Metropolitan," on Epsom Downs (on Thursday), where a fine day's sport may be anticipated. The Steeple chases to come off are the Cheltenham (on Tuesday and Wednesday) and Epsom (on Friday). The Coursing season in England is over, and in Ireland it will terminate with the Cork (Southern) Club meeting, on Tuesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY The attendance was unusally full, and the business trans[illegible] the Handicap at Northampton led to the extension of the field, and some alteration; the general betting, however, being dull. Latest prices: -

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES
9 to 2 agst Defiance | 12 to 1 agst Toboleki (t) | 12 to 1 agst Alp (t)
7 [illegible] | 12 to 1 —— Kingston (t) | 12 to 1 —— Postulant (t)
8 [illegible] | 12 to 1 —— Happy Joe (t) | 16 to 1 —— Lady Blanche

WHITTLEBURY STAKES
4 to 1 agst Lady Audrey | 7 to 2 agst Charley (t)

[illegible] HANDICAP
6 to 1 agst Contentment (t[illegible] | 7 to 1 agst Snowden Dunhill | 14 to 1 agst Pegg[illegible]
16 to 1 agst Terpsichore

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.—10 to 1 agst Jouve[illegible]

CHESTER CUP
12 to 1 agst Trifle | 25 to 1 agst Little Jack

[illegible]
9 to 1 agst West Australian | 12 to 1 agst Orestes (t) | 16 to 1 agst The Reiver
12 to [illegible] | 15 to 1 —— Honeywood

NORTHAMPTON AND PYTCHLEY HUNT RACES.

WEDNESDAY

TRIAL STAKES.—Longbow, 1. Conn[illegible] 2.
WHITTLEBURY STAKES.—Brighadoro, 1. Lady Audrey, 2.
GREAT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.—Defiance, 1. Hobby Horse, 2. Twenty started
THIRD YEAR of the TRIENNIAL STAKES. Frantic, 1. Convulsion, 2.
HER MAJESTY'S PLATE.—Weathergage, 1. Deerhound, 2
PYTCHLEY STAKES. Shipwreck, 1. Janina, 2

THURSDAY

CUP STAKES.—Sharavogue, 1 [illegible] 2
[illegible] PLATE. Ephesus, 1 Ernestine, 2.

PRIZE FOR ENGLISH HORSES AT CHANTILLY.—The Emperor has presented the sum of 10,000 francs (£400) to be run for by horses of all countries, at the Chantilly Autumn Meeting, in October next. The prize will be added to a sweepstakes of £20 each, h ft; the second to receive £80 out of the stakes; three year olds to carry 97 lb., four 108 lb., five 109 lb., and six and upwards 118 lb English horses to carry 10 lbs extra; and winners, in England of £600, to carry 17 lb. extra. Continental bred horses that have never won a prize of the value of 7,000 francs (£280) to be allowed, three year olds 7 lb., four and upwards 10 lb. Distance 3200 metres (nearly two miles). Engagements to be made on or before 1st of August.

CHESS-CLUB AT HALIFAX. BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—We are gratified to hear that a chess-club, under the patronage of Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, has recently been formed at this place, with every prospect of success. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the first year with unanimous approbation:—President, Dr. F. W. Morris; vice-president, W. A. Johnson, Esq.; treasurer, E. Binney, Esq; secretary, F Cochran, Esq. One feature connected with this institution, which might be advantageously imitated by the chess-clubs of Europe, is the appointment of a committee to instruct the younger members in the principles and ground-work of the game.

SOUTHAMPTON CHESS-CLUB.—The first chess soirée, in connection with this club, is appointed to be held at the Victoria-rooms, Southampton, on Tuesday, April the 12th, 1853. Play to commence at three p.m. For full particulars, parties should apply to the secretary, Mr. W. Sharland

UNIVERSITY TESTS.—A meeting of the students of the Glasgow University was held on Friday night, in the hall of the Andersonian University, for the purpose of agreeing to resolutions for the abolition of tests in reference to lay professors in the Scottish Universities. A considerable number of students were present. An amendment in favour of a continuance of tests was moved; but the motion was carried by a majority. A number of other resolutions following up the first were agreed to.

ROLLS AND RECORDS (CHESTER CASTLE).—There has just been published a Parliamentary paper containing a report on the records now lying in Chester Castle. The report is made by Mr. Black, as [illegible]ant record-keeper. It would take about twelve years, and the employment of several persons, to put the records into proper order. Mr. Black mentions the circumstance of gunpowder being within a short distance of the record-rooms in so great a quantity [illegible] serious [illegible] for the safety, not only of the records, but of the whole city of Chester, which stands upon the same red sandstone rock on which the magazine tower is built. Mr Black adds, "This is a subject upon which I [illegible] to commit all my thoughts to paper"

THE LABOUR MARKET.—SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Some of the establishments in Southampton are endeavouring to prevent their clerks leaving them by inducing them to enter into bonds to remain with them a certain number of years. Mr. Mare, the eminent shipbuilder, who has commenced the building of works close to Southampton, for repairing the steamers of the General Screw Company, is about to build 100 cottages for his workmen

A CRITICAL MISTAKE.—Mr. Macaulay, in his review of the "Pilgrim's Progress," speaking of the tediousness of the "Fairy Queen," observes, that "very few and very weary are those who are in at the death of the blatant beast." The reviewer himself, no doubt one of the few, was also one of the weary: for the blatant beast is *not* killed, and the very last verse extant of the poem shows us that Spenser kept him alive for good reasons of his own. *A. de Morgan; Companion to the Almanac*, 1853.

CAPTURE OF A RUNAWAY BANKRUPT.—Some moths since, a warehouseman, under the name of Spriggs and Co., in the City, and who had obtained goods on credit to the amount of £30,000, which he converted into cash, absconded, and embarked in the *Cleopatra* for Australia. A fiat in bankruptcy was filed against him, and a warrant issued for his apprehension. Mr. Charles Falconer, who was for many years attached to the Thames police, was appointed by the creditors to pursue him; and, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Police, he embarked on board the screw steamer *Sarah Sands*, for Port Philip. The ship left Cork in October last, and arrived safe at Port Phillip, three days before the *Cleopatra* and, as the fraudulent bankrupt was coming on shore, he was made prisoner, and £10,000 in cash, in his possession, seized on behalf of the creditors: he was then lodged in gaol. The bankrupt was brought before the authorities at Melbourne, and delivered into Mr. Falkner's custody for transmission to England.

ENGLISH OAK TIMBER (NAVY).—Among other Parliamentary [illegible]ecting the supply of English oak timber to the Admiralty. It appe[illegible] February, 1840, an agreement was made for 24,000 loads of timber, but reduced to 16,000; and a contract was made in 1841 for [illegible]ds; in 1843, for 20,000; in 1845, for 2025 loads; in 1846, for 20 000; 1847, for 800 to 1000; in 1848, for 5000; in 1849, for 940; and, in 1850, for 16,500 loads.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The Customs authorities have had under co[illegible] a report of the Examiner, submitting an amended form of abstract of duties inwards for goods delivered from the warehouse, and they have approved of the amended form, and directed it to be transmitted to their principal officers at the several ports throughout the United Kingdom, with directions to adopt the same from and after the 5th of April next, observing that the transmission of the separate abstract sheets for goods removed, as required by a former general order, will now be unnecessary.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO BRAZIL.—From the 1st of April last, the British rate of postage upon letters conveyed by packet to or from Brazil will be reduced to 1s for a letter not exceeding ½ oz.; 2s not exceeding 1 oz.; 4s. not exceeding 2 oz.; and so on, according to the scale in operation for charging inland letters. Upon letters sent to Brazil, these rates of postage must be taken in advance. Newspapers may be forwarded to Brazil, by packet, free of postage, under the usual regulations.

MRS. BEECHER STOWE (the authoress of "Uncle Tom") is expected to arrive either to-day or Monday at Glasgow, from America. Preparations are making to receive her; and it is expected that a public reception will be given to her at the City hall, on Wednesday next. Mrs. Stowe will be the guest of W. P Paton, Esq, for the present.

BURNING OF THE "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON."—There is too much reason to believe that this fine ship (spoken of in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of March 19) was fired by an incendiary rather than by accident. The ship was to sail in twelve hours, and the captain was ashore on business; but was sent for and speedily arrived; and, calling his men, made a desperate effort to confine the ravages of the fire to the fore part of the vessel. This was soon found to be impossible, and the destruction of the ship appeared inevitable. The crew, after saving all they possibly could, got on to boats and rafts, and abandoned the burning [illegible] which was burned to the water's edge. It has been clearly ascer[illegible] that the fire originated immediately under the forecastle, and suspicion points to a part of the crew who are not Europeans, and who, it is said, displayed some ill feeling after being shipped on board. The vessel and cargo were valued at £36,000, and belonged to Messrs. Blyth and Co., of London.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO SIR GEORGE GREY.

THE signal success attending the career of the commercial policy of Free-trade, as adopted by the Legislature and sanctioned by the people, was celebrated on Monday, at Alnwick, the chief town of the county of Northumberland, and under the very walls of the feudal fortress of the Percys. The celebration assumed the form of a testimonial dinner to Sir George Grey; the price of admission being fixed, in order to meet the wishes of all parties interested, at the comparatively low charge of 3s., wine and other alcoholic stimulants having been dispensed with; and a stanch teetotaller in practice and precept was invited to preside over the festivities of the occasion, in the person of Sir Walter Trevelyan. The dinner took place in a spacious wooden pavilion (erected for the purpose by Mr. Thompson, of Alnwick, and tastefully decorated with evergreens and artificial flowers), in the Market-place, opposite the Town hall; and on the very spot upon which the hustings were erected at the last general election, when Sir George Grey was thrown out of the representation of the Northern Division. The place was calculated to accommodate about 1,600 persons, but the number present must have very closely approached 2000, for every seat and nearly every inch of ground within it was occupied, and many were unable to obtain entrance. The tables were ranged longitudinally, with elevated cross benches at each end for the principal guests; and on each side arrangements were made for the entertainment of ladies, among whom were noticed several female members of distinguished county families. The apartment was brilliantly illuminated with gas.

On the right of the Chairman were Sir George Grey, M.P., the Earl of Carlisle, W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, Capt. the Hon. H. C. Grey, Rev. R. W. Goodenough, M. W. Bigge, Esq., Anthony Lambert, Esq., Hon. E. Howard, Rev. Thomas Ilderton, and Major Orde. On his left were Earl Grey, Lord Panmure, the Hon. and Rev. F. R. Grey, Rev. R. Croft, R. Ingham, Esq., M.P., J. B. Blackett, Esq., M.P., William Grey, Esq., George Wilson, Esq., Rev. Percy Gilpin, Mr. M'Kelvin, and Capt. Drummond.

The vice chair was occupied by Frideaux Selby, Esq., who was supported on his right by the Mayor of Newcastle (R. G. Lambert, Esq.)

The substantial portion of the repast having been disposed, the Chairman gave the usual loyal and constitutional toasts, which were responded to with enthusiasm.

Immediately afterwards, according to previous arrangement, a splendid silver Candelabrum and Salver were formally presented to Sir George Grey by Mr. Young, of Bedlington Ironworks. On the Candelabrum were represented figures of Industry, illustrative of the productive interests of the county—the village blacksmith, the agricultural labourer, and the miner. The inscription upon the Salver is as follows: "To the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart., M.P., G.C.B.: from more than 12,000 of the Working Class of Northumberland, in testimony of their gratitude for his support of the just, wise, and beneficial measures of Free-trade, and their respect for his private worth; and for the eminent integrity and ability which have distinguished his public career.—Alnwick, 28th March, 1853."

The Candelabrum and Salver were designed and manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, London.

Mr. Michael Young, of Bedlington, rose to present the testimonial to Sir George Grey. They were met, he said, to do honour to a distinguished statesman (Cheers); one who is admired by his friends and respected by his opponents (Applause); one who adorns and ennobles the order to which he belongs (Cheers); a friend of civil and religious liberty (Hear); and an able advocate of a policy which has conferred great and innumerable blessings on the people of this country (Loud cheers). Until lately North Northumberland was honoured in having such a statesman for one of its representatives in the House of Commons (Applause). A contrast might be drawn between him and the noble lord who had succeeded him as their represen[illegible] on this picture and on that" (Laughter [illegible] tion might be properly asked, Why is it that one of the most distinguished statesmen of the present day is not now one of the representatives for North Northumberland in the Commons House of Parliament, where his splendid talents and eminent abilities have won for him the admiration of all parties, and where his integrity and consistency, his high character and true patriotism have added lustre to his fame (Applause)? The answer was at hand, and they knew it; the bond knew it as well as the free, the oppressor as well as the oppressed; it was because the voice of Northumbrians had been stifled (Long-continued cheering).

Sir G. Grey, when the applause with which he was received had subsided, said: The circumstances under which I have now to address you are such as cannot fail to inspire me with the most peculiar gratification (Cheers). Holding no public situation, and having ceased—as you have been reminded by Mr. Young to stand, with regard to the greater part of you, in the relation of a representative to his constituents—though I am happy to find such a feeling entertained towards me by those who were my constituents, and happy to feel that my political ties with this division of the county are still not wholly dissevered (Cheers), owing to that seat in the House of Commons which within this division of the county, I have now the honour to hold—holding, as I say, no public situation, and no longer standing, with regard to far the greater part of you, in the relationship it was my pride and honour to hold for more than five years, I have come to-day, by your kind invitation, to receive at your hands—to receive at the hands of the working-classes of the county, represented as they have been with so much talent and ability by Mr. Young to receive a testimonial of your approval of my public conduct during the time I held that trust you generously confided to my hands (Applause), at a moment when personally I was a stranger to most of you, and known only by the name I bear, and my public conduct in Parliament (Cheers).

I stand here to receive a testimonial that in your judgment, and in the

SILVER CANDELABRUM PRESENTED TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., M.P., G.C.B.

judgment of those 12,000 of the working-classes whom Mr. Young has represented, those measures which in my place in Parliament I felt it my duty, while one of the representatives of this division, to promote and advocate by my vote and influence—and especially those measures which relate to the financial and commercial policy of the country—were measures dictated by sound policy, and measures conducive to the permanent welfare and interest of the great body of the people of this country (Loud applause). I feel altogether undeserving of much that he has said regarding me (No, no); but I can say, I have honestly endeavoured to discharge my duty (Cheers). Gentlemen, I accept that testimonial (Applause)—valuable in itself, representing as it does the varied industry of this great county—a testimonial valuable in itself, and justly worthy of admiration in its design and execution; but to me—and I am proud to say it—possessing infinitely beyond its intrinsic value, as it will be a permanent record to me—and I hope also, with Mr. Young, to my children's children—that I have been fortunate enough to obtain what I must consider the highest prize in political life—the warm, generous, and sincere regard, and the good wishes and attachment, of that large and important industrial class of my fellow-countrymen who possess as yet no direct voice themselves in the choice of members of Parliament (Cheers); but whose interests, whose daily comforts, whose happiness and permanent welfare are intimately concerned in the good government of the country and the acts of the Legislature, and in whose moral and social well-being the prosperity of this country is so intimately bound up.

Bearing in mind the occasion on which we have met, bearing in mind the inscription placed on that testimonial, recording the opinion of those who presented it to be that those measures to which reference has been made were "wise, just, and beneficial" (Cheers), and remembering too that we are on the very spot on which the electors of North Northumberland were assembled when I addressed them from the hustings last July, it is not possible for me to avoid making some allusion to the altered position the advocates of Free-trade now occupy, and the remarkable circumstances which since that time have occurred (Hear). There can, I think, be no doubt now entertained—though a slight attempt was made at the time to disguise it—that the real question then at issue, the question submitted for the decision of the constituencies at the last election, was whether the Free-trade policy should or should not be maintained—whether the commercial system which has been recently adopted by successive Parliaments should be upheld as conducive to the best and permanent interests of the country, or whether—as some strenuously contended—it should be reversed as prejudicial to those interests (Hear). I felt the difficulties and disadvantages which I, as a candidate, would have to encounter, avowing myself an advocate for the maintenance and extension of that system of Free-trade, and addressing myself to a constituency consisting in a great part of agriculturists.

Under these circumstances, asking, as I did, for a renewal of the trust which in 1847 was reposed in me, I felt it my duty to make a clear, unequivocal, and explicit avowal of the opinions I entertained (Cheers); and, having made that avowal, I was willing to abide whatever might be the issue of the contest (Applause). Of the result of that contest I have not the slightest reason to complain. The result was the defeat, by a small majority, of the Free-trade candidate; followed, as soon as Parliament met, by the complete, unambiguous, and unequivocal triumph of the Free-trade policy (Loud cheers). An attempt, it is true, was made by the leaders of that party once called Protectionists, to avoid an express recantation of the opinions they had long and strenuously urged on Parliament and the country; but ultimately a resolution was passed by such a majority of the new House of Commons as to amount almost to unanimity—a resolution in which stands recorded on their journals their verdict that the present commercial system of Free-trade ought to be maintained, and on the especial ground that it was conducive—eminently conducive—to the welfare and comforts of the industrious classes. The right hon. Baronet concluded (amidst rapturous cheering) a brilliant speech by declaring his resolution to promote, with all his ability, the political, social, and physical welfare of the whole body of the people.

The Vice-Chairman then proposed the health of the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, Earl Grey (Cheers).

Earl Grey said he had the greatest satisfaction in attending on this most interesting occasion. He had with the greatest pleasure joined in paying this compliment to one with whom he had been so long connected in the closest manner, both by unrivalled friendship and by complete agreement on public questions; nor had he had the less pleasure in showing his sense of respect for those with whom he had been acquainted from the outset of his political life, and from whom he had often experienced so much kindness—he meant the inhabitants of Northumberland (Cheers). The testimonial which had been presented to Sir George Grey was honourable to them as it was honourable to him. He could not but deeply regret that they had been brought together here, rather to show that they were still undismayed in spite of defeat, than to express their satisfaction at a victory (Hear). The noble Earl then proposed the health of the worthy Chairman.

The Chairman, acknowledging the toast, created some amusement, and also some embarrassment, by his warm advocacy of "temperance" doctrines.

Ralph Carr Ellison, Esq., of Hedgley, gave "The Earl of Carlisle and the House of Lords," which was received with loud applause.

The Earl of Carlisle in responding to the toast, begged the audience not to measure either his gratitude for the very cordial reception they had given him, or his sympathy with the occasion which had now brought them together, by the brevity—the necessary brevity—of the remarks he must now address to them. But the fact was, he had been labouring under a most severe indisposition, and he happened to have rather a busy week before him; so that he ought rather to be by a very quiet fireplace—not, he could assure their worthy chairman, with any inebriating posset before him (A laugh), but in what he should quite agree with him in considering some more healthful doing—than thus to stand up in the middle of the market-place at Alnwick; at a time, too, when the unmelted snows still capped the Cheviots (Laughter). Under the circumstances of imperfect he only could have been tempted by united respect for their guest, Sir George Grey, and for their hosts, the men of Northumberland (Cheers). With respect to Sir George Grey, he felt that words were not wanting from him; for the feelings which were entertained for him were such as had brought them together, and such as now throbbed and glowed on that vast assembly, embracing so much of the industry, the enterprise, and the worth of the stout and hardy Northumbrians (Cheers.)

The Hon. Charles Howard, M.P., proposed the health of Lord Panmure and the illustrious guests (Loud cheers)

Lord Panmure responded.

Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P., proposed the health of W. B. Beaumont Esq., and the other member for South Northumberland, to which

Mr Beaumont responded in appropriate terms

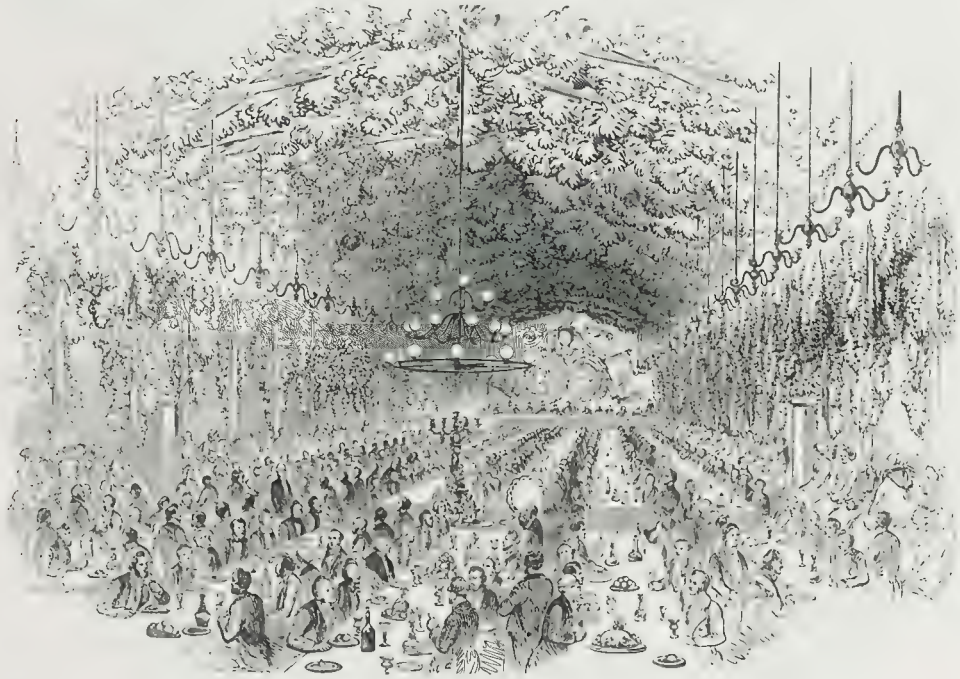
Mr Fenwick, Esq., proposed the health of the members for Newcastle.

Mr. Blackett, the junior member, returned thanks for himself and his colleague, Mr. Roebuck, who, he said, had been prevented from attending the meeting by a severe domestic calamity.

Sir John Fife then proposed "The Members for Berwick."

Mr. Daniel Robertson gave "The Independent Electors of North Northumberland;" which was responded to by Mr. Samuel Donkin, who reminded his hearers, in alluding to a future election for North Northumberland, that so long as the same weapons remained in the hands of territorial power, which caused the last defeat, they must not be too confident of victory (Hear, hear).

Several local toasts were afterwards given, and the party separated about six o'clock.



TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO SIR GEORGE GREY, AT ALNWICK, ON MONDAY LAST.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

The dissensions of the Greek and Latin Churches in Jerusalem have for many years been a scandal to the Christian religion, and a perpetual stumbling block to Jews and Mahometans. These disputes are carried to Constantinople and submitted to the decision of the Ottoman Porte, to be ruled, not according to the principles of justice and equity, but as bribery, or private influence, or political interests may chance to prevail. Since the great fire in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, in 1807, the Latins—as the Roman Catholics are called in the Holy City—have been rather oppressed. The Greeks, by means of their riches, were at once ready to rebuild and repair the sacred edifice; by doing which, they acquired a claim to the whole; not exclusively, indeed, but so far that they are considered as the keepers. Thus, the guardianship of the Holy Sepulchre, which belonged to the Latins, was transferred to the Greeks, who, besides, likewise possess the largest Church, the Altar of the Crucifixion at Golgotha, and several subordinate places. The Greeks and Latins both enjoy the countenance of powerful European Monarchs, whence they derive an importance at Constantinople which, independently of this, they would not possess. Last autumn, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, the Marquis de Lavalette, used all the arts and intrigues of diplomacy to obtain a firman from the Sultan in favour of the Latins. His efforts were crowned with success; but the triumph of the Latins has caused such vindictive resentment among the professors of the Greek Church in various countries, who look up to the Emperor of Russia for protection, that Prince Menschikoff has been despatched from St. Petersburg with the most peremptory instructions to procure a revocation of the exclusive privileges conceded to the Latins. The Greek Church forms the most numerous and powerful body of Christians in Jerusalem: out of a Christian population of 6500, no less than 5000 are of the Greek faith. The number of worshippers of this church is also swelled by the 3000 or 4000 Russian pilgrims who annually visit the Holy City; many of whom are charged with valuable presents from the Czar, consisting of silver lamps, candelabras, and rich brocade for the decoration of the altars. The average population of Jerusalem is between 15,000 and 20,000. The Roman Catholics are said not to exceed 900 in number. There are also a few hundred Armenians, Copts, and Syrians. The Armenians make up by their wealth what they lack in political influence, and have thus been able to sway the decisions of the Porte. The Syrians and Copts have been too poor and insignificant to contend with all these powerful rivals; but, being in communion with the Armenians, they are for the most part identified with their interests, and enjoy their protection, in return for which they are expected to submit to such spoliation as their protectors think right to inflict.

There is no single building within the walls of Jerusalem which excites a more intense interest in the mind of the Christian traveller than the church of the Holy Sepulchre, built by the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine. It covers the supposed spot of our Saviour's interment. It is situate at the north-west corner of the city, and has gathered around it most of the convents, and the principal portion of the Christian residences. The exterior of the edifice is that of the middle ages, and is of rather an uncertain character of architecture. The façade of the church, which is richly adorned, but half decayed, presents a singular contrast of beauty and meanness, capitals and friezes of elaborate workmanship being surmounted by a bare wall with broken windows. The appearance of the church is confined, being shut in by the adjoining buildings which belong to the Greek monastery, situated on the opposite side of the way. The prevalent style of architecture in Jerusalem is the dome, which could not be combined with the tower; and as the domes are not to be seen when standing in front of the façade, the edifice has scarcely the appearance of a church.

The interior of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is a world of churches, chapels, and altars. Here are all creeds and sects of the Christian religion, except those that emanated from the Reformation. The large central dome of the church is about 70 feet in diameter, and of nearly the same height. Around the open space under the dome are small chapels for the Syrians, Copts, Maronites, and other sects of Christians who have not, like the Roman Catholics, Greeks, and Armenians, large chapels in the body of the church. The Greek church is splendidly and richly ornamented, is kept up in a magnificent style, and is unquestionably the most imposing. The church of the Roman Catholics is confined, mean, and dark; the Latins being not only destitute of the great riches of the Greek and Armenian churches, but being in fact very poor. The chapel of the Syrian sect of the Jacobites is close to that of the Latins. A very wretched chapel belonging to the poor Copts stands in the rotunda at the back of the wall of the most holy place, and consists of a small wooden box, not much larger than a confessional.

Directly under the dome, in the centre of the area, is a small oblong building, within which is the Holy Sepulchre. The visitor mounts a few low steps to the marble platform before the entrance, and enters a small dimly-lighted room, which serves as an ante-chapel to the Sepulchre itself. A few steps further, and passing through a low narrow portal, the worshipper is alone in the inner sanctuary, the holiest of holy places, where thousands and tens of thousands kneel, weep, and prostrate themselves in the full faith that this is the very site of their Master's burial-place. The spot which is shown as that of the holy resting-place, is a sort of sarcophagus of white marble, six feet one inch long, which occupies about one-half of the chamber. The sarcophagus surrounds and conceals from the eye everything in relation to the tomb, and is about two feet above the level of the floor. The sepulchre retains nothing of its primitive material, except the oblong stone on which the body was laid, and even the upper surface of this is covered with white marble; it looks like an altar, and, indeed, serves as such when mass is celebrated here. Forty-three lamps, of gold and silver, ever burning, light this solemn spot, which is probably the only one upon earth that no one ever trod without seriousness and deep reflection, and where tears have flowed and prayers have been offered such as no other spot ever heard or witnessed. The air is kept redolent with perfumes night and day.

SHRINE OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, AT JERUSALEM.—FROM "VIEWS IN PALESTINE, EGYPT, ETC.," BY DAVID ROBERTS, R.A.

LOWER ARCADE OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.—FROM "PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MONUMENTS OF EGYPT, NUBIA, AND SYRIA."

Chateaubriand, in an eloquent passage, has painted the church of the Holy Sepulchre:—

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, composed of several churches, erected upon an unequal surface, illumined by a multitude of lamps, is singularly mysterious; a solemn light pervades it, favourable to piety and profound devotion. Christian priests, of various sects, inhabit different parts of the edifice. From the arches above, where they nestle like pigeons, from the chapels below, and subterraneous vaults, their songs are heard at all hours both of the day and night. The organ of the Latin monks, the cymbals of the Abyssinians, pierce the voice of the Greek calover the prayer of the solitary Armenian, the plaintive accents of the Coptic friar, alternately, or all at once, assail your ear; you know not whence these concerts proceed; you inhale the perfume of incense, without perceiving the hand that burns it; you merely perceive the pontiff, who is going to celebrate the most awful of mysteries on the very spot where they were accomplished, pass quickly by, glide behind the columns, and vanish in the gloom of the temple.

Travellers all unite in reprobating

the deceit, dissension, and evil passions which characterise the Christians of the Holy City. Their jealousies and heart-burnings are not unfrequently accompanied with sanguinary quarrels and acts of violence which call for the interference of the civil powers. The Turkish officials treat with the utmost scorn and contempt these jealous and vindictive Greeks and Latins, whose mutual hatred knows no bounds. We will not weary our readers by attempting to describe all the subjects of their quarrels—such as the several rights to churches, chapels, and altars belonging—how many ever-burning lamps each denomination is entitled to light—where, and on what succession, they read mass—what rights each claims in ecclesiastical functions how they envy each other, and always fancy that they are over-reached and supplanted by other persuasions—and in what perpetual hatred, strife, and enmity they live. Greek priests, Armenians, and Franciscans reside together on the most holy spot in all Christendom, day and night persevering in prayers, and the pious thoughts which they ought to have in common inspire them with no feelings of brotherly love. The following statement of the possessions and prerogatives of the Latin Church of Palestine, which was drawn up by Count Marcellus, a French envoy in 1819, will indicate the nature of the points in dispute between the two churches. The "possessions" of the Latin Church are as follows:—

I.—IN THE CITY OF JERUSALEM.

1. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre. 2. The Monastery of Deir-ul-Amoud, or the Holy Saviour, its appurtenances and dependencies. 3. The Sepulchre of our Lord Jesus Christ, which is in the centre of the church of the same name. 4. The great and the small cupola, with the end which covers them. 5. The arches and columns which are round it on, as far as the iron gates placed to mark the line at which the part of the church belonging to the Greek commences. 6. The galleries and dwellings of the Latin Monks which are over the aforesaid arches of column. 7. The great arch which is surmounted with the cupola, which is over the above-mentioned iron gates. 8. The chamber which is at the end of the wall of the above mentioned great arch. 9. The chandeliers placed by his Majesty the King of France under this same great arch. 10. The stone called After 'St Mary Magdalen, and the entire space which extends from the step of the Vestry of the Frank Monks to the steps of the gate of the Cistern, and from beneath the columns to the steps of the Catholic chapel. 11. The upper part of the two arcades called the arches of St. Mary. 12. The lower portion of these arches. 13. The small altar which is beneath the said arches. 14. The entire space from the stone of St. Mary Magdalen to the place which is beside the door of the Greek Chapel, and from the wall of the said chapel to the wall of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. 15. The lower part of the grotto of the finding of the Holy Cross. 16. The half of Mount Calvary, called the Place of Crucifixion. 17. The four arches of Mount Calvary, in the lateral part of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. 18. Its two altars. 19. The marble resting chair 20. The stone of unction. 21. The entire space which extends from the steps of Mount Calvary to the lower part of the arcade in possession of the Armenians, and from the wall of the Greek Chapel to the steps of the door of the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre. 22. The chapel called the Exterior Calvary placed on the top of the temple, to which the ascent is by a stone staircase.

The "prerogatives" of the Latin Church are still more fertile of dispute:—

PREROGATIVES

1. The Fathers of the Holy Land, Latin Monks, alone possess the keys of the gates of the convents or sanctuaries above-mentioned, and particularly the three keys of the altar of the manger at Bethlehem. 2. They have a right to guard properties, to repair, maintain, decorate, and light lamps there. 3. To celebrate the Holy Mass there, and to exercise the rites and ceremonies of their worship. 4. To take the lead over all other nations in their visitations as pilgrimages of the Holy Places. 5. They have a right to visit the half of Mount Calvary which does not belong to them, to celebrate mass on the aforesaid half, and to light lamps there. 6. The Frank Monks have an exclusive right to exercise their worship in the lower part of the cavern of the great Church of Bethlehem. 7. To prevent other nations from lighting lamps there, to celebrate their offices, and to exercise there religious worship there. 8. To oppose the visit of other nations to the Holy Places possessed by them, Frank Monks. 9. The articles of law brought against the Frank Monks shall not be submitted to the authorities of the country, but referred to the Sublime Porte at Constantinople. 10. The Mussulmans are forbidden to offer any violence to the Frank Monks at Easter, during the usual period. 11. The Turkish Custom officers are forbidden to search the baggage of the monks or Catholic pilgrims which had been searched in the Levant, where they landed. 12. It is likewise forbidden to take or delay the clothes of the monks or the ornaments of the Latin Churches. 13. To compel the Frank Monks to receive base coin. 14. To take money from them. 15. It is forbidden to demand the smallest fee from the Frank Monks for the privilege of burying their dead. 16. To ill-treat the monks who bring the usual tribute from Europe, in case they arrive too late. 17. To disturb in any manner the monks and pilgrims in the Holy Land in the course of their visitations or pilgrimages. 18. To disturb them at any time in the exercise of their religious worship as long as that worship out of doors is not contrary to the laws of Islamism. 19. The Turkish authorities are forbidden to pay more than one visit each year to the Holy Sepulchre. 20. To compel the Frank Monks to purchase damaged wheat. 21. The Latin Fathers possess an exclusive right to send members of their communities or couriers to Constantinople on business, without opposition.

The View of the Interior of the Church and Shrine of the Holy Sepulchre, upon the opposite page, has been engraved from Mr. David Roberts's splendid work on Palestine, Egypt, &c., by permission of Messrs Day and Haghe. The second Illustration the Lower Arcade of the Church, is copied from a series of large Photographs of the Monuments of Egypt, Nubia, and Syria, published by MM. Gide and Baudry, Paris; agent in London, M. Gambart.

GOLD REGIONS.—Another series of Parliamentary documents have been issued, under the title of "Further Papers relative to the recent discovery of Gold in Australia." A brief outline of the contents of these papers will show the interest attaching to the subjects of which they treat. Reports of further gold discoveries in the northern parts of New South Wales; indications of quicksilver and the discovery of gems; correspondence on the probable existence of gold, not only in the alluvial deposits, but also in the rock; the employment of clergymen at the principal gold-diggings; expenditure consequent on the gold discoveries; maintenance of order in the gold districts; state of the aborigines of New South Wales; probable area of the gold regions; the present state and future prospects of the eastern and southern gold fields; migration of the population to Victoria; desertion of the crews of merchant ships; military arrangements, and the administration of justice, &c.

THE JOHN BULL NUGGET.—A Mr. Potter, one of the successful adventurers in the gold diggings, has brought home an enormous nugget, which he has christened the "John Bull," and proposes exhibiting it before it goes to the crucible. The lucky man is one of a party of three, in the Wild Horse Gully, Beadigo, and was fortunate enough to turn up this gigantic piece within a few inches of the surface. The solid mass weighs 45 lb. 6 oz., and is worth £181.

ROTATORY STEAMER.—A new description of steamer, the invention of David Napier, Esq., named the "Rotatory," has commenced plying on the Clyde. The peculiarity of the steamer lies in her paddle-wheels, for paddles being much lower than the bulwarks; and, as her engine is on the rotatory principle, it occupies very little space. The advantages of these engines are, that no water; consequently, consumes about one-fourth less fuel, and requires no engineer; the steersman, by a peculiar valve, moves the vessel a head or a stern without communicating with any one of the furnace-bars consumes water; consequently, the hot ashes, which are destructive to the common furnace-bar, in this case tends to the production of steam. There is also a simple application of the fan, to assist combustion. These are of the patent might be applied with advantage to most of the steamers

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW ZEALAND.—It is stated, on the authority of papers just shed in the Canterbury settlement that Sir Geo Grey is about to resign the Governorship of New Zealand, and it has also been announced that Lord Lyttelton, Under-Secretary for the Colonies in Sir Robert Peel's Administration, will succeed to the office. The noble Lord has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of New Zealand, and particularly in the Canterbury settlement, of which, indeed, he may be said to have been the founder.

EFFECTS OF CHEAP POSTAGE.—Uniformity of postage, combined with a low rate of charge, forms the conspicuous and chief benefit which the monopoly of the carriage of letters enables the Government to confer upon the whole body of its subjects, by almost annihilating distance, and placing in this the most remote individual in power to communicate freely with all parts of the empire. It makes the Post-office the unrestricted means of diffusing knowledge, extending commerce, and promoting in every way the social and intellectual improvement of the people

THE FIRST HACKNEY-COACH STAND IN LONDON.—The cab-stand in the Strand, from Catherine-street to Somerset-house, has just been removed, by order of the Commissioners of Police. This has been described by a contemporary as "one of the oldest stands in the metropolis, but it was a continual source of complaint and inconvenience to all. Thus, we read in Read and's Letters, April, 1654:—"One Captain Bailey has erected some four hackney coaches, just like unto a livery, and appointed them to stand at the May pole in the Strand, (where St. Mary's Church now is), giving them instructions at what rates to carry men into several parts of the town, where all the day they may be had." In the next year the coaches had so increased as to be considered a nuisance by the Court, and to be limited by Star Chamber.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. F. S. and D. D.—For the information you ask, we must refer you to the series of papers called "Sketches of the Provincial Chess-clubs and the Chess Associations," now publishing in the *Chess-player's Chronicle*; our stock is too limited.

E. D. B.—The game is interesting, though hardly up to our standard for publication. With regard to the Problem, we shall gladly support your right.

EUTO.—It is not true, as you say, that Mr. Lewis has a system to sell; but on which he obtains a fee of 5 guineas. The two Kings are always have one square between them.

H. W., Wakefield.—At the first glance, it looks to us very pretty. If it proves so on examination, we shall give it insertion.

N. P. L., Newcastle.—Your Solution at the right one.

T. F., Hawkwich.—The variations you have sent us are correct.

C. C., Exeter.—We are preparing a correction, to be accurate yourself; there are two glaring mistakes in the position.

MORLEY.—See our advertising pages in the present Number.

R. D. A. PATEY, BRIGHTON, JUNIOR, and others.—The author of Problem No. 478 proposes to alter the Mate in four moves, by withdrawing the Pawn at Q 5th, and placing it at Q Kt 3rd. With this alteration, it is again submitted for Solution.

R. H. KEMP, Wye.

R. H. [illegible] If the alliance was not accepted, and we doubt it if will be

A. Nott [illegible] Problem was corrected in a subsequent number by the solvers of a White Rook at Duke's K 4th.

H. T. C. A list of competitors for the Tournament Tool box Prizes is still open both for British and Foreign candidates, and we cannot say how our space has been occupied.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 472, by H. T. L., M. P., Merlin, B. P., Rev. M. Jones, S. P. Q. B., Medicus, Delta, E. F., Oriental, H. P. Q., Philo, Geppy Omega, Inverness, A. R. H. M., Student, and Beta.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 473, by S. W. Albert, Bank of Shrewsbury, Plas, Mungo, Old Tom, M. D., Philo-Chess, Nabob, H. B., B. R. S., Midge, D. P. Q., Rugby, P. P., Annabel, Andrew, Tom of Lincoln, S. W. N., O. P., W. P., H. R., Jack of Worcester are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by D. W. H., M. B., Phiz, E. F., Sigma, Albert, Rat-ess, Annabel, F. T. M., Stubbs, H. E., R. S., G. P., Marrowsnails, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 476
In Four Moves

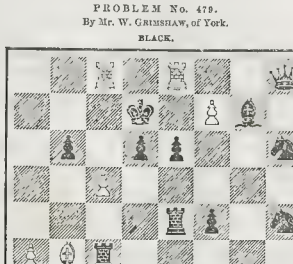
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1. Kt to K sq	P to K B 5th	3. B to K 5th	Anything
2. P to Q Kt 4th (ch)	K to Q B 6th	4. P mates.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 477.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt 6th (dis ch.)	Q takes B (best)	3. Q to K B 7th (ch)	R takes Q
2. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	P takes R (best)	4. R to Q 8th—Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 479.
By Mr. W. GRIBSHAW, of York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

A spirited Encounter between 'GAMMA" and "DELTA."

(Allgaier's Gambit).

BLACK (Delta).	WHITE (Gamma).	BLACK (Delta).	WHITE (Gamma)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Q R to K Kt sq	Castles on Queen
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	19. P to Q R 3rd	P to K B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	20. B to K 6th (ch)	K to K sq
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	21. K to Q 3rd	P takes P (ch)
5. Kt to K 6th	P to K R 4th	22. Q Kt takes P	Q to Q Kt 4th (ch)
6. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K R 3rd		
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	23. P to Q B 4th (c)	Q to Q Kt 6th (ch)
8. K Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 6th		
9. P takes P	B to K 3rd (b)	24. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K B 6th
10. B to K 3rd	B takes K R P (ch)	25. P to Q B 5th	Kt to K 4th (ch) (d)
11. K to Q 2nd	P takes P	26. P takes Kt	P takes K P (dis. ch.)
12. Q takes P	B to K Kt 8th		
13. Q to K B 4th	Q to K B 3rd	27. Kt to Q 5th	B takes Kt
14. Q to K R 2nd	B to K Kt 4th	28. B takes B	B takes Kt (ch)
15. Kt to Q B 3rd	B takes B (ch) (e)	29. K to his 3rd	P to K 5th
16. K takes B	Q to K Kt 4th (ch) (f)	30. Q to K 2nd	R to Q 6th (ch)
17. Kt to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	And Black surrendered.	

(c) He might also have taken the Q Pawn with his Queen or, still better, have played the Q Bishop to K B 6th, threatening to take the Bishop checking, and then move his Kt to Kt 5th, &c.

(d) Here, again, the Bishop takes, to K H 6th looks promising

(e) A slip, which ends the game.

(f) Well played. In this coolest Gamma is it usual again all through the game.

CHESS IN VIENNA.

Fine Game between Messrs. SZEN and HAMPE.

(Philidor's defence to the K Kt Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. Q to Q 4th	Kt to K B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	27. Kt to Q B 3rd (f)	Kt to K 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	28. B takes B (ch)	K takes B
4. B to Q B 4th (a)	Kt to Q B 3rd	29. Q to K 6th	Q to K R 3rd
5. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	30. P to K Kt 4th	Q R to K B sq (g)
6. Q takes Kt	Kt to K B 3rd	31. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K Kt 4th (h)
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q 3rd	32. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to K 6th
8. Castles	Castles	33. K to K Kt 3rd	Kt takes Kt
9. P to K B 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd (b)	34. K takes Kt	Q to K Kt 3rd
10. Q to her 3rd	B to K 2nd	35. P to K B 5th	Q to K sq
11. P to K R 3rd	B takes B	36. Q to her Q	Q Kt takes Q
12. Q takes B	Q to her 2nd	37. Q R to K sq	K Kt to K B sq
13. B to K 3rd	P to Q 4th	38. K to Kt 4th	K to Kt 3rd
14. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd	39. P to K Kt 6th	Q to K 3rd
15. Q to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th (c)	40. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
16. B to Q 4th	P to K B 4th (c)	41. P to K B 6th	K to B 2nd (ch)
17. P takes P	K R takes P	42. K to B 5th	P to Q B 5th
18. B take. K Kt P (d)	Kt to K B 2nd (e)	43. P to K R 6th	R takes R
19. B to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	44. P to K Kt 6th	P takes P (ch)
20. Q to Kt 4th	K to B sq	45. P takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
21. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq	46. R takes K	P to Q 6th
22. Kt to K sq	Kt to K sq	47. P to K Kt 7th	R to Q sq
23. Kt to K 2nd (e)	Q R to K Kt sq	48. P to K Kt 8th	
	And Black abandoned the game.		

(a) The usual move is to take the Pawn with the Queen; but the move adopted by Mr. Szen may be played it appears, without danger.

(b) Judicious. Preparing to win a Pawn, by advancing the Q Pawn next move, and then, if the Queen be not moved, to play K B to Q B 6th

(c) This loses a valuable Pawn. It would have been better to dislodge the Bishop by advancing the Q Kt Pawn, although at the risk of giving the White Kt an outpost

(d) We played *If* Black take the Bishop, he evidently loses his Rook, by the Queen checking at K Kt 6th

(e) Had the K R 4th would have been pretty, but not quite sound, because it would have given Black a forced Pawn on the K's file, e.g.:—

— Kt to K 4th	P takes Kt
(The seems best. If he take the Bishop, White rejoins with Kt to K Kt 6th, &c.)	
2. B takes B (ch)	R takes B
3. R takes Kt	R takes Q
4. R takes Q	R to K 3rd

And the advance. Black Pawn will be irresistible presently.

(f) It would have been dangerous permitting the Kt to get a fierce stroke on his K 5th

(g) Q to K R 3rd would have been much better play

(h) Some interesting play would have arisen from Black taking the K D Pawn with his Kt at the onset.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.—Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.P. for Tralee, has lodged a petition for the sale of the house in Dublin which had been long occupied by his father, the late Mr O'Connell. The following is the notification in this case:—"Maurice O'Connell, petitioner. Property consisting of the house in Merrion-square South, formerly in the occupation of the late Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., but now unoccupied; head rent, £105; encumbrances, principal, £538 8s. 9d.; interest, exact amount cannot be at present stated."

CHATHAM ELECTION.—The number of voters on the registry is 2,870 for Chatham was 1,339, of whom 1,531 are in the employ of Government, and 47 half-pay officers, pens. &c. &c. The number of voters who voted at the last election in the employ of government was 804, of whom 171 voted for Sir F. Smith, and 135 for Sir J. Stirling.

A PUBLIC PARK FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—In the heart of the town of Southampton there are about 100 acres of land, in which the inhabitants have common rights during some portion of the year, and private individuals have privileges the other portion. The townspeople, through their corporation, have nearly completed the purchase of the whole, and are going to plant the latter ornamentally for the private pleasure promenade. In another twelvemonth these grounds will be planted and open for the pleasure and recreation of the public at the present round. A botanic garden, a maze, and an observatory will be erected on the grounds. A portion of the land is to be set aside for a cricket ground.

SCARCITY OF LABOURERS.—In reply to one of the guardians, the master of the Bedminster Union stated, at the weekly meeting, that there was only one able-bodied pauper in the house, and he could get employment, but he had no house in which to live. The guardian said there was employment for at least 40 labourers, if they could be obtained.

ADVANCE OF WAGES.—The journeymen bricklayers of Leicester have been soliciting an advance of 6d per day upon their present rate of wages. The masters have agreed to offer 2d per day. It is doubtful whether this will be accepted by the journeymen. The journeymen carpenters are also taking steps to procure increased wages

ARMS OF SCOTLAND.—The Earl of Eglinton has communicated to the gentlemen in Edinburgh taking the management of the movement for obtaining the restoration of the arms of Scotland to their legal precedence, his approbation of the object, and willingness to present the petition to the Queen. On Thursday week it was unanimously resolved by the Town-council of Glasgow to present a petition similar to those already forwarded by other burghs.

GOLD IN MAYO.—The existence of gold in the soil of Mayo was first established at Castlebar last week, in the yard of Mr. Brennan, where the workmen were sinking a hole for the erection of his gasometer. The ore found has been tested by Dr. Atkinson, who pronounced it to be pure gold.

THE Hanoverian gallivat, *Aginata Juliana*, came into Plymouth on Monday evening, having on board thirty of the crew and fifteen passengers of the *Duncan Yacht* (Mackinnon, master), from Leith to Port Phillip. She left on the 18th inst., and on the 23th, thirty miles off Scilly, she was in great distress, having sprung a leak, and had four feet water in the weather-pump The gallant took off the above. The master, five officers of the ship, and about thirty passengers, were left on board, and when the gallant left she was making for Scilly.

MONEY ORDERS.—The following notice has been issued:—"Money Money Order Offices will be opened at the undermentioned places on the respective days named:—Ash, Kent, 1st April; Charing, Kent, 3rd April; Jarrow, Durham, 1st April, Maesteg, Glamorgan, 7th April; Oulton, York, 1st April; Wateringbury, Kent, 19th April; West Malling, Kent, 21st April.

FIRE-FISHING EXTRAORDINARY.—On Monday, at Thurstonfield, a boy eight years of age, succeeded in hooking, and bringing to land, a pike of the weight of 15½ lbs., with an ordinary cord line and double hook, baited with eel.

SOUTHAMPTON NEW DOCKS.—A public meeting has been called to consider the propriety of exempting the new docks about to be formed at that port from being rated to the local burdens for a limited period. The new docks will cause an outlay in the town during their formation of between £300,000 and £400,000, and will be of vast benefit to the town on account of the shipping they will bring to it. The South-Western Railway Company and the various steam companies have offered the greatest encouragement to induce the Southampton Dock Company to proceed with the new docks

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—Active preparations are being made to open the department in connexion with "arts, manufactures, and commerce" in May. The appeal from the institution to the noble patrons and friends of education, to enable the council to purchase expensive philosophical apparatus, models, &c., to get up the chemical laboratory and the engineering workshop, has been generously responded to by the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Lansdowne, the Lords of Dartmouth, Clarendon, and Granville; the Lords Foley, Calthorpe, Leigh, and Lufford; General Wyse, Mr. Mark Phillips; by Messrs. Percy, Bagnall, Dawes, Barrow, Barrow, and many leading Staffordshire ironmasters; by Messrs. Welch, Arundel, Upfill, and other influential merchants of the town. Considering the condition of commercial enterprise, a cognate department is much required, under the powers recently granted by the Crown, should be energetically carried out; and the recent alarming and numerous accidents in ships, mines, manufactories, and railways must be allowed to call up matter of importance to this branch of education. It must be admitted that no town in the kingdom offers such practical advantages as Birmingham. The council also expect to have very liberal donations from the friendly of specimens of mining and mineral products, of vegetable and animal substances used in manufactures; of civil engineering, architectural and building contrivances; of manufacturing machines and tools; of philosophical apparatus; of models and plastic art—a great "central museum," open to the artisan free, under certain regulations, and subservient to the general purpose of literature and science.

DEATH AT CHURCH.—During divine service at Brockley Church, Suffolk, on Sunday morning last, and just as the rector had read the 11th verse of the 102nd Psalm "For my days are gone as a shadow, and I am withered like grass"—a poor man, named Thomas Game, suddenly dropped down and expired.

FALL OF A CHURCH STEEPLE.—On Wednesday night week, the steeple of Great Sandal Church (Lincolnshire)—which has for a long time past been in a very dilapidated state—fell with a tremendous crash, on the north side, forcing the earth up into an embankment, to the height of three or four feet. The body of the church, also fast decaying, has been considerably shaken, and has been since shored up; and, it is expected, the whole of the edifice will have to be pulled down.

ROSE COTTAGE, DEVON.—A destructive fire took place on Wednesday week, at Rose Cottage, near Newton Bushell. This splendid seat was for so me time the residence of Queen Caroline, who was much struck with its delightful situation. At the time of the fire it was in the occupation of Miss Strickland. The whole building was destroyed, and very little furniture saved. The property was partially insured.

THE FIRE IN WINDSOR CASTLE.—We are assured that, although the damage is roughly estimated not to exceed £10,000, it will not amount to anything like that sum. It scarcely is too much to aver that the experiment, by which future and more serious accidents may now be guarded against, has not been dearly purchased at that price. *Windsor Express.*

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF ST. HILARY CHURCH, CORNWALL.—The parish church of St Hilary, Cornwall, near Penzance, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last, not a vestige remaining but the bare walls. It is supposed that the fire was caused by the stoves employed for warming the church which had been used during the worship of the preceding day (Good Friday).

RESTORATION OF DONCASTER CHURCH.—A public meeting of the clergy and laity of Doncaster took place on Tuesday week, at the Mansion-house, to consider the measures to be adopted for rebuilding the parish church of Doncaster (in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of March 5th and 19th, our readers will find illustrations and details of the fire and the church as it stood previous to that unfortunate event). The meeting was one of the largest and most influential ever held in this town, and, from the circumstance of her Majesty having graciously and munificently evinced her practical sympathy for the loss the town has sustained, the proceedings assumed a character and interest altogether unprecedented in Doncaster. His Grace the Archbishop of York presided on the occasion. The meeting was addressed by his Grace the Earl of Harewood, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, Mr. Denison, M.P., and other gentlemen, when resolutions in favour of the rebuilding of the church were unanimously passed. The following sums were announced by the Archbishop, amidst great applause:—Her Majesty the Queen, £100; his Grace the Archbishop of York, £500; Mr. Wrightson, M.P., £500; Mr. Montague (High Sheriff of Yorkshire), £100; Mr. J. Brown, £250; Mr. Denison, M.P., £200; Sir C. Wood, £200; Mr. Chaloner, £200; Mr. Brooke, £200; the Earl of Feversham, £150; the Earl of Carlisle, £100; the Earl of Harewood, £100; Lord Londesborough, £100; Mr. E. B. Denison, jun., offers £500, as soon as a suitable plan for the new church has been decided upon. The total sum subscribed at the meeting was £3000, making a total of £17,760

THE ESSEX MURDER.—The medical examination into the case of Charles Saunders, condemned to death for the murder of Mr. Toller, has failed to establish the plea of insanity; the sentence was, therefore, carried into effect on Wednesday morning, at Chelmsford. He persisted to the last that he killed Mr. Toller in self-defence.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Only fifteen public Acts of Parliament have been passed in the present session, which assembled in November; and after a short sitting adjourned to the beginning of last Month.

A working man at Brentwood.. named Hall, has received two letters from Australia, containing £50, a present from his two sons, who were transported some years ago. They report themselves to be worth nearly £1000

A tornado recently visited Clarksville, Tenn.-see (U.S.), levelling dwellings, [illegible] trees to the ground, but, as far as heard from, not [illegible] the track of the storm was half a mile wide.

[illegible] Parliament is called to hunt the North Warwickshire boundary next season, providing the noblemen and gentlemen following the hunt will contribute £1000 per annum.

By accounts received from Sydney, a number of Frenchmen had returned from the gold diggings, and had demanded from the French Consul to be sent home.

By *Chambers' Journal* we learn, that, in forty cities and towns in Scotland, every 149 of the population support a dram-shop, while it requires 981 to keep a baker, 1067 to support a butcher, and 1080 to sustain a book-seller

It is understood that the object of Sir George Russell Clerk's mission to the Cape is the settlement of boundaries, and particularly the boundary of the Orange River Sovereignty.

The deal wharf at Cronstadt had been destroyed by fire on the 22nd ult., involving a sacrifice of half a million of silver rubles. The proprietor is insured

The emigration movement has given a fresh impetus to the Irish shipping trade; and there is an increased demand for tonnage at Dublin, Belfast, and other ports.

A Spanish hen, belonging to Mr. Knight, of Whitstable, laid, a few days ago, an egg of the following extraordinary size and weight:—Round the oval, 7½ inches; round the girth, 6½ inches; weight, 4 oz.

An American paper states that the following bill has been introduced into the Indiana Leg slature:—"By Mr. M'Donald, bill to compel old bachelors of 30 years of age to marry, or pay fifty dollars a year into the county treasury, to go to the benefit of the first lady who shall marry after the 1st of January. The provisions of the bill apply to widowers of one year's standing.

At the assizes at Bedford, the other day, a woman, having a baby in her arms, was arraigned for stealing a piece of muslin. When the article was produced, it was a *small white rag*, apparently a strip of a white frock: the jury directed the prisoner to be discharged.

According to a Parliamentary paper, in the last four years, 27,215 immigrants and liberated Africans have been introduced into the West Indies; and 46,750 to the Mauritius.

Two new materials for textile manufactures have been sent to Manchester from Western Africa. Both were sent as specimens of cotton, but one is a new kind of silk, the other of wool.

The health of M. de Lamartine, far from improving, is now in a state which causes the utmost affliction to his friends. The physicians give no hopes of his recovery.

Government have begun to cure their own meat for the use of the navy. Three bullocks per week are slaughtered at the Clarence Victualling-yard at Gosport, and salted down. The new Arctic expedition has been supplied with this beef.

The East Essex Militia is to be converted into a rifle corps; and the East Suffolk into an Artillery Corp.

The amount of the new copper coinage is to be five hundred tons.

Jung Bahadoor, well known to our readers as the great Nepaulese Ambassador to England, is now a refugee in British territories

The Copenhagen-house Tavern, for many centuries a popular London resort, has been disposed of, with the rare-ground attached, to the Corporation of Liverpool, for the new cattle-market

On the 4th of March there were at St. Petersburgh, 201 cholera patients under treatment. During the day 32 new cases appeared, there being 81 recoveries and 9 deaths.

Edinburgh is projecting a Great Industrial Exhibition, to be held in that city next year.

A farmer has died at Cambridge from a very trivial cause: he accidentally put his chest with the lash of a whip; but the slight wound produced a fatal lock-jaw.

Sugar of a very fine quality is being manufactured in the Sandwich Islands.

The Shannon Canal, between the Bay of Galway and Lough Corrib, has been opened for traffic free of any expense to carriers.

Advices from the north of Europe state that the weather had been very severe, and that the ice in the Sound, at Elsinore, was so that the opening of the Baltic shipping season will, no doubt, be delayed for some weeks.

A tradesman at Luton, Bedfordshire, has the following curious notice stuck up in his window:—*Good Ladies*, 1s.; lasting ditto, 1s. 6d. per pair.

The Council of Education meet at the Privy Council Office this day (Saturday), at half-past seven o'clock.

Mr. Hitzfield, the American lady who was apprehended at Hamburgh, as agent of the revolutionary propaganda, has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, in the prison of Moabach.

On Easter Monday the British Museum was visited by 26,837 persons; being an increase of 7000 upon that of last year. Notwithstanding the great influx of visitors, the greatest order and regularity were observed.

Persons are at Winchester Cathedral taking casts, for the New Crystal Palace, of an ancient font, the tomb of William of Wykeham, an altar screen, and the carving of a choir stall.

The electors of Dumfriesshire who supported Lord Drumlanrig at the last election have defrayed the whole expenses of the contest, and handed over the surplus, amounting to £20 6s. 6d., to the Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary.

Mr. John H. Howe, J.P., Killyleagh, Down, died on Wednesday week of glanders, communicated to him whilst examining a horse which laboured under that disease.

The Chinese do everything differently from other people. We have a "jack" for pulling the boot from the foot; the "Flowery Land" people, on the contrary, have an instrument for pulling the man from the boot.

The Bishop of Melbourne has applied for a loan of £5000 or £6000, to import into his diocese a number of iron churches, to be set up at the diggings and elsewhere.

Last week, Mr. Scott, of Stockton, shot a large sea-bird on the Tees, and upon opening it found a portion of a gold earring in its gizzard probably torn from the ear of some drowned woman.

A vessel built of zinc, the first of the kind, has been launched at Nantes.

The Emperor of Austria has granted the Golden Medal for literary and artistic merits to M. Leoli Levi, for his work on the Commercial Law of the World

On Wednesday night the Lady Mayoress gave a very elegant entertainment to about 350 guests in the Egyptian-hall. The dancing and refreshments were kept up till a late hour. The Lord of the Manor Lords were in attendance

The English Government has transmitted a fine Dollond telescope to Captain Denyd, of the *Reine Hortense*, for saving four sailors of the *Lady of the West*, whom he picked up at sea, and brought in safety to Brest.

On Sunday night, the 20th ult., a fire broke out in the deal yards at Troppenau, and about 3000 standard hundred of deals and a great [illegible] of battlewood were destroyed. The loss is estimated at between £20,000 and £30,000.

During the past week, the coal-miners of the Glasgow district, numbering about 2000 men, have been on the strike; but the employers acceded to their request, and pay an advance, amounting from 6d. to 8d. per day.

Mr. *Farley's Bristol Journal*, after existing for upwards of a century, made its last appearance as a newspaper on Saturday. The paper in has been purchased by the proprietor of the *Bristol Times*, with which it will henceforth be associated.

By a recent act of Parliament (16th Victoria, c. 15), after the 1st of October next, polls at county elections are only to continue one day, instead of two, and the hour for closing is five o'clock.

A modern miracle has taken place at Florence, some thieves having robbed a chapel in the cathedral of that place, and two days after—confessed!—the [illegible] of the [illegible].

The owners of the American steamer *Humboldt* contemplate selling her, on account of her draught of water being unsuitable to the port of Havre. She is a remarkably fine steamer, and last week made the passage from New York to Cowes in eleven days five hours.

The traffic on the North-Western Railway has so greatly increased, that the directors are about to double the lines from Euston-square to Primrose-hill, and if that prove insufficient, to double them on to Willesden.

A fellow named Joseph Wardle, has been committed to Gloucester jail for bigamy, he having married no less than six wives.

THE THEATRES.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA

The Royal Italian Opera was to have opened on Tuesday, but the announcement was postponed till Thursday, and the campaign will be commenced to-night (Saturday) thatis, if Koncoui, Tamberlik, Tagliafico, and Polonini, have made their way through the Russian snow. Marzo, who started a few days before his comrades, is here, after most severe weather on his journey from St. Petersburgh. Mdme. Rosio, Mdme. Castellan, Mdme. Julienne, Lucchesi (the new tenor), Ferrucci, and Zelger, are in town; but the opera must have Marco or Tamberlik to begin with. At the time we write it is uncertain whether "Il Barbiere" (with a new ballet divertissement), or "La Fille Mal Gardée"), or "Masaniello," will inaugurate the season.

EASTER PIECES

DRURY-LANE.—The management has contented itself, by way of Easter piece, with a burlesque of Sir Walter Scott's romance of "The Talisman." The subject admits of abundant spectacle and scenery. The ample resources of the theatre have furnished the requisite material for display in costume and pageantry. The decorations of the piece, however, far surpass its literary merit. With much wit, and many puns, the dialogue was occasionally brilliant; but compression would have been wise, as the length of some of the passages "leading to nothing," as said generally de-provoked unmistakeable symptoms of weariness. The mounting of the drama, however, is decidedly creditable.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday was inaugurated the new management, with great spirit. Mr. Albert Smith's "Ascent of Mont Blanc" seems to have *suggested* to Mr. Planché's parodial in agination "Mr Buckstone's Ascent of Mount Parnassus," and no subject for the comedy of "The Rivals" could be more [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Farren [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] Credibly for both, they rendered [illegible] favour; and Mr Buckstone himself confesses to [illegible] which Mr. O. Marshall has pictorially indulged [illegible] panorama of "the green," including a general view of Parnassus, and views of the Village of Arissa, the Schiste and the Sacred Way, Ruins of the City of Delphi, the Castalian Fountain, the Corycian Cave, and the Snowy Peak of Liakura, are all admirably and beautifully painted. Of the general hits at things as they are especially "things theatrical"—we may distinguish the second from the "Corsican Brothers," and the "Gold-digger's Wife" were finely painted and humorously accompanied. The dialogue abounds in witty allusions, and, of itself, is an earnest of the promises held out by Mr Buckstone as to his future management. Cordially for both, they received [illegible] favour; and Mr Buckstone himself confesses to [illegible] which Mr. O. Marshall has pictorially indulged [illegible] panorama of "the green," including a general view of Parnassus, and views of the Village of Arissa, the Schiste and the Sacred Way, Ruins of the City of Delphi, the Castalian Fountain, the Corycian Cave, and the Snowy Peak of Liakura, are all admirably and beautifully painted. Of the general hits at things as they are especially "things theatrical"—we may distinguish the second from the "Corsican Brothers," and the "Gold-digger's Wife" were finely painted and humorously accompanied. The dialogue abounds in witty allusions, and, of itself, is an earnest of the promises held out by Mr Buckstone as to his future management. His predilections in favour of the poetic drama are highly honourable to him, and will, we hope, prove successful. The performances [illegible] lively comedy introduced into the new management [illegible] metropolitan favour—Mr. Chippendale and Mrs. Paynter, the former as *Sir Anthony Absolute*, the latter as *Mrs. Malaprop*. Both have merit; the first in particular has an original vein of humour and style of acting, which, when more developed, will establish a reputation, and the latter will prove an acquisition in parts better suited to her powers and appearance. Miss Reynolds, too, was welcomed back, as *Lydia Languish*; and Mr. Compton, in *Bob Acres*, was exceedingly rich.

ADELPHI.—By way of signalising his exclusive management of this theatre, Mr. Webster opened the season with a slight accession [illegible] Webster at Home, an Adelphi fare of Three Courses and a Dessert introducing the performers who have migrated with him from the Haymarket. Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. H. Bedford, Mr. Keeley, Mr. Parselle, Miss F. Maskell, and others, and who will much strengthen the company at this establishment. The piece is repete with Green room allusions, and was received with [illegible] "A Nice Expedient," "To Parents and Guardians," "The Pretty Girls of Stilberg," and "Pepino, the Dumb Boy." Such performances sometimes may be a useful run of entertainment—but in the present case, to [illegible] to find at some intend a alteration in the character of the pieces henceforth to be produced. The house was crowded.

PRINCESS'S.—M. Scribe's libretto of "Marco Spada," as modified to English taste by Mr. Fulgrave Simpson, was produced on Monday. The scene is laid in 1735, and the hero is acted by Mr. Ryder. Inspired with vengeance against the Roman Government, *Marco Spada*, as a brigand leader, has filled the country with terror; but remains undetected, while living in magnificent style in a forest chateau, with his supposed daughter *Andrea* (Miss Heath), who has no suspicion of his being a bandit, under the assumed name of the *Baron di Torrida*. This young lady has a lover, *Prince Fr[illegible]reco*, nephew of the Governor of Rome; who, with his niece, *ss Marchesa San Piero* (Miss Laidelaw), are visiting the chateau, forced to seek refuge in the secluded chateau. *Marco Spada*, though he has thus his enemies in his power, declines to take advantage of the circumstance; and accepts, at *Andrea's* request, an invitation to a fete at the Governor's palazzo. The second act is rich in [illegible] scenic accessories that represent a country ball, and is one of the most brilliant scenes we have ever witnessed. Here *Francisco* is recognised as the governor's nephew, and found to be affianced to the *Marchesa*. *Marco* is also recognised by a priest, who, however, is immediately spirited away by some of his troops disguised as peasants, and a third act the scene presents the secret retreat of the brigands. Here the *Marchesa* and *Count Pepinelli*, a captain of dragoons (Mr. W. Lacy), are brought in as prisoners, and forced to wed, so that *Francesco* may be free to fulfil his pledge to *Andrea*. The bandits are dispersed and attacked by soldiers, in which conflict *Marco Spada* receives his mortal wound, and then confesses that *Andrea* is the child of a murdered man who, with his attendants, had been formerly [illegible] by his band. The *mise en scene* of this drama, and the whole of the arrangements are of the most costly kind. The acting throughout was careful and well studied. Mr. Lacy and Miss Leclercq were lively and [illegible] to their different *rôles*. The dialogue, in which the audience delighted, and the whole forms a melodramatic spectacle of an extraordinary character. The house was well attended.

LYCEUM.—Having succeeded well in a seven-act play, the sharp-witted manager of this theatre, in partnership with the ever ready Mr. Saunby Laurence, has ventured on "a Dramatic Tale in Nine Chapters, for his present Easter piece. As in the former occasion, they have been assisted by the pencil of Mr. Beverley, whose scenes are worth all the money required for the performance. We have here his picturesque [illegible] of an Alpine inn, an [illegible] in the same, a hut in the mountains, with an avalanche, a farm, grounds on a chateau, a ballroom, the chateau itself by moonlight, an elaborately-constructed and grandly-painted waterfall on a glen, and a rustic habitation, which magically converts itself into a saloon of mirrors. These nine scenes constitute the nine chapters; the drama appended to them is the mere filling up and justification of their presence. But it would be injudicious to expect that the outline has been carelessly or negligently occupied. *To contrairy*, the authors have worked together most diligently to present us characters, philosophy, and novel scenes in their pieces. If they have failed to amuse, it is not for want of the desire to please. In constructing this piece, but not altogether successful, piece of stage [illegible] the authors have sought to found a drama upon the audience by at first presenting three brief and exceedingly single chapters, and then adventuring others more complex in their arrangement and incidents. These latter were not so happy as the first. The simple pictures of the drum-head marriage of a Swiss Sergeant and a Vivandière of the latter being wounded—of her recovery and debilitation—and of [illegible] being arrested for a supposed theft, while in the act of rejoining her children, these were touching and effective, and promised a novel, or a drama, of some natural interest. All this changes, however, in the fourth part, for scenic heartless, conventional scenes, in which, after a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

other parts of the picture. Amongst this artist's other works those which will attract more especial notice and admiration are (145) "Descendants of Marius and the Gracchi"—Italian beggar boys playing marbles, &c., in the streets of Rome; (220) a "Shepherd Boy in the South," (288) an "Italian Shepherd Boy," carrying a sheep across his shoulders; and (445) "An Italian Girl putting on a Necklace." The rest are portraits, a class of work more interesting to the artist and the originals, than to the public.

Salter (who has been rather idle some years past), comes out with eleven pieces also, which, with the exception of four or five, are historical or poetic subjects. First in attractiveness is a picture of considerable dimensions in the Great Room (119), "Cupid's Amusement—Venus teaching her Son the use of the Bow." The idea is entirely fanciful; Venus is encouraging her chubby and mischievous son to play havoc with his little bow and arrow amongst several nymphs who happen to compose her court. One has already been mortally wounded, and is lying at the feet of her mistress; another still braves the little god's power, and is about to suffer for her temerity; the rest look on with a mixed feeling of curiosity and misgiving at the dangerous pastime. The subject and grouping are ingenious and well studied; but it is obvious that the artist has bestowed even still more attention upon the colouring, which is highly ambitious, and, we may add, is generally successful. Mr. Salter appears to have aimed, in this one work, at a complete illustration of the principles of colouring, and upon the relations of colours as displayed by the prism; a subject upon which much learned disquisition has been written, from the time of Newton down to our own day, but which practically was much better understood by the early painters, with Da Vinci and Titian in the van, and Murillo bringing up the rear, than it is likely to be for some time. Nevertheless, in the picture before us, a noteworthy attempt is made to carry into practice the rules of scientific theory; so as, by a proper disposition of colours, both as to relative position and quantity, the whole range of the colours of the rainbow and their combinations may be brought into harmonious association on the same canvass. The details of the process would be too technical for our present purpose; we will merely remark that the colouring of the principal group in the centre is made up of the three primitive colours—red, blue, and yellow—with a very small addition of green near the right; conducting the eye to the next principal group on that side, in which the secondary colours—green, orange, and purple—prevail, with a very small portion of red; whilst on the opposite side is a third group, also harmoniously connected with that in the centre, in which the tertiary colours—as olives, browns, and slates—are introduced; whilst various modified compounds are spread over the rest of the picture. As a whole, the effect is of extreme brightness, which may be improved by the subduing effects of age, or a little judicious glazing. Amongst this artist's other exhibits we remark, with approval (80), "A Bacchus and Ino:" (149) "The Nosegay," a female figure smelling flowers; (137) "A Bacchante;" and (297) "A Bacchanalian Dance:" the second of which is perhaps a little deficient in tone—the last very spirited. Two portraits of female children, (358) "with a Kitten" (query "Dog"), and (386) "Playing with Wild Flowers," are remarkable for their happy simplicity of treatment and naturalness of expression.

Woolmer displays his accustomed fertility of invention in the use he makes of his peculiar style of colouring—consisting chiefly of pale greens, yellows, and satin whites, with a dash here and there of vermillion; all very smooth and attractive, and upon the whole, truth to say, not inelegant. "The White Rose" (33) is a rather happy conceit; the said white rose resting tenderly on the amber-coloured drapery of the shoulder, where it forms a cold focus of light; appropriately enough in illustration of the lines:—

Beautiful maid, and snow-white flower,
Well are ye paired in your opening hour!"

The companion piece in the Great Room (87)—

Oft pining care in rich brocade is dressed,
And diamonds glitter on an anxious breast—

represents a young lady preparing for bed, after her return from a masquerade (a *Juliet*, perhaps—certainly no masquerader of the modern school), and who has evidently left her heart behind her. "Titania Imprisoned," from the German, is in a superior vein; the grotty recess in which the figure reclines forming, as it were, the setting round a pearly gem. The drawing of the right side, however, is slightly "out."

West's Coast Scenes, whether in Norway or nearer home, are well appreciated, for their excellence of colour and naturalness of treatment. The one which we engrave (517) represents a bold sea-bord, with a wrecked ship on shore. The scene is replete with nature, and the execution in every respect is satisfactory. In another picture by the same artist (344), "Recollections of the Devonshire Coast, near Lynmouth," we admire the bold reality of the presentation, and more particularly the accurate realisation of the stratified rocks with which on one side the view is bounded.

Baxter has several pleasing subjects of female beauty and freshness, treated, perhaps, a little tamely, but still with great delicacy of finish. From these we have selected for engraving (19), one entitled "Rustics," representing children returning from gleaning—a group very happily conceived and executed.

We shall return to this Exhibition next week; when we shall notice some admirable landscapes by Tennant and Boddington, and some clever productions by Pettit, G Smith, Buckner, Hill, and many others.

"RUSTICS."—PAINTED BY C. BAXTER.

"A WRECK.—THE SEA-BORD."—PAINTED BY W. WEST.

BURFORD'S NEW PANORAMA OF GRANADA.—VALLEY OF THE DARRO.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The paucity of objects of mediæval art in the British Museum collections, invests any accession to the long-promised Gallery of Antiquities of the Middle Ages with considerable value. Accordingly, the item here engraved is of interest. This rare example was lately found in the river Tyne, and purchased a few days since by the trustees of the Museum. It is a brass vessel, about twelve inches high, in the form of a knight on horseback, in the war panoply of the early part of the thirteenth century. The surcoat is richly dispered, and the flat-topped helmet (the upper part of which served for the lid), and the hauberk, of

MEDIÆVAL BRASS VESSEL JUST ADDED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

ringed or chain mail, afford excellent examples of the armour of the period.

MR. BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF GRANADA AND THE ALHAMBRA

We now give, according to promise, an Illustration of this grand Painting. The section we have selected represents a vale by the river Darro, under the summit of Silla del Moro, with the gay and the fair engaged in music and dancing, that harmonise with the beauty of the scene. This charming spot, entirely surrounded by mountains, is unequalled for its picturesque attractions. The Panorama presents not only the finest of plains, but the grandest of cities. It is taken from the Generalife, and embraces the Alhambra and the Vega, with the encircling mountains; including ravines, woods, fortress-battlements, towers, palaces of Arabian architecture, churches, and convents "The cities, squares, principal streets, and public buildings," says the descriptive key, "may be as easily traced as on a map; the cathedral, the ancient convents and churches, and numerous miradors rising conspicuously above the vast masses of brown roofs, form striking features, and contrast pleasantly with the numberless little gardens and orangeries in the open courts below, and the flower-decked terraces on many of the roofs above. Towards the right is seen the Beas of the mills, and the valley of the Darro, through which the river so named winds its way, under embowered terraces, fruit groves, and flower-gardens—the favourite retreats of the Moors; in the small pavilions of which, then so numerous, they enjoyed at once seclusion, the freely-tempered breeze, and the flowers and fruit to which they were so partial." We quote the following animated picture of the Darro from Mr. Ford's "Hand-book of Spain":—

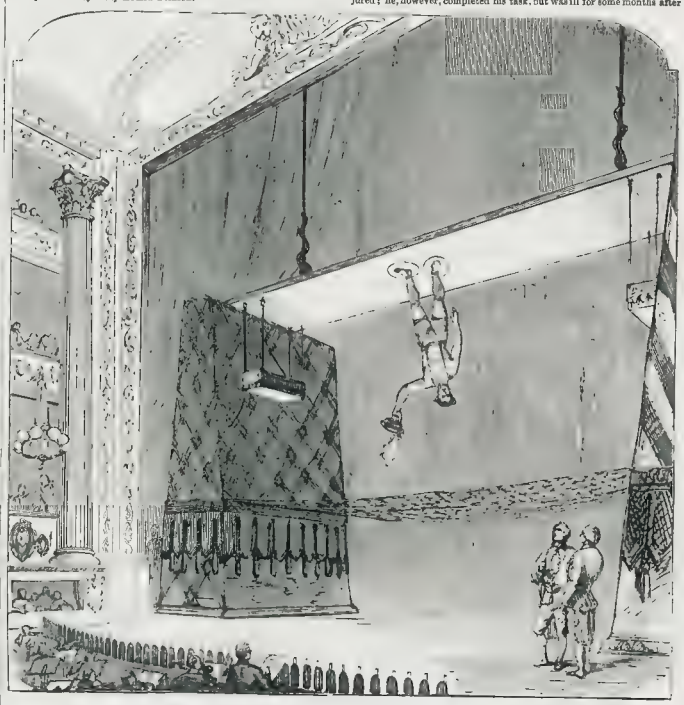
The *Darro* rises from the hill of myrtles near Huetor, and approaches Granada under the *Monte Sacro*: so called from the finding certain *sacred* bones and relics, to which is attributed the sweetness and fertilizing quality of the stream. Thus, among the Pagans, the waters in which Juno bathed the morning after her marriage, retained their perfume. *Manait odor possis scire Jubæ deam.* The walks on both sides of the swift arroyo Darro up this hill are delicious: the stream gambols down the defile; hence its Arabic name *Hadarah*, from *Hadar*, "rapidity in flowing." Gold is found in the bed, whence some, catching at the beloved sound, have derived the name Darro, "quasi *dat aurum*;" and, in 1526, a crown was given to Isabel, wife of Charles V., made from grains found in this Pactolus. Here amphibious gold-fishers still puddle in the eddies, earning a miserable livelihood in groping for the precious metal. The Romans called the river *Salon*; the gorge through which it flows, under the Generalife, was the *Hazarig*, or "Garden of Recreation," of the Moors, and was studded with villas. The Darro, after washing the base of the Alhambra, flows under the *Plaza nueva*, being arched over; and, when swelled by rains, there is always much risk of its blowing up this covering.

This exceedingly fine picture was painted by Mr. Burford himself, assisted by Mr. H. C. Selous, from drawings taken by J. Uwins, Esq., kindly assisted by Lady Louisa Tenison.

THE "AIR-WALKER" AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Many years since, we remember a certain Sieur Sanches accomplishing the feat of walking on the ceiling at the Surrey Theatre. *How* this was effected we are not prepared to say: it is stated to have been by the employment of hooks; be this as it may, the feat which has for some nights past been performed at Drury-lane Theatre, and which our Artist has illustrated, is asserted to be altogether of another class from the "Surrey" marvel.

The Drury lane novelty is a Transatlantic contrivance. The performer is Mr. Sands, who has been an equestrian from his childhood and is now proprietor of the Hippodrome at New York. He acknowledges to have received the *secret* from a scientific man, and first accomplished the feat at Auburn, on the 26th of May last. Whilst attempting it, at Penyann, in July last, Mr. Sands fell, and was much injured; he, however, completed his task, but was ill for some months after.



FEAT OF MR. SANDS THE "AIR-WALKER," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The arrangements for the performance at Drury-lane Theatre were as follows:—Ten lofty draped supports was placed a temporary ceiling, 28 feet in length, and consisting of a stout timber framing, with a smooth surface; at each end was a slung seat; and beneath the ceiling was a net, provided in case of accident. Mr. Sands prepared himself by lacing sandals over his boots, to which were attached brass loops; and these were connected, by springs, with a pair of platter-like soles, in which lay the secret, as they were brought to the theatre to a locked box, and conveyed away in the similar casion at the close of the performance. Mr. Sands commenced by ascending by a ladder to one of the slung seats, and, lying upon his back by nit of the ropes, placed his platter-shod feet upon the ceiling, then gently detached himself, and very slowly walked across the platform, occasionally poising himself on one leg; thus he reached the seat at the opposite end, and descended by the ladder. It is surmised that the support is occasioned by the bullet soles being exhausted of air, upon the same principle as that by which a fly walks upon the ceiling—the performer's feet being detached by the pressure of a valve, which re-admits the air. The performance has been throughout very neatly executed.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THERE has been a sudden re-awakening, in the public mind, to the advantages and beauty of the practice of sun-drawing. Hence there has originated an exhibition of photographs, and a Photographic Society has been established, under the Presidency of Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.S. This society has held two evening meetings, the first of which is fully reported in the journal which it has commenced.

Sir William Newton communicated some "Notes on Photography, in an Artistic View, and in its Relations to the Arts," with a view to establish that photography can only be considered as a science to those who investigate its properties; but that, to the public, its results, as depicting natural objects, ought to be in accordance (as far as it is possible) with the acknowledged principles of Fine Art. Sir Wm. Newton contends that many of the more important effects are to be produced in photographic pictures, by sacrificing some of the sharpness of outline, which is usually regarded as the perfection of a photograph, and thus secure "a greater breadth of effect, and consequently a picture more suggestive of the true character of nature." Although we may not be disposed to admit Sir William Newton's canon of working with a camera out of focus, we fully coincide with his concluding remarks. He says:

I consider it to be a sort of duty, as an artist, to recommend the student in art not to take up the camera as a means of advancement in his profession until he has made himself well acquainted with the true principles of his art, as well as acquired considerable power of hand, with a view to draw with ease and exactness the *outline* of any object he may wish to represent. If however, any student should imagine that the camera will help him to the desirable attainment without the requisite study on his part, he will find himself much mistaken, when, perhaps, it may be too late to repair the injury. I am the more des rous of directing the attention of the student in art to the foregoing observations, because I am well aware of the extensive nature of the practice of photography, and how it is calculated to divert him from his principal object in the earlier part of his studies

Dr. Percy read a paper "On the Waxed Paper process, as applicable to Hot Climates." It was proved by experiments made during the hot summer months, that the waxed paper is especially applicable to the conditions of high temperature. One special advantage in the use of the waxed paper is that it will keep well in hot weather. "As the waxed paper," says the author, "will keep so well after excitement and exposure in the hottest weather, it might be anticipated that, *ceteris paribus*, it would keep proportionately longer than ordinary paper, under ordinary circumstances of temperature in this climate. And the anticipation generally accords, I think, with the experience of photographers. One of the best negatives I ever saw was on waxed paper. It was taken by Vicomte de Vistier, a month after excitement. The scene was part of the Palais Royal at Fontainbleau. I have also myself obtained pretty good results with the use of waxed paper, excited several days previously."

The process employed by Dr. Percy is as follows:—

1. The paper is iodised by the single wash. Twenty grains of nitrate of silver require for complete solution, in one fluid ounce of water, about 980 grains of iodide of potassium.

We must now explain, for the benefit of our young photographic readers, that the paper is soaked in this solution, and then immersed in water, by which process an iodide of silver is left in the paper.

2. *Exciting Liquid.* Fifty grains of nitrate of silver to one fluid ounce of water. One or two drops of this are added to one drachm of distilled water, and one or two drachms of aqueous solution of gallic acid

3. The picture is developed by the aceto-nitrate of silver and gallic acid, diluted with once or twice the volume of water.

Mr. Fenton stated that he iodised his wax-paper by the following preparation:—

Rice water,	1000 grammes
Iodide of Potassium,	20 "
Bromide of Ditto,	2 "
Cyanide of Ditto,	2 "
Fluoride of Ditto,	½ "

We beg to inform our English readers that the French gramme is equal to 15½ grains nearly, English. We cannot but object most seriously to the use of this weight when it is so readily, by those familiar, converted into English grains. In the communication made by Mr. Fenton, an important error in this point occurs in the following sentence:—"The solution for exciting the paper was the usual one of thirty *grains*. (meaning really *grains*) of nitrate of silver, and half a drachm of acetic acid to the ounce of water."

On the second meeting of the society, a paper was read by Mr. Robert Hunt, "On the Principles upon which Lenses should be Constructed for the Photographic Camera." We believe this paper will appear in extenso in the next number of the journal of the society; but the following is a general outline of the conditions involved:—

According to Mr Hunt's views, the solar ray consists of three distinct agencies or principles—light, heat, and chemical power. These produce, at all events, distinct phenomena, and exhibit very different degrees of refraction in passing through transparent media. Heat is the least refracted by a lens, and light the next in order; the chemical principle or actinism being more refrangible than the others: consequently, in correcting a lens for chromatic aberration, it is not corrected for the chemical rays, and a good achromatic lens may still be an inefficient one for the photographic camera. Taking an ordinary non-achromatic lens, it will be found that the focal point of these three principles *-light, heat,* and *actinism*—will fall in the inverse order to that in which they now stand, at different distances from the inner surface of the lens; and, although with an achromatic lens, these points are brought together, they are seldom coincident. This want of coincidence in the luminous and chemical focus for achromatic lenses was first pointed out by Mr. Claudet. It is usual to correct lenses upon the data laid down by Fraunhofer, measuring from certain well-defined fixed dark lines which are visible in the prismatic spectrum.

The indices of refraction for the several rays have been most carefully determined by Fraunhofer; and for a standard medium, a flint glass prism, they are respectively:—

Red	..	1·627740	dark line B
Orange	..	1·629681	" C
Yellow	..	1·635040	" D
Green	..	1·643024	" E
Blue	..	1·648980	" F
Indigo	..	1·662682	" G
Violet	..	1·671063	" H

With the co[illegible] of the lines H and I [illegible] that was known to exist.

Mr Stokes has shown that an extensible set of rays, far beyond the violet, may, under certain conditions, be rendered visible; and, therefore, we have now a guide in the formation of lenses which we did not previously possess; for, if all these new rays are brought into consideration in the construction of a lens, we secure, as nearly as possible, the coincidence of the luminous and the chemical forces

The achromaticity of a lens is not, therefore, all that is required; but opticians must calculate the refractive and dispersive powers of glasses, and give them the necessary curvature so as to form a *diachroic* lens, or a lens perfectly transparent to actinism, ere we can hope for perfection in photographic pictures. In addition to this, to secure sharpness of definition over the whole of a perfect flat field, the general form of the compound lens should be determined by two facts—that one surface being a section of an ellipse, the other, being a section of a circle struck from the farthest of the two foci of that ellipse, prevents aberration, and secures the desired effect

By attention to these conditions, it was thought lenses of the best possible kind could be formed; and Mr. Ross, in the discussion which followed, admitted the correctness of Mr. Robert Hunt's views; and stated that he had always been guided by these principles in the construction of his photographic lense

Mr Sanford, of Paternoster-row, has constructed a most ingenious and inexpensive camera-obscura for photographers. The whole of the arrangements, with the exception of the legs, pack up into a box not more than six inches deep; and the weight is very trifling. By the arrangement adopted, a photographic artist can take out into the country a large number of pieces of prepared paper, containing, without exposing them to any light except the radiations in the camera, pictures of any desired spots, which can be developed at any convenient place at night; thus obviating much of the difficulty which has been a constant source of complaint with travelling photographers

It was our intention to have devoted some space to the construction of cameras; but we find the Photographic Society intends, at their next meeting, to consider this question; and, no doubt, a large number of these instruments will be exhibited. We, therefore, prefer waiting until next month, when we hope to give our readers all the advantages of this meeting

We find that, in Paris, some very fine photographic copies of old and rare prints, of the full size, and in every respect fac-similes, are in circulation. These are executed by mere superposition, and differ in no respect—except their perfection—from the earliest positive pictures obtained on paper sensitised with a solution of silver

The Rev. Professor Stokes, of Cambridge, has proved, as above stated, the existence of a set of colo ared rays entirely unknown in the ordinary Newtonian spectrum. These are best seen by dissolving sulphate of quinine in some distilled water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid—the outer edge of that fluid possesses the power of turning back the [illegible] rays. Many other substances possess this property, and [illegible] be the chemical rays rendered visible, since some peculi[illegible] graphic phenomena appear to depend upon their presence or absence

Professor Schonbein, of Bale, states that, if turpentine, [illegible] in a lightly-covered vessel to sunshine for some time, and frequently stirred, acquired some very peculiar properties—such as the power of decolourising indigo, decomposing sulphuretted hydrogen, and the like. It is not improbable that it may thus be rendered a most important photographic auxiliary agent

We have lately seen some very good lithographic impressions, the original picture on stone being obtained by a photographic process.

ANOTHER STOPPAGE TO THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—Notice has been issued at the General Post-office, that the mails for the Cape of Good Hope, Adelaide, Port Phillip, Melbourne, Sydney, New South Wales, and Moreton Bay will be delayed one night (or to have been forwarded from Southampton on Saturday last) in consequence of the mishap to the Australian mail-packet. Her Majesty's steamer Niger, however, endeavouring to effect arrangements for their conveyance, of which due notice is to be given. In the meantime the following vessels have been taken up for the conveyance of ship-letter mails:—the *Thames*, [illegible] from Sydney 20th of April, from London for Melbourne and Hobart Town. The *Avon* steamer, on the 27th of April, from Liverpool for the Cape de Verd Islands, St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, and Port Phillip; and the *Argo* steamer, for Port Phillip on the 4th of May.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Advices having come to hand from the Cape to the effect that the Kaffir war is at an end, the market for Consols has been very firm during the whole of the week, and the quotations have been on the advance, the Three per Cents having reached par. The favourable accounts from Australia and California in reference to the produce of gold, and the steady imports of the precious metals, have tended to produce more confidence amongst the speculative class. There has been an active demand for money for commercial purposes during the week, the rates of discount have not advanced. The private bankers, as well as the various bill-brokers, have still large surplus means on hand; hence, an advance in the value of money can scarcely be anticipated

Some excitement has been observed amongst the frequenters of the Stock Exchange, from it being considered that, in future, Government will not, part[illegible] or incorporation for any banking interest hereafter proposed to be established in London. The reason assigned for this determination is, that the Bank of England do not possess sufficient state in the colony—in other words, that their profits are [illegible] to the amount of colonial interests: besides which, it is considered that the issues are [illegible] legitimate means; and, therefore, that a [illegible] of the subscribed capital is invested in securities in the mother country.

On Monday the Three per Cent Consols, for Money, were done at 99½ to ⅝, and for the Account, 100 to 100½. Three per Cent Reduced Bills were 98 to 98½, and India Bonds, £1000, 40s. prem. The Market, both on Tuesday and Wednesday, was firm, at the above quotations. On Thursday the Consols were a shade higher, with a very firm market. The Three per Cents, both for Money and the Account, were marked 100 to 100½. Exchequer Bills sold at from 7s. to 5s. prem., and India, 47s. prem.

The business doing in miscellaneous securities has been comparatively small. Australian Agricultural have sold at 20 to 21; West Australian, 23 to 24; South Australian, 22 to 23; British American Land, 63 to 65; North British Australian Investment, 1¼ to ½ prem.; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½ to 1¾ prem.; Nova Scotia Mining, 1½ to ⅝ prem.; Australasian Coal Mining, ½ to 1 prem.; Union Bank of Australia, 76½ to 77½; Bank of Australasia, 91½ to 94; Oriental Bank, 5½ to 6; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 4½ to 4¾ prem.; English, Scottish, and [illegible] Bank, 2½ to 2¾ prem.; British India, China, and Australia, ¾ to ⅞ prem.; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 74 to 74½ prem.; Great Nugget, 2½ to 2¾ prem.; Australian Agricultural, 1½ to 1¾ prem.; Colonial Gold, 2½ to ⅞ prem.; Australian, par to ½ prem.; Crystal Palace, 2½ to 2¾ prem.; North of Europe Steam, par to ½ prem.; Crystal Palace, ¼ to ⅜ prem.; General Steam Navigation, 3½ ex div; and Honour; General Screw, 11½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 84½; ditto New (£25 paid), 46; Submarine Telegraph, 1; shares in Hungerford-bridge have marked 12; Waterloo, 9¾; Vauxhall, 2½; East London Waterworks have been done at 1.. ½; Grand Junction, 69; Kent, 84½; New River Company, 60; Southwark and Vauxhall, 99; West Middlesex, 110

The whole of the Surrey Railway Set Road has now been converted according to the arrangement already noticed. Prior to the close of the month a notice was issued to the bondholders, to the effect that unless [illegible] presented for payment on or before the 31st inst., the holders would be paid [illegible] ½ per cent. [illegible] to the 31st inst., and no interest would be allowed after that date. [illegible] Securities have extensively Francotinus have fallen to 1½ and 1¾ prem. Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cents, 99; Brazilian Five per Cents, 104; to 104; ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cents, New, 88½; Equador Bonds, 5½; Grenada, One-and-a-Half per Cent Certificates, 11½; Greek Bonds, 8½; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Ditto, 26; Peruvian Scrip, 3⅞ to ¾ prem.; Ditto Three per Cents, Deferred, 6¾; Portuguese Five per Cents, 83½; Ditto Four per Cents, 39¾ ⅝; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 59½; Russian Five per Cents, 117½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 103½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 97½ ⅝; Spanish Three per Cents, 19½; Ditto, New Deferred, 24½ to ⅝; Ditto, Certificates, 4½; Ditto, Passive, 5½; Ditto, Coupons, 5½; Turkish Loan of 1829, 11½; Ditto, Loan of 1844, 11½; Ditto, Loan of 1850, 11½; and Ditto, Loan of 1852, 11½.

The following are the closing prices of the leading Railway Shares on Thursday:—Caledonian, 8½ to ⅝; Eastern Counties, 5½ to ⅝; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 84 to 86; Great Northern, 84 to 86; Great Western, 59½ to ⅝; Lancaster and Carlisle, 93½; Ditto, Thirds, 1¾ pm.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 75½; Ditto, Fifths, 11; Leeds Northern, 56½; Midland, 54½ to ⅝; London and North-Western, 118; London and South-Western, 89½; Londonderry and Coleraine, 3½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 20½; Midland, 74; Midland Great Western, 5½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 14½; Norfolk, 51; North British, 26½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 50½; South Eastern, 76½; South Wales, 36; Taff Vale, 15½; Vale of Neath, 48½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 5½; Waterford and Limerick, 5½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 51½; Ditto, Extensions, 1½; York and North Midland, 39½.

LEASES LEASED AT FREE RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 106; East Lincoln, 102; Manchester, Euxton, and Matlock, ⅜; Midland Bradford, 105½; Wiltshire and Somerset, 102½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Bristol and Exeter 4 per Cent Stock, 136; Chester and Holyhead, 7 per Cent, [illegible] per Cent; Eastern Counties (No. 2), 13; [illegible] per Cent Stock, 15; Great Northern 5 per Cents, [illegible] Ditto, 5 per Cents, 131; Ditto [illegible] per Cent Scrip, 8½; Great Western 4 per Cent, 104½; Ditto, 5 per Cent, 130; Londonderry and Enniskillen Half shares, 10½; Manchester (New £10), 10½; North British, 16½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton 8 per Cents, 1 ⅜; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 10[illegible]

FOREIGN.—Charleroi and Erquelines, 15⅝; Great Indian Peninsular, 7, [illegible] and Pistoga, 5 per Cent Preference, 12½; Luxembourg, 8; Madrae, [illegible] Paris and Strasbourg, [illegible]

On Thursday, Mining Shares were in very moderate request. Again, for a week done at 2⅝; Anglo-Australian Gold, 1¼; Australian Cordillera, 1¼; British Australian Gold, 1⅝; Brazilian Imperial [illegible] Ditto, Cocaes and Cunha, 6⅝; Carson's Creek, ⅜; Copper Miners [illegible] per Cent, 2¼; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 3⅝; Great Nugget Vein, 4½; New Grenada, 1⅞; Nouveau Monde, 2½; Port Phillip, 1½; South Australasian, 1½; Ural, 1½

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report the arrivals of [illegible] have been moderate, but, owing to very limited demand, the trade in [illegible] have been dull at steadily, at very full prices, and the value of [illegible] been well supported. Foreign wheats in general have met a fair value of [illegible] Oats, though rather more plentiful, have produced rather more money. [illegible] and shelling sorts heavily, at late rates.

[illegible] Red, fine, and Rye [illegible]
[illegible] Red and fine [illegible] 42s to 44s; grinding [illegible] to 40s; malting ditto 42s to 44s; Lincoln and Norfolk [illegible] 38s; Kingston and Ware, 37s to 40s; Chevening, 44 to [illegible] Grey [illegible] to 40s; Chevening, 44 to [illegible] Grey [illegible] to 40s; Kingston and Ware, 37s

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, Macbeth; Tuesday and Saturday, St Cecilia; Thursday, [illegible]. To conclude the Opera of the new drama of Marco Spada every [illegible]

FRENCH PLAYS AT ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr MITCHELL respectfully announces that the French Plays will be performed in Passion Week, on Tuesday, April 5th, and Thursday, April 7th, by the [illegible] Theâtre du Gymnase (now first appearance in London), in Scribe's celebrated comedy, entitled LA CAMARADERIE. Boxes and Stalls at MITCHELL'S Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box office.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—ROBERT HOUDIN, the WONDERS of NATURAL MAGIC, under the patronage of SPANISH and ARABIAN ENTERTAINERS, at the above Theatre, THIS EVENING, and EVERY TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at Half past Eight o'Clock. A MATINEE PERFORMANCE on Saturday next, April 9, commencing at Half past Three o'Clock. Boxes and Stalls at MITCHELL'S Library, and at the Box office.

MUSICAL UNION.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT PATRON.—TUESDAY, APRIL 5th. WILLIS'S ROOMS. The Third Concert. Quartet, Mendelssohn in E flat, Op. 44, No. 3. Beethoven, Variations, Op. 69, Trio, Mozart, in E flat. Pianist, Herr Hallé, who will also play Solos, which must be those of Beethoven in which he excels. Vocalist, Miss Dolby. Violin-at-Command, Herr Joachim, who will perform the Concerto of Mendelssohn. Conductor, Mr. Mellon. Private subscription. Reserved seats 3s.; to the area, 2s. 6d. Tickets and programmes at all the music-sellers. ALFRED NICHOLSON, Hon. Sec.

BRIGHTON.—LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENT. MONDAY, APRIL 4, and during the Week, at the ROYAL NEWBURGH ROOMS, BRIGHTON Tuesday, April 12, at Hastings, Monday, April 18, at Norwood, April 20, at Tunbridge, April 21, at Wells, Wednesday, April 22, at Maidstone, April 23, at Tenterden, May 4, at Canterbury, May 5, at Sittingbourne, May 6, at Deal, May 7, at Dover, May 8, at Ramsgate, May 9, at Margate, May 10, at Sandwich, May 11, at Faversham, May 12, at Rochester, May 13, at Chatham, May 14, at Gravesend, May 15, at Dartford, May 16, at Greenwich, May 17, at Woolwich, May 18, at Croydon, May 19, at Kingston, May 20, at Richmond, May 21, at Hounslow, May 22, at Staines, May 23, at Windsor, May 24, at Slough, May 25, at Uxbridge, May 26, at Harrow, May 27, at Edgware, May 28, at Hampstead, May 29, at Highgate, May 30, at Islington, May 31, at Hackney, June 1, at Hornsey, June 2, at Tottenham, June 3, at Edmonton, June 4, at Enfield, June 5, at Barnet, June 6, at Watford, June 7, at Uxbridge, June 8, at Hounslow, June 9, at Kingston, June 10, at Wandsworth, June 11, at Battersea, June 12, at Chelsea, June 13, at Brompton, June 14, at Kensington, June 15, at Hammersmith, June 16, at Brentford, June 17, at Ealing, June 18, at Acton, June 19, at Shepherd's Bush, June 20, at Uxbridge, June 21, at Harrow, June 22, at Edgware, June 23, at Hampstead, June 24, at Highgate, June 25, at Islington, June 26, at Hackney, June 27, at Hornsey, June 28, at Tottenham, June 29, at Edmonton, June 30, at Enfield, July 1, at Barnet, July 2, at Watford, July 3, at Uxbridge, July 4, at Hounslow, July 5, at Kingston, July 6, at Wandsworth, July 7, at Battersea, July 8, at Chelsea, July 9, at Brompton, July 10, at Kensington, July 11, at Hammersmith, July 12, at Brentford, July 13, at Ealing, July 14, at Acton, July 15, at Shepherd's Bush, July 16, at Uxbridge, July 17, at Harrow, July 18, at Edgware, July 19, at Hampstead, July 20, at Highgate, July 21, at Islington, July 22, at Hackney, July 23, at Hornsey, July 24, at 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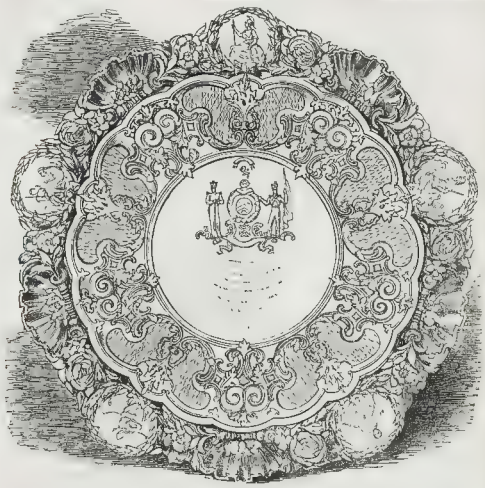


TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO SIR HARRY SMITH.

PLATE PRESENTED TO SIR HARRY SMITH.

IN the same page wherein we record the termination of the Kaffir War, it will not be inappropriate to illustrate a highly gratifying testimony of the colony to the popularity of its late governor Sir Harry Smith. The funds for this purpose were raised by subscription previous to Sir Harry Smith's return to England.

The testimonial is of the value of three hundred guineas, and consists of a set of side-board dishes, or salvers; the centre (which we have engraved) being thirty inches in diameter; and the two smaller, twenty inches diameter. The whole work, as will be seen by the Illustration, is of the very richest design. The inscription is as follows:—

Presented to Major-General Sir H. G. W. SMITH, Bart., G.C.B., on his quitting the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, by a number of gentlemen of the colony, as a tribute of sincere respect and esteem, 18th April, 1852.

The testimonial has been designed and manufactured by Smith, Nicholson, and Co., Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and is a beautiful specimen of design, and working in metal.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

BY the Calcutta steamer, on Tuesday last, we have the welcome intelligence of the termination of hostilities at the Cape. The *Cape Town Mail* of Feb. 22, states: Since General Cathcart's return from the Basuta country, after the battle of Berea, no further hostilities have taken place. Head-quarters are again established at King William's Town, where the 43rd, 47th, and 74th regiments are stationed, the remainder of the forces being so disposed as to hold possession of various points in the Amatolas, and keep that part of the country free from marauders.

To all appearance the Kaffir War is at an end. All idea of fighting has evidently been abandoned by the hostile tribes, and the latest accounts from the frontier state that the chiefs Sandilli and Macomo have moved over the Kei, in compliance with the proclamation issued by his Excellency on his arrival, declaring that this was the only position in which he would ever treat with them. Attempts had been repeatedly made to open up a "talk" by messengers from these chiefs; but the General was inexorable in demanding removal as an indispensable preliminary to negotiation. This condition having now been ostensibly complied with, there seems a prospect that some kind of peace will shortly be agreed upon. Several of Sandilli's councillors are stated to have arrived at head-quarters with the chief's "word," and been admitted to an audience; but the nature of the arrangements proposed on either side has not yet been made public.

Whatever these arrangements may be, it is now certain that General Cathcart intends to retain military possession of the Amatolas until her Majesty's pleasure be known on the subject. In a Government notice, he announces his intention to establish townships and villages, in the neighbourhood of sufficient military forts and garrisons, in that portion of the lands formerly occupied by the Gaikas, named the Keiskama Hoek; and invites applications for land from the "deserving persons who have fought nobly in the ranks of colonial levies and other corps, during the rebellion now happily suppressed." The first settlers are to be rationed for six months, and provided with implements, seeds, &c.; and, in the event of the home Government abandoning the project, compensation is to be given them, either in money or land elsewhere.

Notwithstanding this apparently promising condition of affairs over the border, the frontier districts have not been wholly free from depredation. Several serious losses of cattle and horses have taken place, and Kaffir scouts and small parties of rebel Hottentots are continually met with, far within the more settled parts of the colony.

Up to the arrival of the last post the state of affairs in Kreli's country, the scene of General Cathcart's first "foray," was looked upon as very unsatisfactory. All accounts concurred in representing the Amagaleki territory as in a state of dangerous confusion.

Kreli, feeling, doubtless, that this was a condition of things which might lead to a second visit from General Cathcart, sent in messengers, professing great contrition and suing for peace. A proclamation issued by the Governor on the 14th instant, at King William's Town, announces that peace and amity have been restored between her Majesty and her faithful friend Kreli; who, on his part, promises to be true and faithful to all his engagements, and to regard the rivers Indwe and Kei as the boundary between her Majesty's territories and his own (thus, by the way, sponging Kaffirland from the map). He engages to keep his people from disturbing the Tambookies, and to be responsible for the lives and property of British subjects within his territory; they, however, making their own agreements with him as to the terms on which they shall be permitted to reside there.

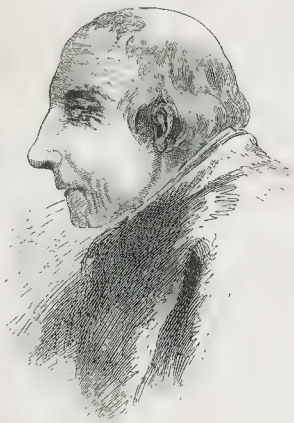
King William's Town, the scene of these negociations, is the capital of British Kaffraria. Here was held the great meeting of the chiefs assembled by Sir Harry Smith, on the 7th of January, 1848, when the first English Bishop appeared in Kaffraria.

The accompanying View is from a clever Sketch, in oil, by a Correspondent.

DEATH OF A CANADIAN INDIAN, AGED 115.

THIS fine old Indian, called "Abraham Miller" by the Whites, though his Indian name was "Pishikee-Ooshkeeshik," *i. e.*, ox-eyed, died on the 20th of February, and, according to the last census, was 115 years old! Pishikee and two other Indians, who always looked up to him as their senior, had long been known as having been engaged at the taking of Quebec, in 1759; and one of them, it is believed, still survives. The *Montreal Herald*, remarking on the census returns, and referring to Abraham Miller, says, "Ninety-three years ago he scaled the cliffs of Quebec with General Wolfe, so that his residence in Canada is coincident with British rule in the province."

Our Correspondent (who writes from Astley, Canada West), states that "Abraham Miller and his two daughters pitched their wigwam in the



ABRAHAM MILLER ("PISHIKEE-OOSHKEESHIK"—OX-EYED), AGED 115 YEARS.

woods, near my 'clearing,' in November last; and, as I was his nearest neighbour, I saw a good deal of him. As an instance of his strength and vigour, I may mention that, on the Thursday before he died, I saw him cutting down a good sized maple-tree for firewood, and, as I had my axe with me, I assisted him in the task.

"The enclosed sketch was taken by my sister about a fortnight before he died, and is an excellent likeness. When we visited him for that purpose, we found him and his two daughters clothed in their comfortable blankets, the present of the English Government; and when I looked at their slight wigwam, the snow to the depth of nearly three feet around us, and remembered that the thermometer this winter had been as low as 12 deg. below zero, I thought it was a cruel economy to deprive the poor Indians of their greatest treasure—a warm blanket; but such I am sorry to say is the case, for no more will annually be distributed to them as heretofore; and in vain do the poor Indians show their beaded wampum belts given in years gone by as a pledge of future favours always to be continued. The Indians are a brave, loyal, and contented race: their numbers, indeed, are fast diminishing, and they are weak and feeble as a nation; but that is no reason why their former services should be forgotten, or the promises solemnly made to them should be broken. May we hope that some influential advocate will yet plead their cause in the British Parliament."

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 616.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1853. [SIXPENCE.

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL reminded the House of Commons on Monday, when he explained the intentions of the Government with reference to public education, that his father, the late Duke of Bedford, was among the many persons who, in 1805, formed themselves into a society for its promotion. The noble Lord has through his whole career followed the paternal example, and gallantly persevering against much opposition, but with much support, is found nearly fifty years after that period—having in the meantime done a great deal to improve the moral condition of the people—still consistently labouring in the same good cause, and bringing as far as he can the influence of the Cabinet and the Legislature to bear upon it. Rightly did he say, as the justification for the interference of the State—in opposition to those who contend that education should be left wholly to the voluntary exertions of individuals—that it is regarded as the great duty of the State to preserve peace and enforce the observance of the rules of morality; and it is, therefore, bound to assist in the religious and moral training of the people. Well, too, did he intimate at the close of his speech, that great as have been the triumphs of modern society over the most subtle agencies of the material world, still nobler triumphs await those who shall spread new light and life through society itself, raise its now cast-away children to the dignity of useful citizens, and place its manners and institutions on the permanent basis of religion and morality. Higher and greater objects cannot be contemplated, and with a courage that is unflinching Lord John has aimed at them from his first entrance into public life.

His proposition on Monday was to introduce a bill to enable municipal councils of corporate towns—under some restrictions, such as having the consent of two-thirds of the council, and applying the money according to the plan of the Committee of Privy Council for Education—to levy a rate for the purpose of improving education in municipalities. It is the beginning of a system for establishing public education by means of public rates. It does not go very far; but no persons expected that the Government would go very far at first in such a scheme, concerning which there is a great diversity of opinion; and any comprehensive measure would be sure to meet with sturdy opposition from many of the warmest friends of education, who are habitual supporters of the Government.

It must be remembered, too, that an opposite system has long been patronised as expressly adapted to the religious freedom enjoyed by all sects in England, and has spread its roots widely through society. For the first time we have in Lord John's speech an authentic account of its extent. On the 31st March, 1851, when the census was taken, there were in England and Wales 15,473 public day schools, with 791,548 male scholars, and 610,021 females on their books; and of these 635,107 males and 480,130 females attended at the schools on that day. The number of *private* day schools was 29,425, with male scholars on the books 347,649, and females 353,210; actually attending, males 317,390, females 322,349. The proportion of scholars on the books to population was 11.76 per cent, or 1 scholar to 8½ persons; the number of scholars attending, 83 1-5th per cent of the scholars on the books. It is estimated that, in 1847, 955,865 scholars attended Church schools; 225,000, British and Foreign; 38,623, Wesleyan; 6839, Congregational; 34,750, Roman Catholic; and 20,000, Ragged Schools; making, according to that estimate, a total of 1,281,077 scholars. The income of the several schools was:—Church, £817,081; British and Foreign, £161,250; Wesleyan, £27,347; Congregational, £4901; Roman Catholic, £16,000; Ragged Schools, £20,000; other schools, £50,000: total, about £1,100,000. The income was derived from—local endowments, £69,537, local subscriptions, £366,823; local collections, £114,109; private supporters, £54,000; and contributed by the scholars, £413,044. This sum being under-estimated, Lord John concludes that the working and poorer classes actually at present contribute £500,000 a year for the education of their children. Very imperfect, very conflicting, and very costly as the present system is, when its magnitude is thus brought before us, and we see by the mere enumeration the many different sources from which the income is derived, and the different religious parties that contribute it, we cannot be surprised nor displeased with Lord John for not proposing a measure which at once might cast the existing system loose, or check the zeal by which such a sum of money is raised, and such a large number of children taught. Though the general ignorance in the rural districts is far more dense than the ignorance in towns, yet in these latter are the children most neglected, most exposed to temptation, and most systematically bred up to crime. It is in them, therefore, that public education is most needed, and we may hope that the rate Lord John proposes to authorise the municipalities to levy, will be in the towns the beginning of a system which will, at some future time, extend the advantages of education to all their children.

Another very important part of the Minister's scheme, which is universally approved of, concerns the trust funds devoted in past times by the piety of our ancestors to purposes of education, and which have in many cases been grievously misapplied. A commission appointed in 1837 to inquire into the subject, reported that the public endowments for education in England and Wales reached the large sum of £312,000. Many of these endowments are perverted and wasted, and the Government which authorises rates to be levied for the purpose of educating the poor seems bound to take care that the endowments already existing for the purpose should be properly appropriated. Accordingly, a bill is to be introduced into the House of Peers, by the President of the Council, to place in the hands of a Committee of Privy Council a power to propose an amended scheme for the application of the trust property whenever it is misapplied, or is no longer applicable for the purposes for which it was destined. The decision of the question, however, will not be left to the committee; that belongs to the administration of law; but the committee will have the power of directing suits to be instituted, to ascertain whether the funds be improperly applied. When the trust-money is of less value than £30 a year, the jurisdiction will be with the county courts; when it is above that sum it will be with the Master of the Rolls. It seems strange that, at this period, all these charities having been brought under

"THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND" STEAM-SHIP, WRECKED OFF ABERDEEN PIER, ON FRIDAY, APRIL 1.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

public notice nearly forty years ago, that there should still be a necessity to pass a law to regulate the jurisdiction of courts in such cases, and empower some persons to call them into activity, and to act on their decisions. The necessity existing, however, the Ministers are to bring in a bill to place the trust funds for public education under proper control, and to authorise a committee to ask of a competent court, in doubtful cases, a decision concerning their application.

Lord John Russell does not now propose on his own authority to interfere with the Universities. Those sources of education for the chief educators of the people, and on whose instruction the morality and teaching of all is, to a great extent, dependent, are to be left untouched. Lord John stated, indeed, that the Ministers are of opinion that of both Universities the improvement of the governing body is requisite; that a larger number of students should be admitted without compelling them to belong to particular colleges; that the restriction now laid in the way of the attainment of honours and rewards in the Universities should be removed; and the funds of the Universities, now applied to no purposes whatever, should be devoted to providing additional instruction. But, while the Ministers think that these and other alterations are necessary, they will trust at present to the authorities of the Universities to carry them into effect, giving them a hint that if they neglect this duty, the aid of Parliament will be evoked to compel them to perform it.

Although these propositions fall below our expectations, the subject is surrounded with so many difficulties that we may well be thankful for what has been attempted. Society must wait till the evils of a neglected population have become so great that leading men shall be alarmed for their own safety and ashamed of the narrow and sectarian views which place them in opposition to the work of true religion. All classes will then unite in the good work of establishing a sound and complete system of public education.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE "DUKE OF SUTHERLAND" STEAMER, AT ABERDEEN.

IF No. 609 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we had to record the disaster of the Irish steamer *Queen Victoria*, and consequent serious loss of life, through, certainly, something like neglect or inattention; and we have now to detail an equally dreadful catastrophe. For although there does not, at present, appear to have been any mismanagement on board previous to the steamer's striking the rocks of the pier, yet it would seem that a part of the crew were the first to look to themselves, and the subsequent want of management with the rocket apparatus, &c., on such a coast, is very reprehensible: for had that life-saving apparatus, with its powder, cradles, &c., been in working order, and only one person to have properly managed it, there is little doubt but that every soul on board might have been saved. The following letter records the details of this painful disaster

ABERDEEN, April 2.—The Aberdeen and London iron steamer, *Duke of Sutherland*, was wrecked at the entrance of our harbour last evening, and upwards of 22 persons have perished.

The vessel left London on Wednesday evening. The voyage was very easy, with the wind at south-east; but when the steamer reached the bay it was found that there was a heavy sea running on the bar, and that the fresh of the river Dee was setting down very strongly. The pier, which is of granite, and extends about half a mile into the sea, terminating in a shoeing which rounds off in a ledge of boulder rocks, affords shelter from the north, but with the wind as it was yesterday tends to make the run to port a most dangerous undertaking. The harbour-master hoisted his flag at half tide, which was the signal that the steamer might come in, and there was no fear for the *Duke* crossing the bar. But just as the steamer crossed, low, fresh took her on the larboard bow and threw her head northwards, so that for a time she was steaming right on to the end of the pier. Captain Howling, seeing the danger to which she was exposed, ordered the engines to be backed, and this was done; but scarcely had the vessel got stern way, when a heavy sea struck her on the quarter and bore her right on to the rocks by the breakwater of the pier. In ten minutes the water was three feet deep in the saloon, and all hope of saving the ship was abandoned. The waves now made a clean breach over her, and she lay broadside on, with her bow to the south.

Captain Howling, to save the lives of his crew and passengers, ordered the life boats to be lowered. One of them was speedily in the water, and seven men and women got into it under the charge of the first mate. Unfortunately the holding rope was not unpied, and she was carried away without getting any more on board, and all were safely landed. The second boat was stove by a heavy sea as it lowered alongside.

The life-boat on shore was by this time manned, and made the vessel with much difficulty, but receiving injury in her upper works while alongside the steamer, a limited number of the passengers only could be taken off. With these she was pulled ashore

The steamer now rolled dreadfully, and about an hour after she struck the forepart broke off with a tremendous crash, and instantly broke up. The passengers still on board had by this time clustered around the larboard paddle-box, the ship amidships having sunk down solidly on the rocks. To receive them Captain Jenkins of the shore and the agent for Dennett's rockets with the life lines; but the key of the apartment could not be found. Mr. William Hall then broke open the door, and the rockets and lines were got down to the *Alexander*, when it was found that there was no powder. A man then ran to the harbour-master's house, half a mile off, for some, but when he returned the vessel was ready to fire the rocket. Most providentially, one of the officers of her Majesty's ship *Archer* appeared at this juncture, and, with the utmost dexterity, sent a line over the wreck. With this the crew got off the pier hawser, and fastening it well, those in charge of it on shore tightened it up. But then it was found they had no cradle. In this dreadful emergency a temporary cradle was made from one of the boxes which had floated from the wreck, and this, with rope "hitches," instead of rings, was run out to the steamer, and one passenger was brought ashore. It was evident, however, that the box cradle was not safe, and slings were made, by which several passengers were suspended from the hawser by the waist and saved. The captain all this time was managing all on board with great coolness and self-possession; but, in his endeavours to save a female passenger who got entangled in the netting, he was hurt; and while warping, soon after, to relieve a passenger, who was hung up in the slings by one of the hitches being jammed, he was thrown off his balance, fell into the water, and was drowned. So near was the wreck to the pier at this time, that the captain's brother, thinking that he was attempting to warp to the shore, called on him to return.

The life-boat being unable to make way through the breakers again, six men rashly manned a gig-boat and pulled out to the wreck. They got safely through the breakers, and succeeded in taking off two, but in returning to the shore the boat slipped a heavy sea, foundered, and five of the men were drowned. The one who was not floated ashore on a piece of loose timber. One of those drowned was brother-in-law to the captain, and second mate of the steamer, who had first come ashore in the life-boat, and, in his anxiety to save others, lost his own life.

The stern part of the steamer now broke off by the engine-room, and was scattered in a thousand pieces. A lady passenger, who was holding by the netting, was swept away, and the engineer, Mr. Fyfe, who threw himself overboard on a life-buoy, not entangled among the stakes of some salmon nets, and was drowned. Several of the passengers were about this time washed overboard, and also perished.

The steward of the steamer, Duncan Christie, who remained to the very last, acted nobly. He put the female passengers into the slings, and was mainly instrumental in rescuing fifteen persons. He refused to leave the vessel so long as there was a person on board to whom he could be of any service, and slung himself half way down the warp and was got ashore at half past seven o'clock. The funnel of the steamer fell at dusk, and by eight o'clock the paddle-wheel was all that remained of this fine vessel.

The scene along the beach while these efforts were being made to save the crew and passengers was of the most harrowing description. The shore was strewed with goods, pieces of wreck, and the packing of luggage; women were running in a frantic state, screaming and tearing their hair, while their friends and relatives were perishing at their own doors; and loud and bitter were the complaints and execrations on those who ought to have had better preparations made for such a catastrophe. The recent losses on the shore, when the want of such preparations was so painfully felt, ought to have excited the strongest feelings of hope and caution at the time, should have led to better means of safety being provided, but little or nothing has been done. It is, indeed, a most melancholy thing to see one's fellow-creatures that are perishing within speaking distance, in circumstances when, with ordinary care, they might have been saved. But until we have some authority which can really command obedience, and some one at least who can fire a rocket or direct a gun, such scenes as those which were witnessed yesterday, will, it is feared, on this rugged coast, be of no rare occurrence.

The following is a list of the crew and passengers:—Cabin passengers—Miss Jessie Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Brenner, and Master Stewart. The boy only, Miss Jessie was saved. His other two were drowned. Miss Brenner was coming to Aberdeen to be married

In the steerage there were five women and two men servants of Mr S. C. Jervoise, on their way to Ness-cottage, Inverness; Mr. Barnett, Miss Milne, Mrs. Metcalfe, Mr. Finnie, Mr. Mackabe, and eight seamen from the *City of Aberdeen*. The crew of the steamer consisted of the captain, mate, second mate, boatswain, carpenter, eight seamen, eleven engineers and firemen, three stewards, and one stewardess—in all, 39 souls on board. Miss Milne and Mrs. Metcalfe are saved, and Ann M'Donald, Ann Gregory, Ann M'Gregor, and Susan Jones, of the servants, are saved; the coachman and lady's-maid are drowned; the stewardess is also drowned.

The ship was insured for half her value, and the cargo is valued at £20,000. The military are protecting the cargo on the beach.

The *Duke of Sutherland* was built at Glasgow, in 1847, by Mr. R. Napier, and was of the following dimensions:—Length from stem to stern, 198 feet; beam, 26 feet; depth of hold, 17½ feet; 804 tons register, and 350 horse power. She had berths for sixty first-class and twenty-eight second-class cabin passengers. Her state-rooms and chief cabins were fitted in the most elegant manner, and the vessel herself was one of the most beautiful models that entered the Thames. Her lamented commander, Captain Howling, was a special and able seaman. So ably commanded, and so efficiently equipped have been the vessels of this company, that during its existence, over a space of nearly thirty years a similar accident has never occurred; and its excellent management has given the greatest confidence and satisfaction. We are happy to learn that the number of lives supposed to have been lost is reduced to sixteen.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has been unwell for the last day or two, and for the greater part of Wednesday kept his bed.

The Bishop of Montpellier (M. Thibault), one of the most eminent orators of the French Church, is invited to preach the funeral sermon on the occasion of the inauguration of the tomb of Napoleon I., which will take place in the Chapel of the Invalides on the 4th or 5th of May.

The Emperor has conferred a medal of honour on Lieut. Charles Pearson, of the British navy, for having saved the crew of the French ship the *Nouvelle Amélie*, on the 17th of December last.

The *Independance* of Brussels says that the Pope will not go to Paris to crown the Emperor and Empress. In the Court circles at Paris the visit of the Pope is now spoken of as doubtful, the Emperor having positively refused to make any concessions to the Court of Rome on the marriage question.

The priest party, encouraged by the belief that the Emperor will shrink from no sacrifice to induce the Pope to come to Paris to place the Imperial crown upon his head, has commenced a serious campaign against the validity of civil marriages. The present marriage law was accepted by Louis XVI. without a protest. It was inserted without a question in the Code Napoleon. The *Univers* asserts that in every civilised country but France religious marriage is obligatory. The French journalist forgets that in England, all parties who desire it may be legally married before a civil officer

The *Union*, the *Assemblée Nationale*, and several other journals, have received private notices from the Government, cautioning them to moderate their ill-concealed opposition to the present *régime*. The increasing opposition of the *Siècle* has also attracted to it the unfavourable attention of the authorities. Nevertheless, the *Assemblée Nationale* of Saturday contains a bold article, in which it plainly speaks of the Empire as no regular Government, but a mere expedient, which even its founder must be well aware cannot last long. The occasion for this *sortie* is the appearance of a pamphlet, which has thrown the *Pays* into ecstasies, entitled "Speeches and Messages of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, from his return to France to December 2, 1852." This pamphlet has been distributed gratuitously to every member of the Senate and *Corps Législatif*, and is, of course, understood to be a direct emanation from the head of the Government.

HOLLAND.

The English agitation against Papal encroachment and the assumption of ecclesiastical titles is about to be reproduced in Holland, where the Papal allocution, restoring the Romish hierachy in that country, has made a profound impression on the minds of the Protestant population. The citizens of Utrecht have agreed upon an address to the King reminding his Majesty of the solemn reformation of the Church the Dutch nation has been Protestant, and praying him not to grant permission to any ecclesiastic to accept, when conferred by a foreign Prince, the title, rank, or dignity of metropolitan or suffragan Bishop of any part of Holland. "Where Ultramontanism establishes and extends itself (they add) it makes war upon Protestantism with systematical contempt of the rights of other confessions." Addresses to the same effect are in the way of signature at Amsterdam, the Hague, Rotterdam, and the other principal towns of Holland.

GERMANY.

The Berlin papers state that the domiciliary visits continue, and that more arrests, particularly of workmen, have taken place. A considerable quantity of arms has been seized. The King of Prussia, who takes a great interest in the welfare of the Moabit prison, has given asylum in his states, but it is supposed they will prefer proceeding to England.

The Emperor of Austria has recovered his eyesight, but is forbidden to take violent exercise. It is believed that the vessels immediately connected with the Imperial family are eighty distended. Count Buol is at times considerable determination of blood to the head. It is supposed that his Majesty has fixed on his cousin, the Archduke William, as the future Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces

A despatch from Vienna, of March 24, says:—"The refugee question is settled. The British Government has promised to keep a strict guard on the refugees, and to visit them with the full severity of the law whenever it should be proved that they have taken part in revolutionary intrigues."

The treaties which re-constitute the Zollverein with the Steuerverein have been signed by all the Plenipotentiaries, who have also given their adhesion to the treaty of commerce concluded between Prussia and Austria.

ITALY

After deliberation of the whole Imperial family, the young Emperor of Austria has, it is said, adopted the following resolutions relative to the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom:—1st, the substitution of the civil authority for the military power; 2nd, a full amnesty to the refugees, on condition of their immediately returning home; and 3rd, the replacement of Marshal Radetzky, who is to be placed on the retired list, with the title of Prince of the Blood, in recompence for his long and loyal services

The Chamber of Deputies at Turin have passed the Slavery Repression Bill by seventy votes to thirty three.

We hear from Naples that numerous and most illegal arrests continue to be made. The prisons are said to be full. The system of sending off people from their residences to distant districts were made out in one day. The police talk of plots and conspiracies.

SPAIN.

At the opening of the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance laid on the table a project of law for the adoption of the decimal metrical system. The *Gazette* publishes a return, from which it appears that the receipts of the Treasury amounted, in February last, to 119,569,160 reals, showing a diminution, as compared with those of the corresponding month of 1852, of 1,157,800 reals. Government securities, and particularly coupons, have fallen considerably.

TURKEY.

A despatch from Constantinople, of the 28th ult., announces that Prince Menschikoff has transmitted a draft of a Convention. He has received satisfactory assurances from the Grand Vizier, and the Russian army has been ordered to retire from the Turkish frontier

The Seraskier, Omer Pacha, and General Mustapha Pacha, have evacuated Montenegro and returned to their stations in Montenegro. The Ottoman fleet has left Antivari, and retired to other Albanian ports, to await orders from Constantinople.

Mustapha Effendi has been sent by the Sultan upon a special mission to Vienna, to renew a good understanding between Austria and the Porte.

EGYPT.

We hear from Alexandria that the Viceroy was to leave that city to lay the first stone of the Turkish station in the section from the Nile to Cairo. Towards the end of the present year the section from Alexandria to the Nile will be in a state to be opened to the public. Edhem Pacha, who was sent to Constantinople on an important mission, had perfectly succeeded in his negotiation. The Viceroy sent him to represent to the Sultan the impossibility of ensuring order and security in Egypt if any restriction was made in the administration of justice. The result of the mission has been, that the right of inflicting the penalty of death is secured to his Highness during his life, and the revision of the sentences pronounced is not to be made subordinate to any other authority than that of the country. The news has been received with great satisfaction in Egypt.

The English merchants had an application made by the Directors of the Oriental and Peninsular Company to the Government of the Viceroy, for the suppression of the transit duty of half per cent., and a diminution in the sums paid for passengers and goods across the Isthmus. The Government has consented to reduce from 300f. to 250f. the fare for passengers, but refused to make any further concession. Linant Bey, the French engineer, who has been long in the reserve of the Viceroy, has again surveyed the levels of the Isthmus of Suez. He has, it is said, obtained the same results as M. Bourdaloue, who made a survey four years ago. It appears from them that the elevation of the Red Sea is only one metre above that of the Mediterranean Sea.

LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.

The following extracts from the letter of an Emigrant will be read with great interest—presenting, as they do, a picture of what has fallen under the writer's own observation. He is a worthy, sensible, member of the working classes, who is sure to make his way in the new colony. Men of steady, industrious, and sober habits, after perusing this letter, will see the advantages which they would possess in the struggle for wealth in Australia, over the dissipated and extravagant persons whose conduct our Correspondent describes.

Camp—Mr. A. J. Skene's Surveying Party—in the bush near Mr. Griffith's station, 30 miles from Geelong and 35 miles from Melbourne.

Sunday, Midday, Dec. 26, 1852.

I sailed in the ship *Nepaul*, on the 8th of July, at five P.M., under Mrs. Chisholm's arrangements, of which I cannot speak too highly in all respects; and I would advise all persons emigrating to come out under her management. We had a fine and prosperous voyage, making the passage in 14 weeks. Landed on the 23rd of October, having to pay very dear for landing myself and luggage. I would say to all persons, bring as little luggage as ever you can, and you will find the benefit when you arrive here. Found a great many ships in the harbour, and coming in at the rate of six per day. The scene at the harbour and scenery was true to the Sketch given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. On landing, we went to Mrs. Chisholm's tents, on the outskirts of the town, and in two days were provided with a house to go to, for there were no lodgings to be got, and no tents to be bought here.

Melbourne presented a lively and stirring appearance. Two things which attracted our observation were, the great number of bullock-drays, fully employed, and the number of men riding up and down the streets furiously, merely for the sake of amusement. It appeared these were fortunate gold-diggers; and the prevailing fashion, so let people see that you had been successful at the gold-fields, was to buy a horse and ride through the streets as if you were riding for your life. What pleased me most was, that every body appeared free and independent. I have seen men—ay, scores of them pull out a handful of notes, throw them down to pay their way, and then shove them in their pockets again, as people at home would a piece of old paper to light one's pipe with.

And now I come to a painful subject in the promising country; namely, that of drunkenness. I have travelled through Great Britain, and at different periods took a deep interest in observing the extent to which the drinking customs have gone in various towns, and in the metropolis of London, but never did I witness such sights as I have seen here, and the article at such a price too—ale and porter, 2s. per quart—all spirits and liquors, 6d. a nobbler (that is the flash name for a certain quantity), about to a penny-worth in London; in fact, a glass, at home about four pennyworth. It is thought nothing for a man to spend £5 per day, and I have heard of men spending £100 per week, and of others worth £1100 and £1200 going to a public-house, and never leaving it till all was gone. Nor are these isolated instances. It is the common practice for a man, after he has been six or twelve months shepherding, or working in the bush at a station, to go to the first public-house, or to the town, and spend every penny he has drawn for the above length of service before he leaves. The publicans are the best gentlemen they are making a rich harvest; and I much question, if this state of things continue, whether this country will receive that great and lasting benefit from the discovery of its gold-fields which is necessary to it, and its wonderful resources can be fully developed. No man ought to leave his native land to try his fortune, or to endeavour to make a future for himself here, unless he comes prepared to resist the gold-fields, the intoxicating cup.

Melbourne, in a few years, I have no doubt, will be a fine place, when the authorities have had time to make all the improvements which are requisite. There appeared to be universal complaint against the Government for the manner in which the public welfare was legislated for in regard to the police regulations, roads, emigration, posts, steam engagements, the making of public roads, &c. I fear that, if they do not attempt to keep pace with the growing wants of this fast increasing country, an attempt will be made to sever the union between this and the mother country; and I am inclined to think with success, too

No fine clothes are worn, no chimney-pot or bell-shaped hats. The men either wear broad cloth, like an American slave driver, or else the Kossuth hats. Emigrants should bring no fine clothes: good strong boots and trousers, blue shirts to wear outside, and check shirts, and a few coloured ones, are enough for a man who is going to "bush" it, as he will have to carry all his luggage on his back.

On the 10th of November I saw an advertisement for a man to join a Government party, with rations, £30 per year, with board and lodging (which is worth £50 more, at this time). I made application, was accepted, and signed a three months' engagement, with a gentleman of the name of ——. I left Melbourne (or Geelong, our head quarters, on Friday, November 13, at eight A.M., by the steamer, the distance being sixty miles. We landed at two P.M., and the next day (Saturday) started for the encampment, twenty miles distant, across the plain. Our party consists of six men: one bullock driver, to remove our tents and implements from one place to another; one man to cook; and the other four to assist in the survey.

On Monday, the 20th of the same month, we struck our tent soon after sun-rise, and were on the journey to survey a section of land. for a settler on the river Marrabeel, and about twenty-six off Ballarat. The settlers are allowed the privilege of purchasing 640 acres, at £1 per acre, and we go from one station to the other, at each of which we get as much milk and vegetables as we like to be at the trouble of fetching. The country is sadly deficient in navigable rivers; and fresh water, though I believe it can be got for digging, is the last thing thought about. The country is thickly covered with timber, little of it fit for building purposes; the soil black in many parts and alluvial, free from worms and grubs, and covered with long grass up to your waist, or as high as I have seen corn at home: the sun will soon dry it and set fire to it, for there is neither labour to gather it nor cattle to eat it.

SALE OF THE NELSON CORRESPONDENCE.—Last week this valuable correspondence, consisting of about 200 letters written by Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton during the period of the French war, and other interesting documents, were sold by auction by Messrs Sotheby and Wilkinson. The sale produced £501 6s. 6d. The most remarkable was the last letter written by the immortal hero. It is dated on board the *Victory*, October 19, 1805, noon, Cadiz, E.S.E., sixteen leagues, with a postscript on the 20th, and addressed to Lady Hamilton, who has added some lines to it. This letter was found lying open on his desk after the battle of Trafalgar, and brought to Lady Hamilton by Captain Hardy. It sold for £81. "Of all the gallant Admiral's autographic letter; is sold for £81." John Bull, we know, calculates nothing right that does not place the British fleet alongside that of France. I have now traversed 1000 leagues of sea after them. "Frenchmen fleet," is all I want to have answered me. I shall never rest till I find them and they shall neither, if I can get at them."

EXTENSION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—On Monday upwards of 300 men were actively at work in laying down the electric wires and iron tubes to the Houses of Parliament, the Treasury, the Board of Admiralty, and Buckingham Palace, which will communicate with Holyhead, Liverpool, and other parts of the north-western districts of England direct

BOOKS FOR THE LEARNED SOCIETIES.—The steamer *Panther* arrived from Ostend, having on board two bales, containing presentation copies of books for the use of the Royal and other learned societies in this country, and the revenue authorities have issued directions for their delivery free of duty for the above purpose.

THE COPPER COINAGE AND A DECIMAL COINAGE.—It is understood that Government has entered into a contract with Messrs. Heaton and Son, of Birmingham, for the manufacture of one million pounds sterling in copper coin, to be delivered in the course of the present and the first quarter of the next year. It cannot be known until the result of the experiment now in progress at the Mint is ascertained, how far the present machinery for coining will be found adequate to the task; but it is presumed that the means taken to obtain this supply have reference to whatever further coinage may be required in the course of the year. What is very much to be regretted is, that the question of a decimal coinage is at the hands of the Government, and the public is deprived of copper coin could not have been long postponed. Nor will the existing copper coins be affected materially by the adoption of the decimal coinage, should it be determined to resort to it. In that case, the pound will be the unit of the system, and a farthing will be the thousandth part of a pound; at present it is the 960th part of a pound.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—A public meeting took place at the Town hall, Hertford, on Wednesday evening, Mr. H. Gibberson in the chair. There was a numerous attendance. The plan and objects of the society were fully explained by R. N. Fowler, Esq., the banker. A resolution, expressive of the opinion of the meeting, that the society, both on political and commercial grounds, was entitled to support, was passed unanimously.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The representation of Auber's master-piece in serious opera, the ever fresh and popular "Masaniello" on the opening night of the season (last Saturday), was, without exception, the flattest performance that has ever taken place since Covent garden had been devoted to the Italian lyric drama. It is difficult to account for the unsatisfactory execution. The work is quite familiar to the company at large, the only change in the cast being a new *Fenella*, who, we have every reason to think, is a valuable addition to the corps dramatique. The band, chorus, and the lead of the, and conductor presenting the familiar faces of former seasons. It was clear not the fault of the audience, for whatever there was a legitimate desire enthusiastically to welcome the overture the duo of liberty, between Lablache and Formes, and in the market prayer—already fervently encored the house was quick to respond—and certainly the applause given to Lablache, Formes, Tamburini, and Mdme. Castellan proved that there was no fidelity lacking for the established favourites. And yet, unaccountable languor, indecision, want of occasional correctness and uncertainty, seemed to be the error, or rather the disease of the evening. It is not sufficient to say that Lablache was fatigued from a long and perilous journey from the Russian capital; for, whatever may have been his deficiency of power, as an artist he never more distinguished himself. It helps little towards a solution to record that Madame Castellan was not in her best voice in *Fenella*, which never was adapted for her. It brings us no nearer an explanation of the night's contrarity, to mention that at the singing of Mr. and Rosati was execrable and the latter not *heroïne* capitale; nor is it of paramount importance to Auber's superb production, that the representative of *Pescor* should always prove a Phalaris heroic or a Nonni, devoid of a florid note and vertiginal *dexterité*, as Mariuet turned out to be. All these drawbacks, mishaps, and contrarieties may be encountered in the most bitter spirit, and still the last fact of a very dull night at the Royal Italian Opera may not be accounted for. The last name to the management is that it occurred on the first night of the season; and how to the universal feeling of disappointment and vexation. But, in making the full admission as to Saturday's and inauguration, it would be very unfair to conclude that it is to be the precedent for future doings. The directors have displayed too much artistic feeling, although not altogether immaculate, to authorise such a supposition; and Costa has too much love of his art, to allow such an exhibition to be repeated. But even in the best-regulated theatres in the world, containing the largest amount of talent, it will happen that a performance will be lifeless, from most inexplicable causes.

On Tuesday, the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, occupied the Queen's box, at the second performance of "Masaniello."

Owing to the late period at which the season began, it was necessary to give the last subscription night on Thursday night, when the well-known Parisian ballet divertissements, "La Fille Mal Gardée" (the mass by Herold), was produced, under the direction of M. Desplaces; and supported by Mdlle. Besson, Mdlle. Kolenberg, Mdlle. Santi, Mdlle. Borville, M. Petit (from the Grand Opera, Paris), M. Gouriet, M. Calde (Mr Harris), M. Desplaces. Prior to the ballet, Rossini's "Barbiere" was performed, with Madame Bosio as *Rosina*; Ronconi, as *Figaro*; and Taglafico, *Dr. Bartolo*. Signor Lucchesi made his first appearance in this country as the *Count*; and Herr Formès undertook, for the first time, the character of the wily *Basilio*. The new tenor will be a very essential acquisition: his voice is not of the most sympathetic quality, but his style is good. Madame Bosio made quite a sensation; if she had not sung a mawkish air, with variations, by Yaccaj, her triumph would have been complete. Formès is ill-adapted for *Basilio* in every respect; his reading of the great air of "Calunny" was quite a mistake. Ronconi's reception was rapturous, and he acted and sang *Figaro* to perfection, convulsing the artistes as well as the audience with laughter. The National Anthem was sung after the opera, in consequence of the interesting event of the day. Madame Castellan and Herr Formès sang the solo verses. The ballet scarcely exacts a remark; it must be added to the list of choregraphic casualties at this establishment, at which opera alone appears to flourish. The execution of the "Barbière," in the ensemble, was superb.

ST. JAMES'S

This theatre reopened on Monday, with Mdlle. Page in "Les Extrêmes Se Touchent," as *La Comtesse*, M. Lafont acting *Le Chevalier*. In the next piece, "L'Intrigue," the same lady impersonated the *Marquise*, and was supported by M. Julian in the part of *Leopold*. The Queen and Prince Albert were present.

HAYMARKET.

A new comedy, from the pen of Mr. Robert Sullivan, was produced on Thursday. It is entitled "Elopements in High Life" Like all the other pieces by the same author, it is a clever piece of work—dialogue sustains rather than of story, and the dialogue is written with his usual neatness and point. *Lord Betterton* (Mr. Chippendale) and his lady (Mrs. *Fitzwilliam*), having differed on the education of their children, have lived apart, and his daughter *Sybilla* (Mrs. Buckingham) is about to be married to a gentleman of supposed fortune, named *Travers* (Mr. Barry Sullivan), while really in love with his friend *Tom Singleheart* (Mr. C. Howe). She is relieved, however, from this disagreeable prospect by the discovery of Mr. Travers's real character, who has also paid his addresses to the widow *Lovelock* (Miss Reynolds), and *Katherine* (Miss Louisa Howard), daughter to Lady Betterton. There are underp ots in relation to *Charles Perfect*, the friend of Mr. Travers, and *Jeremy Tulip* (Mr. Buckstone), who, in a fit of over-cleverness, in association with a friend named *Gamb*" of the Unattached" (Mr. Compton), turns the plan into an abduction of *Sybilla*. But the whole affair is detected in time; and, by the contrivance of *Mrs. Lovelock*, who is really in love with *Travers*, the debts of the latter are paid, and all parties are made happy; the *Lord* and *Lady Betterton* being reconciled both to their children and themselves. The comedy was well placed on the stage by the manager's taste and the diligently acted. It was well received by a crowded house. Owing to the accouchement of her Majesty, "God save the Queen" was played immediately on the fall of the curtain, which prevented the author being called for, as usual on first nights of performance. There is, however, no doubt of the success of the performance.

SADLER'S WELLS

The performance of "The Second Part of King Henry IV." has been repeated this week, and thus gives us an opportunity of reverting, as promised, the manner in which the play is acted. Though old to the library, this fine dramatic chronicle is so new to the stage, that the performers could have had no assistance in their studies from tradition The *Falstaff* of the previous part, and of "The Merry Wives," is also different from the *Falstaff* of this same "second part" Here we are not treated with the fat and oily gentleman, but with a thin man of wit and courage. He is a very leonine hero in the estimation of his braggart associates, as also of *Dame Quickly* and *Doll Tearsheet*. In the former play he had soliloquised on "Discretion," as "the better part of valour is;" in this he soliloquises on "Valour," as the product of "your excellent sherris." "Skill in the weapon is nothing without sack; for that sets it a-work: and learning a mere hoard of gold kept by a devil, till sack commences it, and sets it in act and use." Perhaps, there is no actor on the stage, at present, who could have delivered this speech with more elocutionary force than Mr. Barrett, except, perhaps, Mr. Phelps himself, whose performance of the old moral, *Falstaff*, ranks among the achievements for which he will be remembered Mr. Barrett acted the whole part with discretion and judgment; though a further acquaintance with it, and greater study, will improve and more finish it. It will bear still more study and experience; but, of "what is done," we can report well. The *Dame Quickly* of Mrs. Marston is also a new study, not altogether of the most pleasant; perhaps; but this truly Shakspearian actress undertakes it with commendable boldness, and gives, at all hazards, a veritable portrait, true as a sun-painting—the pouts and, momentarily hovering over the—one of his triumphs, being the coy to which the processes of her own are directed, in the histrionic conception and execution of this inimitable work of stage art. But we must not conclude the present notice, without conferring marked distinction on Mr. Phelps's performance of the two characters, *Henry IV.* and *Justice Shallow* For the excellence of the former, all were prepared for, but, the transcendant merit of the latter is calculated to take by surprise even those most acquainted with the versatility of the actor's powers. Mr. Phelps's *Justice Shallow* is a complete impersonation of the part. The make-up thoroughly disguises the actor's identity, and substitutes the senile, foolish, fidgety justice to the life. The near-sightedness, the self importance, the nervous irritability, the authority of office, and its modifications by means of its associates, its inherent dignity, and its accidental corruptions—all these things enter somehow into this marvellous impersonation. The nearest approach to it that we remember was in one or two of poor Power's most intelligent assumptions. As an old man, nothing that Mr. Farren has done was equal to it. It was complete in every scene; not the least falling off anywhere. It must be acknowledged as one of the most precious and perfect works of a first-rate artist; true in drawing, rich in colouring, and excellent in composition. With acting such as this, the play, though burdened with classical speeches of royal length, appeared to us not in the least heavy; but, on the contrary, afforded a delightful evening's entertainment, calculated to elevate and instruct both the taste and the understanding.

STRAND

English Opera, of the old school, has been given every evening since Easter Monday, at this theatre, in the shape of Bickerstaffe's "Love in a Village"; sustained by Miss R. Isaacs, Miss E. Ormond, Miss Featherstone, and Leffler.

CITY OF LONDON.

The deserved success of Mr. Wilkie's drama of "Civilisation" has induced the management of this theatre to attempt the production of another original play from the same pen. This time it is a tragedy, which, under the title of the "Egyptian," was introduced to an early and audience on Monday. In structure the play is strictly classical, and the hero rather of the French tragic school than the Shakspearian. He is, in fact, a statesman and warrior of Egypt, a Princess being the object of his adoration, the daughter of *Zenobia*, Queen of Palmyra. *Antiochus* a giant Parthian, personated by Mr. N T. Hicks; and *Orocchus*, a Roman, are also suitors of the lady. Her affections are, however, given to the Wolfbred; and *Zabdas*, the "Egyptian" (Mr. C. Pitt), resigns her, though not without a terrible struggle of the heart. *Antiochus* proves traitor to the cause of *Palmyra* and is ultimately slain by *Zabdas*; who is then commissioned by the *Queen*, on the fall of the city, to immolate her daughter, lest she should fall dishonorably into the hands of the victorious invaders. From this doom, however, she is saved by the clemency of the Emperor *Aurelian*.

The tragedy is very effectively written, was exceedingly well mounted, respectably acted, and was received with well-merited applause. This is the second triumph of the legitimate original drama obtained by the sufferages of a popular audience, and does much credit both to the conductors and supporters of this theatre.

DRURY-LANE.—On Saturday next the performances at this theatre will be for the benefit of Miss Kate Saxon, who will play the part of *Helen*, in "The Hunchback;" to be followed by other entertainments.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Considerable curiosity was manifested to hear the overture, scherzo, and finale of Dr. Schumann, one of Germany's latest musical lights He is noted as a critic, and as the husband of the celebrated Clara Wiech, one of the greatest of classical pianistes. Dr. Schumann, like Richard Wagner, the uncle of Joanna, the prima donna of the Court of Chancery, is a musician militant; and, perhaps, like some of our own native musicians militant, his works have been treated with undue severity, for professors who wield the pen have no right to expect quarter when they are merciless themselves. To deny Dr. Schumann the possession of any amount of ability is, however, carrying passion and prejudice too far. He is a composer of considerable power, who knows the theories and principles of the art right well, but who, having an inordinate ambition to be ranked as an original thinker, gives to the world the ugliest possible music. The ear is always on the stretch to catch the meaning of strange and unsouth modulations, but there is scarcely a chance of an oasis in the wilderness of sound, to slake the thirst of the seeker of the melodious spring. So far as effect went, therefore, the overture was a nullity. Whether, as his admirers pretend, a taste for his music by constant hearing may be acquired it is impossible to state; but, in this country, on Monday's trial, his chances may be pronounced to be very remote. What a delicious contrast was Mozart's symphony in E flat, and how sparkling was the "Masanie.lo" overture, after Schumann's erudition. Even chromatic Spohr's violin concerto, in E minor, No 7, came like the flowers of spring after the Leipsig Doctor's dreary effusion. Sainton played the concerto admirably: he conquered the intricacies of the allegro with marvellous ease and precision, and sang the adagio with all the passion of the most sensitive singer of a southern sky. He was rewarded with the sympathies of a really moved auditory. Beethoven's "Praise of Music" cantata made little impression. Written to order, in honour of the Allied Sovereigns at the Congress of Vienna in 1814—for whom and with which the democratic composer had little liking—it betrays the mind of the tasked musician more than his inspiration: it has all his learning, but not much of his fancy and imagination. The last movement is the most effective, and it was rendered vigorously by band and chorus. Blagrove's playing of a curiously-introduced violin obligato, which acts the part of the soprano singer in the cadence, did not escape notice and commendation. Miss Louisa Pyne was allotted the impassioned scena from Mendelssohn's unfinished opera, "Lorely" but, impudently for having been much overtaxed in the cantata of Beethoven, she has not the voice and style requisite for the whirlwind of passion of the rejected heroine In the duo with Miss Poole, from Weber's "Der Freyschütz," "Come, be gay," she was infinitely more successful; and this charming duet has rarely been more delightfully sung. The next concert will be on the 16th, when Miss Arabella Goddard is to perform Sternd ale Bennett's magnificent Pianoforte Concerto in F minor.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

Under the especial patronage of Prince Albert, the presidency and vice-presidency of the Duke of Leinster and the Earl of Westmorland, and the chairmanship of the committee of management of Lord Mount Edgcumbe, the Director of the Musical Union commenced on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, his ninth season, with the largest subscription list of aristocratic amateurs he has ever had to welcome, and the largest subscription list of distinguished clever arrangements; he has, perhaps, made less mistakes than the direction of any other musical society. The scheme was remarkable for the return of Vieuxtemps, the violinist *par excellence* of the grand classical school, and for the début of the new pianist, M. Haberbier, who has gained great glory in Germany. The scheme was remarkable for the re-turn

Ellis, but he showed them that his hands were bleeding and blistered too; and they resumed their work without a murmur. He is a man of the truest piety and kindness of heart; and all these various attributes and virtues give him an influence over the lads which leads to the most extraordinary and successful results in the way of reforming them. "And when you speak to him about it all (says a friend of Mr. Ellis), he always speaks of himself as nothing—as an instrument only—and that all the glory is God's."

John Ellis was born Nov. 9, 1809, at Swaffham, of humble but respectable parents. His father enlisted into the 56th Regiment, in 1794, and, after serving in Holland and in the West Indies, was discharged, in 1802, in the city of Cork. He married a native of Ireland, and returned to his native town, where he was sergeant in the Norfolk Volunteers, and sergeant-major in the West Norfolk Local Militia, until the peace which followed Waterloo. He is still living, and in the enjoyment of a small pension. John Ellis, who was the third son, was taught the trade of a

MR. JOHN ELLIS,

THE INDUSTRIAL AND RAGGED SCHOOL TEACHER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY WHITLOCK, BIRMINGHAM.

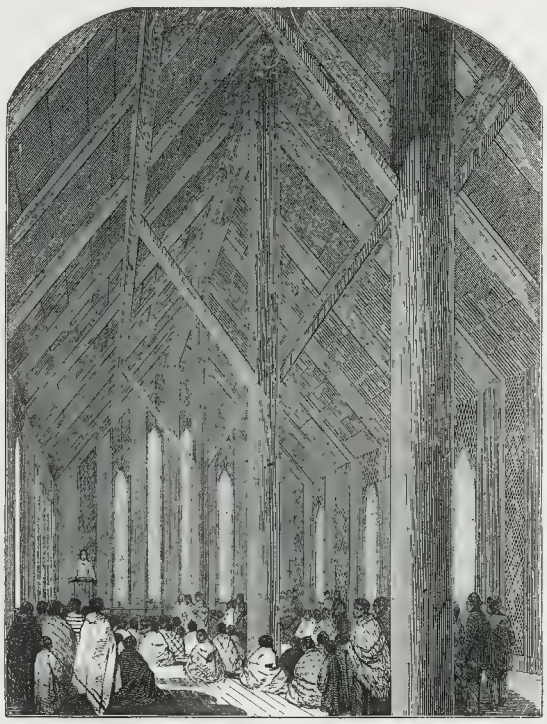
shoemaker, and came to London about the year 1833, to work for his brother, Mr S Ellis, of Albany-street, where he resided until last June. In his humble way he has been a great reader, and has especially endeavoured to study the human heart. His friends state that there is an amount of benevolence in his character inconceivable by any but those who are intimately acquainted with him. He has been twice married, and lost his second wife about four years since. He has only one son (by his first wife), now about twelve years old, who has been of great assistance to his father in his reformatory plans. Mr. Ellis thus described his system to the Select Committee of the House of Commons:—

My system is a system of privilege; I have, perhaps, twenty degrees of privilege, such as favour, food, liberty, indulgence, kindness, and so on. I have quite sufficient rewards and punishments. You must have a system of rewards and punishments, but of mental, not corporal punishment; for if you get hold of the mind, you will find that it is capable of suffering far more than the body. . . . With regard to their labour, I put the boys all on a pivot of their own. I make them move in a circle with regard to their labour. I say to them, "If you do so much labour, all you do over you shall be paid for." That was a system they liked; they could gain by this, and, of course, they could get my favour, and food; and a boy that was industrious and willing to do all he could to oblige me would be raised to a better state of work. He would sit near to me at my table, and he would receive marks of favour of different sorts; he would have a better pair of boots made, better clothes, and various other little things that are great things to him; whereas a boy that would not work would not have a penny to spend, nor any clothes. Whenever I saw anything wrong, I have been used to warn them, and say, "Now, do not do that again." Though I never used the rod, or anything else of that sort, there is a feeling in these lads that brings them to perfect submission; they dread my looks, or a frown, or a word from me more than they would dread the lash.

NEW ZEALAND.—NATIVE CHURCH AT OTAKI.—CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY COLONY.

THE accompanying Sketches illustrate very interesting points of the progress of the affairs of the Church in New Zealand.

First is an interior View of the Native Church at Otaki, from a clever drawing by Mr. C. D. Barraud, Wellington, lithographed by Mr. E. K.



NATIVE CHURCH AT OTAKI, NEW ZEALAND.—FROM A DRAWING BY C. D. BARRAUD, WELLINGTON.

Thomas, and Messrs. Day and Haghe. This church is entirely the work of the natives, and constructed much after the native fashion; but, zealous for the honour of "God's House," they have bestowed the utmost pains on the workmanship, which to them has been a labour of love. The building is 80 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 40 feet high, and is capable of containing seven hundred persons. It is lighted on each side by lancet-headed windows; and four lofty lancet windows, separated by totara slabs, coloured red, fill the eastern end. Instead of tye-beams and framing, one solid totara slab eighty feet long, cut from a single tree, fit from its size "to be the mast of some great ammiral," forms the ridge board, which is supported by massive totara columns, each also formed from a single tree; and additional strength is given to the roof by means of braces abutting on these columns. The slabs which form the roof are ornamented with a rude scroll work, relieved in white, and the spaces between the slabs in the roof are neatly filled in with reeds; the compartments between the slabs in the walls of the buildings are ornamented with plaited raupo.

The church has been erected entirely by the voluntary labours of the Maories, under the superintendence of Archdeacon Hadfield and the Rev. H. Williams. The timber was carefully selected from the forest, and was brought a distance of several miles.

The whole structure affords a very satisfactory proof of the skill of the natives, and of their proficiency in the use of European tools. The Artist has represented the natives attending the celebration of Divine worship, clothed in blankets and mats of native workmanship, as more characteristic: but we believe the great majority who attend service on Sunday are habited in European costume.

The Sketch of Christchurch, the capital of the newly-founded colony of Canterbury, was taken by one of the earliest settlers, who was a member of the party landed from the *Charlotte Jane* (the leading ship of the four which carried out the founders of the colony), on the 16th of December, 1850.

At that time, the site of the future town was not even chosen. Although a general decision had been made that the future capital must be founded in some part of the vast plains to the *north* of Banks's Peninsula, it had been wisely left for the colonists themselves, upon their arrival, to make the final choice of its exact locality.

In the eleventh number of the *Canterbury Papers*, published for the Association, a view appeared of the great plains, with the "Forty-mile Beach," as seen from the top of the hills around Port Lyttleton, in which the future site of the capital is indicated by smoke arising from the neighbouring farm of Riccarton, in the possession of the Messrs.

CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY COLONY, NEW ZEALAND.

THE BURMESE WAR.

ELEPHANT BRIGADE, AT MOULMEIN.

Deans. This imaginary site has now been converted into a reality; and the above view exhibits the actual state of the town on the 4th of December, 1851 less than twelve months after the landing of the first colonists

The river Avon flows through the centre of the town, bordered on the banks by bulrushes of enormous growth, and the *toi-toi*, or tufted grass, which often grows to the height of eight feet, and is found in most moist places. Specimens of the flax plant, also, with which New Zealand abounds, may be seen interminglied, in the foreground of the Sketch.

At that time, the only mode of transit across the river was by the foot bridge, which is here delineated; since that time, however, a wooden bridge, fit for the passage of horses, has been added in another part, and it is hoped that the town may not be long without a bridge of a more substantial nature. The stream is beautifully clear, and abounds with fish, though not in general so good for eating as those which may be found in large quantities in the sea, at four miles' distance

The principal structure in the foreground of the picture is the land office, where all transactions respecting the sale and transfer of land are carried on; the flagstaff that is attached to it, seems both to indicate the seat of local government, and also answers the purpose of a town clock; the time of day being indicated by the flag, which is hoisted when the sun-dial which is erected in the garden opposite has registered the hour of noon.

The larger house to the left belongs to Mr. W. Britian; and the less pretending one, still more to the left, called, from the hue of the walls, Blackwall-house, is occupied by Mr. A. C. Barker, late surgeon-superintendent of the *Charlotte Jane*. The building in the distance, to the right, above the wooden bridge, is the temporary church, also of wood.

The hills that bound the horizon separate Port Cooper from the plains: varying in height from 800 to 1600 feet, and dying out to the right of the picture, where the great Summer plains stretch to the southward, forming the southern portion of the Canterbury block

At the present time, however, the town of Christchurch is somewhat in advance of the state here depicted, as more houses have been built, and the population considerably increased by emigration; but it is to be feared that the continual tide of population that has lately set in to the gold-producing colonies of Australia, must for a time at least retard the growth of this growing colony.

Should the reports be confirmed which have lately arrived, announcing that gold is discovered in New Zealand, it is more than probable that the Canterbury Settlement will have to go through the same fiery ordeal as the neighbouring colonies of Australia; and he must be gifted with far more than ordinary penetration who can foresee the effects of the discovery upon the fortunes of the present settlers.

Hitherto, the Canterbury Colony has appeared a desirable locality for extensive sheep-farming: its vast plains, being nearly destitute of wood, are suitable for the pasturing of sheep to an almost unlimited extent But, should such a change as that which is now reported, come over the spirit of their dreams: the well-intentioned plans which were formed by the Canterbury Association, will, in all probability, be rendered abortive by discoveries which no human foresight could have anticipated.

THE BURMESE WAR.

Since our last number the Indian Mail has arrived. The report of the revolt at Ava is confirmed. The King was besieged in his palace by Prince Memdoon, his younger brother. The King had only a garrison of 300 men, while the Prince had with him "the whole army." While General Godwin was at Meaday, a town above Prome, an embassy, consisting of two Burmese chiefs, an Austrian and Italian missionary, Burmese prisoners on parole, waited on the General, on behalf of Prince Memdoon, asking for peace. They stated that Ava and Utamerapoora had both been burnt; that the King could not hold out any longer; that the Burmese, from highest to lowest, were heartily sick of the war, and would gladly see matters amicably settled;" and that as soon as Prince Memdoon had established himself on the throne he would conclude a treaty of peace. The emissaries were informed that if Prince Memdoon would send down persons properly accredited, General Godwin would be happy to hear what they had to say; but they had better be quick, or else a British force would one day appear at Ava. And with that answer the embassy withdrew. This took place before the 21st of January, on which day General Godwin returned to Prome, having left a garrison at Meaday. The Governor-General embarked at Calcutta for Rangoon on the 18th February.

The reported repulse of General Steel is without foundation; on the contrary, he had occupied the strong places in Pegu without opposition; the Burmese, in obedience to orders, retiring upon Ava, thus clearing the province of Pegu. Meanwhile, Captain Fytche, Deputy-Commissioner of Bassein, and Captain Rennie, of the Indian Navy, had, about the end of January, performed gallant service in clearing the province of Burmese. They had 2000 native auxiliaries, eighty Europeans, and four boat-guns. The Burmese General retreated slowly before them. On the 28th January, Captain Fytche, learning he was only a few miles ahead, got on his front by a night march, formed an ambush across the road, and surprised him with a volley and a bayonet charge before daylight The result was the utter rout of the Burmese, and the complete clearing of the province

A dreadful fire is reported to have desolated Rangoon.

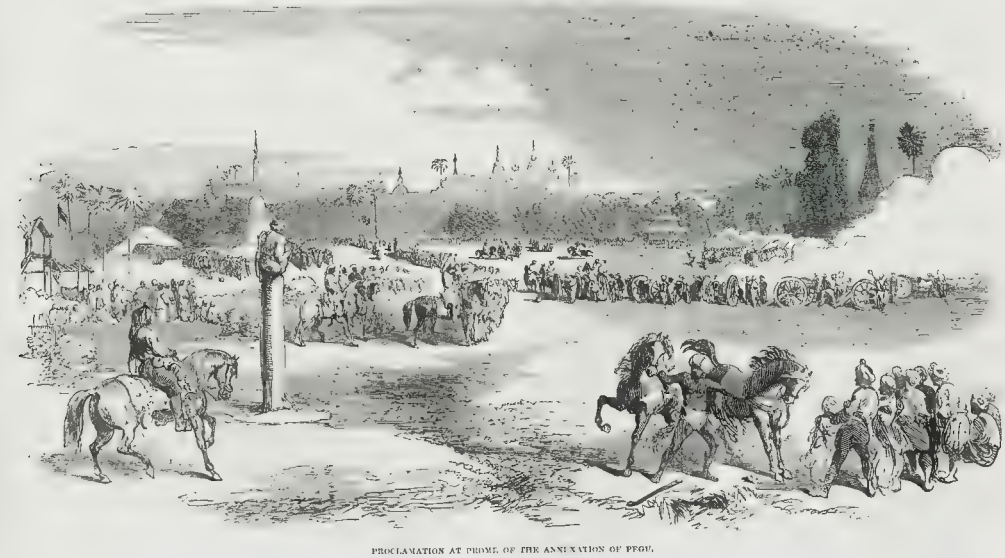
It is stated that a civil war had broken out at Bahawulpore, on the Indus: a kind of war of succession, arising out of the death of the late ruler, and requiring British interference. Hydrabad and Oude are described as rapidly approaching desolation; but this news has no novelty.

Intelligence from China represents the rebels as rapidly gaining ground, with Nankin as the gaol of their hopes.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

It will be recollected that in the news received at the close of January from the seat of war in Burmah, the Elephant Brigade figured somewhat prominently, and the arrival of this stupendous force was expected at Prome. A Correspondent has enabled us to present to our readers the accompanying very remarkable scene of the brigade of 90 elephants being taught to stand fire, at Moulmein, previous to their accompanying the force

The next scene is the ceremony of the Proclamation at Prome of the Annexation of Pegu to the British Dominions; the conditions of which were given in the Illustrated London News of February 19. The proclamation took place on the 8th of January. In the centre of the view is a portion of the Ramnuggur Horse; on the right, a portion of the Light Field Battery, which had the honour of firing the salute on the occasion. The distant pagoda on the right is the Shuay Sandan. In the distance, on the left, is Battery Pagoda; it has been partly knocked down, and two eight-inch howitzers being placed in position there gave it the present name. On the intermediate heights are the quarters of her Majesty's 18th and 80th Regiments.



PROCLAMATION AT PROME, OF THE ANNEXATION OF PEGU.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 10.—Second Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 11.—Canning born, 1770 Napoleon's first abdication, 1814.
TUESDAY, 12.—America discovered, 1492.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Dr. Jenner introduced vaccination, 1796.
THURSDAY, 14.—Bishop Portens died, 1809.
FRIDAY, 15.—Easter Term begins. Mutiny at Spithead, 1797.
SATURDAY, 16.—Buffon died, 1788.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 16.

Sunday	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m 3 15	A h m 3 32	M h m 3 50	A h m 4 14	M h m 4 30	A h m 4 45	M h m 5 0
A h m 5 15	M h m 5 30	A h m 5 50	M h m 6 15	A h m 6 35	M h m 6 50	A h m 7 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. S.—In the Royal navy a frigate is a man-of-war; but, though full rigged, does not rank as a ship Ships of the line are vessels carrying above sixty guns—two and three-deckers. We never heard of a 64-gun brig.

W. F. F.—The *Royal Albert* man-of-war is still in the same slip at Woolwich where she was laid to undergo the process of lengthening, to carry machinery for a screw propeller. It is expected she will be ready for launching next month.

W. C. F.—The publication of the *Morning Herald* newspaper was commenced in the year 1780.

POPE JOAN.—We do not interfere in card-playing disputes.

YOUNG INQUIRER.—The Census returns of 1851 will be published in a Supplementary Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, as early as possible.

CABBELLE.—Skivers are sheepskins, prepared for bookbinding. (See "Webster's Dictionary")

W. L., Holborn-hill; G. L. T., Woolwich; and SCRIBBLER, Dublin.—Declined.

B. C., Northampton.—The words—

Quam Jupiter vult perdere, prius dementat.

are Barnes's translation of a fragment of Euripides.—See *Gentleman's Magazine*, July, 1847, p. 15, note; and *Notes and Queries*, No. 22.

W. H.—See a work on Taxidermy (Van Voorst, Paternoster-row).

INDIA should address the Secretary of the Dublin Industrial Exhibition.

W. F., Southsea.—No such Act as that in question has been passed.

T. G., York.—We shall be glad to see the sketch.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1853.

A MOTION is to be brought forward by Sir Benjamin Hall, on Thursday next, which both parties in the House of Commons profess an extreme eagerness to have discussed. It concerns the honour and character of the late Administration, particularly of the late First Lord of the Admiralty, the Duke of Northumberland, and of the late Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Augustus Stafford O'Brien Stafford. The facts as we find them stated in the two Parliamentary papers, Nos. 371 and 373, of the present session, are these:—In the month of February, 1847, the then Admiralty issued instructions to regulate promotion in the dockyards, with the intention of rewarding merit and stimulating exertion; referring, as the ground for the change, to the vast expense of the naval service, and, with evident dissatisfaction, to the quantity of work done in the dockyards "being below the standard of well-conducted private establishments." By these new regulations all the appointments in the dockyards were to take place consequent on recommendations, founded on merit, forwarded to the Admiralty by the immediate superiors of candidates. To carry out the principle effectually, the reports or recommendations were all directed in 1849 to be made through the Surveyor of the Navy, and direct applications to the Lords of the Admiralty were discountenanced. A better method of getting at a knowledge of the merits of the public servants in the dockyards could scarcely be devised, and the scheme was creditable to the Admiralty of the day. This method of rewarding merit, however, did not suit the late Administration; and on the 19th of April, 1852—very soon, therefore, after the accession of the late Ministers to office—they rescinded the orders of 1847 and 1849; and Mr. Augustus Stafford, then Secretary of the Admiralty, informed Sir Baldwin Walker, the Surveyor of the Navy, that "great dissatisfaction existed amongst his political friends at the manner in which the promotions were made in the dockyards." Sir Baldwin regarded this as a censure on his conduct; and, therefore, in an *official* letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Stafford himself, tendered his resignation. At the same time, he wrote an *official* letter to the First Lord of the Admiralty (the Duke of Northumberland), stating his reasons for taking such an important step, and pointing out the great advantages which had already resulted from the regulations of 1847 and 1849, and the injury the public service would suffer from repealing them. It was not found convenient to accept the resignation; it would have caused too great a scandal. How Sir Baldwin was induced to withdraw it, has yet to be explained; but he never withdrew his letters, and, greatly to his surprise, Mr. Augustus Stafford denied, on the evening of November 23rd, in the House of Commons, that any correspondence had taken place between the Admiralty and the Surveyor of the Navy on the subject of promotions, or that the Surveyor had rendered his resignation. To refute Mr. Stafford, the correspondence is published by order of the House of Commons.

This is bad enough, but it is not the whole case. Following out the view mentioned in 1847 that the work done in the dockyards was not equal to the work done in private establishments, persons have latterly been imported from the "private trade" into the dockyards; and, according to the decision of the Admiralty, and by the recommendation of Sir Baldwin Walker, a Mr. Wells was appointed, from Liverpool, to be master-smith at Portsmouth, on September 10th, 1852. After he had given up his private business and been a fortnight at Portsmouth, his appointment was suddenly cancelled, without reason assigned. In his place, a Mr. George Cotsell, "who figures," says the *Times*, "in the bribery list of Sir Frederick Smith's committee," was removed from Chatham Dockyard; and several other removals consequent on his made way for the promotion of another Chatham elector of the name of Forbes. The public service at the very time when the nation was called on to pay large additional sums for the national defence was sacrificed, honourable men were disgusted, and corrupt electors recommended to promote the supposed interests of the party then in power. All this was done with the sanction, tacit or actually pronounced, of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

We must add that the present Admiralty have restored Mr. Wells, and have cancelled all the other appointments made on his dismissal. To guard against any such interference as that of Mr. Stafford in future, the regulations respecting promotion in the dockyards have, by the present Admiralty, been made an Order of Council, and henceforth can only be set aside by the formal consent of the Queen given in Council.

THE Revenue accounts, exclusive of Ireland, for the quarter and financial year ending the 5th inst., just published, inform us that on the quarter the increase of the Revenue was £44,613, and on the year £920,999. In the year and in the quarter there has been an increase in the Excise, in the Stamps, and in the Property-tax; and a decrease in the Customs and the Taxes. These branches of the revenue, therefore, are more permanently influenced than the other branches—such as the Post-office, which decreases in the year but increases in the quarter; and such as Crown lands, and Miscellaneous, which increase in the year and decrease in the quarter The diminution in the Customs is due partly to a higher duty on sugar, which continued to be paid till July, 1852, and to a considerable reduction this year in the quantity of tea taken into consumption, the consequence of a continued expectation that the duty would be reduced. The diminution in the taxes is probably due to the change from the Window to a House-tax, and some transference of taxes from one account to another. The increase in the Property-tax, in the Excise, and in the Stamps, are unmistakeable signs of a great and continued increase of business, of consumption, and prosperity. The Board of Trade tables for the month, when published, will confirm this statement. They will show us a further increase of exports to the amount of upwards of £1,000,000 in the month of February, as compared to the corresponding month of 1852; while in January there was a similar increase of £1,000,000: making, should the progress continue, an increase in the year of £12,000,000. They will mention a slight decrease in the consumption of sugar, and a large decrease in the consumption of tea, both of which we have continued in March, and which may be partly accounted for by the great emigration. Ships' stores, pay no duties; and, therefore, what the emigrants consume on board ship is free of duty. That the revenue increases, notwithstanding the immense emigration now going on, is a testimony to the very extraordinary prosperity of the nation. Those who stay and those who go are alike benefited.

THE REVENUE.

THE quarterly returns of the revenue made up to the 5th, are published. The following details will show the nature of the increase and decrease:—

INCREASE.

Excise	£98,817
Stamps	141,764
Property-tax	83,406
Post-office	23,000
Total ordinary revenue	276,987
Imports and other entries £80,655	
Repayments of advances 83,251	163,906
	£440,593

DECREASE.

Customs £184,104	
Taxes 189,572	
Crown Lands 6,000	395,980
Miscellaneous 22,215	
Increase on the Quarter	£44,613

THE COURT.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF HER MAJESTY.

The interesting event which has been looked forward to with national anxiety for some weeks past took place on Thursday. At a quarter after one o'clock on the afternoon of that day, the Queen was safely delivered of a Prince. There were present on the occasion, in her Majesty's room, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse. In the adjoining apartments, besides the other medical attendants (Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson), were her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Lady-in-Waiting on the Queen, and the following officers of state and Lords of the Privy Council, viz.:—The Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Treasury; Earl Granville, Lord President; the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Steward; the Duke of Wellington, Master of the Horse; the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Marquis of Lansdowne; the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain; the Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for the Home Department; and Lord Cranworth, Lord Chancellor

The near approach of the gratifying event can scarcely have been anticipated, for we learn that on the previous afternoon her Majesty not only took a drive in an open landau and four, but subsequently had a dinner party, at which Lord and Lady Canning and other official personages were present.

The bulletin issued on Thursday night was as follows:

"BUCKINGHAM PALACE, April 7th, 1853.

"The Queen was safely delivered of a Prince at ten minutes past one o'clock this afternoon. Her Majesty and the infant Prince are well.

"JAMES CLARK, M.D.
"CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.
"ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D."

On Monday the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the Princess Alice, took a drive in an open landau and four. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness honoured the French Plays with their presence

On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses Helena and Louisa, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough and Major-General Buckley, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House The Prince Consort, on the same day, visited the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street.

The Countess of Gainsborough has succeeded the Duchess of Wellington in her duties as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour has relieved Captain the Hon. Dudley de Ros in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, and attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Sir George Couper, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with her presence on Tuesday evening.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer have arrived in Portland-place, from a visiting tour. Madame Van de Weyer will have a grand reception this evening (Saturday), in honour of the Duke de Brabant's coming of age.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers have left Deane-park, for Belvoir Castle, on a visit to the Duke of Rutland.

The Earl and Countess of Lanesborough have arrived in Great Stanhope-street, from their seat in Leicestershire.

Mrs. W. E. Gladstone held her first reception on Wednesday evening, at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Rev. R. C. Coxe, M.A., was installed Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, on Saturday morning, in the cathedral church of Durham.

NEW CHURCHES.—From the thirty-second annual report of the Commissioners for Building New Churches, it appears that since the last report twenty-two churches have been completed, in which accommodation has been provided for 13,658 persons, including 9247 free seats for the poor. It appears that, in the whole, 519 churches have now been completed, and provision has therein been made for 532,636 persons, including 314,979 free seats There are twenty-eight new churches in the course of erection, including one in Oakley-square, St. Pancras, in which accommodation is to be afforded for 1240 persons—600 in pews, and 550 in free seats. The estimated expenses of the church are £3000.

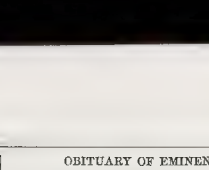
LONDON UNIVERSITY.—The Senate has chosen William Smith, Esq., LL.D., the editor of the "Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities and Biography," to be classical examiner, in place of Dr. Jerrard, and George Owen Rees, Esq., of Guy's Hospital, to be examiner in Materia Medica, in place of Mr. Pereira—both recently deceased.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. G. Casson, rector of Olde, to a rural deanery in his diocese. *Rectories*: The Rev. W. H. Curtler, M.A., to Abbess Rodney, Essex; the Rev. O. W. Davys, B.A., to Stilton, Huntingdonshire; the Rev. G. P. Cosserat, M.A., to Drinkstone, Suffolk; the Rev. A. Williams, M.A., to St. Alphege, London-wall; the Rev. R. Decker, M.A., to Lyndon, Rutland; the Rev. R. A. Gordon, to Barley, Hertfordshire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. J. W. Dunne, to Warkworth, Northumberland; the Rev. C. Moody, to Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the Rev. Joseph Place, B.A., to Isleham, near Mildenhall; the Rev. W. Prosser, to Aston Flamville, the rectory of Burbage annexed, Leicestershire. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. H. Jolley, M.A., to Wingfield, near Stradbroke; the Rev. C. Jenkyns, M.A., to All Saints, Tuckingmill, Cornwall; the Rev. F. H. Vyvian, B.A., to St. Bartholomew's Church, Bethnal-green; the Rev. T. E. Wilkinson, B.A., to Grosmont, Yorkshire; the Rev. W. L. Smith, to Radstone, Brackley.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EDWARD-BOOTLE WILBRAHAM, LORD SKELMERSDALE.

THE decease of this nobleman, who had attained the advanced age of eighty-two, occurred on the 3rd inst., at his seat, Latham House, near Ormskirk. His Lordship, the representative of a branch of the very ancient Cheshire family of Wilbraham, was the eldest son of Richard Wilbraham Esq., of Rhode, M.P. for Chester, who assumed the additional surname of Bootle, on his marriage with Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Robert Bootle, Esq., through whom he became possessed of the fine historic mansion of Lathom House, memorable for the gallant and successful defence Charlotte

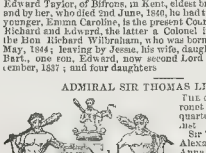


de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby, made in it against the Parliamentarians.

Before his elevation to the Peerage, which event was in 1828, Lord Skelmersdale sat in the House of Commons, from 1796 to 1812, as member for Newcastle-under-Lyne; and for Dover, from 1818 to 1828.

He married, 18th April, 1796, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Edward Taylor, of Bifrons, in Kent, eldest brother of Sir Herbert Taylor; and by her, who died 2nd June, 1846, he had two daughters—of whom, the younger, Emma Caroline, is the present Countess of Derby; and two sons, Richard and Edward, the latter a Colonel in the army. The elder son, the Hon Richard Wilbraham, who was born 27th October, 1801, died 9th May, 1844; leaving by Jessie, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., one son, Edward, now second Lord Skelmersdale, born 12th December, 1837; and four daughters

ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE



THE death of this venerable Baronet occurred at his seat, Westquarter, near Falkirk, on the 1st inst.

Sir Thomas, who was son of Sir Alexander Livingstone, Bart., by Anne, his first wife, daughter of John Atkinson, Esq., of London, succeeded to the title at the decease of his father, nearly sixty years ago, and became, at the same time, heir of the attainted Earl of Linlithgow, and keeper of the Royal Palace of Linlithgow. He entered the Royal Navy in 1782, and attained the rank of Admiral of the White in 1851. In the expedition against Quiberon and Rolleis e in 1850, he commanded the *Daedeus*, and in 1808-7 served as captain of the *Revenge*.

Sir Thomas married, in 1809, Janet, only surviving daughter of the late Sir James Stirling, Bart., of Mansield; but by her, who died in 1831, he had no issue. The title now devolves on the deceased's brother.

SIR DANIEL TOLER OSBORNE, BART.

SIR TOLER OSBORNE, died at Rathmines, on the 25th ult., aged seventy. He was son of the late Sir Henry Osborne, Bart., by Harriet, his first wife, daughter and co-heir of Daniel Toler, Esq., of Beechwood, eldest brother of the first Lord Norbury. The old estates of the Osbornes passed from the family in consequence of the marriage of Catharine-Isabella, only child of Sir Thomas Osborne, eighth Baronet (uncle of the gentleman whose death we are recording), with Ralph Bernal, Esq., captain in the army, who assumed, in consequence, by Royal licence, the surname of Osborne. he is the present M.P. for Middlesex, and Secretary of the Admiralty. Sir Toler Osborne married, in 1805, Lady Harriet Trench, daughter of the first Earl of Clancarty, and leaves several children, of whom the eldest is now Sir William Osborne, twelfth Baronet.

HENRY JOHN CONYERS, ESQ., OF COPPED-HALL, ESSEX.

THIS gentleman, the famous sportsman, died on the 30th ult. "Mr. Conyers (says the *Chelmsford Chronicle*), might well be called the father of the Essex hunting field, since he had been at the head of a pack of fox-hounds for half a century, and no man had spent more, or applied a greater portion of time and energy to the pursuit of the chase in all its spirit." For the last few years age had begun to tell on his once iron frame; but his last illness was not of many days' duration In politics Mr. Conyers was a staunch Conservative. At the period of his decease he was a county magistrate, a Deputy-Lieutenant, and Colonel Commandant of the East Essex Militia.

The family, of which he was a descendant, was a branch of the ancient stock of Conyers, of Yorkshire and Durham, and has been settled in Essex since the beginning of the seventeenth century. Amongst its Essex ancestors were the two learned serjeants-at-law, William Conyers, of Copped-hall, and his son, Tristram. The latter was father of Sir Gerard Conyers, Knight, of Copped-hall, whose son, John Conyers, Esq., King's Counsel, sat in Parliament for East Grinstead, as did his son, Edward Conyers, Esq. Of this Edward Conyers, who died in 1742, the gentleman whose death we record was great-grandson. Colonel Conyers was born in February, 1782, and married, 8th January, 1817, Harriet, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Steele. By her he had three sons, of whom the eldest, Julia, married, in 1840, the Hon. Anthony John Ashley Cooper, brother of the present Earl of Shaftesbury, and the second, Charlotte Elizabeth, married, in 1839, Richard Le Gendre Starkie, at one time M.P. for Cambridgeshire. Many of our readers will, doubtless, remember the exquisite workmanship of the Conyers' testimonial, that was exhibitted at the Crystal Palace. The figure of the horse was a very excellent likeness

THE REV. DAVID WOOD, M.A.

THE Rev. D. Wood, of whose demise there is recent intelligence, was the eldest son of the late David Wood, M.D., Staff-Surgeon to the Forces, and Isabella, his wife, daughter of the late John Ramsden, Esq., of "the Arbur," Monmouthshire, a younger branch of the Yorkshire Ramsdens; and brother of William Wood, M.D., of Kensington House, Middlesex.

The Rev David Wood was for some years curate of St Peter's, Vere-street, London; and he subsequently became a great traveller. In 1846 he visited Egypt and every part of the Holy Land; and was made a Hadji at Jerusalem. He returned to England in 1848; and, in the spring of 1849, he resumed his wanderings, and proceeded by the northern countries of Europe through Russia, Persia, and India, to Australia, preaching in every city and town which he visited where there was an English congregation. Mr. Wood was accidentally killed by a fall from a chaise within a short distance of the residence of his brother, Edward Wood, Esq., J.P., of Penkridge, near Melbourne. He was at the time rector of St. Peter's, Melbourne. He died unmarried, in his thirty-seventh year.

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. CHAMBERS.—On Wednesday morning Dr. Richard Chambers was found dead in bed, at half-past eight o'clock, upon his servant going to call him. Deceased, who was in his sixty-third year, was physician to the Royal Free Hospital, the Cancer Hospital, the Dispensary for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, and the Blenheim-street Dispensary. He was also a member of the Medical and Harveian Societies, and the Provincial and Medical Association; and author of several practical treatises on medicine.

HANDSOME CHURCH GIFTS.—A beautiful east window has just been presented to the parish church of Stockland, Devonshire, by the Rev. W. H. Turner, Rector of Trent. Subscribers to the design of the glass of the window is the four Evangelists, with their Gospels in their hands. Within the last seven years there have been no less than four entirely new windows placed in the church, and restored.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF TURKEY.—On Tuesday, a public meeting, convened by the Mayor, in compliance with an influentially-signed requisition, was held in the Lecture-room, Newcastle, "for the purpose of considering the propriety of addressing a memorial to Government, praying them to endeavour to maintain the independence of Turkey against the aggressions of Austria and Russia." The spacious lecture-room was crowded with auditors. The Right Worshipful the Mayor (N. G. Lambert, Esq.) presided. Mr. George Crawshay moved that a memorial (in accordance with the views expressed in calling the meeting) should be presented to Lord John Russell; and Mr Turner seconded the motion. Mr. Blackett, M.P.; Mr. Henderson, Mr. John Fife, and other gentlemen, subsequently addressed the meeting. The memorial was unanimously adopted.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH presented a petition from the master mariners, mates, and common seamen of Hartlepool, against the repeal of the Act of 12th Victoria, which restricts the number of foreign seamen in British ships.

Earl GRANVILLE, on the part of the Government, disclaimed any intention of introducing any measure which might tend to injure the British seaman

After some conversation the subject dropped, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

In answer to Mr. Hume, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that Government intended to issue a commission to inquire into the state of the Corporation of London.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST ON THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. RICARDO complained that since they had entered the House the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this subject had been put into their hands in an amended form; and that, therefore, there had been no time for considering the alterations.

The House then went into committee to consider the National Debt Acts.—Mr. Bouverie in the chair.—when

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought forward the following resolutions:—

1. That the capital trading stock of the Corporation of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the fishery, which is called and known by the name of South Sea Stock; the capital stocks of the £3 per Centum Annuities, called and known by the name of the Old South South Sea Annuities and by the name of the New South Sea Annuities; the capital stock of the £3 per Centum Annuities created by an act passed in the twelfth year of King George the First, intituled "An Act for Granting to his Majesty the sum of £1,000,000, to be raised by way of Lottery," called and known by the name of the Bank Annuities, 1726; and the capital stock of £3 per Centum Annuities, created by an act passed in the twenty fourth year of King George the Second, intituled "An Act for Granting to his Majesty the sum of £2,000,100, to be raised by annuities and a lottery, and charged on the Sinking Fund, redeemable by Parliament," called and known by the name of the £3 per Centum Annuities, 1751, shall be paid off and redeemed.

2. That every person, body politic and corporate, who now is, or hereafter may be, interested in the capital stock of any of the said £3 per Centum Annuities, who shall, in manner hereinafter directed, give notice at any time on or before Friday, the 8th of May, 1853, of his assent to receive other Government securities in lieu and in place of the said capital stocks of the said Annuities, instead of being paid in money, shall, at the option of the said parties, receive for every £100 thereof £82 10s. in a new stock of Three-and-a-half per Centum Annuities, which said annuities shall be paid at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum until the 5th day of January 1894, from and after which day the said annuities shall be subject to redemption by Parliament; or for every £100 of the said capital stocks of annuities the sum of £110 in a new stock of Two-and-a-half per Centum Annuities, which said annuities shall be paid at the rate of £2 10s. per centum per annum until the 5th day of January, 1894; from and after which day the said annuities shall be subject to redemption by Parliament; or for every £100 of the capital stocks of the said £3 per Centum Annuities, an Exchequer Bond for the like amount, payable to bearer, and carrying interest at the rate of £2 12s. per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in every year, until the 1st day of September in a year to be named in such bond, and not later than 1st of September, 1854, inclusive; and thereafter £2 10s. per centum per annum, payable half-yearly in like manner, until and including the 1st of September, 1894; and thereafter to be subject to redemption at par, at the option of the holder or at the option of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, as shall be named in such bond.

3. That the dividends and interest payable on such New £3 10s. per Centum Annuities, on such New £2 10s. per Centum Annuities, and on such Exchequer Bonds, shall be charged and chargeable upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

4. That the dividends now payable by law on 5th July and 5th January in every year on the said capital trading stock, and on the said capital stock of New South Sea Annuities, created 1726, and Annuities 1751, shall continue payable until the 5th January, 1854 inclusive, and no longer.

That the dividends now payable by law on 10th October and 10th April in every year on the said capital stock of Old South Sea Annuities shall continue payable until 5th April, 1854, inclusive, and no longer.

5. That if the Corporation of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery, shall at any time on or before Friday, the 3rd day of June, signify to the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury their assent to commute and exchange the said capital trading stock, or any part thereof, into any one or more of the said New £3 10s. per Centum Annuities, New £2 10s. per Centum Annuities, or Exchequer Bonds, the said Corporation shall be permitted to make such commutation and exchange upon the same terms, and subject to the like conditions, as are granted to the person, body politic or corporate, interested in or entitled to the capital stock of £3 per Centum Annuities now proposed to be paid off and redeemed.

6. That all and every person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, possessed of any part of the said £3 per Centum Annuities, and who shall desire to signify his, her, or their assent to receive the said New £3 10s. per Centum Annuities, New £2 10s. per Centum Annuities, or Exchequer Bonds, in lieu thereof, shall, on or before the 6th day of May, 1853, but within the usual hours of transacting business at the Bank of England and at the South-Sea-House, by themselves or some agent or agents for that purpose duly authorised, signify to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, or to the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas, as the case may be, such assent in writing under his, her, or their hand or hands, or the hand or hands of his, her, or their agent or agents, together with the amount of his, her, or their respective share or shares in the said £3 per Centum Annuities, and which said assent shall be entered in a book or books to be opened and kept by the said Governor and Company of the Bank of England and by the said Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas, for that purpose; and in case of any transfer of such share or shares of such Annuities, or any part or parts thereof, after such assent, the part or parts of such Annuities so transferred shall be entered in the said book or books separately from the said £3 per Centum Annuities in respect of which no such assent shall be signified; and every such person or persons so assenting, or his, her, or their assigns, or the executors or administrators of such assigns, under any such transfer, shall be entitled, for every £100 capital stock of the said £3 per Centum Annuities, to £82 10s. of the capital stock of New £3 10s. per Centum Annuities, or to £110 of the capital stock of the New £2 10s. per Centum Annuities, or to an Exchequer Bond of £100, bearing interest as aforesaid. Provided always, that if any person or persons holding any such £3 per Centum Annuities, shall not be within the limits of the United Kingdom at any time between the 8th day of April and the 6th day of May, 1853, both inclusive, but shall be in any other part of Europe, it shall be lawful for such person or persons to signify such assent at any time before the 30th day of July, 1853; and if any such person or persons shall not at any time between the 8th day of April, 1853, and the 30th day of July, 1853, be within any part of Europe, it shall be lawful for him, her, or them to signify such assent at any time before the 1st day of February, 1854, such person or persons proving to the satisfaction of the Governor or Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, or to the Governor of the South Sea Company, his, her, or their absence from the United Kingdom, or out of Europe, as above specified, and that his, her, or their assent to the transfer of such £3 per Centum Annuities stood in his, her, or their names respectively, or in the name or names of any one or more trustee or trustees on his, her, or their behalf, in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, or Governor and Company of Merchant Traders to the South Seas, on the 6th day of May, 1853: Provided, also, that such person or persons so absent from the United Kingdom, or out of Europe, shall signify such his, her, or their assent, within ten days after his, her, or their return to the United Kingdom.

7. That every person or persons, body politic or corporate, who now is or hereafter may be interested in or entitled to any part of the capital stock of the Consolidated £3 per Centum Annuities, or of the capital stock of the Reduced £3 per Centum Annuities, payable at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, and which said annuities have been the subject of October, 1853, and the 5th day of January, 1854, inclusive, at the Bank of England or Bank of Ireland, and Company of the Bank of Ireland, in such books to be opened for such purpose, his desire to commute and exchange any of the said Annuities to which he may be entitled into any one or more of the said New £3 10s. per Centum Annuities, New £2 10s. per Centum Annuities, or Exchequer Bonds, shall be permitted to make such commutation and exchange upon the same terms and subject to the like conditions as are granted to the person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, interested in or entitled to the capital stock of £3 per Centum Annuities now proposed to be paid off and redeemed as aforesaid.

8. That the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury be authorised and empowered to issue at any time between the 5th of April, 1853, and the 5th of April, 1854, Exchequer Bonds, payable to bearer, upon the like terms and conditions as hereinbefore described, and after public notice in the *London Gazette*, from time to time to sell such Exchequer Bonds, or any part thereof, and to apply the proceeds in redeeming any part of the capital trading stock or capital stock of Annuities now proposed to be paid off and redeemed, or in purchasing and cancelling any Exchequer Bills, or in exchanging such Bonds for Exchequer Bills, upon such terms as the said Commissioners shall think proper, or in purchasing and cancelling any of the Consolidated £3 per Centum Annuities, or Reduced £3 per Centum Annuities, payable at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, as the case may be.

9. That the interest on such Exchequer Bonds shall be charged and chargeable on the said Consolidated Fund.

10. That an amount of such Exchequer Bonds shall be issued exceeding in the whole the sum of thirty millions.

11. That it shall be lawful for the Accountant-General of the Courts of Chancery in England and Ireland respectively, and for the Accountant in Bankruptcy in England, at any time before the 6th day of May, 1853, to signify to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, or to the Corporation of the Governor and Company of the Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery, on behalf of any suitor or suitors, or other interested in any such £3 per Centum Annuities hereinbefore referred to, standing in the names of such Accountants-General and Accountant respectively, their assent to accept and receive shares in the said New £3 10s. per Centum Annuities, or New £2 10s per Centum Annuities or Exchequer Bonds, in lieu of all such £3 per Centum Annuities standing in their names respectively; and the said Accountant-General and Accountant respectively shall be fully indemnified against all actions, suits, and proceedings for and in respect of any action, matter, or thing done by them respectively in pursuance thereof

12. That all executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees interested in or entitled to any part of the capital stock of the Old South Sea £3 per Centum Annuities, of the New South Sea £3 per Centum Annuities, of the 3 per Centum Annuities created by the Act 12th George the First, of the £3 per Centum Annuities created by the Act 24th George the Second, of the Consolidated £3 per Centum Bank Annuities, and of the Reduced £3 per Centum Bank Annuities, whether payable at the Bank of England or the Bank of Ireland, as the case may be, and who shall signify their desire to convert the Annuities in which they may be respectively interested into any of the New £3 10s. per Centum Annuities, New £2 10s. per Centum Annuities, or Exchequer Bonds, shall be identified

He did not introduce the resolutions as likely in themselves to produce any great immediate result, but as likely to produce some immediate benefit, with a prospect of a greater amount of benefit resulting to the public hereafter. Such large results as had been attained in former Governmental operations were not now to be expected; but still, the Government were of opinion that the time was come for doing something more in the same direction. The first species of Stock to which the resolutions referred was the South-Sea Annuities, &c., amounting to about £9,500,000, to which it was proposed to apply a compulsory operation; because it was thought better to do away with them, as being limited and complicated, and to assimilate them to the other Stocks. The charge would also effect a permanent reduction of interest upon these Stocks of ½ per cent., or an annual saving of £47,500. To pay off these Stocks, there would be the cash now in the Exchequer, and he proposed to operate to the same end by Exchequer Bonds; and then there would be the alternative Stocks, which it was now proposed to create. The second portion of the resolutions related to the creation of Exchequer Bonds, and the third to the change in the Stocks mentioned. He did not think they would be justified in looking for any great future reduction in the interest now paid on the National Debt. The Exchequer Bonds which he proposed to issue would be transferable without expense, and would bear interest at the rate of £2 15s. per cent. for a period to be fixed by Parliament, and subsequently from Sept. 1854, at the rate of £2 10s. until 1894, when they would be liable to redemption. The amount they would not exceed £30,000,000. He proposed that they should be exchangable against Exchequer Bills, and against the Stocks which he proposed to commute. That they should, in industry for the purchase of Stocks from those who preferred repayment to the alternative now offered in place of the South Sea Annuities, &c. The easy and rapid transfer of these Annuities, without cost, would, he thought, render them exceedingly popular, because there was nothing similar now existing in this country, although they were current on the Continent. And they would be useful to the mercantile classes as a means of raising temporary loans. Another consequence of these securities would be that it would tend to bring the Irish Stocks into the principle market, and so raise their value to holders—a result which he was very desirous of achieving. These Bonds would also afford facilities for foreigners to hold English Stocks. With regard to the power to sell these Exchequer Bonds should be sold, he asked the House to leave that point to the discretion of the Government. In addition to these securities, he proposed a voluntary conversion of the great mass of the Three per Cent Stock. The proposal was that the holders of the Three per Cent Consols should have the option of exchanging their stock for the Exchequer Bills in the first place; or, in the second place, for £82 10s. of a New £3½ per Cent Stock, which would give to each £100 an income of £2. 17s. instead of £3. This was a considerable sacrifice for them, but he thought Government might be able to make a still further reduction. A third proposition was to give holders the option of accepting £110 of a New £2½ per Cent Stock; a proposition which this proposal would not preclude. Bonds should be sold, he asked the House to leave that point to the discretion of the Government. In addition to these securities, he proposed a voluntary conversion of the great mass of the Three per Cent Stock. The proposal was that the holders of the Three per Cent Consols should have the option of exchanging their stock for the Exchequer Bills in the first place; or, in the second place, for £82 10s. of a New £3½ per Cent Stock, which would give to each £100 an income of £2. 17s. instead of £3. This was a considerable sacrifice for them, but he thought Government might be able to make a still further reduction. A third proposition was to give holders the option of accepting £110 of a New £2½ per Cent Stock; a proposition which this proposal would not preclude

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

SECOND NOTICE.

PETTITT has three works, in which he aims at striking effects—but effects very different in character. "Corfe Castle —Twilight" (224), is a circular picture, reminding one strongly of the ivy-clad church exhibited by Anthony last year, in the same room, and nearly at the very same spot. The ruin is covered with ivy, moss, &c., elaborately painted, and with more of local colour than the almost total absence of light from the sky would warrant—the dark green of the foreground forming a strong contrast with the cold slate-tints of the sky. In No. 187, representing the "First Formation of the Beasts of the Field and the Fowls of the Air," the atmosphere is the very reverse of that just spoken of, being of the brightest sun-light The details of the innumerable objects introduced are set forth with painstaking finish, but are too minute to be fully appreciated in the position, just above the line, where the picture is now hung. The greatest effort of the three, however, is (422) "The Seventh Vial," from the Revelations:—

> And the seventh angel poured out his vial into the air; and there came a great voice out of the temple of heaven from the throne, saying, It is done. And there were voices, and thunders, and lightnings; and there was a great earthquake, such as was not since men were upon the earth, so mighty an earthquake, and so great. And the great city was divided into three parts, and the cities of the nations fell. —*Revelation* xvi. 17 19.

Mr. Pettitt divides his canvas not into three parts, but into two. One side represents the Divine wrath manifesting itself in a lurid torrent, which pours into a fiery sea, the surges of which threaten soon to overwhelm the devoted city. The other side represents part of the city itself; some of its principal monuments cracking and toppling to the ground, whilst the terror-stricken inhabitants crowd together in the open space, vainly deprecating their impending doom. The atmosphere here is of a sickly greenish hue, which in itself has a very good effect, but which is hardly brought into keeping with the peculiar red of the other side, in which too much lake is employed, and amongst which pale blue tints are introduced. Barring the objections on the score of colour, which are too palpable not to be noticed; barring, also, the too close resemblance of style to that in which Martin, as the originator, achieved well-earned honours, there is still considerable merit in the general conception of the work before us, and much power in the execution.

In the Landscape department Boddington displays his accustomed talent, and more variety than usual. Of his eleven pictures, that which commands the largest share of attention and deservedly so—is (101) "On the River Mawddach, at Tyn-y-groes, North Wales." Without any diminution of the careful finish always manifested by this artist, we observe in this picture a freer and broader treatment than he has generally aimed at, and with happy results. We look down from a mountain height into a deep valley, through which a stream holds its rapid course—a fact admirably told by the sharp ripple on its surface. The atmosphere is fresh, and nicely chequered. (98) "The Lake of Tal-y-Llyn, North Wales," is a scene of more breadth, naturally, than the last; treated with a sympathetic feeling; and under a brighter atmosphere. (231) "A Weedy Branch of the Thames" is a subject in which the artist is quite at home. (402) "Evening Prayer" is a small circular picture, representing a village church, embedded in foliage, under a mild evening sky, most agreeably rendered.

Pleasant charms us with his fine appreciation of nature and freshness of pencil, and is almost equally at home at sea or on dry land. Still, if we were called upon to decide between the two on the present occasion, we should say the sea had "the call." Who would pine after the glories of the Mediterranean, when such a glorious sea and sky are to ought to their very doors in (260) "Margate Sands—Reculvers and the Isle of Sheppy in the distance"? The world of fashion and taste who go abroad in search of the picturesque will begin to suspect, when looking at this little picture, that the picturesque is to be found nearer home, if it is but sought out with the eye of an artist. The point of view chosen is very low—low as the Margate Sands; yet so skilfully is the aërial perspective managed, that theeye is made to travel a distance of many miles in a small height of canvas. The tide is out, the weather calm; and there is a soft, silvery radiance on the water, which is the very truth of nature under the aspect chosen. The sky, though lofty, is judiciously chequered with light clouds. "Near Fairlight Glen—Hastings" (169) is a fine coast scene, under a glowing sunlight, the influence of which pervades the recesses of the rugged foreground with the happiest effect. "Cwm Cwyr, Glamorganshire" (77), is a bold mountain view, partially illumined by the sun. The clouds which cover the hills on the left are, in our opinion, not correctly realised—having more of a smoky than a watery appearance. "Between Twickenham and Teddington" (471) is a remarkably genuine bit of Thames scenery. The effect, however, is a little marred, by the undue extent of the cold blue sky, which over-balances the picture.

Clint has several of his glowing sunsets, in which he is at the present day almost without a rival, and of which we especially admire (468) the "Closing Hour of Day," in which a fine mountain distance is introduced. But still more to our taste are his efforts after the more ordinary aspects of nature, as his "On the Coast of Sussex—Hastings and Fairlight Down in the distance" (271). Here the broad bosom of the deep is spread out in calm and simple majesty, under a generous sky, upon which only a few light straggling clouds intrude. The water is deep and pellucid, the air warm and grateful: all is combined to make a scene upon which the eye delights to dwell, and upon which "the sun should never set!"

Before taking leave of the landscapes we must mention a very pleasing picture by J. Danby, "Connell Ferry, Loch Etive, Scotland:" in which the golden effects of a broad sunlight are realised with very great success.

Hill presents us with three of his pretty studies of clear-eyed mountain girls, in the primitive occupation of fetching water, &c.; and, in addition, a very meritorious group picture, entitled, "May-day" (164). Two playful girls are stretching upward to gather bunches of the may-bloom, whilst a boy lends his aid to bring down the branch to within their reach; one younger child completes the happy group, which is surrounded with a nice homely landscape, in the distance of which a flock of sheep are grazing The colouring is very delicate and agreeable.

We must now make passing mention of works in various branches which we noticed in our rounds. Stooping very low right down to the ground—we admire a very accurate portraiture of Southdown sheeps' heads, within a small circle some 9 inches diameter (80), by W. Webb. Near at hand, but higher up, is a small picture, "Cows at a Pond—Evening," by A. R. C. Corbould (103), which, though of unpretending appearance, has a good deal of Cuypish character about it.

Proceeding to other animal subjects, we remark some capital "Dead Poultry," by J. Hardy, jun. (336); and two fish pieces by Rolfe (387 and 420), the latter of which, entitled the "Death Struggle," represents the closing incidents of a well-contested tussle with a jack, which is just about to be dropped into the landing-net.

344. "N'y Touchez pas!" (*Anglaise*, "Paws off!") is a clever little picture: two rough terrier dogs barking at a hedgehog, and looking for all the world as though they could make mincemeat of him; the mixed expression of savage intent and prudent forbearance being capitally given.

309, "Waiting for the Carriage," by Mrs. Bassett, is a very small study of a single female head, muffled in a black silk hood, with a rich brown background; and is an illustration of how much of very satisfactory effect may be produced by very simple means. Dartaguenave has two small female studies (182), the "Affections," representing a girl at the tomb of a relation; and (383) the "Cottage Girl—Recreation," both remarkable for delicate but appropriate expression.

G. Smith produces a little rustic interior—"The Breakfast" (276)—representing a boy eating bread-and-milk, with a dog for looker-on: full of spirit and life, and well-finished in every respect.

"Happy as a Queen" (326), by B. Roberts, presents us to a little foreign girl, dressed in a green worsted polka, a red handkerchief round her head, brandishing a tambourine, and grinning a broad grin, as an inducement for the bestowal of an odd halfpenny. Spirited in character, and the colour very pure.

Fitzcook has made a very clever little picture of "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza waiting for sunrise on the Strand at Barcelona" (319): a small study for which he also this year exhibits in the Portland Gallery

"The Man the Rail Ran Over—a Vision of the Past" (538), by J. G. Fennell, is a touching though comic reminiscence of the stage coachman of the olden time, sitting on his box (which is inscribed "Independent"), with rubicund countenance, and flourishing his whip as heretofore,—only in the clouds.

By R. Buchnar we remark two very expressive heads, artistically treated (410), "Study from a Sicilian Exile" and (448) "Study of a Roman Head:" the former a male, the latter a female. He has, also, a portrait of Gardoni, the favorite tenor (120), which may be pronounced a speaking, if not a singing likeness.

"MAY-DAY."—PAINTED BY J. J. HILL.—FROM THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS' EXHIBITION.

"LYTHAM COMMON, LANCASHIRE"—PAINTED BY E. ANSDELL.—FROM THE BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF THE FINE ARTS.

We now take a farewell glance at this generally interesting exhibition.

S. Laurence exhibits a rather striking portrait of "Professor H. H. Goodeve, M.D." (186): painted, we are informed, for the Medical College of Calcutta, at the request of the students, more especially to commemorate the triumph over Eastern prejudices, resulting from the study of practical anatomy, by Dr. Goodeve, amongst the natives of India. The prejudices of the Oriental nations upon this point are well known; and the successful exertions of Dr. Goodeve in removing them cannot be too highly appreciated by those who look forward to the social regeneration of these numerous tribes. The Professor has a commanding presence, with good intellectual development. He is attired in his black silk gown, which is richly painted in, and apparently in the act of addressing his class; and on a table at his side is a "subject," or dead body, which being ably foreshadowed, and kept in a subdued tone, does not in the slightest degree shock the eye, whilst it produces essentially to the historical interest of the picture. The same artist has a portrait of "Samuel Rogers, Esq." (19), the poet, which though certainly a likeness lacks the intellectual character of the original, and is carelessly executed in many particulars. The colours in some places seem to have been laid on in the wrong succession—those of the face, for instance, being over, instead of beneath, that of the black velvet cap; and there is no distance shown between the head of the sitter and the top of the black arm-chair, nor between the latter and the wall. These are errors, which must not be overlooked, when admitting much general merit in the artist.

Provis has several very pretty interiors, in which he elaborates the details of the domestic household, chiefly amongst the humbler classes, with great accuracy and finish. The tone, also, is warm and harmonious, though sometimes a little monotonous. The picture which we engrave—"A Wiltshire Farmer's Fireside"—is an agreeable sample of this artist's talent.

Amongst the landscapes, we remark with pleasure a highly agreeable one—"Sunset: Winter," by G. A. Williams. We have here a group of boys amusing themselves on the snow-clad ice on the village pond. The figures are full of action and life; and the whole of the various features of the landscape are well chosen, and tastefully treated. But what constitutes the greatest charm of this little picture is its transparent effect, even under a hazy sky; and the warmth which is imparted to surfaces in themselves cold. This is arrived at by a broad diffusion of the red tints from the setting sun; and the green hue given to the shades (strictly accordant with the truth of nature), which, blending with the other colours—they being but faintly suggested—produce a result of perfect harmony.

F. Besson exhibits two little pictures in the French style—the style of the time of the decline of French art in the eighteenth century, which is, after all, better than that of its revival since; and, in treatment more particularly, after that light dabby or woolly touch which we find in Watteau and Boucher. And though these little pictures are by no means of a high class, or objects which we would hold out for imitation, we would yet point to them as containing matters usefully suggestive in a day when colouring is too much left to caprice or chance. One of this pair represents "Boucher, the celebrated painter, buying cherries of the beautiful Rosine;" and, as we have said before, is executed in close resemblance to the weak and flimsy style of that artist. When closely looked into, however, some of the subdued points—as the eyes of the female, the colour of the cherries, and other objects—come out with remarkable effect. The other—"Venus, attended by Cupids"—is a more ambitious, but less satisfactory, effort.

Amongst the various works of still-life which the collection comprises, we must mention with especial praise a "Family Meeting on the Banks of the Thames," by W. L. Rolfe; in other words, a group of all the fish that are found, or ever were found, in the Thames—from the noble salmon to the minnow—the colour and character of each being admirably distinguished.

"A WILTSHIRE COTTAGER'S FIRESIDE."—PAINTED BY ALFRED PROVIS.—FROM THE PORTLAND GALLERY EXHIBITION.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Amongst the gems at the Exhibition of the British Institution, is an extremely clever little piece by Ansdell, entitled "Lytham Common, Lancashire;" which we have much pleasure in engraving. This picture is not so remarkable as a landscape—though in that respect of great merit—as for the character given to the respectable quadrupeds which happen to be brought into juxta-position upon it. Thus we have on the one side a group of donkeys, as natural and intelligent as donkeys can be; and on the other, a group of sheep. One very young donkey stands, crest erect, vainly attempting to stare an old wether out of countenance. The situation is full of humour, and the features and texture of the animals perfection. The same artist's larger picture of "A Sheep-Gathering in the Isle of Skye" is remarkable for the successful treatment of the woolly coats of the mountain flock, but somewhat cold and hard in other points.

"A Spanish Landscape and Figures," also exhibited at the British Institution, is a very admirable specimen of Mr. Gilbert's careful and finished style; and, in its treatment, evidences, also, a ripe appreciation of the commanding features of the old school of art. The group is that of a Spanish peasant conducting a mule, on which are his wife and child, with a basket of fruit. The colouring is very rich, with an agreeably warm tone; and, on all accounts, the picture is one which would do honour to any cabinet of British art.

"A SPANISH LANDSCAPE AND FIGURES."—PAINTED BY JOHN GILBERT.—FROM THE BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships re-assembled to-day, after the Easter recess.

Lord CAMPBELL called attention to the proceedings of the deputation of the London merchants who had gone to Paris, and presented an address to his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., in the name of the English nation; and who, in so doing, had been guilty of an outbreak, if not against the law of the land, at all events against the law of nations—which declared that intercourse between independent nations could only be carried on through Ministers appointed by the Government of the country. The address simply set forth that relations of peace and amity ought to subsist between the two nations—a most innocent declaration, and one which he should have thought wholly unnecessary, for he never knew a time when there was a more general concurrence in that sentiment. There was Napoleon on his throne, surrounded by his ministers, and then enters the English deputation. He did not find that the English Ambassador was present, or that he gave his countenance to the transaction. Was he to suppose that Sir James Duke was sent over to supersede Lord Cowley? In the case of a railway company or the proposed Isthmus of Darien Canal Company, when the concurrence of a foreign Government was sought for, he did not think a deputation at all objectionable; but when the subject related to peace and war, to the relations of amity between the two countries, then it became a national matter, and it ought to be transacted through the accredited agent of the Crown. Was the danger to which we should be exposed if this were to be taken as an example: suppose there were a party in this country differing from and disapproving of the policy of the French Government, and that they were to present an address to the Emperor, praying his Majesty that it might be altered. He remembered the alarm which was felt by the English Cabinet, in 1848, when Mr. Smith O'Brien and a deputation of United Irishmen went to France, and were received by the French Government. No doubt the gentlemen who composed the late deputation to the Emperor were actuated by the most disinterested motives. If they had erred, they had done so by inadvertence. But these demonstrations might be got up in this country for mere stock-jobbing purposes; and those who would not sign the Irish Government addresses of a peaceful character, while those who desired to lower them would make declarations which gave an alarming aspect to the relations of the two countries.

The Earl of CLARENDON said that the address had not received the sanction of the Government; for, though he thought its language perfectly unobjectionable, he had distinctly refused to instruct Lord Cowley to be present when it was laid before the Emperor of the French.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said it was to him a matter of the greatest satisfaction to hear from one possessing the authority of the noble and learned Lord that this transaction was as illegal as it was repugnant to the feelings of every Englishman who would see disparage himself, and, as far as he could, his country. He dissented altogether from the whole of the complimentary terms used in the address, and he must confess that the whole transaction filled him with the most unqualified disgust.

The Earl of MALMESBURY regretted the address was made at all, and made in a channel not officially correct; but, as it had been presented, it was a source of congratulation to him that it had produced a good effect, as he had seen when in Paris

The LORD CHANCELLOR vindicated the deputation from the charge of illegality, and instanced, in its justification, the recent deputation to Tuscany.

Lord CAMPBELL reiterated his assertion, and drew a distinction between the deputations in question—the one being for a national, and the other for a general object

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House of Commons met to-day after the Easter recess.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Lord J. RUSSELL rose to state generally the intentions of the Government with respect to education in England and Wales. He began with an historical survey of popular education, pointing out the defects of the systems of Lancaster and Bell, both of whom employed as monitors boys who had no peculiar aptitude for the office of teaching. He described the establishment of a Committee of Council, to superintend the administration of Parliamentary grants. He quoted a statement received only the day previous from the Registrar-General, with regard to the number of schools in this country, and of persons receiving education in them, which will be found in another column. He referred with great satisfaction to the fact that the working and poorer classes should contribute half a million a year out of their earnings to defray the expense of the instruction of their children, defective and blundering as it was. He could not for a moment for thinking that Parliament ought to direct their efforts rather to strengthen and improve the system of education which had grown up chiefly from voluntary efforts, than to attempt to originate in its place one which, while distu bing the existing system, might fail to supply an equal amount of money for the education of the poor. It was fortunate that the plan contemplated by the Government in 1839 of having one training school under State direction, did not succeed with public favour, and was not persevered in; but that, instead, a large number of training schools were established in different parts of the country, of which the greater part belonged to the Church, and the others to various Dissenting congregations. The dispersion of pupil-teachers to various training schools throughout the country, to which funds are apportioned under the minutes of Council, was productive of more beneficial results than could have been obtained from bringing them together into two or three large schools appropriated to their education as schoolmasters. Lord John Russell then described the pupil teacher system, which is so important a feature in the present system of education, that we shall quote the passage at length:—

> A boy or girl, as the case may be, who shows intelligence and capacity for teaching is retained as a pupil-teacher in the elementary school for five years. During this time the pupil-teacher receives, under the authority of the Committee of Council, out of the grant voted by this House, a salary beginning at £10, and rising to £30 before he leaves the school. He is then admitted into a training school or college, as some are called, where he becomes a Queen's scholar, and receives from £20 to £25 the first year, £25 in the second, and £30 in the third. There the pupil teacher receives an education to fit him for a schoolmaster. For this purpose he not only receives the best instruction from the masters and conductors of the schools, but has an opportunity of showing, practically, his capacity for teaching. In this way a large number of persons are educated specially and properly for filling the office of schoolmaster an office which I, long ago, declared in this house was not held in sufficient estimation, but which is now rising in just estimation, and which is certainly one of the most important that any person can fill in this country (Hear, hear) I think it an advantage that these pupil-teachers are dispersed over the country—some springing from the middle orders—some belonging to the working classes, who are proud, and justly proud, of seeing that their children, by dint of intelligence, by dint of quickness in learning, and also by reason of religious and moral qualities, have a chance of obtaining from the masters of the training colleges and the inspectors appointed by the Government honourable testimony to their fitness for the office of teacher. In 1853 the total expenditure on these schools, under the minutes of the Committee of Council, was—for augmentation of teachers' salaries, £12,276; for stipends of pupil-teachers and gratuities to schoolmasters for their instruction, £79,587; towards the building of training-schools, £15,596; for the support of training-schools, £17,545: making a total of £130,189. An examination is carried on under the direction of the Committee of Council, both of those who have been, and those who desire to become schoolmasters, and to whom, if approved, certificates are granted. About 1900 men and 900 women have obtained certificates of merit. A portion of these are not now exercising the duties of teachers; but I should say that about 2700 of those who have received certificates of merit continue to teach.

The noble Lord rebutted the arguments of the inconsiderable number of religionists who contend that education ought to be supported solely by voluntary contribution. He also expressed his dissent from the views of those who held that it was possible to give the children secular instruction, leaving their religious instruction to the ministers and pastors of the different communities. According to this plan of secular instruction, there would not be sufficient time or opportunity allowed for the clergy of the Church or the other denominations to instruct the children in religion, and consequently the most important end of education would not be sufficiently attended to. Others said that natural theology should be taught in schools, but that Christianity should not be taught there. This he thought a more dangerous doctrine than the other. "My belief (said the noble Lord) is—

That the people of this country acted with a right instinct when, upon associating together and devoting their money for the purpose of education, they declared openly that there should be a religious training in the schools, and that that religious training should comprise all the great doctrines of Christianity (Cheers). Therefore neither I nor the present Government can be a party to any plan for proposing a secular mode of teaching, instead of that which is at present established.

There was a difficulty in the way of the establishment of one scheme of education supported by a rate, because the whole of the community would not agree to any one scheme. He feared, with the late Home Secretary (Mr. Walpole), that if a school rate were imposed in every parish, there would be something like the agitation which now prevailed in reference to church rates. Towns having corporate institutions and Town-councils might vote rates for education, supposing that two-thirds of the Town-council should agree in the imposition of the rate. But then the rate so raised is only to be applied in aid of the schools at present receiving aid from Parliamentary grants:—

> We think it necessary that the rate should be applied, not to establish schools in substitution of former schools, but in aid of the voluntary efforts of individuals, and of the school pence given by the parents of children. We should propose some such scheme as this—that the rate might be applied to pay 2d in the week for the scholars, provided 4d. or 6d. were contributed from other sources. We should propose, likewise, that the schools which should receive this assistance should be schools which, under the minutes of Council, might receive assistance, and which, consequently, have for years received the sanction of Parliament. I should be afraid of great difficulty and dissension if we were to go beyond a rule of this kind.

The Town-council will only have power to appoint a committee, who are to distribute the sums according to the minutes of the Privy Council; the parents to have the power of withdrawing their children from the religious instruction to which they might object. In places which had no municipal corporations, it was proposed to allow a certain sum per head to the children attending these schools, confining such grants to schools where the schoolmaster has obtained a certificate. Additional grants would also be made for building schools in some poor places where there exists the greatest difficulty in obtaining funds sufficient for establish ng them. There was another subject of great importance—the large amount of money left by charitable bequests for purposes of education. The number of these charities was 28,340, and the annual income of the endowments for education was £312,000. Abuses had been found to exist in these charities; many were of extremely small amount, and some had been left for purposes which were not now useful. It appeared to the Government that there were two matters, totally distinct, to be provided for—one, a judicial power, to declare whether any of the trusts had been abused, and to take measures to remedy such abuses; another, a power of administration, or of superintending the administration, of the trusts. The latter power was now proposed to vest in a committee of the Privy Council, to be appointed by her Majesty, with the Lord President at its head: and it was proposed to give the judicial power to the County Courts where the income of the charity was under £30 a year; and to the Master of the Rolls where it exceeded that amount. The sums to be granted for the promotion of science and art it was intended to place under the control of a department of the Board of Trade. With regard to the Universities he had no particular scheme to announce on the part of the Government. He recapitulated the private recommendations of the commissions, and suggested that if the Universities wished to carry out those recommendations themselves, they should have every facility Parliament could give them for the purpose; but, that if they showed no such intention, or fell short of the public expectation, Parliament would step in and deal with them in a more summary manner. The particular points specified by Lord John Russell are, the concession of some voice in the government of the University to those who are actually engaged in teaching; admission to the privileges of the University without the condition of belonging to any college; the removal of restrictions in the election to fellowships and scholarships; the limitation of those stipends to a certain period of years; and, in general, the application of the college revenues more directly and effectually to the purpose of instruction. The Government would keep these objects in view, and if the Universities should refrain from making useful alterations, it would be the duty of her Majesty's Government not to hesitate at bringing in measures which they might think necessary for that purpose. The noble Lord concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to carry out some of the objects mentioned in his speech

Mr. HUME did not approve of the imperfect and unsatisfactory system now proposed. He would rate every parish in the kingdom, every acre in the country, in order to instruct the people in their moral and social duties, and to render them good citizens; and he would leave it to the various clergy of the different sects to instruct their people in religion.

Lord J. RUSSELL (in answer to Mr. M. Gibson) stated that the Government had cancelled the instructions issued by Lord Derby's Government, enabling the clergyman in church schools to dismiss the schoolmaster upon other than religious grounds. In its place, it was proposed, that there should be power given by a minute to the clergyman to appeal to the Lord President of the Council and to the Bishop of the diocese, in the case of a schoolmaster of immoral conduct or immoral habits.

Mr. W. J. FOX was disappointed that the noble Lord had not shown greater courage in dealing with this question. He did not wish to exclude religion from education, and there were no such persons among the advocates of the secular system. The question was how the religious element could be best infused. He thought the clergyman a better trainer in religion than the schoolmaster. The difficulty had been overcome in Ireland, in Canada, and in the United States, where children of different religions harmoniously mingled. He urged the inadequacy of the emoluments of schoolmasters.

After some remarks of no great importance from other members, leave was given to bring in the bill.

The Government Pilotage Bill and the Merchant Shipping Bill were read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Ball in Error Bill was read a third time and passed. The Land Improvements (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Lord Canning. A conference was appointed with the Commons, with a view to an address to the Crown for a commission of inquiry into the proceedings at the late Hull election.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. WILSON PATTEN announced that his failing health no longer allowed him to discharge the duties of Chairman of Committees of Ways and Means—an office which he had filled since 1841, and received the following compliment from Lord J. RUSSELL and Mr. DISRAELI. Mr. Bouverie, son of Lord Radnor, and M.P. for Kilmarnock, is said to be likely to succeed to the appointment, which is worth £2000 a year.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to an inquiry, said that, since January, a considerable number of desertions had taken place from the squadron on the home station, which were attributed to the unusually high rate of pay in the merchant service, and to the endeavours made to induce the men in the Royal Navy to accept this high pay, and desert

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the subject of a decimal coinage being one of great delicacy and importance, it was the intention of the Government to refer it to a Select Committee

Mr. LABOUCHERE, Chairman of the Hull Election Committee, moved an address to her Majesty to appoint a commission of inquiry into the alleged corrupt practices in that borough. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. H. BROWN drew attention to the increasing number of railway accidents, and thought the time had arrived for the House to interfere

Mr. CARDWELL recommended the House to wait for the report of the Select Committee appointed to sift the whole question of the management of railways

Considerable discussion followed. Mr. J MACGREGOR thought railway boards had done their best to prevent accidents. Mr. D. WADDINGTON knew no instance in which a suggestion from the Board of Trade had not been adopted by railway directors as a law. He would leave the matter in the hands of the Government. Mr. LAING deprecated Government interference in railways, and insisted that, considering the multiplicity of trains and the high rate of speed on English railways, the casualties were remarkably few.

THE WINE DUTIES.

Mr. OLIVEIRA moved a resolution in favour of reducing the duties upon all foreign and colonial wines, to one shilling per gallon. He showed the bearing of this question upon the social and moral condition of the people; observing that in countries where wine was the ordinary beverage, there was less intoxication and a far better general tone of morality among the lower classes than among the corresponding classes in Great Britain. The question had also important bearings upon the preservation of peace, for if the wine duties were removed, our relations with France and other countries would be placed upon an improved footing. He recapitulated some of the startling statements made before the Select Committee on the Wine Duties with respect to the growing taste for wine among the lower classes of London, in preference to spirits, and referred to the declarations of the retail metropolitan dealers as to the increased consumption which would follow upon an extensive reduction of the duty. He thought the revenue would not suffer, after two years, if the House reduced the duty from its present amount of 5s. 9d. a gallon to 1s.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER expressed a strong opinion that it was most desirable to make an important change in the duties upon wine. He refused to state the intentions of the Government till the 15th of April, the day fixed for his financial statement; but admitted that he knew no article burdened with a fiscal charge under our financial system, in favour of a change in which stronger reasons could be given. He could not agree that the Revenue would recover itself in two years if the duty were reduced to 1s. per gallon. At present we consumed about 6,000,000 gallons a year. To make up the same amount of revenue, the consumption must be raised to 30,000,000; and the hon. gentleman himself would hardly say that the national taste relative to beverages could be revolutionised to this extent in so short a time. At present the wine duties produced a revenue of £1,750,000. Before sacrificing for some years a sum of £1,000,000 upon wine, he must consider whether that sum would not be better laid out in remitting other taxes. With that £1,000,000 a year, a great reform in the duties upon tea might be effected, or an entire re-construction of the Customs tariff, or a removal of that most mischievous duty upon soap.

Mr. MOFFATT reminded the House that in Paris the consumption of wine was at the rate of 280 bottles per head per annum; the duty being about 10d. per gallon. In the Hanseatic towns the consumption was 28 bottles per head; in England, only one bottle and one-third. France sent us £80,000-worth of gloves, £100,000-worth of watches, £400,000-worth of potatoes, but only £70,000-worth of the wines for which she was renowned.

Mr HUME declared that there was no part of our financial arrangements so injurious as that which taxed the innocent beverage of the people.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. BROWN moved for a new writ for the borough of Lancaster, which was ordered, after an ineffectual attempt, on the part of Mr. THORNELEY to delay it for a month.

The Combination of Workmen, and Sheriffs' Courts (Scotland) Bills, were read a second time.

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE gave notice that, on that day fortnight, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the present mode of levying Church-rates.

Sir W. CLAY also gave notice that, on the same day, he should bring forward a motion for the entire abolition of Church-rates.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

On the motion, by Mr. G. HADFIELD, for the second reading of the Probates of Wills and Grants of Administration Bill,

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said he should either introduce a larger measure on this subject, or else propose extensive alterations in the present bill. The Government proposed to abolish all the peculiar testamentary jurisdictions (including the archidiaconal courts), and the metropolitan court of York; establishing one court of probate in all matters of contentious jurisdiction; reserving to the diocesan courts the power of granting probate of wills within a limited amount in common form, under certain conditions; providing for the due qualifications of the chancellors or judges; and that every will proved in a diocesan court should be transmitted to a general registry of wills to be established in London. It would be also proposed to give to County Courts a certain extent of jurisdiction in cases of testacy and intestacy. The metropolitan jurisdiction it was intended to transfer to the Court of Chancery, which would consist of a great court of probate, the proctors, registrars, and clerks of seats being officers of the Court of Chancery for the purpose of administering the new jurisdiction, the proctors retaining, by way of compensation, for a certain time, the exclusive conduct of the business of proving wills in common form. The Government measure would abolish all those sinecures which had been the opprobrium of the Ecclesiastical Court.

Mr. HADFIELD consented to defer the bill for a month.

The House then went into committee upon the AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS Bill.

Mr. PHINN moved, in the first clause, to insert the words "publicly or privately whipped, in addition to such imprisonment as aforesaid." He was quite manifest that some greater punishment was requisite to deter the degraded ruffians whose brutal assaults on women and children now, almost daily, horrified the readers of the public journals, from the repetition of these outrages.

Lord PALMERSTON opposed the amendment. He said that a man who had been whipped on the complaint of his wife could never return to her; and that the wife would be driven to the workhouse, who would say, "There goes the woman who had her husband flogged." If this punishment were imposed women would often be deterred from complaining of the violence of their husbands.

Mr. WALPOLE also objected to the risk of outraging public feeling by the infliction of a brutalising punishment. It was said that for these brutal offences the man should be treated as a brute. But punishment was inflicted to deter from the commission of crime, and with the hope of civilising and humanising the offender. Introduce this amendment into the bill, however, and they would not humanise, but brutalise, the very persons whom they wanted to correct

Mr. Phinn's amendment was negatived by 108 votes against 50.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

The Earl of ABERDEEN wished to submit a motion consequent on the happy event which had taken place that day, and to ask their Lordships to agree to an address to her Majesty, congratulating her Majesty on the birth of a Prince, and expressive of their Lordships' devotion to her Majesty.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, in the name of noble Lords on his side of the House, begged briefly to second the motion.

The motion was then unanimously agreed to.

Lord CAMPBELL, in adverting to his remarks the other evening on the subject of the Address to the French Emperor, said that he had received a letter from Dr. Robert Adair, in which he denied that he had ever been commissioned by Mr. Fox, or any other person in this country, to represent them at the Court of the Empress at St. Petersburgh.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE thanked the noble and learned Lord for his vindication of his octogenarian kinsman, who had laboured under misrepresentation for nearly sixty years.

The General BOARD OF HEALTH Bill was read a third time on the motion of the Duke of ARGYLL

The Earl of HARROWBY presented a petition from the native inhabitants of Calcutta and other places in Bengal, in reference to the renewal of the Indian Charter. After some discussion, the petition was laid upon the table.

Earl GREY asked whether it was the intention of the Government to institute any inquiry into the charges brought against the New Zealand Company, as many of those charges had been preferred by some leading members of the present Government in a discussion which took place last Session upon the subject in the House of Commons?

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that he was not the intention of the Government to institute any such inquiry.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The members appointed on the Taunton Committee were sworn in at the table: they were Sir G. Grey (chairman), Mr. C. G. Round, Dr. Bird, Mr. Montagu Chambers, M. H. B. Coles, and Mr. Pilkington. Member petitioned against, Mr. A. Mills.

The members appointed to try the petition against the return for Leicester were sworn in at the table:—Mr. Divett (chairman), Mr. S. Gregson, Mr. R. T. Parker, Lord Dalrymple, and Mr. M. Kendall. Members petitioned against, Sir J. Walmsley and Mr. R. Gardner

In answer to a question from Mr. Deedes, Mr. CARDWELL said it was his intention to proceed with the Canadian Reserves Bill immediately, if he had an opportunity of doing so.

In answer to a question from Sir B. Hall, Sir J. GRAHAM said, there was no minute at the Admiralty with reference to the reinstatement of Admiral Sir B. Walker, as to the proceedings of the Government with respect to the exercise of political influence in the dockyards. Whatever documents did exist in the Admiralty would be produced in the House.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that before the House proceeded to any further business, he begged to propose that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, congratulating her on her late addition to her family in the birth of another Prince, and he would therefore move a vote of congratulation to her Majesty accordingly.

Mr. DISRAELI seconded the motion, and congratulated her Majesty and the House on the happy occasion which induced the noble Lord to make the motion.—Motion agreed to.

Mr. SMITH moved a resolution for issuing a commission to inquire into corrupt practices at the late and previous elections for the

borough of Cambridge. From the evidence adduced before the committee, there could be no doubt that systematic bribery and corruption had been carried on at Cambridge, and therefore he hoped the House would agree to his motion. The motion was agreed to.

CONSOLIDATED ANNUITIES (IRELAND).

Mr. MOORE observed that it was the duty of her Majesty's Government forthwith to take into consideration the Irish Consolidated Annuities, in order to effect a more equitable settlement of the claims for which those annuities were granted.

A discussion then took place, in the course of which

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he could only state the intentions of the Government with regard to the Consolidated Annuities when he brought forward his Financial Statement. The Government which passed the measures for the relief of Ireland during a period of unprecedented distress had made every effort to give the landlords of Ireland as much influence as possible in carrying out their deals.

Lord J. RUSSELL reminded the House that the chief object of those measures had been to save life, and that object had been to a considerable extent attained.

Several Irish members addressed the House in support of the motion.

On a division, the numbers were—For Mr. Moore's motion, 95; against it, 143: majority against the motion, 48.—Adjourned.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	The thermometer. Highest Reading	The thermometer. Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches	°	°	°	°			Inches
April 1	29.347	48·1	44·4	46·7	+ 5·1	82	W.S.W.	0.47
" 2	29.763	57·9	41·3	47·3	+ 3·6	74	W.	0.00
" 3	29.584	53·8	43·2	48·0	+ 2·1	91	S.W.	0.10
" 4	29.663	53·1	43·5	52·2	+ 3·2	74	W.	0.00
" 5	29.788	52·0	40·7	52·4	+ 3·2	76	W.	0.18
" 6	29.920	51·9	47·0	52·0	+ 3·0	87	W.S.W.	0.00
" 7	29.738	53·0	46·6	49·9	+ 0·8	71	W.	0.01

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average.

The reading of the barometer has been variable during the week: its mean reading was 29.687 inches; and the range in the week was rather more than half an inch. The temperature during the week has been warm, dense, and variable. The mean daily temperature was above its average on every day. The mean temperature of the week was 49·9°, which is 5·9° above the average of the same week in thirty-eight years. The daily range of temperature was less than in the preceding week. The range of temperature in the week was 21·8°; the highest reading being 53·1°, on the 4th; and the lowest 41·3°, on the 2nd. Rain has fallen frequently; and, together with hail which fell on the 1st, produced nearly eighteenths of an inch of water.

Lewisham, April 8th, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week ending April 2, the births of 1969 children were registered in the metropolitan districts; of these 1045 were boys, and 924 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the last preceding years the average number was 1411. The number of deaths from all causes amounted to the large number of 1748. This great increase on the high mortality of the previous week is due to some considerable extent to the extremes to which the weather has lately been subjected; and the Registrar-General remarks that the increase is due also to the same extent to the influx into the register books on which coroners had held inquests, and which have been permitted to accumulate during the quarter. The Registrar-General estimates the number of deaths to exceed the estimated amount by more than 400. To zymotic diseases, whose average is 179, were attributed 273 deaths: of these there were 6 to small pox; to scarlatina, 28; to hooping-cough, 84, whose average is 46 only; and to typhus, 71, its average is 36. To tubercular diseases 235 are due, whose averages amount to 185. the excess was on cases of consumption, to which cause 179 deaths were due, its average being 122. To diseases of the brain, nerves, &c., there were 170 deaths, exceeding their average by 45; of these 44 were attributed to apoplexy, its average is 27. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 68. To diseases of the lungs and of the other organs of respiration, the large number of 420 deaths took place, exceeding their averages by no less than 231: of these are due to bronchitis 141, its average is 52; and to pneumonia 122, its average is 78. To violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 163 deaths are referred.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—On the decease of the late Duke of Wellington, ther remained in the possession of his family three Ribands of the Order of the Garter. The latest worn by the lamented hero has recently been presented to, and graciously accepted by, her Majesty A second, of very old and historical interest, is retained in the family; and the third has just been sent by the present Duke of Wellington to the Marquis of Londonderry, upon whom the Garter of the great Duke was conferred by the Queen.

MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL ART, MARLBOROUGH-HOUSE.—The numbers attending, &c., during the month of March were as follows:—12,007 persons on be public days and 4-mitted free 1091 persons on the students' days, and admitted as students on the payment of 6d. each besides the registered students of the classes o schools.

CITY LONDON LITERARY AND PENSION SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this society was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday evening. Mr. Henry Pownall presiding. n the absence of the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P. A very pleasant evening was passed, and upwards of £600 was added to the funds of the institution

METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE.—On Monday night the adjourned meeting of delegates appointed to take into consideration the provisions of the Great London Drainage Bill was held at the Marylebone Courthouse, Mr Nicholay in the chair. Mr. J. Toulmin Smith spoke in support of the amendment, to the effect that the bill, with certain modifications, was one that ought to be supported. Mr. T. M. Nelson opposed the measure. After considerable debate, Mr. Smith's amendment was lost; and Mr. Nelson then proposed, and Mr. Horne seconded, another amendment, to the effect, that no scheme of drainage should be under the supervision of a board to be appointed by the ratepayers; that sewage be diverted as much as possible from the river Thames, and be delivered without artificia. means at a point so distant as would preclude its return; that if the collection should form a source of profit, it should be sold for the benefit of the ratepayers; and that, should the legislature agree to such a system, it should be without a guarantee clause. This was agreed to; and the meeting separated.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this charity took place on Tuesday night at the London Tavern, and was presided over by Mr. Booker, M.P. About 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner, among whom were Lord Bernard, Lord Erskine, Mr. Serjeant Peake, and the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Noel. The children were paraded round the room, and one of the boys delivered a poetical address. During the evening subscriptions to the amount of £2000 were announced by the secretary.

WESTBOURNE-GROVE CHAPEL, BAYSWATER.—This chapel was opened on Tuesday, when a sermon was preached by the Hon and Rev. Baptist Noel to a crowded and respectable congregation. The chapel is a spacious structure, and cost nearly £4000.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—A crowded meeting took place on Saturday evening, at the Lecture-hall, Fair-street, Horsleydown, to hear an address from Mrs. Chisholm, on the subject of emigration, which was delivered at the request of the committee of the Bermondsey and Horsleydown Mutual Improvement Association. Not less than 400 persons were present, including a great number of females.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—On Wednesday afternoon a deputation, consisting of the president, fellows, and members of the Royal College of Physicians, waited upon Lord Palmerston, at the Home-office, for the purpose of entreating his Lordship to take such immediate steps as might appear necessary to obtain a new charter for the college. His Lordship promised to pay every attention to the wishes of the deputation.

NEW PEERS.—Viscount Canterbury is about to be summoned to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Stratford, of Harmondsworth, Middlesex; and the Marquis of Stafford is to be Lord-Lieutenant of Cromarty, in the place of Roderick Macleod, of Cadboll, Esq., deceased.

ARRIVAL OF GOLD.—On Wednesday morning the train from Liverpool brought to the Euston-station four tons and a half of gold, which had been landed from Australia. The valuable cargo remained in the custody of the servants of the North-Western Railway Company until eight, when it was conveyed in a waggon and covered cart to the Bank of England, guarded by thirty-five of the police.

FIRES.—An alarming fire broke out on Monday evening, in Milk street, Cheapside, on the premises of Messrs. Bartlett. The fire was not put out until there had been very considerable damage done to the property.— Another fire occurred, at the same time, in Silver street, Wood-street, at Mr. Crawley's, caused by the heat of stoves in the next house: and the firemen were unable to conquer the flames until several of the stores or warehouses were nearly burnt out. While on the way to the first fire, an unfortunate man was knocked down by one of the engines, on Ludgate hill, and the wheels passed over his body.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HARRIET.—We do not think the defence in question, however ingenious, is perfectly satisfactory. Its validity has been questioned by Mr Hopkinhead, in his last edition of Bilguer's "Handbuch," p. 32b.

J. J. of Hanworth.—Mr. Bigland's Problem, No. 479 is in every respect correct. Try Nonne again.

W. N., Shirley.—In the position given, Black cannot in any way save the game. He should resign at once.

RANSPERT.—Yes. You were at liberty to take his Pawn in passing, in the way you mention.

A. ARGUS.—It is under consideration, and shall be reported on next week.

R. H. M., EMMA, BRIGHTON.—Black may defy you to mate another move.

D. L., Dublin.—The games appears, with notes, in the current Number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*.

W. B. F., Dundee, is thanked for the game.

C. W. L.—We have never published any Engravings of the Staunton Chess-men. You may see them at any of the chief dealers', such as Lenchars, Lund, Mechi, Fisher, &c., in London.

A LEARNER.—The word "Gambit" is derived from an Italian phrase applied to a feint in wrestling, and in Chess it is used to denote those openings where a Pawn is sacrificed for the purpose of enabling the first player to obtain a rapid attack. See the "Chess-Player's Handbook," under the head "Technical Terms," p. 19.

G. D., Wincanton.—1. It is drawn, we should say; but our defective Chess Lore makes no provision for such a case. 2. Establish, or join, a Chess-club in your neighbourhood

BRIGHELMA.—Probably next week.

J. D. M., Aberdeen.—1. Der Lasa, when in practice. 2. Yes, a very useful compilation.

J. J., Leeds.—We are afraid, perhaps

KIBITZER.—Send an address, and rules shall be forwarded

CLERICUS.—In position referred, the Black King is check-mated. A King is in check when he is attacked by any piece belonging to the enemy; in other words, whenever the square on which he stands is commanded by an opponent's piece.

BUDDHIST.—They are new to the gentleman's hands

W. W., Wakefield.—The amendment you propose before we offer an opinion on the merits of your problem.

F. de J., St. Petersburgh.—The long-expected and much-wished-for packet has reached us safely. Accept our best thanks and acknowledgments

T. W. M. D. D., and OMEGA.—The Liverpool Chess-club intends to take advantage of the assembling of so many distinguished players at the Manchester Meeting, on the 6th and 7th of next month, to give a soirée, on an extended scale, on the Monday following

R. M., W. S. B., and others.—We shall withhold the Solution of Problem 479 until next Week.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 478, by Sigma, A. T., R. D. M., Ricardo, G. D., W. P., J. W. J., J. P. C., H. P. S., J. P. F., S. F. H., are correct

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 476, by J. F. P., O. R., J. P. of Bethnal-green, J. P. F., Jack o'Newbury, Alpha, H. F. N., J. P., Farnwood, are correct

SOLUTIONS TO ENIGMAS, by J. P. F., S. B. T. W., O. P. Q., R. T. D., P. Simple, Stultus, Moves of no class, Ornus, are correct. All others are wrong.

*** Communications—and there are several not replied to this week—shall be answered in our next

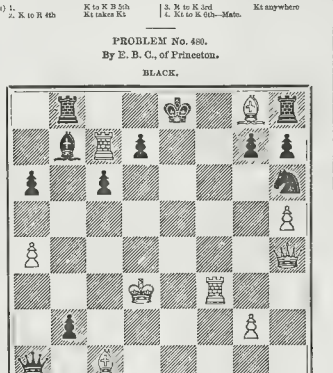
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM, No. 478.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 6th (ch)	K tks Kt, or (a)	3. P to K B 4th	P moves
2. R takes Kt (ch)	P takes R	4. K B P tks P—Mate.	

(a) 1. K to K B 5th — 2. K to R 4th — Kt takes Kt — 3. R to K 3rd — Kt anywhere — 4. Kt to K 6th—Mate.

PROBLEM No. 480.
By E. B. C., of Princeton.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN VIENNA.
An excellent Game between Messrs. SZEN and HAMPE.

(Philidor's defence to the K Kt opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. Kt to K 3rd	R to K 6th (ch)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	23. K to Kt sq	K to his 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	24. R to Q 3rd	B to Q 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	25. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th
5. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	26. R to Q R 3rd (c)	P to Q R 4th
6. Q takes Kt	B to K 3rd	27. Kt takes B (ch)	K P takes Kt
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	B takes B	28. P to Q B 3rd	R to Q 3rd
8. Q takes B	Q to Q 2nd	29. R to B 2nd	R to Q B 3rd
9. B to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	30. P takes P	P takes P
10. Calls on Q side	Q to Q B 3rd (a)	31. R to Q R 4th	K to Q B 4th
11. Q takes Q	P takes Q	32. P to Q Kt 4th	K to Kt 4th
12. B to Q 4th	Kt to Kt 5th	(ch) (d)	
13. P to K B 3rd	Kt to K 4th	33. R takes P (ch)	R takes R
14. B takes Kt	P takes B	34. P takes R	R takes P
15. Q R to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	35. P to K 5 4th	R to Kt 4th
16. Kt to Q sq (b)	Calls on K side	36. K to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th
17. Kt to K 3rd	P to K B 3rd	37. P to K 5th (e)	P takes P
18. Kt to K B 5th	B to Q B 4th	38. P takes P	K to Q B 3rd
19. Q R to Q 7th	R to K B 2nd	39. P to Q R 4th	K to Q 4th
20. R takes R	R takes R	40. P to Q R 5th	
21. R to Q sq	P to K Kt 3rd	And White wins.	

(a) Whence this eager desire to exchange pieces, even at a disadvantage, which Mr Hampe exhibits? One would have supposed that Mr. Szen's acknowledged skill in Pawn-and games would have prompted his antagonist to retain his officers as long as possible.

(b) Kt to Q B 4th, with the object of afterwards playing his Q Rook to Q B 3rd, would also have been good play.

(c) Pawn to Q B 3rd looks a better move.

(d) The combination is played in a way which shows with the ingenuity which he always displays in endings of this description.

(e) If now chutes two passed Pawns, as he foresaw, when he forced an exchange of Rooks; and it is impossible for the Black King to stop both.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 805.—By E. B. C., of Princeton.

White. K at Q Kt 8th, Q at K 4th, B at Q B 2nd, Kts at K B 4th and K 8th, P at K R 6th.

Black. K at Q 3rd, Q at Q R 3rd, Rs at K R 3rd and K B 3rd.

White playing first, mates in three moves.

No 806 By W. BIGLAND, Esq., of Leamington.

White K at his Kt 6th, Q at K Kt 4th, B at K R 4th, Kts at K 4th and Q R 7th, Ps at K 3rd and Q Kt 4th

Black. K at Q 4th, B at Q 3rd, Kts at K 3rd and Q B 2nd; Ps at K 4th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 807.—SCHACHZEITUNG

White: K at K R 8th, Q at K 3rd, R at Q 7th, B at K 8th; P at Q B 2nd.

Black: K at Q R 5th, R at Q B 6th, B at K 8th, Kt at Q R 4th; P at Q Kt 7th. White to play, and mate in three moves.

No 808.—Ibid.

White: K at K B 7th, R at Q B 4th, B at K 4th, Kt at Q 6th; Ps at K Kt 6th and Q B 5th.

Black. K at K 4th, Ps at K Kt 3rd and Q Kt 2nd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. SMITH, OF HOLBEACH.—A handsome silver tea and coffee-service has lately been presented to F. Smith, Esq., M.D., by 130 of his patients and friends, in acknowledgment of his professional services. The presentation took place on the 14th ult., at the Chequers Inn, Holbeach; Mr. Edward Joy in the chair, and Mr. John Codling vice-chair The chairman having addressed the company, in the name of the 130 subscribers presented the superb testimonial; for which, Dr. Smith, in a well-graced speech, returned thanks. "The health of the chairman" was then proposed by Mr. W. Thomas, and duly honoured; and was succeeded by a variety of other toasts.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from the Hon. Mr. Dutton, who was announced as a candidate at the first vacancy for South Hants, denies that his political opinions are in accordance with those of her Majesty's Ministers.

The ship *Coromandel* left Southampton on Saturday week, with nearly 400 emigrants, for Van Diemen's Land. She also took out a ship mail, which contained nearly 7000 newspapers.

Recent letters from Breslau state that for seven days the snow had not ceased to fall heavily, and that for several days all the roads in Upper Silesia and Bohemia were blocked up.

There are at present located in the convict establishment at Portland 935 convicts, which number is to be considerably augmented.

A shock of an earthquake is stated to have been felt at Portsmouth, on Friday night week. It was of about two minutes duration; those who ever enced it stating that their beds were sensibly shaken, whilst the walls of the rooms appeared to crack.

A Danish artist of Copenhagen, Scholer, has just produced a brilliant specimen of a new art—a large portrait of Thorwaldsen engraved in stylography drawn with a stylus on a black mass with a thin white coating, and thence transferred to copper by means of the electrotype.

The ship *Moses Taylor*, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with a cargo of 2600 bales of cotton and a large quantity of Indian corn, has been totally wrecked on the bar of the Mississippi

The Chevalier Leopold Simondi, director of the administration of the public debt of Tuscany, died at Turin on the 28th ult.

Dr. Ramscher, Prince Bishop of Seckau, has been named Archbishop of Vienna, in the room of Monseigner Milde.

Some idea may be formed of the high price of coals at foreign coaling stations, from the fact that the captain of the *Great Britain* steamer, will be put in at Vigo for coals, on his way from Australia, paid 53s. a ton for 400 tons!

The *Firebrand* has taken into the Tagus the crew of the *Lady Rowena* from Lagos, which vessel, with a cargo of cotton and beans from Alexandria, was totally destroyed by fire.

A decree has recently been passed by the Bolivian Government, giving to all nations the right of trading on the Amazon and La Plata.

The *Lady Russell* sailed from Tralee on Saturday morning with 360 emigrants for New York. They were all of the class of small farmers and able-bodied labourers. From Londonderry, Waterford, Sligo, Limerick, and Belfast, the tide of emigration flows with rapidity.

In 1820 the consumption of coals in Paris was 513,900 hectolitres; in 1830, 984,000; in 1840, 1,611,200; in 1850, 3,056,236: and in 1852, 3,800,400—an increase of 740 per cent. In wood consumed for firing, there has been a falling off since 1850 from 1,094,300 stares to 476,500, or from 100 to 47

A man, while following a moor-hen, at Mesley, in Worcestershire, made a small break in the river, fired at the spot, and, to his great surprise, found he had shot a large otter, weighing 22 lb., with a pike of 11 lb. in his mouth. Both were killed and secured.

The Law Life Assurance Company have issued a ukase that no person be permitted to fish or angle in the lakes on their lately-purchased Ballinahinch estates, in Connemara, without paying 10s. 6d. a day for licence during the season

The concession for the Bordeaux and Lyons Railway has been granted to the Count of Morny, Mr. Masterman, and Mr. M. Uzielli, under the law of June 11th, 1842, by which the Government give to the company gratis the earth-works.

James Roche, Esq., J.P., the well-known "I. R." of the literary world, and the author of "Essays of an Octogenarian," died at Cork on the 1st inst., aged eighty three years.

The sharp contest in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, for the office of vestry-clerk, is concluded. The numbers polled were as follow:—Mr. Wakeling, 1408; Mr. Marsh, 1056: majority, 410.

A lime-truck, during a hurricane, on the 1st inst., was blown out of the siding at Starcross station, just before the arrival of the up mail train from Plymouth, and was forced without interruption to the Exeter station, where its arrival was telegraphed to Starcross. The train was detained, in consequence, half an hour.

The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of Paris have adjudged the prize for the best paper on "A Comparison of the Moral and Political Philosophy of Plato and Aristotle," to M. Paul Janet, Professor of Philosophy of Strasburg

Several Cork constabulary—fine-looking young men—have taken their departure for Australia, and others have given notice. Many of the yeomanry, and small farmers scattered through the midland counties, are proceeding to America.

The Sultan of Borneo died on the 8th of January, and is succeeded by Pangeran Moumien, who had long acted as Prime Minister. The legitimate heir is thus put aside; but Moumien is very popular with all parties

Sir Robert Peel has delivered a very interesting lecture on "Switzerland," to the members and friends of the Leamington Literary Institute, in the hall of the building fund.

The Countess de Montijo took from Paris to Madrid a number of presents from the Empress to her relatives. The most remarkable were a magnificent pearl for the Duke of Alba, and a rich bracelet for her sister, the Duchess of Alba.

Mr. Caratti, the Greek merchant, who was so seriously hurt by the railroad accident at Dixonfold, is about to bring an action against the London and North Western and Yorkshire Company, and claims compensation to the amount of £20,000.

The Queen has appointed Charles Edmund Phipps, Esq., to be Page of Honour to her Majesty.

M. Albert Gaudry, a well known French naturalist, has been charged with a scientific mission to Cyprus and the Levant. M. Gaudry is to study and report on the geology and natural history of those interesting portions of the Turkish Empire.

The contract for the mason work of the new castle to be erected at Balmoral for her Majesty has been obtained by Mr. Alex. Stuart, Peterhead. Arrangements are being made to commence the work forthwith

Among the passengers in the *Great Britain* were several men who were successful. One brought £15,000, made in a public-house in Melbourne. Two others £30,000, made by keeping a circus. A carter brought home £2000; and one man had a nugget of pure gold, weighing 28lbs., which he picked up himself.

Pope Pius has approved of De Fabrio's plan for a great monument to the memory of Tasso—notwithstanding the poet's doubts and sometimes heterodoxy.

An important movement has been set on foot in Liverpool, chiefly by several captains of American merchant vessels, in favour of the abolition, on both sides of the Atlantic, of the present practice of giving advance notes to seamen

A letter from Medellin, New Granada, speaks of the provinces of Antioquia as another California. The post-office of Medellin has, within the last ten months, forwarded 4000 pounds of gold dust, the product of mines recently discovered in that country

Lord Derby has caused his cattle and farming stock in Tipperary to be sold. The property is entailed on his son. The estate, hitherto farmed by his Lordship, has been let to tenants.

An accident occurred in the Lagan a few days ago, by which Capt Langridge, of the Egyptian yacht *Kassabe*, unfortunately lost his life. His boat was capsized, and he sank at once Mr. Swift, the tenor of the Lisbon Opera House, was luckily rescued when he was at the last gasp

A miser, named Little, recently died at Wigan, leaving a large amount of property. £2000 in guineas and other coins were found secreted in the house, wrapped in rags and paper. The other property consists of lands and houses.

The betrothal of Princess Helena of Nassau with the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont has been officially announced at Wiesbaden.

The Theological Faculty of the University of Gottingen has conferred the doctor's degree upon the Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Ambassador.

M. Saffi, the colleague of M. Mazzini, has arrived in England, after passing to and fro through the ranks of his deadliest enemies.

Professor Scholefield, who has long occupied a prominent place in the University of Cambridge, died, at Hastings, on Monday morning, in his sixty-fourth year.

Agnes Fife, in the parish of Echt, near Aberdeen, died on the 20th ult., at the great age of 113 years. It is said that she never left her native parish.

A novelty in emigration has occurred in Nassau. The whole parish of Seapennoda, consisting of some fifty individuals, have abandoned their fatherland's hearths, and proceeded to America.

Mr. J. E. Jones has just completed a bust of the Empress of the French. The likeness is said to be perfect, and the bust will grace the great Exhibition in Dublin.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of a Baronetcy upon Dr. Henry Holland, one of her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary.

Colonel de Sercey has been sentenced by court-martial, in Paris, for swindling, to five years' imprisonment

The Yealm market-boat, in returning from Plymouth on the evening of Thursday week, was capsized, and both the men belonging to her drowned.

LECTURE-ROOM OF THE HINDOOSTANEE SCHOOL, AT PARIS.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES, AT PARIS.

Nowhere has the rage for improvement, which is the characteristic feature of our century, more unrelentingly dealt its strokes of late than in Paris. What classical streets, what historical reminiscences have disappeared within the last three years before the all-levelling hammer of the mason, it has become a tedious task to enumerate. The Hôtel de Longueville, recalling to mind the intrigues of the Fronde; the small turreted house, once enlivened by poor deformed Scarron's hearty grin; and, not far from it, the princely mansions of Louis II., Duke of Anjou, and Jacques de Bourbon, Constable of France—all, all, alas! and many more, are gone; and the antiquarian may thank his stars that the inexorable Rue de Rivoli has spared the window which tradition still points out as that whence Admiral de Coligny was hurled into eternity by the fiends of St Bartholomew's Night; though, to be sure, the front part of that hotel, once the abode of the charming Duchess de Montbazon, and in 1792 inhabited by De Hurugues, the stanch companion of Thévelgne de Méricourt, the noted Clubbist, has "gone the way of all flesh," or, rather, of bricks and mortar. Still, there is a portion of Paris often indeed threatened with innovation, but hitherto successful in its manœuvres against the craving for wide streets and dashing houses, though certainly it cannot be said to be quite deficient in modern comfort: we mean the part which is nearly bisected by the Rue de Richelieu, of Frascati notoriety, and to which we had better at once introduce our reader.

Let us turn away from that square, where an elegant fountain, besplashing its cast-iron nymphs and genii with the crystal stream, marks the spot where the unfortunate Duc de Berry fell by the awl of the fanatic Louvel; and rest our eyes upon that bare, uniform, dingy, uncomfortable-looking pile opposite, that extends its weary length into the corner of the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs. That, gentle reader, is the Bibliothèque Nationale, once the mansion of Cardinal Mazarin, and afterwards known under the name of Hôtel de Nevers, once the resort of the money-making tribe—Law having established his bank therein. It is now the repository of immense literary treasures, many of which, perchance, are indefinitely, if not hopelessly, lost to the world for want of a catalogue. Willingly would we tarry, and show thee the old Caxtons, and Guttenbergs, and Schoeffers entombed within these walls, the precious manuscripts stated at random to amount to 125,000 volumes; besides many curious autographs of Henry IV., Molière, Corneille, Madame de Sévigné, and other luminaries. But we must pause, and, reluctantly passing under silence the Salle du Zodiaque and Salle des Ancêtres, take thee to a portion of the building which more nearly concerns our present object.

Facing the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, is that part of the Palace of Cardinal Mazarin which more especially bore his name until 1719, when the Regent purchased it for the India Company. It was subsequently occupied by the Exchange, and at a still later period by the Treasury. Since 1829 it has been annexed to the National Library, and a portion of it devoted to the convenience of students of Oriental lore. Here lectures are given in pure and vulgar Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Armenian, modern Greek, Chinese, Malay, and Hindoostanee. Let us pause before the latter, which our immense Indian possessions render most interesting to the British reader.

Nothing can be more honourable to the various Governments that have succeeded one another in France, than the protection afforded to the study of Oriental literature, which, were it not for such protection, could hardly have risen to its present excellence, much less produced those eminent Orientalists whose names give additional lustre to the annals of literature in France. Among these names, that of M. Garcin de Tassy, the Professor of Hindoostanee, holds a conspicuous rank, both on account of the talent and zeal he has displayed in the exercise of his functions for the last twenty-two years, and of the numerous works he has published on his favourite language.

M. Garcin de Tassy, the nephew of Auguste de Tassy, one of the youngest victims of the disaster of Quiberon, was born at Marseilles in 1794. At an early period of his life he commenced the study of the Arabic language, and continued it, together with that of the Persian and Turkish languages, under the auspices of Baron S. de Lacy, and other eminent Orientalists of the day. At a later period he enjoyed the instruction of Mr John Shakespeare in Hindoostanee; and was, in 1828, appointed to the Chair of that language, which had just been created.

Since then, M. Garcin de Tassy, now a member of the Institut de France, has fulfilled his duties with a zeal which evinces his ardent fondness for the branch of Oriental literature entrusted to his care, nor does he fail to excite a similar zeal in his pupils. He is of a middle stature; his countenance is animated, and betrays the lively interest he takes in the volume before him, while explaining it to his audience. He makes his hearers feel, as he does, the beauties of the work on which he lectures; illustrating it with the description of those peculiar Oriental customs, the ignorance of which often renders the most beautiful passages obscure. So attractive, indeed, are his lectures, that it is by no means unfrequent to see ladies attend them, and take as lively an interest in them, as if the latest novel were the subject of discussion.

We ought not to omit to observe that the study of both the Hindee and Hindoostanee dialects has been founded in France by M. G. de Tassy. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that what what is commonly called Hindoostanee, comprises the above two dialects, the Hindoostanee being the purest of the two. When we consider that in 1850 twenty three printing-offices were actively at work in the north-western provinces only of India, for the sole purpose of spreading Hindoostanee literature; that, besides about 150 different works in various dialects of that tongue, not less than 25 Hindoostanee periodicals issued from the press that year; nay, that such old friends as the "Pilgrim's Progress," Gay's "Fables," and "Rasselas" have donned the Hindoostanee garb, and are extensively read by the educated natives of our Eastern empire; we need not dwell upon the political importance of cultivating a language so intimately connected with the vital interests of our country.

The works of M. Garcin de Tassy, published up to this time, are numerous, and deservedly esteemed by our best Orientalists. Professor H. Wilson has spoken in the highest terms of M. de Tassy's "Account of the Musulman Religion in India." His translation of the works of the celebrated Dakhnee poet, Wali, deserves to be particularly mentioned, on account of the difficulty which he has successfully overcome, of rendering intelligible to Europeans the high-flown hyperboles of the original.

Among M. de Tassy's minor works, we may mention his "Rhetoric and Prosody of the Musulman nations," and his edition of the "Adventures of Kamroop," printed under the auspices of our Committee of Oriental Translations. But his principal work is his "History of the Hindoose and Hindee Literature," dedicated, by permission, to our Most Gracious Queen. We may easily judge of the merit this work must have in the eyes of the learned class in India, from the circumstance of its first volume having been already translated into Hindoostance, and printed at Delhi. Among the other works of the learned professor are "The Principles of the Musulman Creed Explained, according to a Turkish Catechism;" and "The Birds and the Flower," a celebrated mystical work, translated from the Arabic.

On Tuesday last, Professor de Tassy was announced to commence his lectures upon the Hindoostanee language at the school, at Paris, when he was to explain the *Bagh-o-Bahah*, which is the text-book for the examination of the East India Company's junior officers. The lectures will be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, till the end of July.

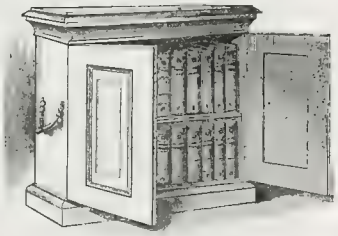
M. GARCIN DE TASSY, PROFESSOR OF HINDOOSTANEE.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

We here engrave the oaken case containing the Address of the Women of Great Britain and Ireland to the Women of the United States, on the subject of Slavery. The Address, with its more than half-a-million signatures, is contained in twenty-six folio volumes, inclosed in the case and, we understand, will be dispatched to the United States this day (Saturday). The following ladies have signed the Address:—

Duchesses: Sutherland, Manchester, St. Albans.
Marchioness of Kildare
Countesses: Gainsborough, Bandon, Sefton, Roden, Orkney, Winchilsea, Bantry, Leven, Annesley, Minto, Portarlington, Dowager of Kilmore, Clancarty, Meath, Carrick.
Viscountesses: Palmerston, Jocelyn, Gough, Massareene, Hill, Bernard, Bangor.
Ladies: Agnew, Harriet Bernard, Wriothesley Russell, Diana Beauclerk, Napier, Pirie, Grace Vandeleur, &c.

It is feared from the following letter received in Glasgow on Monday



CASE, CONTAINING THE ANTI-SLAVERY ADDRESS FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

by the agent for the *Glasgow*, New York steamer, that Mrs. Stowe will probably not visit England this season:—

ANDOVER, March 21.

My dear Sir—I am very sorry to be obliged to inform you that Mrs. Stowe is very sick, and unable to leave her bed. She has been confined for more than a week, under very severe treatment, attended by two able physicians, who both prohibit any expectation of her being able to leave her room, without extreme peril, for a week or ten days to come. In these circumstances we are reluctantly obliged to forego the privilege of taking passage in your vessel on the 26th. With heartfelt thanks to you, and to the company you represent, for your very generous offer, I am, sincerely yours.

J. M'Symon, Esq. C. B. Stowe.

THE HOLY PLACES.

We continue these Illustrations from our Journal of last week, with a View of the Grotto of the Nativity, from Mr. Roberts's large work.

At Bethlehem, six miles from Jerusalem, a large and imposing church has been built over the place of our Lord's nativity. A flight of steps and a long narrow passage conduct the visitor to a small dimly-lighted chapel, called the Grotto of the Nativity. It is lined and floored with marble, and provided on each side with five oratories. The precise spot of our Saviour's birth is marked by a glory in the floor, composed of marble and jasper, encircled with silver, around which are inscribed the words "*Hic de Virgine Maria Jesus Christus natus est*" (Here Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary). Over this is a marble table, or altar, which rests against the side of the rock, here cut into an arcade. The manger is at the distance of seven paces from the altar. It is in a low recess, hewn out of the rock, to which you descend by two steps, and consists of a block of marble raised about a foot and a half above the floor, and hollowed out in the form of a manger. Before it is the Altar of the Magi. The chapel is illuminated by thirty-two lamps, the gifts of different Princes in Christendom. The pilgrim is next conducted to the Grotto of St. Jerome, where they show the tomb of that father, who passed a great part of his life in this place; and who, in the grotto shown as his oratory, is said to have translated that version of the Bible which has been adopted by the Church of Rome, and is called the Vulgate. Bethlehem contains about 300 inhabitants.

GROTTO OF THE NATIVITY, AT BETHLEHEM.

TERCENTENARY OF KING EDWARD VI. GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, BROMSGROVE.—THE PROCESSION TO THE CHURCH.

SILVER CUP PRESENTED TO THE REV. MR. KEANE.

This Testimonial is alike interesting from the occasion of its presentation, its characteristic design, and other circumstances. It is a piece of Indian workmanship. It is crowned with a graceful cluster of Indian fruit, including the plantain, mango, lichi, and pine-apple. Around the foot of the bowl is a belt of shells, such as are found on the Madras beach. On one face of the Cup is a native and an English boy holding a piece of drapery, bearing the following inscription

Presented to the Rev. W. Keane, M.A., by the Masters and Pupils of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, in token of esteem and gratitude for his exceeding kindness and attention while Head Master of that Institution Madras. 17th December MDCCCLII.

On the opposite face is executed a game of cricket, which, in the attitudes and spirit of the players, does alike justice to the Artist and the Schoolmaster, who is present, in cap and gown, directing the youngsters in their game.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE REV. MR. KEANE, BY THE MASTERS AND PUPILS OF BISHOP CORRIE'S GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, MADRAS.

The sum of £2 12s. 6d. was required at the Custom-house, before the admittance into this country of the above specimen of workmanship, which might fairly compete with the London manufacturer.

TERCENTENARY OF THE BROMSGROVE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

Few of the festivities which are from time to time illustrated in our pages possess such enduring interest as the celebration of the foundation of our educational institutions. Of this class was the tercentenary of the Grammar-school at Bromsgrove, on Thursday (last week). Three centuries have elapsed since King Edward VI. munificently founded thirty grammar-schools in various parts of the kingdom for "the advancement of piety and learning." The Bromsgrove School, though it has since King Edward's time been subsidised by various liberal benefactors, has not been able to extend its utility like some of the others; because the gifts of its Royal founder and of its subsequent donors not having been invested in land, its means have not kept pace with the times. Nevertheless, at various epochs of its history, the excellence of its masters, and especially the fact that six scholarships and six fellowships in Worcester College, endowed by Sir Thomas Cookes, being accessible to its alumni, have caused it to be much resorted to. It has never, however, attained greater celebrity than it enjoys at the present moment, when, thanks to the exertions and reputation of the present and two preceding head masters, there are, besides the twelve boys on the foundation, seventy pupils, most of them boarding in the house. It was, therefore, in every respect suitable that the tercentenary of its foundation (Thursday, the 31st ult.) should be specially marked as a memorable day in its history.

The following programme of very appropriate proceedings was arranged for the celebration:—The friends of the school, a numerous body of clergy, and former scholars, assembled in the morning from various parts of the country, and formed themselves into a procession to walk from the school-house to the parish church, where Divine Service was performed, and a sermon preached by the Rev. George A. Jacob, D.D., the predecessor of the Rev. J. D. Collis, as Master of the School. The procession was headed by the twelve foundation scholars in blue caps, coats, and breeches. Then came some sixteen or eighteen persons who had formerly been educated on the foundation. These were followed by Dr. Farley, of Magdalen College, and the Rev. George Jacob, the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, and the High Sheriff, and a long train of clergy, two and two, all in academical costume. After these came several gentlemen from the neighbourhood and others who had been formerly educated in the school. The private pupils, arranged in their forms, and accompanied by their several masters, with Mr. Collis himself in the rear, closed the procession, which was thus of no inconsiderable length; and, in its traverse of the town, had a grave and imposing appearance.

The clergy, on arriving at the church, occupied the middle aisle; the pupils filled the organ gallery; and a respectable congregation, principally ladies, was sprinkled over the south gallery and the rest of the edifice. Morning prayers and the lessons for the day were read by the Rev. J. Topham, a former master of the school; and the chants were sung by the pupils, accompanied on the organ by Mr. Tibbutt. A hymn specially composed for the occasion was sung before the sermon

Dr. Jacob chose for his text, John xix., v. 19, 20—"And Pilate wrote a title and put it on the cross. And the writing was, Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews. This title then read many of the Jews; for the place where Jesus was crucified was nigh unto the city, and it was written in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin." In this interesting and appropriate discourse the preacher felicitously referred to the first Reformers having established grammar-schools, where the three languages in which the title on the cross was written might be studied with a view to the enlightened understanding of Scripture, truth, and doctrine. Such was the Bromsgrove Grammar-school, founded three centuries ago by King Edward VI., the first Protestant King of England.

The service being closed, the procession returned to the school, and, about two o'clock assembled in the dining-hall. Here the Lord Bishop of the Diocese presided. The room was crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies, clergy, and others; the majority of the school-boys were placed in a temporary gallery.

The proceedings were commenced by singing the National Anthem.

The Lord Bishop said he had great pleasure in attending these most interesting proceedings. He was happy to say that his diocese was rich in institutions for education. There was the magnificent school at Birmingham, the Rugby school, the one at Hartlebury (now again upon its legs), Kidderminster Grammar-school, and others of a like kind, for which they were chiefly indebted to the piety of that youthful monarch who was cut off ere he reached his prime. The Bromsgrove School was not the least interesting or important of those founded by his care.

The Rev. J. D. Collis then read an address, which related the principal features in the history of the school.

On the motion of the Very Rev. the Dean, a vote of thanks to Mr. Collis for his address was passed by acclamation.

The prizes were then distributed, having been awarded as follows:—

1 For [illegible]—Despotism favoured by the Papacy. W. Ker.
2 For [illegible]—Comparison of Josiah and Edward VI. C. D. Crossman.
1 For [illegible]—The death of Cranmer, resulting from his reforming tendencies in the reign of Henry VIII and Edward VI. A. M. Alington.
1 For [illegible]—Remarks on the Succession with Mary and Lady Jane Grey. [illegible]. Moore.
A second prize for [illegible] has been awarded to W. Ker.

Mr. Ker read his essay at full length. Master Edward Moore read his prize poem, and was loudly applauded.

The Lord Bishop then gave to each of the successful boys the elegantly bound book which constituted his prize, accompanying the presentation with a few complimentary and appropriate remarks.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Lord Bishop for his kindness in presiding, the meeting dispersed amidst the most vociferous demonstrations from the boys, who cheered the Bishop, the masters, the visitors, and finally, when they could find nobody else to cheer, cheered themselves.

The ladies of the party were afterwards invited to luncheon at Mr. Collis's house.

In the evening, a considerable number of those who took part in the commemoration dined together at the Golden Cross Assembly-room. The chair was taken by C. Noel, Esq., High Sheriff, in the unavoidable absence of Lord Lyttelton. On his right was the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester, and on his left the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester. The Rev. J. D. Collis occupied the vice-chair.

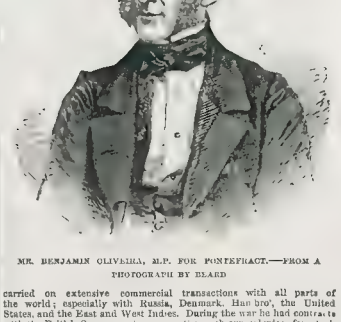
The following was the order of the toasts:—By the chairman—"The memory of King Edward VI. and of Sir Thomas Cookes" (drunk in solemn silence); "The Queen," "Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family;" "The Right Rev. the Bishop of Worcester;" "The Dean of Worcester and the rest of the Clergy," replied to by the Dean. A variety of other toasts having been drunk, the company now rose to depart; but before he left the table, the chairman proposed "*Floreat Bromsgrovea*," which was received with laughter and applause.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. BENJAMIN OLIVEIRA, M.P. FOR PONTEFRACT.

There are some members of the House of Commons who speak upon all subjects brought before it, whilst others confine themselves to a particular topic, which political opponents sometimes choose to designate as a "hobby," but which friends claim to be the question on which a particular member may be best informed; and, therefore, one on which he is entitled to speak with authority. We are not aware that any disadvantage arises to the public in consequence of members thus exclusively devoting their time and attention to one subject. By the unremitting advocacy of an individual, a subject, long tabooed, not unfrequently attains the dignity of a cause; and isolated exertions at first frowned at or laughed down, ultimately become triumphant. Mr. Oliveira, the subject of this memoir, has principally devoted his Parliamentary energies to the reduction of the Wine Duties, his last attempt in this respect having occurred on Tuesday night.

Mr. Oliveira was born on the 24th June, 1806, and is the third and only surviving son of the late Dominick Oliveira (a native of the Island of Madeira) and Sarah, his wife, daughter of a wealthy merchant and citizen of London. His father established himself as a merchant in the city of London in 1797, and subsequently



MR. BENJAMIN OLIVEIRA, M.P. FOR PONTEFRACT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.

carried on extensive commercial transactions with all parts of the world; especially with Russia, Denmark, Hamburg, the United States, and the East and West Indies. During the war he had contracts with the British Government in connection with our colonies, for which he chartered annually a large number of ships. Mr. Benjamin Oliveira, his son, received his education partly under the paternal roof, and partly from his tutor, George O'Brien, of Cheshunt, Herts, and formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Under the guidance of this gentleman young Mr. Oliveira made good progress in his studies, both classical and mathematical. He executed some translations from the British poets into Latin verse, and amongst them the "Melodies" and the "Windsor Forest" of Pope. He also turned some of the odes of Anacreon, and the satires of Juvenal, into English. To a knowledge of French and Spanish, in which he also exercised his skill in translations, Mr. Oliveira added an acquaintance with ancient and modern history; and, no doubt with ulterior objects, he paid particular attention to questions of international law, maritime usages, treaties, and the commercial code affecting the intercourse between nations. For these latter acquirements a use was in good time found. In 1826, when only twenty years of age, he was deputed by his father to proceed to the Brazils, where his uncle had held the post of Minister of War to Don Pedro, for the purpose of negotiating some commercial questions. During his residence in Portugal

and Brazil, young Mr. Oliveira examined the resources and capabilities of the Brazilian empire, as well as the question of slavery there carried on. He also wrote an account of his travels in Brazil, and of his return through Portugal, the island of Madeira, the island of Teneriffe, Gibraltar, Andalusia, Granada, &c.

By the death of his father, in 1850, Mr. Oliveira succeeded to the management of the family affairs—at first an undertaking of some difficulty and responsibility. Subsequently, Mr. Oliveira devoted a portion of each year to visiting the various countries of Europe and Asia. During his visits to the first, he applied himself to the study of their different forms of government, and making himself personally acquainted with many of the treasures of art which had been brought together in some parts of Italy, Germany, and France. He also inspected the antiquities of Egypt, Syria, Constantinople, Greece, and the Ionian Islands.

In 1850 Mr. Oliveira became a candidate for the borough of Reading, on the Liberal interest, in opposition to the then restrictive policy of Sir Robert Peel. He was not successful in his attempt, the election resulting in the return of Mr. Sergeant (now Judge) Talfourd. From this time Mr. Oliveira devoted himself to literature and the fine arts, and to the support and management of many of the charitable institutions of the metropolis. In 1835, Mr. Oliveira was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, as also of the Society of Antiquaries; and he has also steadily supported our various literary and scientific institutions, and the Schools of Art which have been formed to promote painting, sculpture, &c. Commercially, Mr. Oliveira has contributed to the formation of many of the great lines of railway in Great Britain, and he has been employed, in Belgium and France, in negotiating concessions for railways in both those countries. He has twice been deputed to Portugal, for the purpose of arranging terms for constructing railways in that country, auxiliary to the development of its resources, and to the mutual reduction of import duties in connection with the Free-trade policy. Last year Mr. Oliveira offered a prize for an Essay to commemorate the Great Exhibition, having reference to the capabilities of Portugal, and the enlarged intercourse which might be brought about by an interchange of commodities.

It should be added that Mr. Oliveira, as private agent for his cousin, Count Tojal, Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Queen of Portugal, has at various times superintended financial transactions for that Government. In 1846 he was charged to negotiate with Don Miguel for a renunciation of his right to the throne of Portugal, upon the receipt of a pension. Mr. Oliveira's family was originally Portuguese, his uncle, John Francisco D'Oliveira, having been Portuguese Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, during the reign of George III.

Mr Oliveira was returned Member for Pontefract at the last general election, in conjunction with Mr. M. Milnes.

At the last dissolution of Parliament, Mr. Oliveira was invited to stand for the representation of Hull, but gave way for Lord Goderich. The present unenviable position of this borough no doubt makes it a matter of congratulation to the hon. member that he declined to solicit the honour of an election at that port.

Mr Oliveira has been twice married: first, in 1838, at Philadelphia, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Ede, of Upper Harley-street, merchant; and, secondly, in 1849, to Emma Hephzibah Hunt, of St John's-wood, and Matlock, Derbyshire.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The steeplechase calendar, gradually diminishing in interest and dimensions, shows only three meetings for the ensuing week, viz., Alwinton on Tuesday, and Carlisle and Rothbury on Thursday. The racing fraternity will be located exclusively at Newmarket, where we may look for five days' moderate sport: at least one day might be lopped off to the advantage of the meeting and the satisfaction of the public.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Subscribers mustered numerously; but, during the greater part of the afternoon, the winding up of the Northampton accounts was the principal feature of business. Closing prices:—

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.—226 to 100 agst The Reiver, Filbert, and Barbatus (t)

CERTIFICATE

1000 to 20 agst Little Jack (t)		1000 to 90 agst Foggy (t)

DERBY.

9 to 1 agst West Australian	12 to 1 agst The Reiver (t)	30 to 1 agst Contentment (t)
(t)	15 to 1 — Cinesa (t)	30 to 1 — The Queen colt
12 to 1 — Orestes (t)	15 to 1 — Honeywood (t)	(t)

DERBY, 1854.—20 to 1 agst Ruby (t)

THURSDAY being the Metropolitan day, the room was closed; but, it will be opened this day (Saturday) for the settlement of the Epsom accounts.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING.—THURSDAY

Epsom has added largely to the reputation, by the success of this meeting. When first conceived, the project had to encounter strong prejudices, and objections were raised on all sides. The undiscouraged spirit of enterprise which animated Messrs. Benton and Dorling to conceive and execute, have now permanently established the meeting in popularity. Dark lowering clouds had occasioned uneasy doubts respecting the weather, but before noon they cleared, and the sun shone forth with power and brilliancy. The grand stand and betting enclosure were very numerously attended, the company comprising the principal professional speculators and high-born patrons of the turf. The programme promised ample sport, and the expectations which it excited were most pleasantly realised. The following is an outline of the sport:

EPSOM TRIAL STAKES.—Lancelles, 1. Ephesus, 2

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.—A dead heat between Ethelbert and Ignorance. *Deciding heat:* Ethelbert, 1. Pincake, 2.

TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE.—Dark Lass, 1. Moss, 2

GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.—Gedaloust, 1. Richmond, 2.

SELLING STAKES.—Purbeck, 1. Shipwreck, 2

RAILWAY PLATE.—Narcissus, 1. Chilton, 2

FRIDAY

GREAT STEEPLE-CHASE.—Thunderbolt, 1. Ringleader, 2

SELLING STEEPLE-CHASE.—Slashing Painter, 1. Thumb, 2

HURDLE RACE.—Caurite, 1. Malmesbury, 2

CROXTON PARK RACES.—TUESDAY.

FARMERS' PLATE.—Warinaby, 1. Free Trader, 2

DERBY STAKES.—by Councillor, 1. Priam the Third, 2

GRAND HANDICAP.—Orphena, 1. Caurite, 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs.—Contender, 1. Ch. c. by The Hero, 2

WEDNESDAY.

FARMERS' HANDICAP.—Free-trader, 1. John Hamlin, 2.

BELVOIR CASTLE STAKES.—Trajectshot, 1. B.c. by the Emperor, 2.

CROXTON PARK PLATE.—Jack in the Corner, 1. Alfred the Great, 2

CUP of £50.—Annette, 1. Annette's Bill, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs.—Contender, 1. Ch. c. by The Hero, 2

THURSDAY.

FARMERS' HANDICAP.—Free-trader, 1. John Hamlin, 2.

BELVOIR CASTLE STAKES.—Trajectshot, 1. B.c. by the Emperor, 2.

CROXTON PARK PLATE.—Jack in the Corner, 1. Alfred the Great, 2

CUP of £50.—Annette, 1. Annette's Bill, 2.

BILLESDON COPLOW STAKES.—Kennington, 1. Tom Jones, 2.

CHELTENHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs.—Justice, 1. Valentine, 2

FREE HANDICAP SELLING STEEPLECHASE.—Harriott, 1. Nom de Guerre, 2.

WELTER STEEPLECHASE.—The Ex-Minister, 1. Miracle, 2.

BERKELEY HUNT STEEPLECHASE.—Diana, 1. Melon, 2.

SCUBBY FLAT RACE.—Gay Lad, 1. Theodine, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

FREE HANDICAP HURDLE-RACE.—Tom Gurney, 1. Pontiff, 2

GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASE.—Oscar, 1. Sir Peter Laurie, 2

LADIES' HUNTERS' STAKES.—Thurgarton, 1. Tom Gurney, 2

SELLING STEEPLE-CHASE.—Bullfincher, 1. Hazard, 2

SCUBBY HANDICAP.—Fawn, 1. Tenbury Lass, 2.

GUTTA PERCHA.—Late inquiries at Singapore respecting the gutta-percha tree, confirm the statements that have been made about its rapid destruction and scarcity. It takes ten trees to yield a ton of gutta-percha—i.e., 2240 lbs. of solid gutta. Now since between January 1845, and the middle of 1847, no fewer than 6316 piculs were sent from Singapore to Europe, the vast number of 69,160 trees must have been sacrificed!

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having determined to submit certain resolutions to the House of Commons for the reduction of the interest on the Three per Cents to two-and-a-half per cent, with certain options to the holders, Consols have been very steady throughout the week, and prices have been on the advance. The resolutions in question may be thus summed up.—The present holders of £3 per Centum Annuities will receive—if they refuse to accept of £100 in money, £80 10s. New Three-and-a-Half per Cent Stock; or £110 in Two-and-a-Half per Cent ditto; or £110 Exchequer Bonds, guaranteed for a certain number of years. Options are much divided as respects the policy of the scheme, as it is considered that it will add materially to the actual amount of the National Debt.

The favourable returns of the revenue for the year and quarter, have given great confidence to the *Bulls*, who have operated largely for the next Account, whilst large amounts of Money Stock have been purchased both on public and private account. During the present quarter, £600,000 will be invested for the Sinking Fund. In the year ending on the 5th inst., the following amounts were taken:—

Quarter ending 5th July,	1852	..	..	£681,599
"	10th Oct.,	1852	..	..	544,249
"	5th Jan.,	1853	..	..	436 360
"	6th April,	1853	..	..	476,085

On Monday the Three per Cent Consols were done at 99⅞ to 100⅛; and the New Five per Cents, 108; India Stock, was 262 to 263½; Exchequer Bills, June, 7s.; Ditto, March, 7s. to 10s. premium. The Market, on Tuesday, was very firm, and the quotations were well supported. On Tuesday, the Three per Cents marked 100⅞ for Money, and 100¾ for the Account. India Stock, was 264; Bank Stock, 225. Exchequer Bills were steady. Long Annuities, marked 6. There was considerable activity in the demand for Money on Wednesday, and, at one time, the Three per Cents rulled at 100⅞ to 101; whilst they closed firmly, at 100⅞ for Money, and 100¾ for the Account. Exchequer Bills, were 6s. to 10s.; and India Bonds, 44s. to 46s. premium.

Rather more than an average amount of business has been transacted in the Foreign House, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. We have had an arrival of 200,000 dollars on account of the Mexican dividends. Bargains have been concluded in Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, at 93; Chilian Three per Cents, 81; Ecuador, 5½; Greek, ex coupons, 12½; Mexican, 23¾ to 24 per Cents; Peruvian, 5 per Cents, 79½ Ditto, for the Account, 27¾ to 28; Peruvian Scrip, 3¾ prem.; Portuguese Five per Cents, 41¾ to 42; the Four per Cents, 29¾ to 30¾; Russian Five per Cents, 117¾ to ⅞; the Four and-a-Half per Cents, 105 to 106; Brazilian Five per Cents, 97¾; Spanish Five per Cents, 49¾; Ditto, New Deferred, 4¼; Passive Certificates, per Bonded, 5¾ per cent; Venezuela, 21; the Deferred, 9; Dutch Two and a Half per Cents, 60; and Dutch Four per Cents, 97¼ to 98.

Owing to rather heavy sales, the market for miscellaneous securities in the early part of the week was heavy, and the general quotations had a downward tendency. The demand has since improved, with some increase in prices. Australian Agricultural have been 98 to 100; Peel River, 6¾ to ¼ prem.; Van Diemen's Land, 22 to 23; South Australian Land, 5¼ to 5⅝; North British Australian, 1¾ to ⅞ prem.; Scottish Australian Investment, 1¾ to ⅞ prem.; New South Wales, 1¼ to ½ prem.; Australasian Coal, par to ½ prem.; Union Bank of Australia, 77¾ to 78¾; Bank of Australasia, 32 to 33½; London Chartered of Australia, 3¾ to ¼ prem.; English Scottish and Australian, ¼ to ½ prem.; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1 to 1½ prem.; Oriental Bank, 5½ to 5⅝ ex. div.; British American Land, 66 to 68; Berlin Waterworks, ¾ to ¼ prem.; North of Europe, Scotia, Sweden Central, 6s. prem.; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 66; South-Eastern, 77½; South Wales, 28; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 2½; Vale of Neath, 16; Waterford and Kilkenny, 9½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 76½; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 9; York and North Midland, 61.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, Six per Cent, 142; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 11; Midland Bristol, 106; West Valley, 22¾, Wilts and Somerset, 10½

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian (£10), 10s ex div.; Eastern Counties Extension (No. 1) 12 prem.; Ditto, Four per Cent, 14¾; Great Northern, five per Cent, 138; Ditto, Ten per Cent pm., 119½; Ditto, Four and-a-Half per Cent Scrip, 3¾; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 107; Londonderry and Enniskillen, Half Shares, 3¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, £10 Shares, 10½; Ditto, £5, 3; Midland, Consolidated, 149; Norfolk Extension Debentures, 4; North British, Five per Cent, 85; Staffordshire, 25¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, six per Cent, 116½; Ditto, 15; Waterford and Kilkenny, Six per Cent, 3; York and North Midland, Five per Cent, 108½.

FOREIGN.—Dutch Rhenish, 4 per Cent Debentures, 2½; Ditto, Extension, 1½; Great Indian Peninsula, 7½; Luxembourg, Ditto Railway, 4½; Namur and Liege (with warrants), 7½; Northern of France, 20¾; Ditto, New Shares, 5¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 34; Royal Swedish, 1¾; Sambre and Meuse, 9¾; Upper India Scrip, ¾ pm.; Western of France 5.

On Thursday, Money was in good demand, the market at 2¾ Cobre Copper, 47¾; Colonial Gold, 3¾; Copper Miners of England, 8¾; Great Nugget Vein, 3¾ to 4¼; Linaris, 1¾ ex div.; Rhymney Iron, 29; Santiago di Cuba, 6¾; West Mauposa, 1¾.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The amount of business doing in the Consol Market to-day has been by no means extensive, yet prices have ruled steady. The Three per Cents, for Money, have been at 100⅝; Ditto, for the Account, 100¾; Three per Cents Reduced, 100; and New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 101¾. India Stock, 264; Bank Stock, 225; India Bonds, 44s. to 46s.; and Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 11s. premium. Foreign Bonds and Railway shares without material alteration.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Friday.—Up to our market this week the arrivals of English wheat have been moderate, [illegible] quant[illegible] mostly from Essex and Kent, both last days, have been on a limited scale. The show of samples was rather large, [illegible] and the trade was at a standstill, inasmuch as [illegible] took place in the quotations. For forward delivery very little was doing. From Ireland and Scotland we have received 10,000 quarters of wheat since our last; [illegible] sold a good [illegible] at a currency. In low and middling kinds, most [illegible] Prices [illegible] Barley [illegible] Scarce [illegible] met a slow inquiry, at Monday's prices. Malted barley [illegible] Oats [illegible] Beans [illegible] Peas, the supply of which was moderate, sold [illegible] at [illegible] Flour [illegible] New transactions were [illegible] Bear having been extended, in trade [illegible] At Mark [illegible] Wheat, 5,610 qrs.; barley, 4,060; oats, 7,200; beans, 1,100; peas, 1,000; flour, 11,670 sacks. Foreign imports: Wheat, 6,600 qrs.; barley, 2,000; oats, 1,000; beans, 1,000; peas, 1,000; flour, 1,000 sacks.

Wheat.—Fresh arrivals of wheat, from Essex and Kent, rod, 44s. to 52s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s. to 52s.; ditto, white, 46s. to 52s.; Lincoln and Yorkshire, red, 42s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 46s. to 52s.; Northumberland and Scotch, red, 42s. to 48s.; ditto, white, 44s. to 50s.; Foreign, in bond, 36s. to 40s.; ditto, free, 40s. to 44s.; Baltic, red, 36s. to 40s.; ditto, white, 38s. to 42s.; Marks, 38s. to 42s.; Odessa, 36s. to 40s.; Taganrog, 36s. to 40s.; Egyptian, 36s. to 40s.; Barbary, 38s. to 42s.; American, red, 36s. to 40s.; ditto, white, 38s. to 42s.; Australian, 40s. to 44s.; Spanish, 40s. to 44s.; Portuguese, 40s. to 44s.; Sicily, 40s. to 44s.; Tuscan, 40s. to 44s.; Chilian, 40s. to 44s.; Peruvian, 40s. to 44s.

Barley.—The price of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 44s. 6d.; barley, 31s. 6d.; oats, 19s. 0d.; rye, 30s. 2d.; beans, 34s. 8d.; peas, 33s. 5d.

Tithe-free Weekly Average.—Wheat, 44s. 6d.; barley, 31s. 7d.; oats, 18s. 7d.; rye, 31s. 0d.; beans, 35s. 0d.; peas, 37s. 5d.

Duties.—Wheat, 10s.; barley, 7s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Teas.—At public sale 13,629 packages have been offered this week, out of which 5000 changed hands, at very full prices. Privately, the demand is scarcely any, and common sound congous is worth 10½d. per lb.

Sugar.—Owing to the unusually large supplies brought forward, this market has been in a depressed state; and prices have given way from 6d. to, in some instances, 1s. per cwt. Fine yellow Mauritius has sold at from 39s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; fine yellow Penang, 38s.; good to fine white Bengals, 37s. to 38s.; and fine grainy yellow, 36s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt. Floating cargoes of Bengal are quiet, at lower rates. Of 3000 bags of Madras, 2000 bags, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; and low to fine grocery, 40s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per cwt. The total clearances to the 2nd inst. were 1,463,886 cwt., against 1,550,000 cwt. in 1852.

Coffee.—The demand for most kinds is in a very inactive state, and prices are barely supported. Good ordinary native Ceylon has sold at from 42s. to 43s. per cwt.

Tea.—The market is very flat, but we have no actual change to notice in the quotations.

Provisions.—The Irish butter is steady, and quite as fine as we have seen it; whilst Dutch and foreign parcels are a very slow inquiry. Fine weekly Dorset, 100s. to 102s.; middling ditto, 90s. to 96s. per cwt.; Fresh, 9s. to 12s. per dozen lbs. Bacon is in improved request, and [illegible] dearer. Lard is offering on lower terms. Most other kinds of provisions are [illegible] the demand for most kinds of corn is in a stagnant state, and [illegible] supported. Linseeds, to hand to-day, from India, 58s.; Black, 52s.; Mediterranean, 54s. 6d. to 55s. per quarter. In bonds, very little is doing, on both [illegible] Hamburg, 25s. 6d. to 26s.; and low to fine grocery, 40s. 6d. to 42s. per cwt. The total clearances to the 2nd inst. were 1,463,886 cwt., against 1,550,000 cwt. in 1852.

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[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Macbeth: Tuesday and Saturday, St Cupid; or, Dorothy's Fortune; Thursday, The Corsican Brothers; and the new drama of Marco Spada every evening

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SCENE OF THE RECENT COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT WIGAN.—THE ARLEY PIT OF THE INCE HALL COAL AND CANNEL COMPANY.—(SEE PAGE 278.)

ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT WOOLWICH.

A few days since, as some convicts were employed in digging a drain in the carriage department of the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, they turned up a considerable number of vessels and bones, among which were the three vases figured in the accompanying Illustration. In the largest of these vessels were remains of human bones; and in the other, ashes. Although of common material, the forms of these vases are remarkable, and denote them to be of Roman art. Unfortunately, they were much injured by the picks and spades used by the convicts in opening them with the expectation of finding money in them. They were of red brick ground, with an elegant raised pattern of darker hue, the relieved portion being comparatively entire.

ROMAN VASES FOUND AT WOOLWICH.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—"MARCO SPADA."

We this week present an Illustration of the grand Ball-room scene in the Palazzo, on the occasion of the fête given by the *Prince Orsini*, the Governor of Rome, to which *Marco Spada* and his supposed daughter were invited. For variety of costume, and picturesque grouping, the situation exceeds the most brilliant of similar exhibitions even at this theatre since the management of Mr. Kean commenced. The number of persons engaged is very large, and the ballet accompaniments are highly exciting. The latter are under the direction of Mr. Oscar Byrne, to whose invention they bear favorable witness. It will be recollected that the brigand chief was in peril at this fête of being recognised by *Fra Borromeo*, a Franciscan monk; whom, however, he contrives to evade by continually preceding him while threading the labyrinthine mazes of the crowded chambers, until, meeting with the monk alone, he places his pistol at his forehead, and consigns him to the care of his bandit subordinates, disguised as servants. This busy, multitudinous, and gorgeous scene our artist has taken at one of its most salient points, being careful to include within his design the variety of detail combined in the general expression. The whole has a life-like and stirring effect, and is of the most costly character from the greatest to the least important of the accessories The management, in this expensive mode of getting up dramatic novelties, appears determined to distance competition. Altogether this is, perhaps, the most complete thing of the kind ever witnessed. The point selected for illustration is where *Borromeo* is handing round his basket, for the ostensible purpose of receiving the contribution of the guests, but, really, to detect amidst the throng the person of *Marco Spada*. The brigand chief turns from him, and communes apart with his daughter The characters are represented by Mr. Graham, Mr. Ryder, and Miss Heath. The anxiety of the monk to make the desirable discovery is well depicted. It was admirably acted by Mr. Graham, as the attitude in the above Illustration may serve to prove.

SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "MARCO SPADA," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.—BALL-ROOM IN THE PALAZZO OF THE PRINCE ORSINI.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, April 9, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 617.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1853. [SIXPENCE.

THE PROPERTY AND INCOME-TAX.

ALL countries are, and probably ever will be, impatient of taxation. The late Lord Castlereagh declared such impatience to be entirely the result of ignorance. There was, possibly, some truth in the statesman's remark. If all countries possessed a well-educated and a well-governed people, and if no taxes were imposed upon them that were not strictly just and strictly necessary, the "ignorant impatience" would entirely disappear, and taxation would be cheerfully borne. But, until that happy time, which, we fear, is not coming, taxation will rank among the number of the inevitable ills that states and communities are liable to; and statesmen will impose the taxes on the tyrant's plea of necessity, and the people will pay them with the usual growls against the Government and the collector.

Of all taxes, a Property and Income-tax was formerly considered the most unpopular. It was held that nothing but a state of war could justify it, and that it ought strictly to be reserved for those occasions of national peril in which other sources of taxation might prove inadequate to provide for the national safety. But a new faith on this subject has gradually arisen; and it was left to the sagacious mind and fearless patriotism of the lamented Sir Robert Peel to employ a Property and Income-tax in a time of profound peace, and to make it subservient to the best interests of an industrious and thriving people. Under its beneficial operation, trade and commerce have expanded; the burdens that weighed unduly upon the producing classes have been alleviated or removed; and the national resources have been developed in a thousand ways that the most sanguine of statesmen and philosophers could scarcely have anticipated.

So firmly has the Property and Income-tax become rooted in our financial system that no one dreams of removing it. And yet the tax is by no means popular. Loud complaints are raised against it on every hand. By some it is condemned as inquisitorial; by others it is denounced as grossly partial; while among the earners of precarious and fluctuating income—as distinguished from permanent and realised property—there seems to be no epithet harsh enough to stigmatise its injustice. As it is the evident policy of the Government, no less than the interest of the people, that this paramount and essential tax, before it be finally fastened upon us, should be rendered as just and fair as it is possible for a tax to be, it may be well to inquire into the truth or untruth of the charges that are incessantly brought against it by some who pay and by many who evade it; and to point out the remedy for any real grievance or injustice that may be proved to exist in it.

And first of all of its inquisitorial nature. This is no doubt a nuisance. No man in business likes to expose his books, papers, and vouchers, to the prying and insolent curiosity of a fellow-parishioner who may happen, perchance, to be his rival in trade. No man likes to be trebly surcharged by pert malevolence, and to undergo the labour of months to prove that the surcharge is wrong. But we fear these evils are inherent in the tax, and do not lie at the door of the Government, but at that of the paid and unpaid functionaries without whose assistance its collection would be impossible. The Property and Income-tax shares the evil with the assessed and other taxes, in the levying of which lynx-eyed collectors pry into the marks on our spoons or our hall chairs, or listen in our corridors for the barking of our dogs. But these things cannot be helped. There is not a tax that is levied that is not in some stage of its existence an inquisitorial one; and, upon the principle of enduring that which we cannot cure, we must make up our minds to the occasional impertinences of commissioners and collectors, and foil their arts by our own simplicity and uprightness.

The second objection to the tax is far more reasonable. We are convinced, indeed, that the objection is so strong and so just, that sooner or later the Government will be compelled to remove it. It was, or it appeared necessary that Sir Robert Peel, when, to meet a temporary emergency, he first imposed the tax, should gain the support of the lower stratum of the middle classes, and of all people of limited incomes. To effect this object he arbitrarily and unreasonably exempted from the operation of the tax all persons whose incomes fell short of £150 per annum. By this injustice he failed to attain the object for which he strove. He aroused on every side a sense of wrong. The man deriving a permanent income of £149 per annum from the Three per Cents, possibly a bachelor, with none but himself to feed and clothe, contributed not one farthing upon his property; while a poor clerk in a merchant's office, or in a banking-house—married, perhaps, with half a dozen children to maintain and educate—receiving £150 per annum, and dependent for that upon health, strength, capacity, caprice, and a thousand other minor circumstances, was mulcted of ninety shillings per annum. This affronted the common sense as well as the common

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—EMBANKMENT FOR THE CALCUTTA RAILWAY, BUILDING UP TO A HEIGHT OF [illegible].—(SEE NEXT PAGE.

justice of the nation, and from that day to this has never ceased to afford valid arguments to the opponents of the tax. And it is not only because it offends the sense of right that this exemption is financially unwise. It allows a large source of available revenue to escape, and impoverishes the Treasury without the shadow of a justification. If the new Chancellor of the Exchequer shall extend the operation of the tax to all realised property whatsoever, he will inflict no injustice, and make no enemies; but very considerably increase the national resources. The extension of the Income-tax to fluctuating incomes of a less amount than £150 per annum, is simply a question of the cost of collection. In strict justice, all property and all income should be equally liable. But, if it be not worth the while of the Government to gather its per centages upon the weekly wages of clerks and workmen, it can draw the line at the point where collection ceases to be profitable.

The third and last objection to the Property and Income-tax is the most formidable, and enlists upon its side all the sympathies of the people. "Is it not monstrous," exclaim all those who gain their daily bread by the hard labour of their hands, or the still more severe and protracted labour of their intellect; "is it not monstrous," exclaim all professional men whose incomes depend upon health, strength, sanity, the changes of fashion, and the caprice of the public—to say nothing of life itself—"that we should pay three per cent upon our precarious earnings, which are here to-day and may be lost to-morrow; and that the man who has a realised property in land, in houses, or in the funds; in canals, in docks, in railways, or in water companies; and which is not dependent upon his health or his life, or upon the caprices of fashion, should pay no more?" A loud chorus of accountants and actuaries join the cry, and array in favour of the objection so formidable an amount of apparently unimpeachable figures, that plain men are bamboozled, and leave them and their figures in possession of the field. The actuaries build a beautiful superstructure upon a false foundation. They forget that the tax is not a prospective but a retrospective one, and that the Government does not seek to know, and has no right to know, what a man's professional income may be worth on the chances of a certain number of years during which he may live to earn it, but what amount of professional income he earned in the year immediately preceding that in which it asks him to pay his contribution to the necessities of the State. If he earned £1000 that year he must pay upon £1000, and those £1000 are as fair and equitable a subject of taxation as the £1000 that any non-professional man may have derived during the same period from his landed estates or from his investments in the funds. "True," says the professional man, "but my income has diminished, while that of the landed proprietor and fundholder has remained the same." The reply to this is, that if the income have diminished, the liability to the tax has diminished also, and that if this year he have earned but £500, he will have to pay but upon £500. Government cannot capitalize professional incomes, neither can it make any distinction for the purposes of taxation between the origin and sources of incomes. To do so would be to introduce confusion and injustice into our whole financial system, and to confiscate realised property for the supposed benefit of those who live by their daily or weekly earnings. If it were conceded that precarious income, because it is precarious income, should pay a less per-centage than fixed income in one particular tax that the state demands, it would be necessary to carry out the principle to every other item of taxation. The professional man ought, according to this mode of reasoning, to pay a lesser amount of House-tax, a lesser amount of every other assessed tax, a lesser amount of indirect taxation—less for his tea, less for his malt, less for his sugar, less for his wine, and less for his tobacco. To such absurd lengths are clear-headed actuaries carried when they reason on false premises, and build their palaces of figures like castles in the clouds.

The only solid objection to the Property and Income-tax is its limitation to incomes of £150 per annum. We trust Mr. Gladstone will have the courage, not only to remedy this defect, but to refuse to yield obedience to the popular clamour which seeks to establish a classification of incomes to pay less than their due share of the common burden.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—THE CALCUTTA RAILWAY.

THIS undertaking is but a portion of the vast enterprise which, it is asserted, but for Government interference, would have covered India with rails from Lahore to Cape Cormorin, and from Bombay to Calcutta.

The View engraved upon the preceding page, however, shows the early works of one of the most important lines, from a sketch by G. K. Ingelow, Esq.

It is taken on the embankment for the rails behind the town of Serampore, about fifteen miles from its commencement at Howrah (opposite Calcutta). Here is nothing but a cutting through the jungles, &c., and a raised embankment of from five to ten feet. The whole country is a dead level until the Rajmahs hills are approached. On the top of this embankment of earth, the engineers place about a foot of kunka (broken lumps of burnt clay), and on this the sleepers. This section of the embankment, at the date of the Sketch, had been laid down several months; and it was to be allowed to remain in its present state until after the next rains, in order that its stability might be tested by its power of resisting the tremendous torrents of water which often inundate the plains of Bengal. Further sections have since been rapidly completed by the contractors.

The scene, with its luxuriant vegetation, is very picturesque. The large tree in the right hand foreground is a banyan, only one of the curious supports which this tree sends being here seen; beneath its branches is the tomb of a saint. On the other side are two of the grub trees; and beyond is a cocoa-nut tree, with the long feather-like leaves. The small boy in the foreground and the man in the distance are making twine; women are passing along the embankments with water-pots on their heads

In a late number of *Lawson's Merchant's Magazine* we find the following interesting illustrations of the advantages of the application of the new power to this portion of our Indian possessions

We will take for instance the Bengal presidency, with the river conveyance. Delays take place from want of water, floods, rains, and monsoons. Take the case of the coal of Burdwan. The owners are unable to bring the coal down a direct distance of *only seventy-five miles* in less than two seasons, by the circuitous route of the river Damoodu. The boats come from Ooptu to the mines, only in July, August, and September, and the numeral remains the whole year until those months. Here nine months' interest may be lost. And in the case of the whole river traffic from Calcutta to the country. The only passable channel for boats drawing five feet of water during nine months of the year—the smaller channels being closed—is by a circuitous route of 528 miles instead of 200, through a perilous labyrinth of creeks, and wood-encumbered reaches, forming the wilderness called the Sunderbund. Thirty days are sometimes required for the passage from Calcutta to Rajmahl. Between Calcutta and Mirzapore, the passage is only by water, and seventy days by land. Further on we find the steamers sometimes occupy thirty-six days going from Calcutta to Allahabad, although the voyage is occasionally performed in eighteen days.

Now, in summer, the time of the river journey from Allahabad to Calcutta is about a week; in winter, a fortnight. If carried by rail at *twelve* miles an hour, the goods could be delivered *with certainty* in forty-eight hours. We have here a marvellous improvement in transit, which could be secured at a moderate outlay, the incidental advantages of which cannot be over estimated. And amongst the chief of these advantages is the capacity of bringing into the market the raw cotton of the interior, clean and undamaged.

THE BOOMERANG PROPELLER.—A trial of this invention was made by a steamship in the Mersey last week, when, notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, the average speed obtained in slack water was from 9 knots to 9¼ knots, under a pressure of steam of from 6 lbs. to 9 lbs.; a speed which several scientific gentlemen on board asserted was one knot faster than could have been made by the common screw under the same pressure of steam. Messrs. M'Kean and M'Clarty are having one of their Mersey-built steam-ships prepared for the trial of the new propeller, in "all its integrity."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Paris presents at this moment a curious spectacle. A stranger arriving in it would certainly be tempted to imagine that all the landlords had joined together to issue circulars "notices to quit" to all the tenants: and, where they proved insensible to the hint, gave a broader one, by pulling down the houses about their ears. In every street, lane, and alley are you intercepted by horse-carts and hand-carts, trucks and barrows, porters and *commissionaires*, bearing furniture, trunks, goods, and chattels of every sort, kind, and description; while masons and carpenters hardly wait till they are fairly ousted to knock down the buildings which contained them. In the April term there is always—more than at any other—a movement of this sort; but this year it has been increased ten-fold by two circumstances—the immense rise in rents, and the number of houses, and indeed whole streets, demolished by Government and by private proprietors. The former cause, if it be a sign of general prosperity (which in the present state of affairs we beg leave to doubt), is unquestionably a source of individual distress, and bitter are the complaints arising therefrom. Labour is not sufficiently abundant, sufficiently constant, nor sufficiently remunerated, to meet the increase of prices of lodging, food—every article, in short, of daily consumption. Among the poorer classes, thousands who contrived to earn just sufficient to support themselves and their families, now no longer find the fruits of their labour enough to accomplish the point; small *rentiers*—people who possessed little annuities—can no longer live on them; while among the *bourgeoisie*, a struggle to keep up appearances, to meet the passion for show and expense that since the establishment of the Empire has gradually increased to its utmost limits, goes on to an extent that would be ridiculous, were it not for the lamentable consequences that must of necessity ensue. To nothing does this remark apply so strongly as to dress. What say you, English husband and father, who grumble at the "little bills" of your wife's and daughter's dressmaker and milliner, when we tell you that the French husband and father, possessed of a property or employment that brings him in a yearly revenue of from £900 to £600, is told by Madame that she cannot possibly appear herself, nor take her daughters into society, without bedecking her own person in gowns of velvet, satin, gold and silver blonde, silks, *lamées d'or et d'argent*, with head-dresses to match; and her daughters in dresses, perhaps of comparatively simple materials, but so covered with trimmings that the making costs four times the price of the stuff, which is so light that it never survives a second, sometimes not a first, ball: it is computed that the dress of a woman of moderate fortune, who goes much into society, costs her on an average £20 a night. Add to this her visiting toilet, of brocade gowns, velvet cloaks, cachmere shawls, and bonnets with feathers and flowers—and then, oh, John Bull, bless your stars and your helpmate, that she does not ask you to convert your bank-notes into gauze and lace, and your sovereigns into spangles and tinsel for her embellishment. Ye English matrons, too—ye also have no less cause for thankfulness that your sex-mates have to take you into all society dressed in the homely, quiet fashion that sets well on the noblest form, and draws no ridicule on the meanest, instead of spending his money on a costume in which, in nine cases out of ten, the wearer looks and feels abashed, awkward, and absurd.

The Emperor's indisposition continues. It was caused, it appears, by an imprudence during the bitter cold winds which reigned a short time since. Having over-heated himself by rowing on the river, near St. Cloud, he remained seated inactive in the boat till thoroughly chilled; the consequence was, a violent derangement of the digestive organs, followed by great fatigue and lassitude, which still continue to affect him.

The return of M. St. Arnaud is shortly expected. His health, though much improved, is not yet restored; and he is, on his arrival, to place himself in the hands of Dr. Cabarrus, "le roi de l'homœopathie," and who is the cousin and physician of the Empress.

The condemnation, for cowardice, of Colonel De Sercey, a most brave and distinguished officer, has excited a great sensation here. He was, it appears, about to marry Mdlle. Murat, thus becoming a family connection of the Emperor, and to be named General, when the discovery of the disgraceful conduct of which he took place. M. De Sercey was known some years since, during a short stay in London, as a constant frequenter of Crockford's, where he played so high and with such little success, that some of the chief of one of the members of the club enabled him to avoid the most unpleasant consequences, and return in safety to France.

The Pope has ended the politico-theological discussions of the French clergy by declaring in favour of the Veuillot and the *Univers*, and, consequently, against the Archbishop of Paris and his supporters. The matter is thus publicly decided, but not so the feelings to which the difference has given rise.

At the Gaîté, "Marie Rose;" and at the Ambigu Comique—*ainsi nommé* because it always represents scenes of the most moving and *larmoyante* description—the "Château des Tilleuls" are the chief theatrical attractions of the moment. *Marie Rose* is the wife of a mercier at Marseilles: he adores her; but his education takes the unfortunate turn of intense jealousy, which one day finds food—with every appearance of reason, we must admit—in discovering in her hands a love-letter, most unmistakably addressed "à Marie Rose," a scene ensues, of which the result is that the heroine loses her reason. A child is born, whom *Ambroise*, the *Othello*, refuses to own, and she is sent away to be brought up by her grandmother. Arriving at the age of fourteen or fifteen, she learns a part of her mother's tragic history, and, being personally unknown to her father, contrives to obtain the place of servant to guard and tend *Marie Rose*, who, thanks to her tender and soothing care, recovers a gleam of reason. On the return of *M. de Simiane* (whose son has been the playfellow of *Mignonne*, the dutiful daughter), from India, all is explained; it was he who wrote the fatal letter to the godmother of the heroine, the whose hands it fell by accident: he is restored to her senses, and beholds the union of *Mignonne* with the young *Chevalier de Simiane*. In the "Château des Tilleuls" it is the hero who is mad; he, like *Marie Rose*, goes through a variety of trying accidents, more complicated and melodramatic, however, than hers; and, like her, recovers his senses in time to relieve the anxiety of the audience on his account, and to bid them a sane and satisfactory adieu.

The Emperor and Empress of France have not quitted the Tuileries for some days, owing to the indisposition of his Imperial Majesty. The Emperor has abandoned, for the present, his intended journey into Brittany.

The Government has caused a circular to be forwarded to the prefects, giving stringent orders regulating the future residences of political refugees

The will of Napoleon I. has been brought from London to Paris by M. Charles Baudin, Secretary of the French Legation in London. The Emperor has decreed that this will should be deposited in the national archives. The Emperor has on this occasion addressed a letter of thanks to Lord Clarendon; and a gold snuff-box, with the Imperial initials in diamonds, has been sent to Mr. Dyke, the Queen's Proctor.

The fear of a Republican plot has extended to Paris—probably without any real foundation. Political arrests are made several times in the week. Eighteen persons were arrested at Montmartre. Twenty-six officers and non-commissioned officers of the army of Paris have been arrested. The arrests, it is said, caused by the seizure of some correspondence with the refugees of London, and by the distribution of printed papers emanating from them. The total number of arrests is about sixty.

The news of a Ministerial crisis in Madrid has excited much interest in Paris. General Narvaez, who, notwithstanding his recent protests of illness, was well enough to appear at the ball of the Tuileries on Thursday night, is delighted with the danger that he makes his adversaries; and, should any events require his presence at Madrid, he places himself in power again, the sooner all of them, high and low, get out of his way the better. But, whether the present Cabinet stand or fall, the crisis is not the less serious.

The case of the foreign correspondents came on on Tuesday before the Sixth Chamber of the Correctional Police Court. MM. de Coetlogon, Virmaitre, and de Planhol repudiated very strongly the charge against them of belonging to a secret society. The Duke de Rovigo denied having any act, hand, or part in the libellous verses circulated on the occasion of the Emperor's marriage, and with reference to the Empress has declared that he was incapable of outraging a woman. M. Vallée did not appear on the prisoners' bench, as he had succeeded in effecting his escape from France. A considerable number of letters that had passed between MM. de Coetlogon, Virmaitre, and the refugees in Belgium, were read, and it appears that those letters were of the most insulting kind to the Emperor and the Empress. Extracts were also read from the correspondence of the *Nation* and the *Observateur*, both of which papers are published in Brussels, and with which it is alleged MM. de Coetlogon and Virmaitre are connected. M. Dupré de Lasalle addressed the Court for the prosecution. With reference to the Duke de Rovigo, he praised the sentiments that gentleman expressed about his being incapable of insulting or outraging a woman. The proceedings were carried on with closed doors, in consequence of the improper nature of the verses and other documents composed against the Empress. Few besides the counsel on both sides were admitted; and even M. Berryer, the *batonnier* of the Order of Advocates, was refused admission. The trial was resumed on Wednesday, when the name of the Count de Chambord was more than once mentioned during the proceedings. Letters from the Duke de Levis to M. de Coetlogon were read, one of which announced the transmission of 12,000f. to carry on the *Corsaire*, the well-known satirical paper—the *Charivari*, in fact, of the Legitimist party. The *Corsaire* has been for some time suppressed by the Minister of Police.

One of the confidential agents of the Count de Chambord, and an ex-representative of the people, has just returned to Paris from a visit to the Prince at Venice. His report is favourable as regards the health of the Count and Countess. Nothing new is said respecting the fusion, except that we are still assured that the Princes of the Orleans family "appear to be well disposed." The blame is still laid on the Duchess of Orleans, who refuses to have anything to do with the fusionist movement. The Duchess prefers waiting till the Count de Paris has attained his majority, that he may decide in the matter himself

An encyclical letter has arrived from the Pope to the Archbishops and Bishops of France, which gives a perfect victory to the Ultramontane press of France. The Archbishop of Paris, a Gallican divine of the school of Bossuet, had been so alarmed at the increasing audacity with which extreme Ultramontane doctrines were advocated by the *Univers*, that he prohibited all the clergy in his diocese from reading that journal, under pain of suspension. M. Louis Veuillot, the editor, appealed in person to the Pope; and his Holiness has unequivocally decided against Archbishop Sibour, who immediately hastened to withdraw his interdict against the *Univers*. In this letter, the Archbishops and Bishops are urgently entreated

To extend all your benevolence and all your favour to the men who, animated with the Catholic spirit, and versed in letters and sciences, devote their days to write and publish books and journals for the diffusion and defence of Catholic doctrines, and for the dispersion of opinions and sentiments adverse to the Holy See and its authority. Your charity and your episcopal solicitude should then excite the ardour of Catholic writers animated with a good spirit, so that they may continue to defend the cause of Catholic refusal, which is in itself not very flattering to a ruler whose army is at this moment in possession of the Papal dominions, by a manifesto such as no previous Government of France has endured, and which asserts in the most absolute terms the entire dependence of the Church in France on the unlimited authority of Rome.

The Bourse recovered in some measure on Wednesday from the depression of the previous day. The suspension of the stings of the Spanish Cortes was not regarded as an alarming fact appeared on its first announcement. The Three per Cents opened at 69f. 50c., rose to 69f. 80c., and closed at 69f. 50c. for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 103f 25c.

GERMANY

House-searchings have not entirely ceased in Berlin in connection with the lately discovered conspiracy; and, not only in Elbing and Breslau (nearly the two extremes of the kingdom), have they been presented with success, but also in Bremen, Hanover, and Brunswick. Dr. Ladendorf, one of the parties chiefly mentioned, has been apprehended near Frankfort-on-the-Oder, whither he had escaped from Berlin. One of the worst features in these late detections is, that three guns in the Spandau garrison were amongst the apprehended charged with having manufactured the ammunition for the culprits; and in Hanover, where searching proceedings were instituted by the military authorities, a foot soldier was found guilty of distributing political tracts among his comrades, a seditious pamphlet published in Brussels. In Frankfort the military have been for some time past under arms at their barracks every evening, and both the military and police forces are on the alert. There have been numerous arrests at Munich. A crowd of young men were seized by the *gendarmerie*, and carried off to the bureau of police, where they were speedily set at liberty without their hats, which were of the Calabrian figure. The watch of the city was doubled. The stretch of power by the Berlin police, in arbitrarily abolishing the great sick club without judicial process, was very ill received in the Prussian capital.

The *Urwähler Zeitung*, the organ of the extreme Radical party of Berlin, was brought to an untimely end by the arrest of its editor, Holdheim, in the course of last week, and the latter has been condemned to two months' imprisonment for bringing the Constitution into contempt by an article published by him in February last. To supply the place of the *Urwähler Zeitung*, a new paper on the same principles, called the *Volks Zeitung*, was launched on Saturday, but its course was arrested at the printer's door, where the whole impression of 12,000 was seized, and the editor arrested.

The Second Prussian Chamber has passed the last reading of the Peerage Bill. The members will henceforth be all nominated by the King.

A letter from Vienna, says:—"The Emperor is to leave in a few days for Trieste and Venice. His Majesty will also visit Verona, where there will be a concentration of troops. Thence he will proceed to Ischl, where he intends residing some time. The Archduchess Sophia, and part of the Court will also proceed to Ischl in the month of June. The King and Queen of Prussia and the Queen of Saxony are also expected there about the same time.

ITALY

A letter from Rome states that the nominal capital of the loan contracted for by the Papal Government with Messrs. Rothschild is eight millions of scudi at 4 per cent interest, and the price of 70.

Arrests continue to be made in Milan. The rumours of Radetzky's recall, and the adoption of a more lenient rule are unfounded.

The hostility of the Austrian authorities towards the English travelling in Italy has produced the results which were to be expected. Formerly Venice teemed with our countrymen, but during the winter hardly any have been seen there

SPAIN.

The Cortes have been dissolved, and the Ministry have given in their resignations. The Senate assembled on the 7th, and resumed the discussion relative to railways. Several senators spoke at some length, and with much warmth. M. Pidal made a sharp attack on the Ministry for its conduct in the elections; and his speech, contrasting with his ordinary moderation, produced great sensation. The Marquis del Duero considered the Government for its proceedings relative to the press. On the 8th, at the end of the suspension of the sittings of the Cortes, and the senators and deputies hastened to their respective Chambers, to learn what the Government would do. At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the President of the Council read a Royal decree, by which the sittings of the Cortes were suspended for the session. The document was listened to in profound silence, and the deputies immediately retired. In the evening, the Ministers presented their resignation. The Queen declared that she would come to a decision on the subject in twenty-four hours

A telegraphic despatch from Madrid of the 12th announces the important fact of General Lersundi, the Captain-General of Madrid, having been commissioned to form a new Cabinet The Cortes had resumed their meetings.

GREECE.

We hear from Athens that General Macryanni has been found guilty by a military court of conspiring against the lives of the King and Queen. Upon hearing the sentence the General entreated that he might be speedily executed. The judges, however, have earnestly recommended him to the Royal clemency

RUSSIA.

According to advices of the 28th of March, from Odessa, warlike preparations against Turkey are carried on with great zeal. The preparations were hardly on such a grand scale in 1812; they extend even to Great Russia, and eight steamers are employed on the Wolga in conveying troops to Kertsch. Even old soldiers, who have served 20 and 25 years, are again called under arms.

On the 26th ult. the great theatre at Moscow was burned to the

ground. The news of the fire was at once telegraphed to St. Petersburg, and the Czar's reply was, "Do not expose life to danger; save the surrounding houses."

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople state that the arrival of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was anxiously expected by the Turkish Ulemas.

Great mystery continued to hang over the mission of Prince Menschikoff. Russian gold was expended in profusion, and the Prince having brought with him a sum of 300,000 half-imperials (about 30,000,000 piastres). While some think he wishes to negotiate a secret treaty with Turkey, like that of Unkiar Skelessi, others aver that Prince Menschikoff is instructed solely to treat on the question of the Holy Places. RUSSIA pretends that the last firmans, according to the Latins, contain certain enactments contrary to the interest of the Greek Christians, regulated by treaties which Turkey some time ago entered into with her. She, consequently, demands that these concessions shall be examined and discussed, and become the subject of a new negotiation. The Porte is said to have endeavoured to get out of the affair by saying that what took place with regard to the Holy Places was a favour granted to her, and by demanding of Russia and France to come to an understanding between themselves on the subject. But those Powers separately replied that the question did not rest between them, and that it was only with the Porte that they would or could treat. The Porte, thereupon resolved to carry on the negotiations very slowly, in order to afford time to the Ambassadors of England and France, and even to the Ambassador of Austria, to arrive at Constantinople.

LATEST FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

An important telegraphic despatch, dated Constantinople, April 2, states that Prince Menschikoff had made the following demands on behalf of the Russian Government:—

1. Respecting the Holy Places, he requires the repeal of the concessions in favour of the Roman Catholics made in M. Lavalette's time, unless they be modified in expressions in such a manner that nothing should be decided without Russia.

2. The conclusion of an offensive and defensive treaty, according the right to Russia to enter the Dardanelles for the defence of her ally.

3. The abandonment of certain tracts of territory in Georgia

4. The suzerainity of Montenegro, whose independence would be recognised by the Porte

5. The independence of the Oriental Chri-tians in all matters relating to their creed.

6 The eventual military occupation of the Danubian provinces for the purpose of repressing the revolutionary spirit.

An amicable arrangement of the difficulties was hoped for, although Russia still continued her warlike preparations at Odessa and Sebastopol. No decision was anticipated before the arrival of the English and French Ambassadors

PERSIA.

A grave misunderstanding has arisen between the Persian Court and the British Legation, relative to Herat, and a rupture was feared. Colonel Shell, who was about to quit Teheran in a few days, on leave of absence, expected to take with him all the personnel of his legation. The cholera was advancing towards Teheran: it had reached Resht and Caslin, and had made ravages in those places.

AMERICA

By the steam-ship *Baltic* we have advices from New York to the 2nd inst. Mrs. Fillmore, the wife of the ex-President, died at Washington, on the 30th ult. Mrs. Cass, wife of General Cass, had also expired.

Father Gavazzi is creating an *furore* in the States as he did in England. His first appearance there was quite successful, and up to the sailing of the steamer he had not only kept his position but advanced in popularity. His lectures are crowded, and enthusiastically received.

The strike among the working-classes for an advance of wages was spreading, and New York and other cities had been included in the list.

We have no news of importance from Washington, the President being still busied with the nominations. A report was current at Washington that the expedition to Japan would be abandoned, General Pierce deeming it useless and inexpedient, for the reason that it is not sufficiently strong to compel the Japanese to open their ports, and that the force of arguments or of persuasion would be wholly ineffectual. The exploration of Behring's Straits will be postponed.

The Crystal Palace, intended for the World's Fair, in New York, is progressing, but not so fast as could be wished. It will hardly be ready by the time announced for its opening, namely, May 1. The Queen and Prince Albert, the Emperor of the French, the Pope, and the Sultan intend to contribute. Thus far we have England down for 242 objects, France 226, the Zollverein 160, Belgium 142. Italy and Russia are slow.

The steamer *Georgia* had arrived at New York with 1,832,530 dollars in gold-dust on freight. The accounts from the mines are most cheering. A lump of gold weighing 247 ounces had been picked up at Yankee Hill, near Sonora, valued at about 4250 dollars. It is said that three Mexicans had taken out upwards of 30,000 dollars in four days from a new claim near Churtsville. Two parties sunk a hole on a claim near Campo Seco, and in five days they took out 5700 dollars worth of gold dust. Gold-dust continued to be raised in Placerville in unprecedented quantities, and the weekly average purchased by the regular dealers and brought there, is reckoned at upwards of 70,000 ounces. Some beautiful specimens of rubies and emeralds have lately been found in California, and also a magnificent diamond of the first water.

We hear from South America that Buenos Ayres was still closely besieged by Urquiza.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Adria* has arrived at Trieste, and, by submarine telegraph, the following intelligence is received:—"There was no further intelligence from Burmah. The Governor-General had returned to Calcutta. Lord Falkland had dismissed two of the Sudder judges. The weather at Calcutta was warm, and trade dull. Advices had been received from China down to the 25th of February. The rebellion was growing more and more formidable, and a complete panic prevailed at Pekin."

NEW YORK EXHIBITION.—The Earl of Ellesmere is to be her Majesty's Commissioner to attend the Great Exhibition at New York The appointment of a Royal Commissioner is a graceful act of courtesy towards the States; and the act will lose nothing in the hands of Lord Ellesmere (formerly Lord Leveson Gower), who unites, with great wealth and distinguished birth, popular manners, and the species of talent most serviceable in such a mission.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FRANCE.—The clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in France is thus composed in the eighty sees which form the circumscription of it: 16 archbishops, 68 bishops, 175 vicars-general, 661 canons, 3388 curés, 29,537 *desservans* of succursals, 6 chaplains for the three cemeteries of Paris, and 7190 vicars in the small communes. The *personnel* of the Protestant worship are 758 in number, 507 of whom are for the Reformed Church, and 249 for the Lutheran worship. In the Jewish Church there are 52 rabbis, and 61 officiating ministers. The church in Algeria is not included in this account.

TABTES DIFFER.—At Dresden, a member of the fair sex, one Louise Otto, of Meissen, notorious for her democratic exivavagance, has indited with the intention of publishing, a letter expressive of profound sympathy and admiration of Libeul, the regicide. A worthy in the Tyrol, on the other hand, has resolved to perform a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, in order to offer up thanksgivings for the Emperor's providential escape from the knife of his assassin.

NEW CARRIAGE FOR THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—During the week the bazaar of Mr. Jones's, Southampton, has been crowded with the nobility and gentry, for the purpose of viewing a magnificent carriage, made for the ruler of Egypt. The first impression conveyed to the eye is that of magnitude, combined with lightness and elegance. The body and carriage are of the great length of 16 feet, and the axle is 6 feet wide. As a whole the carriage is really a work of the highest mechanical art, enabelished with the richest materials and with the most perfect taste, and will do honour to the reputation of the town for its simple manufacture, as well as to the honour of the party by whom it has been designed and executed. Mr. Jones deserves the greatest praise for this unequalled vehicle, which will, no doubt, highly gratify the Pacha, as it has done the nobility and gentry of Great Britain.

THE CASE OF MR. CRAUFURD.—We understand that an ample apology has been sent by the Tuscan authorities, through the Foreign Office, to Mr. Craufurd, the English gentleman who was compelled to leave the dominions of the Grand Duke. The objection to Mr. Craufurd's return to Tuscany has at the same time been withdrawn.—*Daily News.*

YANKEE LEVIATHANS.—An American paper states that an immense iron steam-ship is to be immediately built at New York. The saloon is to be 200 feet in length, with accommodation for 3000 passengers. There are to be 16 engines, with an aggregate power of 3000 horses. The maximum speed centen plated is 20 miles per hour, and it is calculated that the passage from New York to Liverpool will be performed in five days.—And so a match for this giant steamer, another paper announces, that the activity of the shipping trade stimulates constant experiments and improvements; and a new sailing vessel is in course of construction at Boston of 4000 tons burden, to be called the *King of the Clipper.*

MUSIC.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The programme of the second concert, given in Exeter-hall on Wednesday night, in the presence of an immense auditory, contained some highly attractive items. The first production in this country of Cherubini's "Requiem," which on the Continent enjoys a reputation in no way inferior to the famed work of Mozart, would alone have stamped this concert as one highly honourable to the judgment and taste of the directors; but we had, in addition, Beethoven's Symphony in A, and his passionate Pianoforte Concerto in E flat—one eternal love-song from the first bar to the last; besides overtures in very opposite modes—Lindpaintner's "Faust," and Rossini's "Siege of Corinth." The vocal portion of the scheme was confined to the scena from Mendelssohn's "Lorely," and to the scena from Barnett's "Fair Rosamond"—both sung by Miss Louisa Pyne—the latter with considerable effect; the former being beyond her dramatic powers, and requiring a Viardot, a Cruvelli, or a Fiorentini, adequately to convey the composer's intentions. It was a graceful compliment to the gifted composer of the "Mounta n Sylph" and "Farinel:" to present one of his vocal compositions. The scena from "Fair Rosamond" was cordially well conceived, particularly in the accompanied recitative, the orchestration of which is admirable.

The *tutti* in the concerto and the symphony afforded the amateurs the occasion to appreciate the precision and accuracy with which Lindpaintner, the conductor, wields the baton; but, as a colourist, he is singularly deficient; and something more is expected than the regularity of the clock-like metronome in the conduct of a large work. Lindpaintner is cold and passionless, and failed to inspire his forces with the sentiment and animation of the composer's conceptions, masterly as was the mechanism in its unity. M. Billet, the pianist, comes as a player under the same category as Lindpaintner as a conductor. His reading of the concerto was correct; the manipulation was excellent; there was no lack of delicacy; and, altogether, it was a very able bit of pianoforte playing; but still, it lacked the grandeur, breadth, and fervency of an executant of kindred genius with the composer. The allegretto in A minor of the symphony was encored. Lindpaintner's own overture—very Weberian and Spohrish, and very patchy, incoherent, and fragmentary—was wonderfully played by the band, who took the movements with an irresistible impetuosity which carried the hall by storm in point of enthusiasm.

The "Requiem" of Cherubini calls for an essay, and not for a passing notice: the space at our disposal is most inadequate to do justice to one of the grandest conceptions of any musician. Its gravity, its solemnity, its loftiness, its dignity, and its pathos, are unsurpassed: it makes the hearer think as well as feel. Like the "Requiem" of Mozart, Cherubini's work was heard under the greatest disadvantage of the religious service, but the auditory seemed not the less imbued with the affecting and sublime strains, in which are centred all the greatest resources of art, with a devotional imagination of the highest order. For a first reading the execution was creditabl, but it is a long way off the right interpretation as yet. The name of Cherubini is scarcely yet known to this country. Independently of the genius manifested in his Requiem mnde, he has written symphonies, overtures, and chamber compositions of infinite interest and importance, and there are some of his lyric productions, we have been pointed out on other occasions, well worthy of being mounted at the Royal Italian Opera.

NOTES OF THE WEEK

Under the title of the Orchestral Union, a band of very able players including Mr. Mellon as conductor, Mr. Cooper as leader, Messrs. and T. Harper, Dando, Hatton, Hill, Howell, H. S. Pratten, Nicholson, W. E. Reed, Trust, Webb, Winterbottom, Severini, Mayeed, Horton, Wilson, &c.—commenced, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Saturday last, a series of three morning concerts, for the performance of the great instrumental works of the best masters. Mozart's Symphony in G minor, Mendelssohn's "Son and Stranger" overture, W. S. Bennett's overture to the "Naiades," and Auber's "Domino Noir" overture, besides spohr's violin concerto No. 11, played by Mr. Cooper, were included in the programme, which was relieved by the singing of Mr. and Mrs. Weiss. This undertaking, begun with modest proportions, for its accordance, bids fair to take, in time, a prominent position amongst our musical institutions, if the instrumentalists act with harmony and judgment.

Herr Jansa's fourth soirée took place on Monday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms; aided by Herren Hausen, Goffin, the German Vocal Quartet Union; Mr. W. F. Reed (violoncello), Miss Bigg (pianist).

Mr. George Case had a monster concert at Exeter-hall, last Monday. The solo instrumentalists were Mdlle. Coulon, Miss Ellen Day, Mrs. Sims, M. Billet, Herr Ganz, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper (pianists); Mr. Pratten (flute), Mr. Sainton (violin), Mr. F. Chatterton (harp), Bottesini and Howell (double bass), Mr. Lazarus (clarionet), Mr. Jarrett (horn), Mr. T. Harper (trumpet), Mr. G. Case (concertina), and the Messrs. Distin (saxhorns). There was a band of about fifty players. The vocalists were Mdlle. Louisa Pyne, Madame Nedden, Mdlle. Anna Zerr, Mdlle Parodi, Miss Louisa Jewes; Miss C. Nori, Rameau, Poole, Rose Braham, Messent, Ls. Stuart, Lascelles, Mac Alpine, Brougham, Madame Doria; Messrs Sims Reeves, G. Tedder, Perren, T. Williams, C. Cotton, Genge, Young, Drayton, F. Smith, Bodger, and F. Bodda.

The Western Madrigal Society—which, thanks to the tact and zeal of the president, J. Evans, Esq., is in a prosperous condition—celebrated its anniversary festival in Freemasons' Hall, on the 6th inst., at which there was an excellent selection from the works of the ancient masters, and several encores took place. The attendance both of professors and amateurs, besides the ladies in the gallery, was large.

The Quartet Association held its first meeting at Willis's Rooms on Thursday afternoon, in the presence of a numerous and fashionable assemblage of connoisseurs. Sainton, Cooper, Hill, and Piatti formed the party—professors of top-well-known ability to require any eulogium here. Miss Arabella Goddard was the pianist. The performance of this young pianist of Beethoven's Sonata in B flat was one of the most remarkable displays of execution of the present season. Miss A. Goddard has taken the highest position by her masterly display.

Handel's "Israel in Egypt" was performed last night at Exeter-hall by the Sacred Harmonic Society, under Costa's direction; the principal vocalists being Mdlle. Clara Novello, Miss F. Rowland, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Staudigl, and Formes.

Handel's "Alexander's Feast," Macfarren's "Lenora," a selection from "Acis and Galatea," a pianoforte concerto, to be executed by Miss Arabella Goddard, and a new overture, are the features in Monday's concert of the Harmonic Union, under Benedict's direction ——The third Philharmonic Concert, and the second meeting of the Musical Union, are also in next week's list of engagements for the amateurs.

Mr. Harry Lee Carter, an amateur well known in the musical circles for his varied accomplishments, produced a new entertainment at the Marionette Theatre, on Wednesday night, under the title of "The Two Lands of Gold." This undertaking is based on more attractive themes than those chosen by Mr. Carter at Willis's Rooms last season; and, as there is a pretty panorama of views, both in the California and Australia, his present lecture with accompanying songs—the music by Mr. Henry Russell—is much more entertaining.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The modern Italian comic opera appears to have no stronghold on the musical public of these days. Such a *Figaro* and such a *Dulcamara* as Ronconi presents it will take the long experience of any living amateur to mad; but, notwithstanding his powerful sway over the audiences who have revelled in the "Barbiere" and the "Elisor d'Amore," the former opera having been given twice, and the latter work having been produced last Tuesday, the performances, to use the common term, "hung fire." Madame Bosio, in *Rosina* and *Adina*, charmed by her sympathetic organ and the purity of her style of vocalisation; and, although many pretensions to extraordinary ability, she will be always acceptable in characters exacting no dramatic intensity. The new tenor, Lucchesi, is stated to be under a cloud, like his voice is at present, owing to a severe domestic affliction, the news of which has only just reached him. Whatever may be the extent of his capabilities, compared with those of the colossal tenor, Mario and Tamburini, there is one fact must be borne in mind, namely, that he is certainly far superior to his predecessors—Negri, Galvani, Meralti, Ander, and Guerrini; and the gentleman who plays Figaro is required. Tagliafico, always a most useful and meritorious artist, has rather raised himself by his *Dr. Bartolo* and *Sergeant Belcore*—not by comparison, certainly, but by sure and finish in the details

The subscription night, given on Thursday, in lieu of the last Saturday of the season, was signalised by the first appearance in this country of Mdlle. Marai, in Rossini's master-piece in serious opera, "Guglielmo Tell." From last year's cast, there were other departures: Formes replacing Marini in *Walter*; Lucchesi taking the fisherman's part; Polonini

TOMBS JUST DISCOVERED AT SAKKARA.

ENTRANCE TO THE TOMBS

sages are altogether without them. The hieroglyphic inscriptions on the tomb are, in one instance, if not more, unfinished; and the doors erected at the entrance are too small to have allowed the passage of the Sarcophagi, and must, therefore, have been built after the latter were introduced. The chambers are not opposite each other, but arranged alternately, in the usual manner of Egyptian places of sepulture. The appearance of this long gallery

DOORWAY IN TOMB.

when lighted up by numerous candles, receding in dim perspective into gloom—the massive Sarcophagi, of polished granite, each in its chamber, looking tranquillity—is an imposing sight. They are of enormous size and weight; one, and that not the largest, has been estimated to weigh, including the lid, upwards of sixty tons. To have moved these and lowered them into their receptacles, which are some six feet below the floor of the gallery, in so confined a space, must have required a considerable amount of mechanical skill and power. In the walls are holes, apparently for the introduction of the ends of beams. The chambers may, however, have been filled with sand, the sarcophagus pushed in and gradually lowered by abstracting the sand. The underside of one of the sarcophagi is rounded, and it was kept steady by wooden blocks on each side. When these are removed it can be rocked by the hand. A groove, about two feet broad and two or three inches in depth, runs down the middle of the gallery. A wooden capstan was found near the tombs, and is supposed to have been used for moving the stones. The entrance is inclined. The tombs are excavated in a soft friable limestone, containing numerous small veins of gypsum, about half an inch in thickness. To prevent the roof from falling, it has been coated with flagstones, cemented to it by a gypseous cement; but, either by the hand of violence, or that of time, these have been detached, and have fallen to the ground, encumbering, and partially choking the galleries and rooms. The mortar, however, still adheres in several places to the walls, and projects where the joints of the stones have been. In one chamber is a self-sustained stone arch—another proof, if any were now necessary, that the construction was known to the ancients. (This arch is shown in the second View). This chamber contains a small sarcophagus, in which, probably, were the bones of a young bull. The bones of bulls have been found in several sarcophagi; but every one had been opened, and some heaped with stones—an Eastern mark of contempt—probably, the work of the Persians. At the entrance were numerous *ex voto* offerings of inscribed tablets inserted in small recesses in the walls. There are also inscriptions, in the Demotic character, on the outer doorway. In some chambers are large recesses to the right and left of the tomb, which in one instance contained a large granite tablet with hieroglyphics. The number of sarcophagi already discovered is twenty-five.

CHAMBER AND SARCOPHAGUS.

These tombs merit the visit of all antiquaries and travellers passing through Egypt, and M. Mariette's work describing them is looked for with anxiety by all *savants*. To his kindness and courtesy, which, as well as his hospitality, are well known, we are indebted for the greater portion of this information.

Near to Sakkara, on the site of Memphis, Hekekyan Bey has been making excavations connected with the geological investigations of the Nile Valley, instituted at the request of Mr. Leonard Horner and the Geological Society of London, by his Highness the Viceroy, who has very recently received from the English Government, through Mr. Murray, a letter of thanks for his liberal aid to the cause of science.

THE GREAT GALLERY IN . . . . . .

WRECK OF "THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND" STEAM-SHIP, OFF ABERDEEN PIER.—TAKING PERSONS FROM THE SHIP.

WRECK OF THE "DUKE OF SUTHERLAND" STEAM-SHIP.

This lamentable catastrophe was fully described in our Journal of last week, since which we have received from Aberdeen the two accompanying Sketches:—1. of the mode by which several persons were saved from the wreck; 2. The night scene on the beach.

It will be recollected that while the Harbour Commissioners' lifeboat was taking fifteen persons off the steamer, the passengers who were still on board clustered around the starboard paddle-box, the vessel amidships having sunk down solidly on the rocks. To render them relief, life-lines were fired with Dennett's rockets, after about twenty attempts, with success; when Captain Morrison, Dr. Sutherland, and a mechanic, had the cheering gratification of seeing the rocket and line carried beautifully right across the ship, near the funnel. With this line the crew on board got off the pier hawser; and, after fastening it well, a party in charge of it on shore, tightened it up. Then came the difficulty of the box-cradle, and the substitution of slings, by which several passengers were suspended from the hawser by the waist, and thus saved. Next followed the melancholy fate of the Captain, which we have already described.

By the time that the warp was fully secured, and those on shore had begun to work the lines, the ship parted abaft the funnel, which was still standing, the main and mizen-masts having both gone some time previously. Dr. Sutherland, in his graphic narrative, says:—"This was rather a favourable occurrence, for the midship part containing the engines we expected would hold out longer, and from this we might hope to get off all the survivors, although sometimes we had reason to fear that the awful destruction which this part of the vessel was suffering in front would annihilate the whole of it before the last person came off. Six or seven females, and at least fourteen men, were taken off in this way; but of the exact number I am not certain, although each passed me as we released them from the ropes. The females were not the first to come off; this, however, was not owing to the men stepping in before them, but to the heroism some of them evinced in putting the men into the slings, and adjusting the ropes around their bodies. Three females were taken off at one time, and now only as many men remained. One of the small lines became entangled while the females were half-way in, and, owing to this accident, it was feared for a moment that the line would break, and, consequently, that the remaining three would perish. Happily, however, this suspense was only momentary. The females, although much exhausted, were safely landed and carried away. In a few minutes the three men arranged the ropes, and one of them, the chief steward of the vessel, who was the last to leave the wreck, and to whose presence of mind in working the lines on board the ship is due the saving of many lives, gave the signal, and in two or three minutes more all were in the hands of their friends on the pier." It deserves mention that Christie, the steward, observing that one of the ropes employed in drawing the persons in the slings along the hawser, was frequently getting entangled, and therefore almost frustrating the efforts of those on shore, he (Christie), after placing the last man in the slings, opened his clasp-knife, and placing it in his mouth, was drawn ashore and on to the pier, holding the knife firmly between his teeth.

The scene along the beach, while the efforts were being made to save the crew and passengers has been described; but the Artist's second Sketch shows a provision not yet detailed. After the remaining passengers and crew had been saved from the wreck, a number of the men belonging to the *Archer*, the military and supernumerary watchmen, were stationed on the pier and beach, and bonfires were lighted up, in order to secure any bodies or parts of the cargo that might be washed in. The Lord Provost, Shoremaster, and others of the Harbour Commissioners, were on the spot till nearly midnight. The beach was for a long time subsequently watched, and no persons were allowed to remove articles without establishing a claim to them.

The *Aberdeen Herald* of the 9th states the total loss from the steamer to have been 11; from the coble 5—16 souls: 4 females and 12 males.

WRECK OF "THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND" STEAM-SHIP.—BONFIRES ON THE BEACH.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE HON. R. GODLANTON.

The interesting circumstances which have led to the presentation of this testimonial of public esteem are thus narrated in the inscription:—

Presented to the Hon R. Godlanton, M.L.C., by a number of his fellow colonists in Grahams' Town and Albany, Cape of Good Hope; as a small testimonial of their approval and high admiration of his able, consistent, and persevering advocacy of the rights and interests of the inhabitants of the Eastern Province; alike in his place as an elected Member of the Legislative Council, and in his profession as Editor of an influential public journal. Graham's Town, 1853.

This handsome gift, a candelabrum or epergne, is upwards of two feet in height: the design consists of a tree, at the base of which are three figures—a European settler, a Kaffir, and a Bushman, the races engaged in the recent struggle; the Kaffir being an authentic likeness of Sandilli, the celebrated rebel chief: these figures are highly characteristic, and are cleverly modeled. Above them, and round the stem, are other three figures, allegorical of Commerce, Plenty, and Peace.

PLATE PRESENTED TO THE HON. R. GODLANTON, M.L.C., BY CAPE COLONISTS.

This costly piece of plate has been ably executed by Mr. Joseph Angell, 10, Strand, for Mr. Radmall, Cape Town; and was despatched to the colony on Monday last.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 17.—Third Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 18.—Judge Jeffries died, 1689. American Revolution, 1775.
TUESDAY, 19.—St. Alphage. Lord Byron died, 1824.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Spanish Fleet destroyed by Admiral Blake, 1657.
THURSDAY, 21.—Bishop Heber born, 1783.
FRIDAY, 22.—Duke of Sussex died, 1843. Fielding born, 1707.
SATURDAY, 23.—St. George. Shakspeare born, 1564; died, 1616.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 23, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m / A h m	M h m / A h m	M h m / A h m	M h m / A h m	M h m / A h m	M h m / A h m	M h m / A h m
7 20 / 8 10	8 0 / 8 55	8 39 / 9 35	10 20 / 11 0	11 55 / Tide	0 5 / 0 30	0 50 / 1 15	1 40 / 1 58

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. S.—In our answer last week, instead of "A frigate does not rank as a ship," read a frigate does not rank as a ship *of the line*.
A LIEUTENANT, R.N., is thanked for the correction.
J. T.—The number of planets at present known between Mars and Jupiter is twenty-three.
Z. H.—Murphy's predicted cold day was Jan. 20, in the year 1838.
PLANETA.—On Nov. 15th, 1852, Lutetia was discovered, by Goldschmidt; on Nov. 16th, 1852, Calliope; and Thalia, on Dec. 15th, 1852, by Hind.
A. B. and A SUBSCRIBER.—The phenomena in question were parts of a solar halo, and mock suns.
PHILO-NAUTICUS.—Tonnage of Vessels.—Having procured the length of keel between the stem and stern posts, deduct from that length three fifths of the vessel's beam, and the remainder will be the length on keel for tonnage. Multiply the product by the entire beam of the ship, and the last product again by half the beam, the total divided by ninety-four will be the tonnage for ships of ordinary proportions. In sharp, fast vessels, where there is a raking stem and stern post, allowance must be made by taking the length amidships between the keel and the main deck, and under the difference in the keel measurement, vessels of peculiar construction and great depth of hold, will, of course, be valued accordingly; in steam-vessels the engine room space must be deducted.
PHILO PERISTERON, Truro. See a Handbook on Pigeons published by ORR and Co.
A COMPETITOR, Glasgow.—We cannot undertake to inquire into the cause of the delay of the award of the "Temperance" prize. A letter to Sir Horace St. Paul may answer the writer's purpose.
A SUBSCRIBER, Northallerton.—Apply for musical-glasses to Horne, Thornthwaite, and Co., Newgate street.
A SCOTCHMAN, Falmouth, Jamaica.—The population of Glasgow, by the census returns of 1851, was 338,697; of Liverpool, 255,055.
ANNIE DE LISLE.—Hamel's "French Educational Works," published by Whittaker and Co.
S. V.—Postage-stamps may now be sold without a license.
S. H. C.—Roland and Oliver are said to have been the names of two equally matched steeds in Charlemagne's expedition against the Saracens; hence "Roland for an Oliver" became a phrase for tit for tat.
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Charles Romilly, Esq., who married Lady Georgiana Elizabeth Russell, is one of the sons of the late Sir Samuel Romilly. Another of the sons, the present Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romilly, is the husband of Miss Otter, daughter of the late Bishop of Chichester.
J. B., Norwich.—The arms of the Trinity-house fraternity are "Az a cross gu. between four ships of three masts, each under full sail, all Arg. On each seat, pennant and ensign, a cross gu., and each quarter resembling a sea piece. *Crest*: A demi lion rampt. guardant, and regally crowned or, holding in his dexter paw a sword erect arg., Hilted and pomelled of the first. *Motto*: Trinitas in Unitate."
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The Arms required to be described are: A saltire, and on a chief a lion passant. The tinctures are not indicated on the seal.
A SUBSCRIBER, AND THE YOUNGEST SON OF AN HERESS.—We have not space to give the subscriber that we can assure our Correspondent that *all* the sons of an heiress are entitled to quarter their mother's arms.
A DESCENDANT OF ADAM.—The children of A. and B. may legally quarter, with their paternal bearings, the arms of their mother, and all the quarterings she was entitled to. The crest of the mother's family must not be adopted. In the case submitted, the marshalling would be as follows:—Quarterly—1st, A.; 2nd, C.; 3rd, B.; 4th, D. The arrangement of B. and D quarterly would not be incorrect, although unusual and unnecessary.
A GRANDEE.—The descent of the Empress of the French from the great family of Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, though recognised, has never been clearly shown.
PRISCUS is thanked. | S. G. C.—The letter is past recovery

*** ERRATUM.—In the notice of the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, at page 272, for Mrs Basset read Mrs Besset

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1853.

THE propositions which the Chancellor of the Exchequer made on Friday evening week, are much more appropriately called the conversion than the reduction of the National Debt. There still exists, as a part of our incumbrances, a sum of nearly £9,000,000, which originated in the notorious South Sea Bubble, of the reign of George I., which has left to this day a burden on the children of those who admired it. There exists, too, amongst our incumbrances, £676,130 of Bank Annuities, created as long ago as 1720—about the period of that bubble when our forefathers were reckless of the welfare of their children. These patriarchal stocks (as the Chancellor called them), amounting together to £9,500,000, still bear an interest of three per cent; though the interest of money on less safe securities has been, with some exceptions, lower than that for many months, and even some years. By the resolutions submitted to the House of Commons on Friday week, the Chancellor proposes to convert these Three per Cents into stocks, bearing a less rate of interest; and, if the owners decline his offers, he will pay them off. It has been resolved by the House of Commons that after April 5th, 1854, interest shall no longer be paid on these stocks, and that during the last visible remnant amongst us of the great swindle of the 18th century is positively to be for ever extinguished. We cannot, however, get rid of the obligations it imposed on us; and in place of every £100 of these stocks, the Chancellor proposes to substitute either:—

£82 10s of a new stock, to be created, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent, which is about equivalent to £2 17s. 9d., on every £100 of the old stock; or

£110 of a new stock, bearing interest at the rate of 2½, which is equivalent to about £2 15s. on every £100 of the old stock; or

£100 of Exchequer Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent for ten years, and then 2½ per cent.

All these are new securities, and the rates of interest on them are to be guaranteed for 40 years. If the holders of the South Sea Stock will not on these terms accept the new stocks they will be paid off at par. It is clear that from such an operation, supposing it to be ever so successful, very little saving can accrue to the public; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer does not estimate it at more than £25,000 a year—a sum not worth causing great inconvenience and trouble to obtain. But the Chancellor contemplates, as a part of the plan, a great prospective conversion of debt. There exists, under the name of Consols and Reduced Annuities, a sum of about £500,000,000, on which the nation still pays an annual interest of three per cent, though money is borrowed on less safe securities at a much lower rate of interest. There is a general expectation, though perhaps not justified, that the rate will be still lower. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is of that opinion; and believing, therefore, that the holders of these Three per Cents, living in the apprehension of being paid off, or having the rate of interest greatly reduced, will be ready to accept a lower rate of interest guaranteed for forty years, he offers to convert the Three per Cents into these new stocks at the option of the holders, and so bring about a voluntary conversion, to a great extent, of the National Debt; with this additional advantage, that, at the end of forty years, all the new stocks may be further reduced without notice, should the state of the money market warrant the reduction; while now the Three per Cents can only be reduced after a year's notice, and their immense amount almost forbids the hope of reducing them. The Chancellor tempts different classes to enter into his plan by different advantages. To those who may wish to increase their income without caring so much about the amount of their capital, he offers the Three-and-a-Half new stock; to those who care less about a present income, and look more to the amount of capital, he offers the Two-and-a-Half per Cent new stock; and to merchants and bankers, here and abroad, who like easily negotiable securities, he offers his new-invented Exchequer Bonds, bearing interest payable half-yearly, with *coupons* attached to them, so that the interest can be obtained wherever there is a bank communicating with a bank in London. There can be little doubt, if the interest of money continues as low as at present, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will succeed in converting the old debt into these new securities. To the conversion into the Three-and-a-Half Stock he places no limit; to the conversion into the Two-and-a-Half Stock, and into Exchequer Bonds, he, at present places a limit of £300,000,000: if the plan succeed, however, he will extend the limit. He does not expect to gain as much as £200,000 by the scheme, but it may lay the foundation for a great reduction of charge on the debt hereafter. The success will depend, however, on the rate of interest for money for the next forty years; and that he can no more control or foresee than any ordinary mortal. His plan is sufficiently comprehensive to please a great number of persons. In particular, the creation of Exchequer Bonds, as answering many commercial purposes, is highly approved of; but the creation of a Two-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, which may add 10 per cent in proportion to the amount of the conversion to the capital of the National Debt, though obviously the Chancellor's favourite part of the scheme, is very generally condemned. In our opinion, he would have done better had he followed the example of his predecessors, and attempted, if the market rate of interest warranted the attempt to reduce the rate of interest on the existing stocks without creating new stocks. The Exchequer Bonds, which everybody approves of—though, perhaps, they place too much pecuniary power in the hands of the Government—might for such a purpose, have been issued to a much larger amount.

A GREAT step was made, or rather announced, in the House of Commons on Tuesday, towards obtaining for Parliament a more complete control over the public expenditure. At present, besides the £52,000,000, or thereabout, we continually hear of as the annual revenue, there is about £6,000,000, of which we rarely hear, gathered, like the larger sum, from the people by Customhouse and Excise duties, but which is never paid into the Exchequer, appears in no estimates, and is never submitted in any shape to the control of Parliament. The cost of collecting the duties is paid out of them before the proceeds are remitted to the Exchequer, subject to the revision and control of the Treasury only, which has a great desire to multiply patronage and places. The present ones who collect the revenue determine how many of them are required, and what wages they shall get. They do not wait for the public whom they serve to fix their remuneration—they pay themselves. On the revenue, too, before it reaches the Exchequer, sundry hereditary pensions—some of them granted as long ago as the reign of Charles II.—are charged; on the Excise the judicial establishment of Scotland is charged; and various functionaries, placed under the control of the Board of Customs, such as quarantine officers, are all paid by the Custom-house officials out of the revenue, as they collect it. The six million odd which is stopped and scarcely accounted for—certainly not efficiently audited and controlled—has for many years attracted the attention of financial reformers; but till last Tuesday all their efforts to obtain from Parliament any control over this money were fruitless. The Treasury has generally, as the rule, haughtily warned off the reformers from this nice little preserve of its own. Then, however, on Mr. Williams making his almost annual motion to bring the whole of the income, without any deduction whatever, into the Exchequer, and to pay no one out of the public income without the sanction of Parliament, the Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that the principle was correct, and stated that Government was engaged in giving effect to it. In particular, he described as indefensible the strange circumstance that the Scotch judicial establishment is paid out of the Excise, and that practice we may expect will be immediately altered. It will be his great object, consistently with admitting this principle, to bring all the expenditure now made by the various Boards directly under the control of the Treasury that it may answer to Parliament for the whole annual expenditure of the country. The admission and the promises to effect improvement are very satisfactory in themselves, but as an indication of the spirit of the Government intent on making the administration of public affairs as cheap and as efficient as possible, they are invaluable. If the business of the Opposition be, as is said, at an end, it is because the Ministry has taken the path which patriotism has pointed out for it, and no longer appears as the oppressor of the people and the waster of the public resources, but as the protector of the public interests and the guardian of the public purse. If every Government, however, is now so ready to run before the public wishes as to make an opposition almost needless, let us not forget that to the continual labours of men on the left of the Speaker's chair, the occupants of the Treasury benches have been drilled into economy and patriotism.

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and Princess Alice, honoured the Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours with a lengthened visit on Thursday; when Prince Albert was pleased to express great satisfaction at the progress of the society. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was attended by Col. Seymour; and Miss and Mrs. Gibbs accompanied the Royal children.

SOLAR PHENOMENON.—Mr. E. J. Lowe thus describes a magnificent solar phenomenon noticed at the Observatory, Highfield-house, near Nottingham, on the afternoon of the 10th inst. At 3h. 30m. a solar halo of 22° radius became visible. At 3h. 47m. a mock sun formed on the halo on the south side and on the sun's horizontal level: at 4h. 45m. the phenomenon became most remarkable. The sun, Jupiter, and the apex of a portion of an inverted arc, visible, having a mock sun at the point of contact with the halo of 22° radius; mock suns on either side the true sun of the same altitude, and distant 22° from that luminary; these were pale and confused. Two prismatic portions of a circle of 46° radius, which had the sun for its centre, were also now formed. Above the true sun, at the distance of 46°, was an inverted arc of a circle of probably 69° diameter, exceedingly brilliant, surpassing the rainbow in brilliancy of colour—width, 1°; length of arc, 40°. The whole circles had the red colour nearest to the sun. At 4h. 50m. the phenomenon had vanished with the exception of the halo of 22°. The sky was scattered over with cirri and cumuli, which rendered the phenomenon invisible after 5h. 30m.

MUNICH, April 10th.—Professor de Liebig was last night giving a lecture on chemistry at the palace before the Royal family, and some persons belonging to the Court, when a bottle of oxygen gas, handed to him by his assistant who took it for another bottle, exploded, flying into a thousand pieces. Fortunately the explosion occurred in an inner room, the door of which was open. Still some fragments of the glass passed through the door, and slightly wounded some members of the Royal party: Queen Theresa was cut in the cheek, and the blood flowed in abundance; Prince Luitfold was slightly wounded in the forehead, Countess Luxi urg in the chin, and Countess Sandizell in the head; but the wounds were not serious. The Professor fortunately escaped with only a slight injury.

THE COURT.

The progressive improvement in her Majesty's health has been satisfactorily shown in the character of the bulletins during the past week. On Wednesday the following gratifying announcement was made through the ordinary official channel:—

"BUCKINGHAM PALACE, April 13th, 1853.
" Nine o'clock a.m.

"The Queen is convalescent.
"The infant Prince continues well.

" JAMES CLARK, M.D.
" CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.
" ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D

"Her Majesty's recovery is so far advanced, that no further bulletins will be issued."

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has visited her Majesty daily during the week.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary called at the Palace on Monday, to make inquiries after the Queen.

The calls at Buckingham Palace to inquire after her Majesty's health during the week have included the names of the corps diplomatique, and the leading members of the aristocracy and fashionable world.

The Viscountess Canning has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough in her duties as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday last announces that his Royal Highness Prince Albert will, by the desire of her Majesty, hold levees at St. James's Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock: Wednesday, the 20th inst.; Wednesday, the 27th inst. It is her Majesty's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at these levees shall be considered equivalent to presentations to the Queen.

It is understood that the Court will leave town on the 30th inst., for the Isle of Wight, where her Majesty will probably remain for ten days or a fortnight, and then return to London for the season.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester on Saturday, at Gloucester House.

The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and the Princess de Salerno, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Saturday, at Clarence House, St. James's.

The Duke of Devonshire received, on Wednesday, at dinner, at Devonshire House, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield, the Duke of Argyll, Lady Dover, Baron Parke and Lady Parke, &c. His Grace intends to enliven the fashionable season with three grand balls.

The Duke of Somerset, whose prolonged indisposition, arising from a painful accident while engaged in his library, has occasioned much anxiety to his numerous friends and family connections, is at length pronounced convalescent.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk intend to give a grand ball at Norfolk-house on Wednesday, the 4th proximo, in honour of her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk entertained a select circle at dinner on Wednesday evening at Norfolk-house. The Duchess received a small party after dinner.

The Countess of Clarendon will hold a "reception" at the official residence of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in Downing-street, on Wednesday.

The Earl of Malmesbury, on behalf of the Countess, whose indisposition we regret to announce, received a distinguished circle of the fashionable world, on Saturday evening, at the family mansion, in Whitehall-gardens.

The Countess Helen Kielmansegge, daughter of his Excellency the Hanoverian Minister, has arrived at her father's residence, in Grosvenor-place, from Hanover.

The Countess Granville gave a ball on Thursday night, in Bruton-street.

Viscountess Jocelyn has arrived in Bruton-street, from Nice.

The Lord Chancellor received the Judges, Queen's Counsel, &c., at his Lordship's residence, Upper Brook street, on Friday last, being the first day of Easter term.

Lady Stanley of Alderley intends giving a grand ball, at her residence in Dover-street, on Monday, the 2nd proximo.

We understand that a matrimonial alliance is arranged, and will shortly be celebrated, between the Lady Margaret Compton, sister of the Marquis of Northampton, and the Hon. E. F. Leveson Gower, M.P., brother of the Earl Granville.

Lady Howard de Walden and the Hon. Misses Ellis have arrived in town from the British Embassy at Brussels.

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Herbert has issued cards for an assembly on the 27th instant.

Sir William and Lady Molesworth had a dinner party on Saturday. The company included the Duchess of Somerset, his Excellency the Russian Minister, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Viscount Monck, Mr. Harcourt, and Frances Countess of Waldegrave.

We are sorry to learn that Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., has been prevented attending his Parliamentary duties for some days past, owing to indisposition. The gallant Colonel is approaching convalescence.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. R. A. Rackham to Wratting, Suffolk: the Rev. J. S. Whitehead to Taxall, near Macclesfield: the Rev. T. R. Govett to Alby, Norfolk: the Rev C. B. Auber to Clannaborough, Devon. *Vicarages*: The Rev. J. Lyne to Buckland Monachorum: the Rev. T. Daws to Canon Pyon, Herefordshire: the Rev. J. D. Morgan to Llanspythid, Brecknockshire. *Rural Deans*: The Rev. J. R. Young to Leamington. *Incumbencies*: The Rev J. Thomas, B.A., to Trinity Chapel, Waltham Cross; the Rev. W. Laycock to St. Anne's-in-the-Grove, Halifax; the Rev C. J. Westropp to Hanningham, Warwickshire; the Rev. W. Tait to St. Matthew's Church, Rugby; the Rev. A. H. Northcote to Dowland. The Rev. C. J. Abraham to the archdeaconry of Wainuate, in the diocese of New Zealand. The Rev. W. T. Maudson, M.A., to the ministry of Beresford Episcopal Chapel, Walworth. The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. T. H. Greene to be his Domestic Chaplain. The Rev. A. O. Hartley has been appointed to the Head Mastership of the Faucoubere Free Grammar-school, Leeds.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW BISHOP.—Holy Thursday has been appointed for the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. John Jackson, Bishop elect of Lincoln. The ceremony will be performed in the private chapel within Lambeth Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, and the Bishop of Oxford. Dr. Jackson will be invested in his episcopal robes in the course of the following week, and will immediately afterwards enter upon the formal possession of his diocese. The new Bishop will have in his gift ecclesiastical patronage to the extent of £15,000 a year. It has not yet transpired who will be Dr. Jackson's successor in the rectory of St. James's, Piccadilly. The appointment is in the gift of the Crown.

NEW CHURCHES IN THE LONDON DIOCESE.—Her Majesty's commissioners have recommended the erection of fifty-eight new churches in the diocese of London. Of these, seven are to be erected in the parish of St. Pancras, five in Marylebone (namely, two in St. Mary's district, one in St. Peter's, one in All Souls, and one at St. John's-wood), six in Shoreditch, four in Stepney, three in St. George's-in-the-East, two in Limehouse, two in Whitechapel, two in Poplar, two in Deptford, two in Newington, two in St. James's, Westminster, two in St. James's, Clerkenwell; two in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, one in Spitalfields, one in St. Andrew's, Holborn; one in St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill; one in St. Anne's, Soho; one in St. Clement Danes, one in St. George's, Hanover-square; one in St. Luke's, Old-street; one in St. Paul's, Shadwell; one in St. Botolph Without, Aldgate; one at Hackney, one at Bow, one at Hammersmith, one at Barking, one at Bromley St. Leonard, one at Isleworth, one at Stoke Newington, one at West Ham. These are independent of a large number which are proposed to be erected in Lambeth and Southwark, in the diocese of Winchester.

LOSSES OF HUMAN LIFE BY WAR.—The last number of the "Companion to the Almanac" contains a return, compiled from official sources, of the killed and wounded of the various British troops in the military and naval actions from 1793 to 1815. The total number of killed was 19,756, of whom 1160 were officers. The total number of wounded was 74,269, of whom 5720 were officers. The proportion of killed in the navy, as compared with those in the army, is about one-fourth. The actions of that warlike period were not of a sanguinary character during the first few years. For example, the loss of men in 1797 was only 38, three of whom were officers. Even in the year of the arduous campaigns of Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt, the loss was no more than 807 men and 32 officers. In this years of the Peninsular campaigns the numbers increase to 1350 in 1809, which includes the slaughter of Corunna; and 1638 in 1811, which saw the bloody encounters of Barossa, Fuentes d'Onore, and Albera. The sum of 1813 was nearly 3000. At Waterloo there fell 171 officers, and 2341 private men, while the wounded were respectively 680, and 5065.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
April 8	29·824	50·0	39·1	41·9	— 2·8	83	N.W.	0.18
„ 9	30·276	49·0	34·0	39·8	— 3·7	69	N.	0.00
„ 10	30·038	56·8	37·9	46·4	+ 1·4	82	N.W.	0.06
„ 11	30·157	59·3	37·2	46·7	+ 1·6	81	N.N.W.	0.00
„ 12	29·937	59·6	42·4	47·1	+ 2·8	73	N.	0.00
„ 13	29·802	48·8	37·5	39·8	— 5·7	85	N.E.	0.02
„ 14	30·019	52·1	32·0	41·7	— 4·0	67	N.E.	0.00

Note.—The sign – denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100

The mean reading of the barometer for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 30·027 inches The highest reading occurred on the 9th, at about noon, and was 30·290 inches; and the range of the readings during the week was about half-an-inch. The weather during the week has been very variable, and the mean daily temperature ranging from 5½° below to 1½° above its average value. The mean temperature of the week was 43·29, being 1·8° below the average of the same week during thirty-eight years. The highest reading of the thermometer during the week was 59·3°, which occurred on the 11th; and the lowest 32·0°, on the 14th—their difference, 27·3°, shows the range of temperature in the week. The daily differences of temperature have not been very great, their mean being 10·1°, which is 2·9° above average of the fourteen preceding weeks. Rain fell during the week to the depth of 0·26 inch, most of which fell during the thunder-storm on the 8th. Several showers of hail fell on the 13th

J. GLAISHER, April 15th, 1853.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending April 9, the births of 1831 children were registered in the metropolitan districts of these, 791 were boys, and 990 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years, the average number was 1388. The number of deaths registered in the week was 1340—being nearly 400 less than in the preceding week; but, still indicating that the health of London is not good, as the present number shows an excess of 238 above the estimated amount. The Registrar General says that—"With the progress of the spring months, and a warmer sky, there is ground for expectation that the public health will speedily improve." To zymotic diseases there were 323 deaths registered (their average is 191): of these, 5 were to small-pox, 17 to measles, 37 to scarlatina, 80 to hooping-cough, 12 to croup, 20 to thrush, 49 to typhus. To tubercular diseases 344 (their average is 191): of these, 165 are attributed to consumption. To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 127 (their average is 172): of these, 13 were due to laryngitis, 186 to bronchitis, 93 to pneumonia; and 21 deaths are referred to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance. With reference to fatal diseases, a comparison of the facts of the last two weeks discovers, generally, a decrease. Typhus has declined from 77 to 49; bronchitis, from 231 to 186; pneumonia, from 120 to 93; consumption, from 179 to 165; but hooping-cough carried off 80 children.

THE RITE OF CONFIRMATION.—On Wednesday, at Christ Church, Newgate street, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London confirmed between 600 and 700 persons of both sexes. Previous to commencing the sacred ceremony, his Lordship addressed all those in attendance for confirmation, and was most attentively listened to. The church was very fully attended.

NEW METROPOLITAN ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—This edifice, on a site of ground at the north end of Hatton-garden, will be on the model of the Basilica, and is proposed to be on a magnificent scale. The architects are Signor Gualandi, of Bologna, and Mr. J. H. Stevens.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—An accident of a singular nature occurred at the office of the Electric Telegraph Company, Strand, on Friday last. The usual communications were being made between the Observatory, in preparation for dropping the Strand ball. At three minutes before one o'clock there was at Greenwich a very vivid flash of lightning, followed by loud reports. This was apparently caused by a powerful atmospheric current in the wire, which dropped the ball in the Strand three minutes before its correct time! The assistant had commenced unwinding the chain when the unexpected descent of the ball caused the winch to revolve violently, and struck him down, greatly alarming those present. The ball was again raised, and was dropped by the ord nary galvanic current at the usual time. At Greenwich nothing was known of the accident until information was transmitted from the Strand.

LETTERS FOR THE ARCTIC SHIPS.—Letters for officers, seamen, and marines serving in the Arctic ships, will be in time for her Majesty's ship *Phœnix* if sent to the Admiralty before the 23rd of April.

SUNDAY OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Wednesday night a public meeting was held at the Vestry-room, King-road, St. Pancras, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of the above object; Mr J. Flather, churchwarden, in the chair. Mr. J. Pettie moved the first resolution, pledging the meeting to petition Parliament for the Sunday opening of the Crystal Palace, as likely to promote the mental, moral, and physical elevation of the people. The question, in reality, was one of education, and education at the present time was a subject of immense importance to the working classes. The Crystal Palace would be a great adult educational establishment; and, if closed on the Sunday, would be closed against the working classes altogether. With reference to the opposition offered to the Sunday opening, he had to complain of an unfair mode of proceeding. Petitions had been got up purporting to be from working men, but not more than one name in 500 attached was that of a working man, for he (Mr. Pettie) had had personal opportunity of proving this. He had himself last week obtained the signatures of 360 workmen to a petition in favour of the Sunday opening; and he hoped the signatures of children belonging to some remote Sunday school in Wales would not be allowed by Parliament to weigh against the signatures of working men in London. The resolutions were carried unanimously.

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE.—A thinly-attended meeting of the inhabitants of Southwark took place on Wednesday, at the Town-hall, under the presidency of the High Bailiff, to adopt measures to procure a substitution of Tribunals of Commerce for the present expensive, cumbrous, and tedious process of obtaining justice in the courts of law. A series of resolutions was adopted declaratory of the superiority of the tribunal over the legal system.

CITY STREET ORDERLIES.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday last, the following report was almost unanimously agreed to:—"It stated that "having considered the large additional expense incurred by the street orderly system of cleansing, as compared with the service rendered thereby, and being of opinion that in other respects a nuisance is created by the sweepings of the streets, they do not recommend that the Court do revert to the plan of daily cleansing as it was in use prior to the street orderly system being adopted, and we think that if your officers carefully see that the contract for the once a day cleansing of every street and place be faithfully executed, the public will have no cause of complaint. We recommend that the penalty for non-removal of dust, &c., from the houses, be raised from 10s. to 20s. for each case of neglect therein, and that the clerk do advertise forthwith for tenders for the work, according to the system we have herein advised"

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—On Sunday morning a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Robson, coach-curlier, No. 39, Lisle-street, Leicester-square. Mr Robson's premises were large, and contained some thousand pounds' worth of property; and the fire was not got under until the upper part of the factory was destroyed, and the valuable contents seriously injured by water, &c. The premises of Mr. Bingham, Mr. George Chapman, and Mr. Greffenhle, were likewise damaged by water, fire, &c.——On Monday another fire broke out in the premises of Mr Hodges, a cabinet-manufacturer, Carpenter-row, London road, Southwark, and was not extinguished until the upper workshop and its valuable contents were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown; and Mr. Hodges was not insured.

THE LATE DR. CHAMBERS.—The coroner's jury in this case has found, as a verdict, "That the death of deceased was caused by a diseased heart, under the influence possibly of prussic acid taken medicinally."

THE CONFESSION AT MARYLEBONE POLICE-COURT.—The police in Edinburgh have tried to find some corroborative circumstances of the confession of murder made before the magistrate at Marylebone Police-office on Wednesday week last. All search, however, has proved fruitless to find the slightest trace of the alleged deed. There is no "Blair's-close" in the Canongate, as stated by the person in custody; and, though a place goes by that name on the Castle-hill, all the inquiries have been ineffectual in connecting it with the statement of the party in London, who is believed in Edinburgh to be insane. The prisoner will be brought up again on Tuesday.

NEW EXTRA-MURAL CEMETERY.—On Monday the burial board of St. Pancras ratified an agreement between the Rev. E. P. Cooper, of Childs-hill, Derby, Leicester, and the burial board, for the purchase of eighty-seven acres of freehold land at Finchley, for the purposes of a cemetery for the parish. The price was £200 per acre

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—On Saturday last, at a special court, Alderman Thompson proposed and carried an address of congratulation to her Majesty upon the auspicious event which has just taken place. —Alderman Wilson moved that it be referred to a special committee of the whole Court to consider the question of reform in the corporation of the City of London, to confer with her Majesty's Ministers thereon, and to take such measures as they may be advised. Alderman Thompson approved of the motion, with the exception of the words, "to confer with her Majesty's Ministers," and to confer with the real portion of Alderman Thompson, excluding the proposal to confer with her Majesty's Ministers, was agreed to, and the Court broke up.

SCULPTURE FOR THE CITY CORPORATION.—The Corporation, in adorning the Mansion-house with statues, avoided competition. They visited various studios, and then named by ballot six sculptors who should each produce a model of his production. Ideal figures from one of the English poets. The artists selected are Messrs. Bailey, M'Dowell, Foley, Lough, Calder Marshall, and Thrupp; and they have each submitted a sketch in clay of their respective productions. The subject which is the somewhat larger than life. The subjects are—following the same order as the names:—"Bright Morning Star," Milton; "Loah," from Moore; "Queen of the Angels," "Egeria," from Byron; "Child Harold," "Comus" "Griselda," and a figure called "The Lion-slayer," unappropriated. This last is to be withdrawn, and a substitute provided.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART.—On Saturday last was published a Parliamentary blue-book, containing the first report of the Department of Practical Art. The report is addressed to the President of the Board of Trade, and is signed by Mr. H. Cole. It is followed by a series of appendices, maps, and plans.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting was held on Monday night in the Theatre of the Royal Institution; Sir R. Murchison, F.R.S., in the chair. Dr. Shaw read a paper by Mr. Finlay, on the subject of the currents of the Pacific Ocean. Its object was to show that it was the duty of the country to devote more attention to the currents of the Pacific Ocean, and to become as well acquainted with them as with those of the Atlantic, inasmuch as by the adoption of this principle it would open up great advantages as soon as the contemplated canal in the Isthmus of Darien shall be completed. After an elaborate description of the scheme, with frequent reference to maps and diagrams, the scheme was recommended to the attention of the society and all geographers.

ST. MATTHEW'S, FRIDAY-STREET.—On Sunday last a sermon was preached in the church of the above parish, by the Rev. F. G. Blomfield, in behalf of the Farringdon Within Ward Schools; after which a collection was made, amounting to £62 10s. The alderman and common councilmen of the ward attended

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—On Sunday morning a sermon in aid of the above charity was delivered in St. Mark's Church, Kensington, by the Rev. Charles Lane, M.A. During a very eloquent discourse, the reverend gentleman gave a variety of statistics of the good effected by the institution, not merely among the afflicted of a single portion of the metropolis but of every district in the United Kingdom A liberal collection was made at the conclusion of divine service, to further aid of the same benevolent cause, the Marquis of Westminster has undertaken to preside over the anniversary in June next.

HANSMANS HOSPITAL.—The third annual general meeting of the above charity was held on Monday, in the Hospital, Bloomsbury-square: Lord Robert Grosvenor, M P., in the chair. The hon. secretary read the report, which stated that, during the year, the number of out-door patients had been 4236, and 332 persons had been received into the hospital, making a total of 4568. The expenditure for the past year had amounted to £1973 14s. 4d.; while the annual income was only £1186 2s. 11d.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.—The house committee of Bethlem Hospital have resolved, that in consequence of the appointment of a resident physician, it was not necessary to continue the office of visiting physician; but that Dr. Monro should be elected consulting physician to the hospital, receiving the usual emuneration.

SCOTCH LAW REFORM AND THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—On Monday evening a general meeting of this society was held at its rooms; Mr. Cocks in the chair. The committee reported, and the meeting adopted, a series of resolutions in favour of the Scottish Consistorial Courts.

ADULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION, REGENT'S-PARK.—On Monday a special general meeting of the friends to this institution was held in the board-room of the charity, Regent's-park; Vice-Admiral Bowles in the chair. The Rev. J. Caldwell was elected a member of the managing committee, and Mrs. G. Sutton a member of the ladies' committee. The annual report showed the total receipts during the past year (including a balance of £238 14s. 9d.) to have amounted to £2172 14s. 4d.; and, after all demands had been met, there was a balance of £220 6s. 7d.

THE NEW CAB REGULATIONS.—The Commissioners of Police have fixed Monday, the 2nd of May, as the day for holding, at their offices, in Whitehall-place, the sessions for the renewal of licenses to the drivers and conductors of public vehicles in the metropolis

BRIXTON TREAD-MILL.—Government has purchased the old House of Correction at Brixton, and will forthwith establish there a dépôt for female convicts only, under sentence of transportation, to replace the new establishment under the Board of Superintendence of Convict Prisons, at Fulham. A governor and matron will be appointed to rule in the convict service, is appointed chaplain, and F. S. Farkyn, steward to the same establishment.

ENORMOUS SUPPLY OF FISH.—Wednesday and the previous day, so very extensive were the consignments of fish at Billingsgate, that the market was completely glutted. Such an extraordinary supply has not been known for the last five years, and it had the effect of reducing the prices more than two thirds; coarse descriptions, plaice, soles, &c., were a complete drug, and sold at merely nominal prices. The greatest portion of this large supply was brought by the South-Eastern, South-Western, Great Western, and Eastern Counties Railways; but the line fish, cod, &c., for crimping, were conveyed by the Barking and Gravesend well smacks, as usual.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—WESTMINSTER Lord Jermyn attended at this court on Wednesday, to give evidence against *Robert*, alias *Richard Pope*, alias *Richard Edwards*, his late butler, who had been remanded from a previous day, charged with committing a series of extensive forgeries. Mr Culverwell, a fruiterer, Little Chester-street, proved that he had discounted a bill for £100, signed "Jermyn;" and his Lordship was called to deny the handwriting Mr. Brittain, of Sidney-street, Brompton, also proved to two bills of £50, and two others of £25 each—all of which proved forgeries. The accused promised Mr. Brittain a boar's head in his Lordship's name, and absolutely sent a post-office order from the country for the interest upon the dishonoured bills, purporting to be signed by his master. In the case of a Mr. Curtis, £100 was obtained on a forged bill, by the accused pretending that the Marquis of Bristol and Lord Jermyn would, as governors of Christ's Hospital, give him a preentation for his son. Besides the above cases, there were £900 worth of forged bills in court.

SAD ACCIDENT TO MR. FREDERICK KEENE.—Wednesday evening a shocking accident happened to Mr. Keene, of Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, which has placed his life in imminent peril. Mr. Keene and a friend were examining a gun, and not anticipating that it was loaded, they handled it rather carelessly, and Mr. Keene, striking the butt end sharply against the floor, the weapon exploded, lodging the contents in his right jaw, and carrying off a portion of the cheek. The wounded gentleman was at once conveyed to St. Bartholomew's College Hospital, and from the extent of the wound his recovery is extremely doubtful.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT KILBURN.—On Thursday morning the inhabitants of Kilburn were alarmed by the outbreak of fire on the farm of Mr Rice, an extensive cowkeeper, in Kilburn-lane. Commencing in a hay-rick, the other ricks caught fire, as well as the out-houses. The engines soon arrived, and, after a time, the fire was extinguished, but not till a large amount of property had been sacrificed.

GREAT FORGERY IN THE CITY.—On Thursday a respectably-dressed man, named Robert Renton, aged twenty-five, a clerk in the house of Messrs. Whitecombe and Barton, metal-brokers, of Old Broad-street, was brought before Alderman Hunter, charged with forging on the 7th inst., a cheque for £1360, on Roberts and Co. It appeared a blank cheque had been signed and left in expectation of being called for. The prisoner filled up the check, marked on the counterfoil "cancelled," and obtained the money from the bankers, in two notes, £1000 and £300. These he got changed at the Bank of England for £900 in sovereigns and £500 in small notes, saying they were for Australia. Since then he has evaded the police, till Wednesday night, when he was taken in Spencer-street, Goswell-street-road. He denied himself at first; but the officers told him who they were, and, then searching him, they found £240 in notes, 836 sovereigns in a bag, 4s. 10d. in silver, a gold watch and chain and eye-glass, diamond rings, a large amounts of plate, and a new equipment of clothes, &c., apparently prepared for a voyage. He had been in Messrs. Whitecombe's service since August, 1852, and had recently been married. The prisoner, who declined saying anything, was sent to Newgate for trial.

COMMUNICATION TO THE NORTH OF EUROPE.—The Electric Telegraph Company are conveying electric wires from the Colchester station to Orfordness, in Suffolk; from thence a submarine cable will be laid down to Scheveningen, Holland, thus giving this country means of communication with the Continent. It is believed that the Electric Telegraph Company have selected Ipswich as the locality for their principal office: it is to be on the Corn-hill. Active operations will be commenced as soon as the requisite pipes are finished. These will be sunk underground to the depth of about two feet.

FINE ARTS.

LORD NELSON ON THE MORNING OF THE "BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR."
By CHARLES LUCY.

MR. LUCY has just completed a very interesting historical picture, representing England's naval hero seated in the cabin of the *Victory* half an hour before the Battle of Trafalgar, and meditating upon his immortal signal, "England expects every Man will do his Duty." Having inspected this work at the rooms of Messrs. Squire and Co., in Cockspur-street, we must bear testimony to the very great skill and taste displayed in its execution. Nelson, sitting in an easy and dignified repose, rests his head upon his hand, which is clenched in a manner which reveals the determined energy of his mind. The face, which is drawn after the original *terra-cotta* masque taken when Nelson was at Naples, bears a thoughtful and somewhat melancholy expression, as if charged with a presentiment of the fate which was awaiting him even in the hour of victory. The figure and limbs are moulded with great roundness and softness; the flow accessories—including his diary, his watch, and his celebrated testament, in which he commends his daughter to the British nation—are introduced with good effect; and the general tone is very harmonious and pleasing.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The following very important minute has just been issued by the Board of Trade:—

My Lords take into consideration the estimates about to be submitted to Parliament for affording aid to the Committee of Council during the year ending the 31st of March, 1854.

At the establishment of the schools it was understood that a Government grant was promised for a limited period of three years, upon the condition that a sum equivalent to it was raised in the locality, and in the expectation that after three years the schools would be so established and supported as not to require any further assistance from Government. These expectations have not been fulfilled; but, on the contrary, the tendency of the system, until very lately, has been to engender increased reliance on Government aid, rather than upon the value of the instruction or local exertions, and has been found adverse to economy. My Lords are of opinion, that by more judicious arrangements it may be possible greatly to increase the advantages which now result from the outlay of so large a sum of public money; and while they do not propose to withdraw grants from the places which now receive them, they are desirous to introduce a system of greater efficiency and economy, by which the independence of the local bodies may be increased, and the objects of the Parliamentary vote more adequately attained. My Lords desire to relieve the localities altogether from the obligation to raise a sum equivalent to the Parliamentary vote, and instead to leave the whole general management, and the control of the cost of it, entirely to the local committees. In future, the local committees will not be required to return to this board any account of their local expenditure, or of any receipts from subscriptions or donations; each local committee will, therefore, determine for itself what premises shall be used—subject, of course, to their being considered by my Lords as suitable for the purposes of instruction—what rent shall be paid, what furniture provided, what managing officers, servants, &c., shall be engaged, and what shall be the cost of general management.

My Lords on their part, propose to confine the Parliamentary grants wholly to the promotion of instruction, and even in this point to exercise control only so long as the local committee elects to receive the Parliamentary aid. Those Lordships would receive it as the highest mark of the progress and success of art education, in any locality, to find that the committee preferred independence of the Government grant altogether.

My Lords will require that the Parliamentary grant for the year ending the 31st of March, 1854, should be paid to the following objects:—The rent masters' salaries; an increase of masters where necessary, especially for affording instruction to public schools; pupil teachers; and to deserving students in holding scholarships both in local and metropolitan schools; and to students in training to become masters; lectures and examples for teaching. After communication with local committees, my Lords will apportion the grant to these respective items.

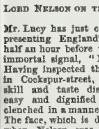
As the fees paid by the students may be considered as the product, partly, of the grants furnished by Parliament, and partly of the funds raised in the locality, my Lords will require as a condition of receiving any Parliamentary aid that an equitable portion of the fees shall be applied towards instruction; and, in accordance with the minute of the 28th of January, 1853, and for the reasons given in the letter of the 30th of June, 1853, which has been sanctioned by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, they propose that such portion of the fees shall be paid to the master or masters of the school as part of their income.

HENRY COLE, Secretary.

The educational estimates for the current year give £336,402 as those annexed to these national purposes from the public purse. The vote for the Board of Trade Department of Science and Art, exhibiting a total increase upon last year's demand of £11,656, indicates the operation of the resolutions recorded in the Ministerial exposition. The "Division of Art, Central School, and Museum" are aided by a grant of £7618, instead of £4463. These are the exhibitions alluded to by Lord John Russell "for lectures, technical instruction, examinations, prizes, and scholarships, an increase being shown under each of these heads. There are, besides, attendances for all exigencies, and a "training master" in this department also for elementary teachers Over and above the particular charges thus provided for there is an allotment of £7500 for local schools of art receiving Parliamentary aid, the total encroachment of the same amount to "self supporting" institutions of this description. The latter establishments are to be supplied with "examples" or specimens at half the prime cost which Government has been furnished to them to the extent of £4090; £1000 only having been devoted to such purpose in the year last past. A "Department of Science and Art," too, is rated this year at £4585 (that of £2625; and the other £1960 for purchase of every item of these services shows how diligently the agencies thus created are now put in requisition

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR CAVENDISH STUART RUMBOLD, BART



The death of this Baronet occurred at Nice on the 27th ult. Sir Cavendish had not completed his 36th year. He was son of the late Sir William Rumbold, third Baronet, by Henrietta Elizabeth, his wife, who was great-granddaughter of Thomas Hobler, 1st Lord Llancliffe, and sister of the Princess de Polignac, wife of the well known Minister of Charles X. of France. His first Baronet of the family was Sir Thomas Rumbold, Governor of Madras. Sir Cavendish having died without issue, the title devolves on his brother, now Sir Carlo Arthur Henry Rumbold, 5th Baronet.

RODERICK MACLEOD, ESQ., OF CADBOLL.

THIS gentleman, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Cromarty, died on the 13th ult., at his seat, Invergordon Castle, Ross-shire, in his 67th year. He was the only son of the late Roderick Macleod, Esq., of Cadboll, M.P., and represented a distinguished branch of the eminent family of Macleod, of Lewis. He formerly sat in Parliament as Knight of the Shire for Sutherland.

By Isabella, his wife, daughter of William Cunninghame, Esq., of Lainshaw, county of Ayr, he leaves, with other issue, a son and successor, Robert Bruce Æneas Macleod, Esq., now of Cadboll.

MR OLIVER LANG.

MR OLIVER LANG, master-shipwright at Woolwich Dockyard, who was quite well and cheerful on board the *Royal Albert* screw steam ship and *Terrible* steam-frigate on Monday the 11th inst., inspecting the progress of those vessels, died suddenly at his official residence at one o'clock in the morning of the next day. Mr. Lang was seventy-five years of age, twenty-seven of which he served as master shipwright at Woolwich. He was the only son of Mr. Lang, who was Surveyor to Admiral Montagu when superintending some works at Virginia Water, that his Majesty offered to knight him, but Mr. Lang respectfully declined the honour. He also enjoyed the friendship of William IV.; and he received numerous presents from the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the King of Denmark. Mr. Lang introduced a great number of improvements into the construction of ships and steamers: the strength of vessels of his construction is evident to all who have inspected the *Royal Albert*, 131, screw steam-ship, and the *Terrible* steam-frigate, both at present at Woolwich, the former nearly ready for launching. Mr. Lang was the first to design a steamer for the Royal Navy, and the *Comet* paddle-wheel steamvessel, of 80-horse power, built under his superintendence at Deptford, is still in the service, and employed on the west coast of Scotland in protecting the fisheries

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—The minute made by the Education Committee on the 2nd of April, cancels that of the 12th of June last. The effect of the new minute is, that, in case any difference arises in a school participating in the Parliamentary grant as to any regulation on religion, the matter is to be referred to, and to be decided by, the Bishop of the diocese; and in case any difference should happen in the Committee of Management, a request is to be made to the Lord President of the Council, and it is to be investigated, and arbitrators to be appointed.

FESTIVITIES IN BELGIUM.

THE DUKE DE BRABANT.

MR. DISRAELI said the other day of the King of the Belgians, that he was the wisest and most accomplished of living Princes, and the observation was made with the apparent concurrence of a crowded House of Commons. When the French Revolution broke out in 1848, Belgium, under a despotic and unpopular Government, would have quivered to her centre, and would probably have thrown herself into the arms of republican France: but it is hardly too much to say that Belgium at that moment did not contain a single disaffected political agitator. All the efforts of the French Socialists failed to rouse the Belgian people into insurrection. England was, to some extent protected by her insular position from feeling the shock of the revolutionary earthquake; but that a people speaking the same language, and inhabiting a contiguous territory, should regard with pity and compassion the political convulsions which appeared to bring to their changeable neighbours liberty and political power, must be regarded as no inconsiderable tribute to the wise constitutional rule of King Leopold.

The Belgian people have during the last few days availed themselves of another opportunity of evincing their attachment to the royal family. The eldest son of the King, his Royal Highness the Duke de Brabant, attained his eighteenth year on the 9th of April; and the auspicious event was celebrated with great rejoicing on Saturday last throughout the kingdom. The Duke de Brabant and Prince Royal of Belgium was born at Brussels on the 9th of April, 1835. In virtue of the Constitution, the Duke de Brabant attains his political majority at eighteen, and may succeed to the throne at that age. He also, by an article of the Constitution, becomes of right a senator on attaining the age of eighteen.

The ceremonies and festivities of the day commenced at Brussels with the installation of the Duke de Brabant as a member of the Belgian Senate. The Palace of the Nation, in which the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies hold their meetings, is a magnificent edifice, erected by Guimard, in 1783, and ornamented with six Ionic columns. On both sides of the spacious hall is a marble staircase, one leading to the Chamber of Deputies, and the other to that of the Peers. The interior of the Senate was decorated with the national colours, and fitted up with the greatest taste for the occasion. A great number of ladies were present, the elegance of whose costumes gave gaiety to the scene. The Ministers of all the foreign powers were present, and the Senators attended in full official costume. The Ministers of the King were also in full dress, and wore their orders. At about one, the Count de Flandres, the second son of the King, and his sister, the Princess Charlotte, entered the Royal tribune. In a few minutes afterwards the Prince, their brother, arrived, amidst the usual salutes from the military assembled near the place, and the cries of "Vive le Roi" from the people. The Duke de Brabant, who bowed in the most graceful manner to the assembly, was attired in the costume of a senator. He is tall for his age; for, although only eighteen, he has the appearance of being twenty-two. His countenance bears a strong resemblance to that of the late Queen, his mother. After he had taken his seat in a fauteuil prepared for him in the centre of the hall, opposite the president, the Prince de Ligne reminded the future successor of Leopold I. of the patriotic services and enlightened conduct of that monarch, "the faithful observer of sworn faith;" then, after alluding to the virtues of the beloved and much-regretted Queen, he concluded by saying, "Come forward, Prince, and swear to defend our institutions. From on high your sainted mother sees you, and here below Belgium listens to you."

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE DE BRABANT

The Duke de Brabant made a very suitable reply. He congratulated himself on having entered upon parliamentary life, where he might be able to acquire experience in public affairs; and devoted himself in the strongest terms to the independence and future welfare of the country. His speech was hailed with unanimous marks of applause. The Prince afterwards took the oath to observe the Constitution, and the President declared him to be a Member of the Senate. The Duke de Brabant then left the hall, accompanied by the Ministers, and on his departure was hailed with loud cries of "Vive le Roi," as on his entrance.

After the ceremony, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives went in state separately to the Palace, in order to present addresses of congratulation to the King. His Majesty appeared profoundly touched by the affectionate homage of the two Chambers. In his reply to the address of the Chamber of Deputies, the King said:

These fine provinces for ages sought to live their own individual life, but fortune and unfavourable circumstances frustrated their repeated attempts. To-day you have a dynasty which is entirely yours. This dynasty has identified itself with the country, and your interests have always been placed before its own. I see among you many political men who can say whether this assertion is true. (Cries of "Yes, yes. Vive le Roi!" "Vivent les Princes!") I will venture to say that my sons are worthy of the feeling which the country has manifested for them. The Duke of Brabant (the Crown Prince) has for several years studied public affairs. I have found in him very much of judgment and good sense. I have instructed him freely and without reserve in all that is essential and useful in the affairs of the nation. My second son is animated by the same feelings. Both are devoted to the country and its institutions. Should our circumstances become difficult, or danger menace us—which, however, I do not believe is to be apprehended—you will find them devoted friends, courageous defenders. ("Vive le Roi!" "Vivent les Princes!") Gentlemen, let us all hold together, and we shall pass happily through whatever trials may be in store for us. For us this union is so much the more easy, inasmuch

ILLUMINATION IN THE RUE DE LA LOI, AT BRUSSELS.

as I have rarely seen an assembly more patriotic, more wise, more moderate. Again I say, let us be united, and the future of Belgium will be prosperous.

In the afternoon, the King laid the first stone of the viaduct of the rue de la Loi; and afterwards performed the same ceremony at the Aqueduct of Ixelles, by means of which the city of Brussels will shortly receive an abundant supply of pure water, which, in the words of the authorities, will embellish the promenades, refresh the atmosphere, ascend to the top of the highest houses, disputing with fire its prey, and substituting a more wholesome beverage for the water hitherto obtained from wells. In three years Brussels will receive a large and liberal distribution of water by the completion of this undertaking. This ceremony concluded at half-past four.

In the evening, the city of Brussels was brilliantly illuminated. The illumination was universal. Palaces, churches, the public offices, the [illegible] dwelling-houses of all kinds streets, boulevards, [illegible] and were [illegible] arteries of the [illegible] blazing light. Vehicles [illegible] course of persons filled the streets, who expressed by their exclamations the [illegible] pervaded from the splendour of the illuminations and transparencies. The rue de la Loi (of which we give a Sketch) was embellished by illuminations of gas of dazzling brilliancy. The edifice on the left is the Palace of the Nation [illegible], it are the Houses of [illegible] on the right the Palace [illegible] Park. [illegible] tion before the Chamber of Representatives, was that of a gigantic escutcheon, in which figured the Belgic lion, surmounted by the Royal crown. At the angle of the street was the cipher of the King within a wreath of [illegible].

The Park of Brussels must be well remembered by all the visitors of that Paris in miniature. The walks are lined with lofty trees, and verdant slopes and thickets give it a more natural appearance than is usually found in French gardens. During the summer, concerts in the open air in the Park attract all the *beau monde* of Brussels.

The beautiful tower of the Hôtel de Ville, illuminated with Bengal-lights, was another great object of attraction with the multitudes who perambulated the streets. The Hôtel de Ville of Brussels is regarded as one of the finest buildings of the Lombardo-Gothic style of architecture. Its tower, built in the Gothic style, is 364 feet high. It is of pyramidal form, and when lit up by the Bengal-fire, its light and elegant workmanship was seen to great advantage. The illumination was accompanied by the letting off a quantity of fireworks from the top of the tower. The chief incident of historical interest connected with the building is, that, in the Great Hall, on the 25th Oct., 1555, Charles V., surrounded by a splendid Court, gave to his son, Philip II., the government of Burgundy. The next year he added the sovereignty of his other kingdoms and states; and, on the 7th of September, 1556, he solemnly abdicated the Imperial throne.

THE HOTEL DE VILLE, BRUSSELS, ILLUMINATED.

The festivities of the fashionable world were concluded by a magnificent ball at the Hôtel de Ville, to which the King and Royal suite repaired, after his Majesty had entertained the Senate at a grand banquet in the hall of the Concert Noble at Vauxhall. The Great Hall was tastefully and brilliantly decorated for the ball. The King, the Princes, and the Princess Charlotte arrived at the Hôtel de Ville at a quarter-past ten. The Duke de Brabant had for his partner, in the first *contre danse*, the Infante Isabelle de Bourbon, who was resplendent with diamonds, and who wore a robe of blue moire, over which was a magnificent *jupe* of lace. About eleven o'clock, a noise as of thunder, which filled the dancers with alarm, seemed to announce the fall of the whole building. For an instant a frightful panic seized upon the guests, when it was announced that the noise was made by the fall of the fireworks from the tower.

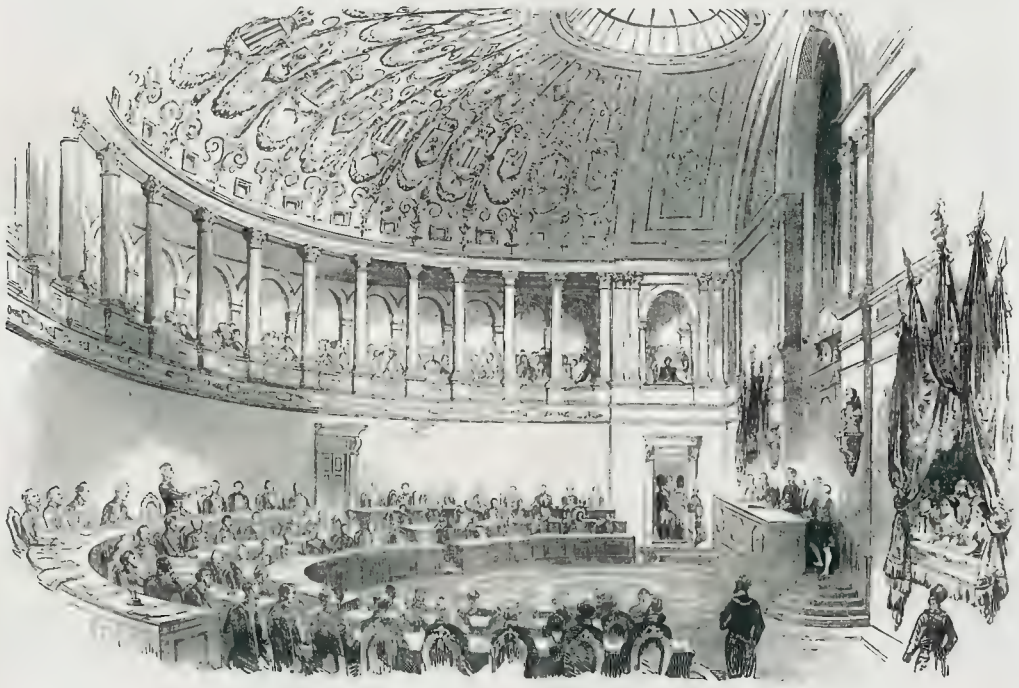
On the morning of Sunday a "Te Deum" was celebrated in the Cathedral of St. Gudule, which was attended by the King, the Royal family, the Senate, and other high personages.

The rejoicings of Brussels have been matched in the provinces, where the excitement was equally great as in the capital. At Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, Louvain, and Malines, the happy event of the political majority of the Prince de Brabant has been celebrated with an enthusiasm which augurs well for the political contentment of the people, the permanence of the Monarchy, and the popularity of the reigning dynasty.

The young Duke de Brabant, the Count de Flandres, and the Princess Charlotte, the children of King Leopold, by the late lamented Queen Louise of Orleans, have paid several visits to Queen Victoria, to whom they are nearly related. The Duchess of Kent is the sister of Leopold, who is not only uncle to the Queen, but also to Prince Albert. The King of the Belgians is a Protestant; but his Royal children are brought up in the religion of their mother, who was a Catholic.

On the day of his majority, the King, wishing to give his eldest son a new mark of his tender affection, gave him the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold. On the same day, the young Prince Royal was appointed Major of Infantry; while his brother, the Count de Flandres, was promoted to be Major of Cavalry.

Madame Van de Weyer, wife of his Excellency the Belgian Minister, gave an entertainment on Saturday evening, at the residence of the Belgian Legation, in Portland-place in celebration of the coming of age of the Duke de Brabant.



INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE DE BRABANT, PRINCE ROYAL, AS MEMBER OF THE BELGIAN SENATE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

There was a large attendance of members to-night, who awaited with great interest Mr. Gladstone's exposition of what was generally regarded as a great financial operation, and an epoch in the history of our National Debt. The right hon. gentleman is ordinarily a most fluent and rapid speaker; but his volubility to-night, in dealing with the most complex and difficult subjects of finance, was so great, that the most practised reporters found it almost impossible to follow him. In an hour and a half he had uttered matter which occupies five columns of the *Times*. Mr. Gladstone's words and ideas crowd so thickly upon him that the measured and effective delivery requisite for the higher flights of oratory is denied to him. His style is wordy and diffuse; and hon members complained that his excessive desire to make himself understood to so overlaid his subject with illustrations and explanations as to defeat his object. The Government scheme was listened to with the most anxious attention, and the warm and animated debate which followed showed how many merchants, bankers, and millionaires the House of Commons can boast who possess an intimate acquaintance with monetary and financial affairs which enables them to discuss at the shortest notice the effect of the Government proposal upon the commerce and public burdens of the country.

The House having resolved itself into a committee upon the Consolidated Fund and the National Debt Redemption Acts, Mr. Bouverie (who has succeeded Mr. Wilson Patten) in the chair,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER detailed the nature of the Government propositions with respect to a portion of the National Debt. He proposed to redeem and pay off the whole of the stock belonging to the South Sea Company, amounting nearly to £10,600,000. The proprietors of this stock have four alternatives:—

1. They may obtain, in lieu of every £100, a new stock, bearing ½ per cent, guaranteed against reduction till 1854 (forty years), at the rate of £32 10s. for every such £100 stock—which is equal to an interest of £2 17s. 9d. per cent, fixed for that period.

2. Or, they may receive a new 2½ per cent stock, guaranteed also till 1854, at £110 for each £100 of such stock—equal to £2 5s. per cent.

3. Or, they may receive Exchequer Bonds, bearing 2½ per cent for a period not exceeding ten years, and 2½ per cent for a further period till 1854 (forty years in all) which shall be payable by bearer, and to which coupons for the half yearly interest shall be attached, also payable to bearer.

4. Or, lastly, they may, if they reject any of the above three plans, receive the amount of their stock in cash at par.

So far this operation is compulsory on the present holders of this stock. But as so limited an operation would do nothing either to test the actual power of the Government in the money market, or to lay a sufficient foundation for great future operations, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposes to extend the same offers to the holders of all Three per Cent Stocks—the first without any limit to the amount; the second and third, to be each, in the meantime, limited to thirty millions of stock. With regard to the mode in which the persons desirous of changing Consols or Reduced for such portion of the Two-and-a-Half per Cents, or of the Exchequer bonds as shall remain after the holders of the £3,500,000 of the petty Three per Cents shall have made their selection is to be effected, the Chancellor proposes that the power shall be left to be exercised by the first comers, and that the books shall be closed as soon as the limit of £30,000,000 shall have been reached.

This is, in brief, the Government plan; the chief merit of which is said to be, that it lays the foundation of a permanent and irredeemable Two and a-Half per Cent Stock.

In the discussion which followed, the advantage of the Exchequer Bonds—a species of bank notes bearing interest—was strongly dwelt upon. They are to be as transferable from hand to hand as a bank note; they are to have half-yearly coupons for interest attached to them, which may be cut off and paid into any bank, and which will be a cheque on London for the amount. It was anticipated that these Exchequer Bonds will be a favourite investment for bankers, insurance offices, and commercial men; and little doubt was entertained that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will, ere long, be asked to increase the amount beyond £30,000,000; although some of the speakers expressed misgivings whether the present Income-tax will at all events, would circulate with Exchequer Bonds at 2½ per cent. On all hands congratulations were expressed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had abandoned his original design of dealing with £300,000,000 of the great Three per Cent Stock, which would have added £10,000,000 to the National Debt in forty years, and had limited the amount of Stock to be commuted to £30,000,000, which could not add more than £3,000,000 to the nominal amount of the debt. The most effective speech against the Government resolutions was that of

Sir F. KELLY, who, treating the question as one purely arithmetical, characterised as a delusion the apparent option between the three new kinds of security. Sir Fitzroy's figures were very startling. He had we give them. He supposed the owner of £100 South Sea Stock to be considering which of the three proposals it was his interest to adopt, and he began with the second, reserving the first scheme for his last illustration:—

The second proposal would give him for his £100, £110 2½ per cent Stock, redeemable at £110 at the end of 40 years, with £2 15s. per annum interest for 10 years, or some less period that the Government might determine, and £2 10s. for the rest of the 40 years; and at the end of the 40 years this person would have his stock in the shape of a Treasury bond of £100. In the one case he would have £2 15s. for 40 years, and then be the holder of £110 stock; and in the other case he would have £2 15s. for ten years, and £2 10s. for the next 30, and then the holder of only £100 stock, liable to be paid off at that amount. What man in his senses would pause between the two proposals? The remaining proposal (the first of the resolutions) was to give for the £100 £32 10s., 3½ per Cent Stock, guaranteed against reduction for 40 years, and yielding therefore £2 17s. 9d. for 40 years, but liable then to be paid off at £32 10s., being £4 7 10s. less than if he took £110 in cash, producing £2 15s. What was the compensation for his being entitled to £2 7 10s. less under this proposal than under the other at the end of 40 years? Just 2s 9d. more interest per annum during the 40 years. Was 2s. 9d. a year for 40 years purchase-money for £27 10s. at the end of that time? Would it represent even in perpetuity more than £5 or £6?

The right hon. gentleman thought it certain that the holders of stock would accept the second and reject the other two.

Mr WILSON, without arguing in favour of the first proposition, or its attractiveness as against the second, said the hon. and learned gentleman had overlooked the convenience of the Exchequer Bonds, in being easily convertible into money. He predicted that they would soon become one of the most favourite securities with the country. The only objection he had heard was that the Government, instead of 2½ or 2¾ might have given a less rate of interest.

Other members addressed the House, including Mr. DISRAELI; but, as the right hon. gentleman had formed his calculations upon the supposition that the Government resolutions, as originally proposed, dealt with £600 000 of the debt, in ignorance of the amendment limiting the amount to £30,000,000, his argument was somewhat beside the question

The resolutions were then agreed to.

The House then for going into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, Mr EWART spoke upon the necessity of examining candidates for the diplomatic service. Lord J. RUSSELL said the subject was under consideration. Lord PALMERSTON thought a moderate examination of candidates for the post of unpaid attaché might be established; and when in office he had taken some steps for that purpose. Lord STANLEY and Mr. DISRAELI expressed opinions in favour of adopting the United States mode of selecting men for superior diplomatic service abroad, who had shown their ability for conducting public business at home, instead of appointing only trained diplomatists to the higher offices.

A discussion took place upon the Six-mile Bridge affray, upon a motion by Lord ABERDEEN'S VANE, complimentary of Mr. Justice Ferris's charge to the jury on the trial of the soldiers. The motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of the Earl of ABERDEEN, their Lordships agreed to concur with the Commons in an address for a commission to inquire into corrupt practices at the late election for Canterbury, after some objections by Lord LYNDHURST and Lord ST. LEONARDS, on the ground that the report of the Commons' committee did not use the words of the act.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated the opinion of the law officers of the Crown to be that, in the event of the clergy reserves being secularised by the Legislature of Canada, and of the act receiving the Royal assent, there would be no claim for any payment from the Consolidated Fund.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill, Mr WALPOLE moved to defer the third reading for six months. He objected to the bill that endowments to Roman Catholics could not be touched without the authority of the Imperial Parliament, while endowments to Protestants in Canada could be dealt with and destroyed by a majority of the Canadian Legislature alone.

A debate ensued, in which the former arguments for and against the bill were reiterated, with very little novelty. The only noticeable feature in the discussion was, that Mr. KER SEYMER and Sir E. DERING, who usually act with the Opposition, supported the bill, on the ground that it would tend to preserve the union between Canada and the mother country. Lord J. RUSSELL did not shrink from the consequence, that, if the people of Canada thought that Church establishments were not for their benefit, and preferred the voluntary principle, they must follow their own will. Self-government in local concerns was the only principle upon which we could govern Canada; and if our legislation were founded upon generous principles, the connexion would continue, and be a source of prosperity to both countries. Upon a division, the third reading was carried by 288 to 208; and the bill passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to Lord Campbell, stated that the First Commissioner of Public Works was about to restore the site of the Crystal Palace to its original condition. The expense would be charged to the contractors, who had failed to comply with their contract herein

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

Lord LYTTELTON, in an interesting and valuable speech, moved that the House go into committee on the Vaccination Extension Bill. He showed the wonderful progressive diminution of deaths from small-pox after the discovery of vaccination by Dr. Jenner.

The average of deaths from small-pox out of every 1000 deaths from all causes within the bills of mortality were in the 10 years preceding 1700, 100; 1710, 108, 1720, 98; 1730, 87; 1740, 88; 1750, 83; 1760, 64; 1770, 42; 1780, 32; 1790, 23; 1800, 16. In Chelsea Royal Military Asylum, in 48 years, on an aggregate of 31,705, not one death had occurred from small pox after vaccination, and only four from second attacks of unvaccinated persons in Ahmedabad, in Bombay, where vaccination was introduced in 1817, it became general in 1826, and small-pox has since been unheard of. In Hanover, in 1847, of 45,830 deaths, there were only eight from small pox In Denmark at one period small pox had entirely disappeared, so universal was the practice of vaccination England and France were now the only countries in Europe in which vaccination was not compulsory In some countries as Hanover, Bavaria, and Sweden—the law was directly compulsory, and in Prussia the system which was the plan he proposed in the present bill. In Austria, Belgium, Sardinia, Prussia, and other countries vaccination was made indirectly compulsory by various means; and in Prussia no one was allowed to be married who could not show that he had been vaccinated. In Ireland, where the greatest ignorance and prejudice might be supposed to rail on the subject, no less than 58,000 persons had died from small pox in the seven years ending 1841; and in all subsequent years, he believed, the state of matters was not much improved. In Connaught—which might be considered the part of Ireland where vaccination was most likely to be neglected—the number of deaths during the ten years ending 1841, were 69 in 1000; in Lombardy, there were 14 in 1000, or 5 deaths in 2000. These were the two extremes The average number of deaths in England and Wales during eight years was nearly 22 in 1000; whereas, in a long list of countries in which vaccination was compulsory, it ranged from 5 in 1000 in Saxony to the 14 in Lombardy, and the average was not quite five. These facts showed that, in this country, the mortality from small-pox was more than four times as much as it was upon the Continent (Hear).

The present public provision for vaccination was, that in every union the guardians were empowered to contract with a medical man to vaccinate all children whose parents were not above bringing them to be vaccinated

The result was, that there was a great want of uniformity as to the extent of vaccination in various parts of the country. In Birmingham, in 1851, the vaccinations were 81 per cent on the total number of births; in Leicester they were 41 per cent on the births; in Loughborough, 38; in Bideford, only 11 per cent upon the births. At present there was great delay before vaccination, which caused a great sacrifice of life It was the opinion of medical men, that except under peculiar and exceptional circumstances, vaccination ought to be performed within four months of birth, and he proposed to bring down the time to three months. At present vaccination was often delayed until the second or third year. No system of vaccination could be considered otherwise than fundamentally defective under which a large number of children thus remain unprotected to the age of two or three. Out of the total number of 601,830 b rths for the year ending September, 29th, 1852, there had been only 378,178 vaccinations, which were considered for this purpose. and 203,029 of those thus vaccinated were above one year, and 104,889 under one year of age. This was a point upon which all the authorities had the greatest doubt, and he had therefore offered that vaccination should be made compulsory within a cer ain time. The bill enacted that all persons coming to the coming to the Poor-law Board under a penalty; notice to be given to parents in reference to the vaccination of their children at the time when the birth was registered The act only extended to England and Wales. He had given the subject his consideration that what was wanted was one complete system of national vaccination. There now existed a good deal of prejudice among the poor against the present arrangement, which they considered a kind of pauperism, supposing that, in taking their children to the public vaccinators they were receiving pauper relief. This was a very natural feeling, and if the machinery established under the Poor-law Board, or the Board the system would probably work better. It had been objected that, after all, the bill would not be compulsory, for that a person might pay the fine which the bill imposed, and still have his child unvaccinated; but his own impression was, that, sooner than pay the fine, the great majority of parents would have their children vaccinated.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY entirely concurred. He declared that the voluntary system had failed, and they must, therefore, resort to some other means of protecting society from this frightful disease, which was one of the most fatal that afflicted humanity. In 1835 the lives lost by small-pox in England and Wales were upwards of 16,000; the deaths registered for two years and a half ending December, 1839, were 30,000, or about 12,000 annually. But the destruction to life caused by small-pox could not be estimated by columns of deaths; where it did not at once destroy, it laid the foundation of many forms of disease—it led to blindness, deafness, active development of scrofula, consumption, and mesenteric disease. Vaccination was not compulsory in France; but the Vaccine Committee, in their last report, advised that France should at length follow the example of many other nations. He must say that he agreed in thinking that children should be vaccinated from the arm of a healthy child; for no doubt there was a prejudice against the virus from animals. If the bill were properly carried out, and remuneration given to those engaged under it, he believed they would soon exterminate the disease; and he had not the slightest doubt that generations to come would thank their Lordships for the attention they had bestowed on that important subject, and for the benefits which it resulted from it.

The House went into committee on the bill, which was ordered to be read a third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. BRAMSTON reported that Mr. Keogh was duly elected for Athlone, for which a new writ was then ordered, owing to that hon. gentleman's acceptance of the office of Solicitor-General for Ireland.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. Ewart, said that he should consider pauper-schools in his education scheme, but should not include schools for criminal children.

Mr. GASKELL moved an address for a commission to inquire into corrupt practices in the borough of Clitheroe. It appeared that there had been a large amount of intimidation and treating, but only one case of bribery, and a discussion arose. The motion was carried by 144 to [illegible]

Sir H. L. EVANS proposed leave to bring in a bill to alter the scale of duties on carriages, on the ground that the tax was unremunerative, that it was decreasing every year, and was open to very large evasions, besides being most vexatious to persons possessing carriages, and calculated still further to limit their use.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER agreed with most of the objections made to the tax; but, if the evil were to be met, it must be either by a sacrifice of revenue, or by plucking at the root of the evil. With regard to the present intention of the Government, he would only refer them to his financial statement on Monday

Sir DE LACY EVANS was satisfied with the answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and withdrew the motion.

Mr. I. BUTT moved an address to her Majesty in favour of maintaining for Irish soldiers the asylum of Kilmainham Hospital the abolition of which would be opposed to the feelings of the Irish nation, and injurious to the honour and interests of her Majesty's service. Lord G. PAGET seconded, and several Irish members supported the motion. Mr. HERBERT said the question was, would the House reverse a policy which it had three times approved, and which had been acted upon by two Governments? He showed that the feeling of the soldiers was rather in favour of the out pension; that it was not the long-service and badly wounded men who sought the hospital, since they enjoyed the largest pensions and preferred living at home. Upon a division, the motion was carried against the Government by 198 against 151.

Mr. W. BROWN moved for a Select Committee to take into consideration and report to the House the practicability and advantages, or otherwise, that would arise from adopting a decimal system of coinage. The motion was agreed to, and the committee was ordered to consist of the following members:—Mr. W. Brown, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. J. Ball, Mr. Tufnell, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Dunlop. Mr. M. Forster, Lord Stanley, Mr. Moody. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. J. B. Smith, Sir W. Clay, the Marquis of Chandos, Sir W. Jolliffe, and Mr. Kinnaird.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Lord HOTHAM moved the second reading of the Judges Exclusion Bill, which was agreed to after some discussion. It appeared that the bill is principally directed against the Master of the Rolls, who, it is contended, ought not to have a seat in Parliament. Lord PALMERSTON and Lord J. RUSSELL, however, objected to the bill, the tendency of which was to exclude from the deliberations of the House of Commons persons holding judicial offices, who would be amongst the greatest ornaments of the House, and be able to render the House much assistance in discussing measures of law reform. On the other side, the bill was supported by Sir F. KELLY, Mr. HUME, Sir J. PARINGTON, and others, on the ground that it was inconsistent with the dignity of a high judicial officer to appear upon the hustings as a candidate for a populous borough, and that the judicial functions of the Master of the Rolls were incompatible with the due discharge of the duty of a member of Parliament.—Lord J. Russell would not, however, ask for a division against the bill, probably apprehending another Government defeat, and the bill was read a second time.

The House then went again into committee upon Mr Milner Gibson's County-rates and Expenditure Bill; but had made no further progress than the fourth clause at six o'clock, when the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships sat but a short time. The only business of importance transacted was the second reading of the Crystal Palace Company Bill, and the passing through committee of the Vaccination Bill.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. SPOONER gave notice that, when the Miscellaneous Estimates came on, he would bring under the consideration of the House the grant to Maynooth

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON called the attention of the House to the injurious effects of the Taxes on Knowledge, and said he would take the sense of the House separately on each of the following resolutions

1. That the Advertisement Duty should be repealed.

2. That the policy of restraining the cheap periodical press from narrating current events by making it liable to duties and other restrictions, if "any public news, intelligence, or occurrences, or any remarks or observations thereon," be contained therein, is inexpedient, and at variance with the desire now generally expressed in favour of the diffusion of knowledge among all classes, and it appears also to this House that the new relative to taxes on newspapers, and other regulations affecting public prints, is in an unsatisfactory state, and demands the attention of Parliament

3. That the Excise duty on paper, while impeding the development of an important manufacture, also materially obstructs the production of good cheap literature; and the maintenance of this tax as a permanent source of revenue would be impolitic and inconsistent with the efforts which Parliament is now making to promote education among the great body of the people.

He had proposed these resolutions in consequence of having observed that, for the last 150 years, the taxes to which they referred had been dealt with at the same time The taxes to which the resolutions had reference were part of a system which was originally adopted to restrain the press, but still he proposed that the resolutions should be put separately, and those who could not support the whole would be entitled to support such parts of the resolutions as they approved of. The right honourable gentleman said that the third resolution, which, in the eyes of the Chancellor, might be considered the most important, affected an amount of taxation of £900,600 a year. He, however, only asked the House to declare its opinion that it was a tax which ought not to be continued longer than was absolutely necessary. It was quite clear that the paper duty was impeded. Paper was made out of a worthless raw material; it employed vast numbers of people, and was essentially a rural manufacture. Complaints were made of the vast extent of emigration that was going on. Some of our best labourers were leaving the land; and it was desirable to save them the title of emigration, let them at once remove this obnoxious tax and all similar duties that oppressed the industry of the land. What was the effect of this tax upon the trade of this country? First, generally this—the foreigner came into our markets, and after purchasing up all the raw material to be obtained, carried it to countries where there was no paper-tax (Hear). It was then manufactured into paper, and the pay of itself was afterwards sent out to supply our wants. When the paper duties were first passed, in the reign of Queen Anne, an exemption was made in favour of books printed in Latin or Greek, and the time had arrived when a peculiar exemption ought to be made in favour of the books printed in the Welsh language (Hear). It retarded the spread of useful information and intelligence among the people, while it was unequal in its operation. For instance, to produce an extensive encyclopædia for the rich, the publisher would have to pay a tax of £1000, whereas, if the work was published at such a price as to be suited to the pocket of the poor man, the tax would amount to £20,000. What a mockery it was to talk about educating the people, while the inexpedient system of taxation was continued. But this tax was levied upon an exceptional rule; for, while the dealer in tobacco and spirits was allowed to sell his goods in bond, the author had no such boon conceded to him, but was obliged to pay all the tax before he could enter upon his speculations. No matter whether this tax was continued or not, cheap publications must be published, for the people would have them, and it was now for the Legislature to determine whether this class of publications should be good in quality as well as cheap in price. Having dwelt at considerable length upon the evils attending the advertisement duty; and the restraints to which the press generally was subjected, he concluded by submitting his three propositions.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was not prepared to entertain any of the resolutions of the right hon. gentleman the member for Manchester, particularly at a time when no substitute was proposed to meet a reduction in the taxation involving so large a sum as £1,20,000. It was the business of the Government to bring in a bill to remove all doubts as to the state of the law in respect to this subject. (Cries of "Oh, oh!") He thought it would be most unadvisable that the House should go to make any pledges upon a subject which it was impossible for them afterwards to perform. Proposals had been made within a very short period to reduce, by such motions as the present, upwards of £7,000,000 of taxes; and if such propositions were attended to by the House, the occupation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be gone. He concluded by moving as an amendment the previous question.

Mr. BRIGHT supported the resolutions generally, but more especially the one applying to the reduction of the Government stamp.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS and Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR also supported the resolution.

After some observations from Mr. J. Phillimore, Mr. Ricardo, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Wilkinson,

Lord J. RUSSELL thought that the House should wait until Monday, when the financial statement would be brought forward. He admitted the advertisement duty to be a serious interference with the business of the country, and therefore stood upon grounds different from the penny stamp duty, which carried with it some equivalent, and formed but a small portion of the price of the daily newspapers He protested against urging the question until the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made his financial statement

Mr DISRAELI reminded the House of the course he had pursued last year with regard to these taxes, when he drew a distinction between the duties on paper and the two other propositions for abolishing the advertisement duty and the penny stamp; and he also drew a distinction between the advertisement duty and the penny stamp. From what had been said by Lord Derby, it was clear that his Government thought the earliest opportunity should be taken to reduce the duty on advertisements, and he had, therefore, only to consider now how far the revenue was able to bear this reduction. They had now a larger surplus than formerly, and the amount of the advertisement duty was so inconsiderable, that although he could not at present recommend the abolition of all the three duties, yet he thought they might repeal the duty on advertisements. (Cheers). He would have the House to approach this question with caution, and he therefore recommended the House to adhere to the first resolution of the right hon. gentleman the member for Manchester.

Mr. J. BALL had intended to vote for the resolution of Mr. M Gibson, but, after the speech of Mr. Disraeli, he would never consent to make a

bridge of his right hon. friend to enable the Conservatives to get into power.

Mr. Cobden said it appeared to him that Mr. Ball had changed his mind because he found that the motion was likely to be carried. For his own part, he most heartily accepted the assistance of all parties in that House to get rid of the advertisement duty (Cheers).

Mr. J. M'Gregor said he would support the resolutions of Mr. Gibson.

Lord R. Grosvenor said that, although on the last occasion he had voted in favour of the proposition of Mr. Gibson, under the peculiar circumstances of the question at present, he would vote against him.

Sir J. Pakington thought the resolution of Lord R. Grosvenor an extraordinary one, seeing that he himself had pressed a motion for a remission of taxation against the remonstrances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Maguire having made a few observations in support of the original resolutions, the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the first resolution	200
Against it	169
Majority against the Government.. ..	—31

The resolution in favour of the abolition of the advertisement duty was therefore carried.

On the second resolution a division also took place, when the numbers were—

For the second resolution	98
Against it	280
Majority in favour of the Government ..	—182

A third division also took place upon the third resolution of Mr. Gibson, when the numbers were

For the third resolution	80
Against it	275
Majority in favour of the Government ..	195

Adjourned.

Election Committees.—Since the re-assembling of Parliament, several election committees have been appointed: some have made their return, and some are still engaged in inquiries. The following have been decided:—*Dartmouth*: Sir T. Herbert, duly elected.—*Athlone*: Mr Keogh retains his seat, being properly qualified.—*Taunton*: Mr. Arthur Mills unseated: agents guilty of bribery.

Lancaster Election.—The polling took place on Tuesday. The proceedings were brought to a very quiet and orderly end, from the commencement, it was apparent that Mr. Greene would be returned. At the conclusion of the poll the numbers were:—For Mr. Greene, 668; for Mr. Armstrong, 543: majority for Mr. Greene, 125

Carlow County.—The writ for this county has been transmitted to the High Sheriff. It is stated that Mr. John Sadleir will offer himself, and with every prospect of success. Captain Keogh and Mr. Walsh are also spoken of; but, as yet, no candidate has addressed the constituency.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dublin.—In every department of the Great Exhibition Building the most rapid progress is being daily made, the time fixed for the opening being now little more than a month distant. The choral societies of this city, as well as those of Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and other towns, have been invited to attend the opening. Goods continue to arrive daily, and another temporary store room has been opened at the northern side of the building for the reception of articles of British manufacture.

The "Emma Braide."—The owners of this vessel—in consequence of her defects—will despatch her passengers to Melbourne per the ships *Asia* and *Albion*, of the same line, which were to succeed the *Ether Breeze*. About two hundred of the passengers are now stopping at the Government Emigration Depôt at Birkenhead, where they are very comfortably fed.

Mr. Alderman Andrews, late Mayor of Southampton, has again been honoured by her Majesty the Queen with an order for a new pony carriage, similar to the one which he built for her about two years ago. Her Majesty is well pleased with the phaeton which she has already purchased from Mr. Andrews, who, at the Grand Industrial Exhibition of 1851, received the prize medal for the best pony carriage, and two handsome volumes containing the jurors' reports, as a reward for the taste and ability displayed by him on that occasion.

Launch of a Steamer at Chatham.—The launch of a steam-boat, named the *Queen of the Isles*, took place on Saturday last. The vessel was built at the yard of Messrs. Green and Postcher of Rotherhithe. She is made of mahogany, on the diagonal principle, with three thicknesses of plank of half-an inch each, and an angle of about forty five degrees. Her dimensions are as follow:—Length over all, 123 feet; length on the deck, 112 feet; length between perpendiculars, 110 feet; breadth extreme, 13 feet ½ inch. Burden in tons, 91; and 30-horse power

A Good Example.—The Bishop of Durham has sent the following letter to an application for assistance to free the chapel from debt) from the congregation of Bethesda Chapel, Gateshead:—"Sir, Although my principal care is employed, as it ought to be, in the relief and assistance of those who are more immediately under my superintendence, yet I am happy in extending the right hand of fellowship to all who love the Lord Jesus. I have, therefore, much pleasure in forwarding to you £10 towards the liquidation of your debt; and can only regret that the urgent and continually increasing demands upon my purse do not allow me to send more. I am, sir, your obedient servant, E. Dunelm."

The African Mail Steamers.—The *Hope* screw-steamer, built by Mr. Laird, of Birkenhead, was tested, with highly satisfactory results, on Saturday, on the Mersey, and she sailed for London on Tuesday, whence she is to take her departure for the Africa coast from that voyage is 922, builders' measurement. Her engines are of 200-horse power, and her accommodation for passengers is on a very superior scale.

Agricultural Statistics.—A proposition upon this subject having recently been made by the Board of Trade to the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, that body has declined to entertain it, on the ground that such matters are not simply connected with the improvement of practical agriculture, but had a direct bearing on prospective legislation, which the society is precluded from meddling with by a stringent condition in its charter. A decision of the kind obviously shuts out the society from assisting in the collection of facts, which would be of great importance to the whole landed interest.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.—We are gratified to hear that this lady (who has recently arrived in England from the United States) has nearly recovered from her recent illness. She has been the guest of John Cropper, Esq., of Dingle Bank, Liverpool. On Monday morning, the children of "Cropper's School," went to Mr. Cropper's residence, and were introduced to Mrs Stowe. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, by railway, for Glasgow, where she attended a grand honorary soiree, on Thursday evening.

Mrs. C. Chisholm.—This lady is at present in Liverpool, the guest of W. Hashbone, Esq., Greenbank. On Saturday last she visited several ladies and gentlemen interested in emigration, including the Ladies' Committee of the Liverpool Emigrants' Home. On the 23rd, she will attend the Saturday evening concert in Liverpool, when the Mayor (Samuel Holme, Esq.,) has consented to preside.

New Graving Dock, Southampton.—Messrs. Baker and Son, of London, have the contract for the gigantic new graving dock, for the works of which will be commenced forthwith. These gentlemen built the Custom-house, and also the Queen's-warehouse, and other buildings, in the Southampton Docks

New Magistrates for Liverpool.—On Monday the following gentlemen were appointed magistrates of that borough, viz., the Venerable Archdeacon Brooks, the Rev. Rector Campbell, Mr. J. D. Anderson, Mr. Francis A. Hamilton, Mr. James Still, and Mr. Daniel Maclan—three Liberals and three Conservatives.

The "Osmanli."—This screw steamer, which sailed on Saturday for Melbourne from Liverpool, returned to that port on Monday with a slight leak, occasioned by a defective rivet, which was replaced, and she sailed again on Tuesday.

Commission of Lunacy on Mr. Feargus O'Connor.—There was a lengthened investigation on Tuesday before a commission, at Chiswick, into the state of mind of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, formerly M.P. for Nottingham, who, since June last, has been an inmate of Dr. Tuke's lunatic asylum, Turnham-green. The jury found "That Mr. Feargus O'Connor was of unsound mind, and was incapable of managing his affairs:" dating the lunacy from the 10th of June, 1852, the day on which he was committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons

Absconding of a Railway Official.—Mr. H. Cole, the station master at Ipswich, has absconded. All moneys received at the station passed through his hands; and some discrepancy being discovered in his accounts, a rigid inquiry was determined upon. Apprehensive of the result, Cole took his departure by the late train on Monday night.

The Condemned Convicts at Liverpool.—Terrell and Williams, the convicts under sentence of death at Liverpool, appear very penitent, and fully sensible of their condition. Their conduct is spoken of as very orderly and becoming. Should no respite or reprieve be granted, they will suffer the extreme penalty of the law this day (Saturday).

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J C., Calcutta.—The paper forwarded by the *Precursor*, though two months after date, was safely to hand, and we were much gratified by the triumph of our old and valued friend

Delta, W. S. T., Mr. Jellaby, T. J. of Wigan. The Totum, Middle, and others.—We were well aware that the solution in question was not satisfactory, and have communicated with the author on the subject.

Ricardo. If we had four columns instead of one to devote to Chess, we might, possibly, give as much attention to all our Correspondents on the games back, as it is we believe even Ricardo a legerity would hardly suffice to accomplish so desirable an object.

J. F. F. Queen right

T. J., of Shrewsbury. A private communication has been forwarded, to save you trouble, and in time.

J P. is referred to our previous notes in the Number for March 26. The positions he sends, *for the fiftieth* time, are utterly destitute of everything required to constitute a fine Chess problem.

A. M. N.—A charming little subtlety; but, if we are not mistaken, it has obtained a prize in print.

J. C. W.—The board is too crowded. Can you not dispense with some of the machinery? It seems monstrous to move so many pieces in so simple an object.

Dania. It is all bare inevitable.

H. J. H. Sutton.—Mr. Jaenisch's "Chess Nomenclature" has been received, but we are too much pressed for space to insert it at this moment.

W. Ed. Pollock. The letter is legible and correct. Send us some better specimen

C. B. P.—We have marked the shorter one for insertion, the other lacks interest.

Solution of Problem No. 477, by Rev. J. B. M. P., Ricardo, Ernest, Phiz, J. F. F., Student, Beta, and others.

Solution of Problem No. 480, by Agnes, Mr. Jellaby, Jack of Shrewsbury, Ricardo, H. P. N., Dereven, D. W. H., B. C. U., J. M., T. A. of Norwich, Stevens, B. A. of Cambridge, S. P. G. B., O. F. Q., G. S., D. D., Rugby-ner, Sailor, Bombardier, H. B., G. T., W. W., Philo-Chess, Mungo, Eclipse, J. P., Murdoch, 1852, are correct.

Solutions of Enigma by Jack of Shrewsbury, T. A. of Norwich, Phiz Alario, Ricardo, D. W. H., Dereven, J. P. F., J. P., 1852, D. D., are correct. All others are wrong.

*** *Mr. Lucenthale's challenge to Mr. Harrwitz shall appear, if possible, next week.*

Solution of Problem No. 479.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 3rd	P takes Q, or (a)	3. P to Q B 6th (ch)	R takes P
2. B to K 6th	R to Q B 4th	4. B takes K P—Mate	

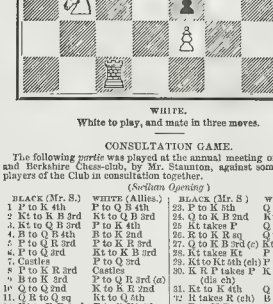
(a) 1. ... Q P takes P
... Q takes K R (best)
2. Q takes K P
2. P takes Q, becoming a Queen (ch)
3. K to Q 3rd
4. R to Q B 6th—Mate

If Black for his 1st move play P to Q 4th, White checks with his B at Q R 6th, and mates next move, or, if he take the P on Q B 4th with R, it takes K P (ch), and Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 481.

This elegant little Stratagem is the composition of R. B. Wormald, Esq., of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CONSULTATION GAME.

The following *partie* was played at the annual meeting of the Reading and Berkshire Chess-club, by Mr. Staunton, against some of the chief players of the Club in consultation together.

(*Sicilian Opening*)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Allies.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Allies.)
1 P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	23. P to K 6th	Q R to K sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. Q to K R 2nd	Kt to K B sq
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K 4th	25. Kt takes P	Q to her sq
4. B to Q B 4th	B to K 2nd	26. R to K R sq	Q to her 2nd
5. P to Q R 3rd	P to K R 3rd	27. Q to K B 3rd (c)	Kt to K 3rd
6. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	28. Kt takes Kt	P to Q 5th (d)
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	29. Kt to Kt 4th (ch)	P takes Kt
8. P to K R 3rd	Castles	30. K R P takes P	K to Kt sq
9. B to K 3rd	P to Q R 3rd (a)	(dis ch)	
10. Q to Q 2nd	K to K R 2nd	31. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q 4th
11. Q R to Q sq	Kt to Q 4th	32. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
12. Kt to K R 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th	33. R to K R sq	B to K 3rd
13. B to Q R 2nd	B to Q Kt 2nd	34. K to B 2nd	Q to her 2nd
14. P to K B 4th	P to Q B 5th	35. Q to K 2nd	R takes Kt
15. B takes Kt	P takes B	36. P takes B	P to Q 6th
16. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to her Kt 3rd (b)	37. P to Q B 3rd (e)	R to Q sq
17. K to R sq	Kt to Q 2nd	38. B to Q Kt sq	P to Q R 4th
18. K Kt to B 3rd	K B to his 3rd	39. P to K B 5th	Q to Q R 2nd (ch)
19. P to K Kt 4th	P to K Kt 3rd	40. K to B 3rd	P takes K B P
20. P to K R 4th	R to K R sq	41. Kt P takes P	Q to K 2nd
21. K to Kt 2nd	B to K Kt 2nd	42. P to K B 6th	Q takes K P
22. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th	And Black mates in three moves	

(a) The careful preparation for battle required in the close openings makes them appear tedious when compared with the more rapid contingent when the Gambits admit, but the former have the advantage of affording opportunities for the development of *all* the forces on both sides before an attack begins, while in the latter the contest is often virtually decided in a mere skirmish, before one half the pieces are brought into the field.

(b) Apparently to advance Q B Pawn, and if Black take it, to win his Queen by discovering check.

(c) However annoying, Black is compelled to pause in his attack, to guard against the enemy's obtaining an opening into his territory

(d) They had better have taken the Kt off at once.

(e) Even at this moment it will be observed that some caution is necessary on Black's part, to preserve the advantage he has obtained. Taking the Q Pawn with Pawn would have been manifestly imprudent, on account of his opponent's then enabled to give check with their Queen at her 5th, and afterwards capture the Q Kt Pawn

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Lively Skirmish between Mr. Löwenthal and Mr. Silas Angas, of Newcastle.

WHITE (Mr. S. A.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. S. A.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. K Kt to K 2nd	R to K sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	14. Castles	P to K R 4th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	15. Kt to K B 4th	P to K R 5th
4. K B to Q B 4th	B to K 2nd	16. Q Kt to K 2nd (b)	Q Kt to Q 2nd
5. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	17. B to K 3rd	Kt to K 4th
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt takes K P	18. Q B to Q sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
7. B takes K B P (ch) (a)	K takes B	19. B to Q 4th	Q to Q B 2nd
8. Q to K R 4th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd	20. Q to Q B 2nd	Q to K B 2nd
9. Q to Q 4th (ch)	B to Kt 2nd	21. B takes Kt	B takes B
10. Kt takes Kt	P to Q B 3rd	22. Q takes Q B P (c)	B takes Kt
11. Q to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th	23. Kt takes B	B to Q Kt 2nd
12. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	K B to his 3rd	24. Q to Q R 4th (d)	R to K 5th
		And Black wins	

(a) From this point, we consider White has a marked superiority in position.

(b) He might have obtained an overpowering attack by playing his Queen to her 3rd, instead of retreating the Q Kt.

(c) Capturing his Pawn was certainly imprudent.

(d) He should rather have played his Queen to Q B 3rd, giving check; even Lasa, however, he would have had a difficult game before him.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 880.—By H. W., of Wakefield.

White: K at K R 7th, Q at Q B 4th, R at K 4th, Bs at K R sq and K 3rd, Kt at Q B sq, Ps at K 6th and Q Kt 3rd

Black: K at Q 4th, Q at Q B 3rd, B at Q Kt 8th, P at Q 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 810.—*Schachrätsel*

White: K at Q R 4th, Rs at h B 3rd and Q Kt 4th, Bs at K 4th and Q 8th, Kt at K B 8th.

Black: K at h R 5th, Q at K R 8th, R at K 8th, B at K sq, P at K R 4th.

White is in check; and, having to play at this moment, he gives mate in three moves.

The Richmond Chess-club.—In our next we shall give some account of the opening meeting of the new society, which took place on Monday last, and passed off with complete success.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A very large fire took place in Cincinnati on the 28th ult., by which property to the amount of 90,000 dollars was destroyed.

Mr. Gibson, R.A., has completed his statue of Venus, at Rome, and aroused criticism by giving a slight flesh tint to the figure, blue eyes, yellow hair, and a delicately-coloured border to the drapery. There is much difference of opinion on this proseeding.

The Select Committee on Railway and Canal Bills have issued their fourth report. It is unfavourable to amalgamation.

Cheltenham is so full at the present moment, that the influx of visitors has put it to some of the inconveniences read of in Australia.

The ship *Adrona*, for Liverpool, was totally destroyed by fire, at the south-west pass, New Orleans.

The Society of the Friends of the Clergy has just obtained a valuable accession in the person of the Marquis of Salisbury, who has consented to become the president.

Mr. Thackeray delivered his last lecture in the southern states of America on the 19th ult. He announced that from that point he should retrace his steps towards the north, and thence to England.

The operative shoemakers of Leeds have demanded an advance of wages of at least 15 per cent, and, as this has been refused, they have struck work. The employers are paying 20 per cent more for leather than they lately did.

The *Tablet* of Saturday last publishes the "balance sheet of the Irish Tenant League," from which it appears that £536 were received to the 28th January, 1853. Amongst the items of expenditure is a sum of £38 17s for deputations to Carlow and other places. The balance in hand is £62 0s. 2d.

On the 27th ult. a serious accident occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, caused by a train running off the track, by which several persons were killed, and others injured.

Captain R. Baston, R.N., the late superintendent of the Royal Mail Steam-packets at Southampton, has resigned that situation, and retires on a pension of £200 per annum.

A young man named Poole, of Lincoln, lately, while examining an air gun which his deceased partner had purchased at an auction, found notes to the value of £70, which had lain there for forty-eight years

The promoters of the ship canal at Darien are encouraged by the success of the embassy to France. Official support by the French Government will be accorded to the project; and the Emperor has also given the positive assurance of more mater ial aid

There has been a great fire in Frederikswarn, in Norway; eighteen houses have been burned down.

The Imperial printing establishment of Vienna has just added to its typographical resources a set of Kalmuck types. By means of these, the wide researches of Professor Jug in the Kalmuck language will short y be given to the world

The Prefect of Police at Paris has prohibited the use of colouring for sweetmeats, excepting Prussian blue, cha k, and ochre. He likewise cautions the public against the use of copper vessels.

A painter, named Rogers, aged twenty-two, of Little Chapel-street, Westminster, was observed, on Monday, to stagger in the street, and fall down. He was taken to a surgeon's, but life was extinct.

Lieutenant Warren, R.N., has been appointed Admiralty agent on the Southampton station.

From a return just obtained, it appears that the number of accounts of Stock in the Bank of England is 266,479; and the number in the name of two or more holders, 117,828

There has lately been a great increase in the exportation of beer and ale, large quantities having been sent to Australia. In the last two months 68,174 barrels were exported, of the value of £138,291.

The cattle-show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, for 1854, is to be held in the province of Ulster, if the necessary pecuniary guarantee be given, and the required arrangements be entered into.

The seamen's strike at Ipswich is at an end, nearly all the shipowners having complied with the demands of the men.

The Association formed for the purpose of promoting and promulgating the views and opinions of the friends of election by Ballot, have opened an office in the Strand.

The Royal Australasian Mail Steam Company have received notice from the Government of the withdrawal of their contract.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has created the tragedian, Emile Devrient, a Knight of the Order of La Maison Ernestine. This is the first instance in Germany of the insignia of an order of chivalry being confirred upon an actor.

The Lecturership of Medical Jurisprudence in the Hunterian School of Medicine, has become vacant by the death of Dr. Richard Thar pe.

The county of Dublin Grand Jury found a true bill of indictment on Monday against the mate of the *Queen Victoria* steamer, wrecked at the Island of Rathlin.

A terrible steam-boat disaster has occurred in Galveston Bay, Texas. The steamers *Neptune* and *Farmer* were racing to Galveston when the boilers of the latter exploded, killing the captain, clerk, steward, engineer, 13 of the crew, and 20 passengers

Mr. George Ogley, of Barnsley, a working man, has invented a mode of manufacturing ladies' fancy stays without a seam.

The ultimate for the restoration of the Prince of Wales's Tower, at Windsor Castle, just laid before Parliament, is £6000.

The *Sydney Empire* states that arrow-root, equal to that procured from the South Sea Islands has been prepared from some wild plants which grow abundantly near Sidney.

The subscription for a monument to Thomas Hood, having reached £400, has been closed. A bronze bust of the poet, on a granite pedestal, embellished with scenes from his writings, has been resolved upon.

Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Newcastle, are engaged upon a railway tubular bridge across the Nile. The trains are to run along the top of the tube. The line will be single, with a footway on each side.

An electro-telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, dated April 12, announces the arrival at that port of the Calcutta mail.

The Lecturer in the case of Lumley v. Gye, relative to Mdlle. Wagner, stands the third on the list for judgment by the Court of Queen's Bench, and is expected to be decided on the first day of term.

The postmaster of Whitchurch, Salop, named Cross (who was parish-clerk and sexton, and also an extensive draper, &c.) has been arrested for subtracting from letters, moneys, &c., to the amount of £200. He was on his way to Liverpool, for either America or Australia

The Government are about to take up the question of a reform of the Corporation of the city of London A Commission of Inquiry is about to be appointed, whose labours will lay the foundation for a Ministerial measure.

The will of Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Bladen Thomas Capel, G.C.B., has been proved in London by Lady Capel, his relict, a power having been reserved to the Earl of Essex, his nephew, and to Joan Drummond, Esq., the other executors. The personalty was valued at £12,000. Lady Capel takes a life interest in the estates, and is the residuary legatee.

The late Stephen George Lushington, Esq., one of her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs, died possessed of personalty amounting to £20,000, and has bequeathed to one of his sisters a legacy of £1000, and to another an annuity, appointing his brother, Charles Manners Lushington, Esq., sole executor and residuary legatee.

Henry Vernon Harcourt, Esq., late of Brampton-hall, Herefordshire, has researched the whole of his estates, real and personal, to his widow, Lady Frances Vernon Harcourt, the personalty being valued at £20,000.

It is said that the Queen and Prince Albert, the Emperor of the French, the Pope, and the Sultan, intend to contribute to the Great American Exhibition at New York

Fine merino sheep at Buenos Ayres fetch 24s. a head; but sheep farmers consider it an exorbitant price. The average price for a good common sheep is only 1s 6d.; and for the common kind (and in a lot), you pay one shilling 3d. per head.

A young man who was formerly in the printing-office of the *Liverpool Courier*, but now in South Australia, has written home to say that he is at work upon the *Melbourne Argus*, at ten guineas per week.

Lord Aberdeen has appointed this day (Saturday), at one o'clock to receive the council of the Colonial and International Postage Association, upon the subject of reducing the colonial rates of postage to a uniform rate of threepence, instead of sixpence, as first proposed.

The shock of the earthquake of the 2nd instant was felt in the Isle of Wight. A letter from St. Servan, in France, states that the shock was most alarming there and that people remained up all night. It appears that the earthquake was limited to a portion of the North English Channel comprehended between about 100 miles of the south-western coast of England and France, the superficial area of which is about 20,000 square miles

The briskness of the building trades, added to emigration, is leading to a general advance of wages in Manchester; and the plasterers have succeeded in getting their earnings raised from an average of 26s per week to 28s.

The Commissioners of Customs have called for a return of the quantity of foreign butter destroyed in bond in each year since the year 1845, with the dates at the several periods at which such destruction took place, and the quantity destroyed at each period.

THE MEET AT CROXTON PARK.

CROXTON PARK.

THE MEET.

Leicestershire nobly maintains its ascendant rank in the scale of sport; recalling Nimrod's experience of Melton-Mowbray. "In no place upon the earth is *condition* in the hunter attended to with so much care, or managed with such skill, as in this renowned metropolis of the fox-hunting world. Indeed, we conceive it would be useless to expect horses to live with hounds in such a country as Leicestershire, unless they were in condition to enable them to contend for a plate."

On Monday, the 4th inst., the day before Croxton Park Races, the Duke of Rutland's celebrated pack of hounds met. The weather proved favourable, and there was a large attendance of sportsmen; and the meet (which our Artist has illustrated) was altogether of the most animating description to be enjoyed in this country—satisfying the most determined foxhunter with his day's sport.

CROXTON PARK RACES.

We always hail with pleasure the (to use a northern phrase) "gathering" at Croxton Park, a meeting at which more gentlemen and sportsmen are to be seen than at any other in the United Kingdom. We do not mean as to the numerical *quantum*, but as to the proportion of each to the numbers of those of far different pretensions. This may be readily accounted for by the number of races appointed to be ridden by gentlemen, a circumstance that (though it does not preclude) puts a strong check on the heavy betting incident to races of mere professional character. Thus the Ring never found Croxton sufficiently speculative for its purposes, and here and there we detected a few of its members; they showed themselves, for once, to be completely out of their element. Long may such meetings prosper, where love of sport is the leading star of its patrons. Far be it from us to prognosticate this meeting may ever lose its *prestige* on the score of the aristocracy of its company; but *certes* this year there was no lack of professionals in the betting department: whether they could not withstand the attraction of the Granby of this year, or the cheapness of the conveyance offered caused their presence, we know not, but they were there in somewhat unusual numbers. However, as a set off, aristocracy was there in unusual numbers also. For this we were probably, in great measure, indebted to the fickle month being in one of its best humours, and favouring us with the lately unusual treat of fine weather. Our space will not permit us to give more than a compressed summary of each race as it came off.

TUESDAY.

Farmers' Cup of 50, with 10 to go to the second horse; presented by the gentlemen of the Belvoir (Quorn, or Cottesmore Hunts, for horses not thoroughbred, the property of and bred by farmers residing in the neighbourhood of the three Hunts, under certain qualifications—two miles. We say nothing of the artistical performance, but give the result.

Mr. G. March's, (junior), br. g. Wartnaby, by Drayton, 6 yrs., 12 st. .. .. (Mr. Hardy) 1
Mr. Vincent's br. b. Freetrader, 6 yrs., 12st. 8lb. .. (Owner) 2
Five others started. 6 to 1 against the winner. Won tolerably easy.

The Scurry Stakes, 5 sovs. each, with 25 added. Half a mile. 3 subs.

Lord Chesterfield's f. by Councillor, out of Miss Lucy, h. b., 5 yrs., 10 st., 4 lb., £40 .. .. (Mr. Berkley) 1
Mr. Goddard's Priam the Third, 4 yrs., 10 st. 6 lb., £40 (Capt. Little) 2
Count Batthyany's br. c. The Monk, 4 yrs., 10 st. 8 lb., £60 (Owner) 3
The winner was claimed.

The Granby Handicap, 20 sovs. each; ft. ft., and 5 only if declared, &c. Granby course (about one mile and a half). 65 subs., 44 of whom paid 7 sovs. each.

Mr. Hunter's ch g Orpheus, by Orlando, 4 yrs., 10 st. 6 lb. (Mr. L. Evans) 1
Mr. Saxon's ch. g. Caurire, aged, 10 st. 10 lb.. .. .. (Mr. Elwes) 2
Seven others ran.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added. For Two-year-olds. Half a mile. 7 subs.

M. J. Adkin's Contender, by Cotherstone, 8 st. 7 lb. .. (Thick) 1
Lord Wilton's c. c. by The Hero, d. by Touchstone .. (W. Howlett) 2
One other ran.

WEDNESDAY.

The Farmers' Handicap of 50 sovs. and 5 to second, for horses who saved their distance in each heat of the Farmers' Plate. Once round.

Mr. Vincent's b. h. Freetrader, by Gambol, 6 yrs, 11 st. 12 lb. .. .. (Capt. Hayworth) 1
Mr. W. Kirk's b. c. John Hamlin, 5 yrs, 9 st. 12 lbs. (M. C. Boynton) 2
One other ran.

The Belvoir Castle Stakes of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft., 40 added, for three-year-olds. One mile. Haly-a-dozen subscribers.

Mr. Osborne's Grapeshot, by Alarm, 8 st. .. .. (J. Osborn) 1
Lord Chesterfield's b. c., by the Emperor, d. Begum, 8 st. 2 lb. .. .. (Flatman) 2
Won by a length.

The Croxton-park Handicap Plate, 100 sovs.; all ages. One mile.

Count Batthyany's b g. Jack in the Corner, by the Conjuror (aged), 11 st. 1 lb. .. .. (Owner) 1
Hon. W. E. Duncombe's c. c. Alfred the Great, 4 yrs, 13 st. 7 lb. .. .. (Mr. C. Boynton) 2
Five others started. A very close race; won by a neck only.

The 50 Sovs. Cup in Specie, added to a handicap of 20 each, h. ft., and 5 only if declared; the winner to subscribe to the same plate and the Granby of next year, also paying 15 sovs. to the fund; 24 subs., 15 of whom declared. Two miles

Mr. Saxon's c. g. Caurire, by David or Arthur (h. b.), aged, 10st. 12 lbs. .. .. (Mr. Elwes) 1
Mr. Couchron's Smuggler Bill, aged, 10st 12 lbs. (Captain Heyworth) 2
Three others ran.

The Ballesden Coplow Stakes, 3 sovs. each, 20 added; for horses or mares that have been *bona-fide* hunted with the Belvoir, Quorn, or Cottesmore since the 1st of January last. Once round. (6 subs.).

Captain Forrester's b. g. Kennington, by Slight-of-Hand, 12st. 7 lbs. .. .. (Mr. Scobell) 1
Mr. J. S. Wheatley's b. f., Tom Jolly, 12st. .. .. (Mr. C. Boynton) 2
Three others ran. This was a most hollow affair, Kennington winning as he liked.

The Granby was a rare turn-up for the fielders, Popham completely slipping Caurire at the stand. Like Weathergage he had been sold as worthless, and was not in the present race backed.

CROXTON PARK RACES.

SITE OF THE MODEL LODGING-HOUSE, ERECTING BY THE GENERAL SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

SIR J. R. CARNAC, BART., M.P. FOR LYMINGTON.

The name of Carnac is honourably associated with the history and administration of our Indian possessions; and, at a season when the whole Indian question must be thoroughly discussed, with a view to permanent legislation, it is well to find the present holder of that name returned as a representative to the House of Commons, there to take part in the coming deliberations, and lend the aid of his personal knowledge. We infer, indeed, that the object of Sir J. R. Carnac, in entering Parliament at the present time, is thus to devote his attention to a subject in which he is so largely interested; and that it was with the same views that he was chosen by the constituency of the mercantile community of Lymington.

The father of Sir J. R. Carnac represented the borough of Sandwich in 1837; and in the year 1838 was appointed to the Governorship of Bombay, a post which he continued to fill till the year 1841. It was only in the year 1836 that the baronetcy was conferred; and up to the time of the grandfather of the present holder of the title, the family name was Rivett. The Carnacs trace their descent from one Thomas Ryvet, of Tritton, in Norfolk, who lived in the thirteenth century; and in the year 1715 a more immediate ancestor filled the office of Mayor of

SIR JOHN RIVETT CARNAC, M.P. FOR LYMINGTON

Derby. The present Baronet's grandfather assumed the name of Carnac in addition to the patronymic.

Sir John Rivett Carnac, M.P., is the son of the late Sir James Rivett Carnac, the first Baronet by Anna Maria, the eldest daughter of the late William Richards, Esq. of Penglais, Glamorganshire. He was born at Baroda, in the East Indies, in the year 1785; and his early associations, as well as honour and patronage, have all tended to qualify him for the duty of legislating on Indian affairs. After having gone through the usual preparatory training, he entered the army (in the 21st Foot), where he reached the rank of Lieutenant. The death of his father, in the year 1843, opened to him the succession to the baronetcy to which he had married Miss Anne Jane Sprucle, the only child of Dr Samuel Sprucle, of the East India Company's service.

Sir J. R. Carnac has hitherto taken no very active part in public life. At the last general election he came forward as a candidate for the representation of Lymington, in opposition to the old and valued member for that borough, Mr Mackinnon. The contest was a sharp one, as nearly every registered elector was polled. Sir John beat his antagonist by a large majority, polling 201 votes, while his present colleague, a former sitting member (Mr. Hutchins) polled 138, and Mr. Mackinnon only 189.

Sir John Carnac came forward on the Derby interest, professing himself a Conservative, but with some of those qualifying indications of Liberal tendencies which were adopted by the present Opposition when last appealing to the people. He was at all hazards prepared to give Lord Derby's Administration a cordial support; but, on the other hand, he expressed himself hostile to any grant of public money for the maintenance of the Roman Catholic religion. While professing his readiness to vote for a "well-digested" measure of parliamentary and legal reform, he also promised to support any measures for the relief of the shipowners and the agricultural interests generally, from the consequences of the too sudden repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws. Upon these promises, backed by clever electioneering tactics, he was returned as a representative of the borough, and since he has been in Parliament he has consistently acted up to his engagements.

Sir John Carnac was, in 1852, appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of Hampshire.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DWELLINGS OF THE WORKING-CLASSES.

This important social measure is at present occupying a considerable share of the attention of the philanthropic public; and a very gratifying instance of which was manifested on Tuesday last. The scene of operation (which our Artist has depicted in the first of the accompanying Illustrations) was, a short time since, a sadly-neglected portion of the wealthy parish of St. James, long known as one of the "rookeries" of the metropolis; namely, a piece of ground in the rear of the brewery of Messrs. Goding and Co., in Broad-street, Golden-square. Looking upon this picture, and contrasting it with the courtly associations of St. James's, we may well say what extremes of wealth and want meet in this great town! However, a great clearance has been made of the crazy buildings shown in the first Sketch; and upon the site the General Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Working-classes have for some time been at work. Here was, until lately, a quadrangle of wretched hovels, in which cows and pigs shared the occupancy with thieves and other abandoned characters both male and female, who demoralised and disturbed the whole neighbourhood by their drunken orgies and *fracas*. The hovels have been cleared away, the cattle and swine sent to more fitting quarters, and all that remains of the vile place is a fractional portion of the old corner public-house, once notorious for being the haunt of the worst of characters, and soon to pass away along with the other abominations. The new building will consist of a neat front elevation, with stone copings and three entrances; and will contain 68 separate residences, each consisting of three good rooms, with water, water-closets, and other domestic appliances. The whole will be let at rents less than are at present paid for wretched accommodation; and an experiment which has already been made on a smaller scale in the district justifies the hope that the undertaking will be not only beneficial to the classes for whose use it is intended, but will combine profit with benevolent gratification for the Society.

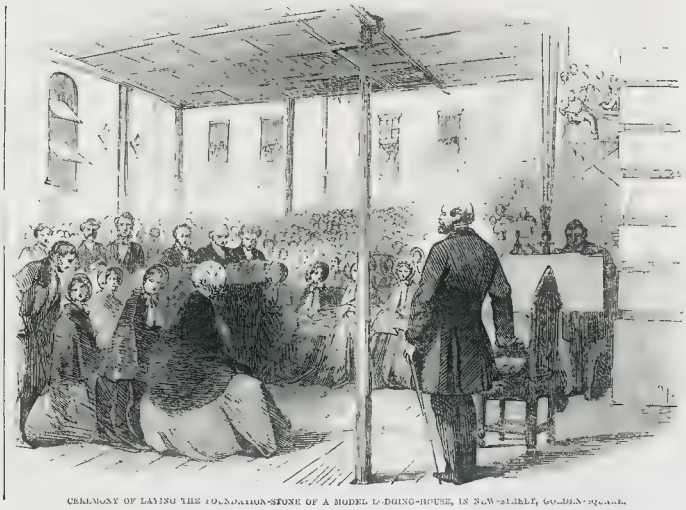
Tuesday last was the day fixed for the inauguration ceremonies at the new building in progress. By two o'clock, her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Blantyre, Earl Talbot, Viscount Ingestre, with several other members of the nobility had arrived; and, shortly after, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who had consented to lay the first stone. His Royal Highness was received with loud cheering by the crowds, who not only filled the enclosure, but also thronged all the approaches to the new works. The band of the 1st Life Guards was in attendance, and played frequently during the proceedings. The ceremonial (which our Artist has sketched) was commenced by the Bishop Elect of Lincoln (Rector of St. James's), who offered up an appropriate prayer; after which the children of the St. James's School sang the Old Hundredth Psalm—a remarkably fine effect being given to the music by the admirable accompaniment of the military band.

The usual deposit of coins was then laid on the stone, and a glass vessel, containing the following inscription:—"To the glory of God and the well-being of his creatures, these buildings, intended as a home for the families of the labouring classes, were erected by the General Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes, on a site once occupied by the most wretched hovels. The first stone was laid on the 12th of April, 1853, by the patron, H.R.H. George Duke of Cambridge, K.G. The Rev. J. Jackson, D.D., Bishop Elect of Lincoln, asked a blessing on the work; and Viscount Ingestre, president, and other members of the society, were present, together with Charles Lee, Esq., hon. architect."

After these preliminary preparations, and while the stone was being slowly lowered, Viscount Ingestre read an address to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, detailing the circumstances we have narrated, and concluding with these emphatic words:—

We feel that your Royal Highness, in thus inaugurating this great effort, is binding closer the ties which unite the different classes of our countrymen, whilst every recognition of the claims of labour adds lustre to exalted rank, and is a good omen for coming times. These buildings, designed doubtless long to survive those who reared them, will be one of the many monuments we bequeath to a future generation. They will show that whilst we left much still to be done, the ties of country and the bonds of brotherhood were not with us altogether an empty name. May your Royal Highness long be spared among us the honoured instrument of works of kindness, with which the name you bear has been long connected (Cheers)

His Royal Highness having listened with much attention to the



CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A MODEL LODGING-HOUSE, IN NEW-STREET, GOLDEN-SQUARE.

address, bowed in acknowledgment of the special allusion to himself with which it terminated, and proceeded to the usual manipulations with a handsome silver trowel and mahogany mallet; and having tested the accuracy of his work by a scientific application of the plumb line, the stone was allowed to rest in its permanent location. The president, Viscount Ingestre, then briefly thanked his Royal Highness for his attendance, in the name of the society; after which his Royal Highness said:—

My Lord Ingestre, Ladies and Gentlemen.—It has afforded me the highest gratification to be permitted to lay the first stone of this good, and I hope it will ultimately prove, great undertaking. But a year since I took the chair at a preliminary meeting, and it is most satisfactory to me to see the progress that has been made in that short space of time (Hear, hear). I trust that our present ceremonial of laying the first stone will prove an earnest that the good work will be continued and extended as it has been begun, and thereby will conduce to the comforts and advancement, both here and hereafter, of numerous and deserving classes of our fellow-countrymen. I trust that it will continue to receive your steadfast and earnest support (Loud cheers).

His Royal Highness was again much cheered on his departure.

In the evening, the event of the day was celebrated by a dinner at the London Tavern, at which nearly one hundred and fifty noblemen and gentlemen were present. The Duke of Argyll, who ably filled the chair, was supported by Earl Talbot, Earl Jermyn, Earl Grosvenor, the Earl of Annesley, the Earl of Sheffield, Viscount Ingestre, Lord Emlyn, Lord Dufferin, Lord Dynevor, Lord Norreys, the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington, Bart., M.P.; Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P.; Mr. J. E. Denison, M.P.; Sir W. Fraser; Hon. F. Byng, &c. Mr. Disraeli had accepted an invitation to be present, but a sense of public duty compelled him to be present in the House of Commons during the debate on the abolition of Kilmainham Hospital.

The band of the First Life Guards was in attendance, and supplied the place of vocalists.

On the removal of the cloth, and after the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured, Sir J. Pakington, in giving the health of the patron, the Duke of Cambridge, the Bishop elect of Lincoln, and all who had assisted at the ceremony of the morning, paid a graceful compliment to Viscount Ingestre. The part which this young nobleman has taken in the formation of this society had been already dwelt upon by the noble Duke in the chair; and Sir J Pakington, having a strong regard for the noble Lord, and an old friendship for his family, could not refrain from expressing his satisfaction at the course he had taken. His young friend, he said, had nobly taken the path of virtue, and he would surely find it to be the path of honour.

The noble Chairman, in giving the toast of the evening, declared that the state of a great proportion of the population of our cities was more deplorable than the heathendom of Africa, and demanded more of the missionary spirit than might be required under the palms of India. A lady of his acquaintance had told him that, in her young days the condition of the poor never formed a topic of conversation with the higher classes; now they made strenuous exertions in their behalf, and such exertions had never such prospect of success as at present, because we had got Lord of the right principle, and had ascertained the inseparable connection there existed between the physical and moral condition of the people. The plan of the society contemplated partly the erection of new, and partly the adaptation of old buildings; and in the parent society, presided over by Prince Albert, that plan had produced a profit of from 4½ to 5 per cent. This advantage had been secured, in addition to an enormous saving in the rentals of the poor; and therefore he trusted that such societies would spread, and be taken up by speculators solely on commercial principles. It was a great economic law that nothing could be permanently successful that was not self-supporting: but if the establishment of the society should be successful, it would achieve the great moral result of giving to all classes the blessing of a decent Christian home. His Grace concluded by giving "Success to the General Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Working-Classes." The toast was received with great enthusiasm.

Viscount Ingestre gave "The health of the Chairman," thanking his Grace warmly for his attendance that evening, and for his able advocacy of their cause. His Lordship also took occasion to acknowledge the support he had received from the metropolitan clergy, and from the Corporation of London.

Lord Dynevor, in giving "The health of Lord Ingestre, president of the Institute," mentioned that the building would be opened in September next, at a cost of £10,000, of which £5000 had already been received in the course of the past year.

Viscount Ingestre explained that the project had been first suggested by Lord Shaftesbury. Nobody would, without seeing it, believe the misery that existed in large towns. It was impossible to do much towards the moral improvement of the people until you first ameliorated their physical condition. It was for the consideration of parties building churches until the people had first decent and Christian homes to live in.

Sir William Fraser gave the healths of the honorary officers of the society—Messrs. C. Lee, honorary architect; G. F. Smith, honorary solicitor; and the Rev. Messrs. Beames and Stamforth, honorary secretaries; bearing warm testimony to the value of their various services. One of them (Mr. Beames) had written a book, "The Rookeries of London," which he recommended every one to read; and all had unhesitatingly given up their valuable time to the cause. He believed that the undertaking would pay five per cent, and on that expectation he founded his hopes of its success.

Mr. C. Lee acknowledged the compliment, and stated that during the twenty-five years he had been in practice, the poor in London had been gradually growing worse. Every improvement had swept hundreds of them away, and it was the painful scenes he had himself witnessed in this way that had induced him warmly to promote the present undertaking.

The collection of the evening was announced to be nearly £300.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST TRIAL OF THE "DUKE OF WELLINGTON," 131, SCREW LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP.—This magnificent war-steamer has more than answered the most sanguine expectations that could have been formed. Monday witnessed the largest war steamer in the world doing an average of ten knots an hour: the best judges of what might have been expected from her did not give her more than nine; the general supposition was that eight knots would be her speed. She left Sheerness at harbour at 11.45 in fine style, against a strong flood-tide; and, having passed through Spithead, proceeded to the measured mile, when she realised the following gratifying results in six runs which she made there:—

Revolutions	Time.	Knots per	Average of knots per hour.
[illegible]	[illegible]	10.495	10.099
[illegible]	[illegible]	9.47	
[illegible]	[illegible]	10.178	10.187
[illegible]	[illegible]	9.209	
56	29	5.23	10.100
56	29	5.27	

The results of the above trial gives a mean average speed of 10.103 knots an hour—a highly satisfactory speed. The draft of water of the ship was 24 feet 2 inches forward, and 25 feet 4 inches forward, with coals and stores on board, and complete for sea, her draft will be 25 forward 26 aft. Mr. Atchell, the builder of the *Duke of Wellington*, and Mr. Dupay de Lome, the builder of the screw-steamer *Napoleon*, were on board, and had a very friendly chat. Forty thousand people lined the whole way from the dockyard point, the bastions, lines, South-sea beach and common, to Southsea-castle, waving handkerchiefs.

NEW REGULATIONS AS TO CAPTAINS' SEA TIME.—By her Majesty's Order in Council, dated March 11, 1853, it is enjoined that the only exceptions to the provisions contained in art. 2, chap. 2, page 8, of the Queen's regulations shall in future consist as follows, Viz.: 1. That a captain shall be allowed to reckon as time served at sea the period during which he may have been employed afloat on surveying and other duties, provided that during such period he shall actually have had charge in command of some surveying ship or other sea-going vessel; and provided also that he shall have been borne for such service as additional to the complement on the books of one of her Majesty's rated ships. 2. That a captain superintendent of one of her Majesty's dockyards shall be allowed to reckon as time served at sea the period during which he may have been employed; but time served by an officer as superintendent of one of her Majesty's victualling yards or hospitals will for the future be no longer allowed to reckon as equivalent to time served at sea.

MASTERS' ASSISTANTS.—The following boys from Greenwich School have received appointments as Masters' assistants in the Royal Navy:—John Richards, W. F. Rowe, and G. W. Atkinson. This is a worthy distribution of Admiralty patronage, and it cannot fail to have a very beneficial effect on the school.

DEPOTS.—The following dépôts are held in readiness to move in the course of this and the ensuing month: The 30th, from Dover to Cork; the 13th Light Infantry, from Jersey to Cork; the 31st, from Fermoy to Cork, *en route* to Bristol; 71st Light Infantry, from Cork to Chatham; and the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, from Walmer to Dover.

The reserve battalion of the 23rd Fusiliers, now in Canada, is under orders to embark for England.

Lieutenant-General Lord Raglan, Master-General of the Ordnance, and Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne, Inspector-General of Fortifications, returned to town on Saturday last, from an inspection on the south-western coast.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Bell, K.C.B., is to retain the command of Guernsey and its dependencies for another year.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—This estimate for 1853-54 has been issued. The total sum required to be voted for the expenses of the Commissariat Department during the ensuing year is £357,136, against £481,201 for the preceding one. The estimate comprises two votes for the effective services, and for the non-effective services. For the former £311,887 is required for the present year, being an increase of £74,286 over the vote for 1852-53; for the latter £45,239 is required, against £43,799 in 1852 33. The total increase for both services for the year 1853-54, is £75,725.

THE LATE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR MANCHESTER.—Mr. Caratti, the Greek merchant, who was so terribly maimed by the accident, at Dinsopfold, near Manchester Road, at the Manchester Railway, after lingering upwards of a month. Mr. R. Fitton, from Oldham, one of whose legs was broken at the time, has had to undergo amputation.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The payment of the dividends having caused money to be more abundant, and the bulk of the loans which were formed in the conversion of unemployed capital, rather an extensive business has been doing in Consols this week, chiefly on private account, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. In the next account, the large transactions have been entered into and most of the *Bulls* appear to have more than usual confidence as respects the future. The propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the conversion of the Three per Cents have met with pretty general approval, and the best test of their being favourably received is the extreme firmness of the terms market for Consols. Nominally the amount of the debt will be increased; but, virtually, a large annual saving to the country will be effected. Supposing Parliament sanctions the three propositions, and fixes the amount of debt to which each might be applied, about ninety millions may be converted before the year 1854.

The demand for money has been very active, but we have no advance to quote in the rate of discount.

The Three per Cents were done on Monday, at 100⅝; the Three per Cents Reduced, 99⅞ to 100; and the New Three and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101⅛. Long Annuities, 1860, were 6 1-16th. South Sea Stock marked 254. Ditto, Old Annuities, 98⅜; Exchequer Bills were 2s. to 7s. premium. Both on Tuesday and Wednesday the market was firm and quiet, at only the above quotations. On Thursday prices were on the advance, with a very firm market. The Three per Cents were 100⅜ for Money, and 100⅜ to 101 for the Account. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 100 to 100⅛; and the New Three-and-a Quarter, 102⅜. Bank Stock, 226. Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 8s premium.

The market for miscellaneous securities has been in a sluggish state. Australian Agricultural have been done at 8⅜ to 9. Peel River, 2¾ to 2¾ pm.; Van Diemen's Land, 15 to 17. North British Australian, 1¼ to 1⅜ pm.; Scottish Australian, 1⅞ to 2 pm.; Nova Scotia Mining, 1⅞ to 1⅞ pm.; Australian Coal, par to ½ pm.; Union Bank of Australia, 77 to 78; Bank of Australasia, 39 to 39½; London Chartered of Australia, 3⅛ to 3⅜; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1⅞ to 1⅞ pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, ⅜ to 1½ pm.; Great Nugget Vein, 1⅛ to ⅞ pm.; Oriental Bank, 5⅜ to 6 ex div.; British American Land, 7½ to 7⅝ ex div.; Colonial Gold, 2 to 2½ pm.; Port Phillip, par to ½ pm.; Berlin Waterworks, ⅞ to ⅞ pm; North of Europe Steam, par; Metcalfe Mining, 1⅝ to 1⅝ pm.; Port Hope Mining, ⅝ to ¾ pm.; Crystal Palace, ½ to ¾ pm.; Union Bank of London, 17⅜ to 18; Royal Mail Steam, 76½; General Screw Shipping, 1½; General Steam Navigation Company, 80 ex div. and 80½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 76 ex div. and 76½; London Waterworks have sold at 165; London, 12 to 12½; St. Katherine's, 99½; Southampton, 58; Victoria, 68½; Ditto, New, 43½; Canada Company's Shares have marked 62 Ditto, New, 20; Globe, 12½; Ditto, New, 8½ per Cents, 1857, 115. The foreign exchanges still continue against this country—gold being 0 48 per cent dearer in Paris, 0.47 per cent dearer at Hamburgh, and 3.33 dearer at New York than in London.

Business in Foreign Stocks has not been extensive. Buenos Ayres have marked 61 to 62; Chilian Three per Cents, 82; Danish Five per Cents, 102½; Ecuador, 3½ to 4; Granada, Deferred, 11½; Mexican Three per Cents, 27½ to 3; Peruvian Three per Cents, Deferred, 6¼ to 6⅞ ex div.; Portuguese Four per Cents, 40½ to 40⅝; Russian Five per Cents, 114⅛; Ditto Four per Cents, 104 to 104½; Sardinian, Five per Cent s, 97⅜; Spanish Three per Cents, 47¾ to 48, the New Deferred, 20¾ to 20⅝; Spanish Committee, 6¾ to 6⅞; Turkish Six per Cents, 87½ to 87⅝; Venezuela, 20¼; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66 to 66⅜; and the Four per Cents, 97 to 97⅝ ex div.

The average weekly returns of the private and joint-stock banks in England, during last month, was £6 665,396. These banks are below their fixed issues £1,400,210, although their circulation is now £584,423. The returns of the Bank of England, for the week ending the 26th of last month ending on the 10th ult., show a decrease in the circulation of £238,858, compared with the previous month; but an increase of £2,471,945 compared with the same period in 1852. The bullion in the Bank of England is £710,231 less than last year.

At length arrangements have been made by the Turkish Government to pay off the loan contracted in this country. The notification states that the bondholders are to be repaid, with an addition of bonus and interest, at the rate of 34 francs for every 100 francs of nominal stock. The bondholders' committee, consequently, been dissolved.

The exports of the precious metals have not been large; and we have had an arrival of £ 1,000 in gold from Australia, and 600,000 dollars from New York. Large supplies of bullion are about to be forwarded to Sydney and Port Phillip.

The demand for Railway Shares has been by no means active; prices, however, notwithstanding that the supply of Scrip on sale has somewhat increased, have ruled steady. The following are the official closing money quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 28½; Bristol and Exeter, 109½; Caledonian, 6¼; East Lancashire, 73; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 74; Great Northern Stock, 84½; Ditto, A Stock, 20½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland) 109; Great Western, 92½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 80½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 76½; Ditto, Fifths, 1½; London and Blackwall, 9½; London, Brighton, and Southern, 54½; London and North-Western, 124½; London and South-Western, 90½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 30½; Midland, 76½; Newmarket, 5½; North British, 32; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 56½; South-Eastern, 76; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, G. N. E. Purchase, 84.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire Guarantees, Six per Cent, 165; Hull and Selby Quarter Shares, —; Midland Bradford, 106½; Wear Valley, 38.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian (£10), 16; Chester and Holyhead Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 18½; Eastern Counties Extension, Five per Cent, No. 1, 1½; Eastern Union, Scrip, Six per Cent, 18½; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 107½; Ditto, Four per Cent, 101½.

FOREIGN. Dutch Rhenish, 6½; Luxembourg, 7½; Ditto, Railway, 4½; Northern of France, 38; Paris and Lyons, 28; Paris and Strasbourg, 33½; Royal Swedish, 1½; Sambre and Meuse, 9½; Upper Rhenish, Scrip, 3½; Western of France, 20½

In Mining Shares the business doing has been by no means large. On Thursday Anna Fria were done, 1½; Bonthedd, ½; Ave Maria, ½; Brazilian Imperial, 5⅞; Carson's Creek, ½; Great Nugget Vein, ⅞; Lake Lanadron, ¼; Liberty, ½; Mexican and South American, 8; Nouveau Monde, ¼; Port Phillip, ½; Waller, ⅛.

THE MARKETS.

CORN TRADE.—Owing to the large arrivals of foreign flour, and the increasing stock of that article, the demand for it has been very limited, and some produce has ruled heavy, this week, at a decline in the quotations of 1s. per quarter. Foreign wheats have met a dull sale, and prices have given way from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. The malting barley has changed hands slowly, at fully previous rates, and the value of grinding and distilling sorts has been well supported. We have no change to notice in the value of oats. In beans and peas little business is doing. Beans and peas have commanded very little attention. Flour hears avoid off heavily, at a decline of 2s. per 280 lbs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 41s.; ditto, white, 42s to 45s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s. to 39s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 44s.; rye, 26s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 27s. to 29s.; distilling ditto 27s. to 29s.; malting, 30s. to 32s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 57s. to 58s.; brown ditto, 49s. to 54s.; Kingston and Ware, 55s. to 60s.; Chevalier, 58s. to 60s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire red oats, 17s. to 21s.; potato ditto, 20s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 19s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 21s.; Sligo, ditto, 16s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 23s.; grey peas, 30s. to 32s.; maple, 32s. to 36s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; boilers, 37s. to 40s. per quarter. Town and outport, 26s. to 34s.; Suffolk, 28s. to 32s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 26s. to 34s. per 280 lb. *Foreign*.—French flour, 34s. to 38s. 280 lb. American, 21s. to 28s. per barrel.

Seed Market.—Clover seed moves off slowly, on lower terms. All other kinds of seeds are very dull.

Linseed, English, sowing, 56s. to 60s.; Baltic, crushed, 47s. to 50s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s. to 48s.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Coriander, 9s. to 12s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s. to 9s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; and tares 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel. Rapeseed new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 to £9 10s.; foreign, £7 10s to £9 10s per ton. Rape cakes, £4 10s. to £5 per ton. Canary, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Red clover, 40s. to 50s.; white ditto, 50s. to 60s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lb loaf.

Imported Weekly Average.—Wheat, 44s. 2d.; barley, 31s. 4d.; oats, 18s. 8d.; rye, 31s. 3d.; beans, 34s. 5d.; peas, 32s. 8d.

Irish.—Wheat, in [illegible] oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—At public sale, this week, 1240 packages of green tea have been offered, and chiefly disposed of, at very full prices. The demand generally is steady, at extreme quotations, the actual value of common sound congou being 10½d. per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 8 169,222 lbs., against 11,501,126 lbs in 1852

Sugar.—The supplies of raw qualities brought forward, this week, have not been extensive, yet they have moved quite equal to the demand. In prices we have no change to notice. Fine yellow Barbadoes has sold at 38s.; mid to good, 35s. to 37s. low, 32s to 34s. 6d. low [illegible] Refined goods have off slowly, at from 43s. to 44s. 6d. per cwt. [illegible] 1,586,412 cwt. against 1,344,197 cwt. in 1852.

Coffee.—Our market is flat, and prices are barely supported. Good ord. native Ceylon, now import, is quoted at from 47s. to 48s. per cwt

Cocoa.—The demand is heavy, and prices have given way fully 3d. per cwt.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in moderate request, at very irregular prices. In foreign but little business is doing. English parcels support previous rates, fine weakly Dorset being quoted at from 100s. to 104s. per cwt; and fresh, 10s. to 12s. per dozen lbs. Bacon steady, and quiet as dear as last week. In lard, and most other kinds of provisions, comparatively few transactions can be reported.

Tallow.—The market is steady, and prices are well supported. P. Y. C. on the spot, is selling at from 45s. 3d. to 45s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow, 45s. per cwt., net cash, rough fat, 2s. 6d., or 8 lbs.

Oils.—Generally speaking, our market is heavy, at drooping currencies. Linseed, 28s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—The demand for all kinds of rum is in a depressed state, and prices have a downward tendency. Proof East India, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d.; Leewards, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.; and Havannah 1s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy, the imports of which are extensive, moves off slowly, on easier terms. No change in the value of Geneva. Hollands unsaleable.

Coals.—Hetly's West Hartley, 19s. 6d.; Chester Main, 19s.; New Tanfield, 19s. 6d.; Tyne Main, 16s.; Harlow, 17s. 3d.; Lewson, 15s. 6d.; Haswell, 19s. 3d.; Kelloe, 18s. 6d.; Stewart's, 19s.; Cassop, 18s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—Selected qualities move off steadily, at very full prices. In other kinds, only a limited business is doing. Mid and East Kent parcels have realised from 70s. to 100s.; Weald of Kent, 45s. to 72s.; Sussex, 100s. to 115s. per cwt.

Wool.—Our market is firm, and the quotations are well supported

Potatoes.—The arrivals having been on the increase, the trade is less active, and prices are drooping. The top figure for the best kinds of Regents is 160s. per ton

Smithfield.—Each kind of stock has sold readily, at higher terms.

Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d., mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8 lbs., to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The general demand has ruled steady, as follows:

Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lbs.; by the carcase

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 8.

3rd Dragoon Guards Major J. Wood to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Arthur. Captain R. Dyson to be Major, vice J. D. Dyson; Lieut F. Chaplain to be Captain, vice E. Dyson; Cornet J. Berkeley to be Lieutenant, vice Chaplin.

11th Light Dragoons Sergeant-Major H. Kaunitz to be Quartermaster, vice Gilliland.

2nd Foot Brevet Major W. H. Deacon to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hall. Lieut G. B. Hall to be Captain, vice Wynne. Second Lieut. E. B. Prescott to be Lieutenant, vice Edgell. Ensign J. Molesworth-Allen Lieutenant, vice Warshaw. Staff Lieut. H. G. Bowden to be Captain, vice Johnstone. Lieut. R. G. Jones to be Captain, vice Bowden. Ensign J. [illegible] Lieutenant, vice Jones; Ensign H. B. Dennis to be Ensign, vice Banks. Lieut S. [illegible] H. G. Juvenis to be First Lieutenant, vice Sir H. G. K. Chamberlain, Bart. Sub Ensign W. H. Stuart to be Lieut., vice Horton. Lieut. Ensign G. R. Fairey to be Lieut., vice Alexander. Staff Ensign F. E. Medhurst to be Lieut., vice Westcropp. 54th. Lieut. C. F. Barnett to be Lieut., vice Anderson. Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Bagshawe. 59th Lieut M. F. Bowen to be Lieut., vice Tryster. Ensign W. S. Morgan to be Lieut., vice Kirwan. 64th Brevet to be Lieut.-Colonel Major R. Rodger, vice Dyas. 76th. Lieut. S. Le Poher to be Schoolmaster-Sergeant. D. Macdonald to be Paymaster, vice Hunt. Ensign J. Hunt, vice Macdonald. 77th. Lieut and Adjutant G. Bodle to be Paymaster, vice Hunt. Ensign E. Burrowes to be Adjutant, vice Bodle. Captain R. Pulcher to be Captain, vice Herring. Second Lieut C. Bathurst. Sub Lieut R. W. Pulcher to be Captain, vice Herring. Second Lieut C. Goddard to be First Lieut., vice Pulcher. 97th. T. Biggs to be Captain, vice M'Caskill; Ensign R. F. Holmes to be Lieut., vice Biggs

ADMIRALTY, APRIL 4.

The following promotions, dated this day, consequent on the death, on the last inst. of Admiral of the White Sir Thomas Livingstone, Bart., have this day taken place:—Admiral of the Blue Sir Hugh Pigot, Bart., G.C.B. to be Admiral of the White; G.C.B. and Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir Hyde Parker, Bart. to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir Hugh Hon. Lord William Fitzroy, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue the Right Hon. Granville George Lord Radstock, C.B. to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral of the Red H. Bruce, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White C. Sotheby to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the White Captain G. F. Hoe to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue

D. Trine to be Rear-Admiral of the White

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. R. HOUNSHAM, Hornsey, ale-dealer. W. BRYAN, Gilbert-street, Oxford-street, baker.

BANKRUPTS

G. IRELAND, Old Church-street, Paddington, draughtsman. J. S SAMUEL, Hatton-garden, Middlesex, watch manufacturer and jeweller. W. BRITTAIN London, builder. W. READ, Hyde, Gloucestershire, builder. T. [illegible] S. MAYO, Birmingham, hotel and tavern-keeper. J. MEANDON, Feunest, Staffordshire, draper.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

ADMIRALTY, APRIL 8.

Corps of Royal Marines: First Lieutenant and Adjutant G. W. Forbes to be Captain, vice H. D. Erskine; Fir. Lieutenant E. C. Dannville to be Adjutant, vice Forbes. Second Lieutenant R. J. E. Douglas to be First Lieutenant, vice Forbes. Second Lieutenant J. R. Lloyd to be Second Lieutenant, vice R. F. Tucker.

BANKRUPTS.

M. SAMUEL, Castle-street, Houndsditch, dealer in watches. [illegible] Tichborne-street, butcher. W. S. OAKE, Longford, Middlesex, sign painter. F. ROLLS [illegible] Lincoln's-inn-fields, barrister-at-law. J. and A. MARSHALL, Marlborough-road, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, grave-rollers, plumbers, cabinet-makers. W. MASON, Wakefield, Yorkshire, common brewer, Huddersfield. J. E. MARSHALL, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, common brewer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ANNE M'KAY, Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, merchant. J. RUSSELL, Stratton House, Stamford, Stirling, wright, builder, and carpenter.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th of March, at Varna, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E. St. John Neale, her British Consular Agent's Consul in Bulgaria, of a son.

On the 5th inst., at Ashgrove, Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, the wife of James Ireland, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at the Inn dfield-street, Lady Pollock, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., the Lady Francis Lindsay of a son.

On the 8th inst., at St. Cuthbert's-place, Edinburgh, the Lady Blanch Balfour, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Enfield, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Heath, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at No. 1, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Percy, of a son.

On the 9th inst., at Holy Rectory, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. Gilbert Bernard, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at the Wife of Mr. W. E. Whitmore, Brunswick Hotel, Liverpool, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th instant, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. John D. Gomm, brother of the bride, the Rev. Charles Gomm, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Marrow, Surrey, Esq., to Elizabeth Hugh, daughter of the Rev. J. D. Gomm, of Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev W W Ellis, Rector of St Clement Danes, the Hon. James Grant, second son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Seafield, to Isabella Mary, fourth surviving daughter of Sir Robert Abercrombie, Bart., of Birkenbog, in Aberdeenshire.

On the 5th inst., at Florence, Campbell Munro, Esq., Lieut. and Captain Grenadier Guards, to Henrietta Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Sir Hector Munro, Bart.

On the 7th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Abel South, Esq., [illegible] Park, Hertfordshire, to Sarah Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Earl of Caledonia.

At St. Andrew's Church, St. Heller's, Jersey, by the Very Rev the Dean, the Rev. J. S May, Vicar of Bramley, Kent, to Mary Reg. Ita, Esq., R.N., Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, master, late of H.M.S. *Victory*.

On the 7th inst., at St. Saviour's Church, St. Heller's, Jersey, George Birt, [illegible] Heller's, Heriot, eldest daughter of H. H. Goddard, Esq., R.N.

On the 7th inst., at St. Heller's, Jersey, by the Very Rev the Dean, the Rev. G. A. Seymour, to Elizabeth Welman, fifth daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Gerard T. Noel, Canon of Winchester, and Vicar of Romsey.

On the 9th inst., at Oulton Church, Frederick Ernest Hooker, Lieutenant 11th [illegible] of Limerick, and magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county of Merioneth, [illegible] Esq., late Major of the 40th, or 1st Somersetshire Regiment.

On the 9th inst., at Brighton, Frithcroft Coddington, Esq., late Major of the 40th, or 1st Regt. of Foot, aged 56

On the 9th inst., at his residence, Felpham, Bognor, Sussex, James Lonsdale, Esq., eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Lonsdale.

On the 4th of February in Burdah, Ahmedabad, Lieutenant Charles Dopff Buckley Keane, R.N. son of the late Colonel Thomas Keane, of the Honourable East India Company's service, to Georgina Margaret, second daughter of the late George Wilson, Esq., of Hermitage-hill, Hampstead, aged 32

On the 8th inst., at his residence, Brooklands, Lancashire, Edward Bayley, Esq., a Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate of that county, aged 56.

At Olive Bank, Bombay, after a protracted indisposition borne with great Christian fortitude, Jessie, fourth daughter of the late General Wilson, Esq., Massachusetts.

EXHIBITION OF A FORTY-TWO-POUND NUGGET OF GOLD AT MELBOURNE.

The lower Illustration at page 296 is introduced by the Artist, Mr. Gillman, by observing that it has long been the practice in China, parts of Europe, and, doubtless, other countries with which we are less acquainted, to present as an *entremet*, or dessert, certain dishes which the guests are instructed from touching; inasmuch as they may be merely mock salmon, or artificial fruit, intended rather to gratify the eye than the palate, and merely serve as an ornament to the board

The Illustration shows, in miniature, the ingenuity of having expressed the opinion that the unworked gold fields of Victoria are of very great extent. The most experienced diggers agree in the impression, and say that in the districts that are acquainted it, namely -that the remaining deposits may by no means be so rich as those already discovered, and now nearly exhausted.

The above Nugget was found in White Horsegully, Bendigo, and weighs forty-two pounds. It was subsequently exhibited in the office of Jamieson and Moore, the principal gold-brokers in Melbourne, where our Artist sketched the Nugget and a group of spectators, and the general business complexion of the office. In a few days the Nugget was shipped on board the *Great Britain*, and formed part of the £600,000 freight recently arrived at Liverpool

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Macbeth: Tuesday, Anne Blake; Thursday, The Corsican Brothers: and Saturday, St. Cupid; or, Doctor's Fortune; and the new drama of Marco Spada every evening.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Every MONDAY WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY. THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, M. Barrault's Comedy of AMOUR. Marinoni, by M. Lafont. With other Entertainments. The performances on Saturday invariably terminate before eleven o'clock. Le Chevalier de St. Georges will be produced next week in which Mdlle Rose and Mons. Lafont will perform.—Stocks and Stalls at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, and at the Box office.

ROYAL SOCIETY of MUSICIANS.—EXETER HALL.—Under the Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN and his Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT.—Handel's Oratorio, the MESSIAH, will be performed in Aid of the Funds of the Institution, on FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 22 Conductor, Mr Costa. Principal Vocalists —Mdme. Clara Novello and Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Williams, and Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr Lockey, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Formes. The Band and Chorus (Choral selection by the Sacred Harmonic Society) will consist of the first talent in the metropolis, and will comprise nearly 700 Performers. Tickets, 10s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, may be had at the office of the Sacred Harmonic Society, 6, Exeter Hall, and of the principal musicsellers.

63, Newman-street, Oxford-street. JOHN A. IRELAND, Secretary.

MUSICAL UNION.—H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT, Patron TUESDAY, APRIL 19th WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quartett B flat, No. 3, Mozart. Trio, C minor, Pianoforte, &c., Bee hoven. Quartett in D, Mendelssohn. Executants—Quartett: Sainton, Goffrie, H. H. and Piatti. Pianists: Mdlle Clauss, who will also play Solos. Tickets Half-a-guinea each, to be had of Cramer and Co., Regent-street. Doors open at three.—J. ELLA, Director.

SIGNOR and MADAME FERRARI beg to announce their ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3rd, to commence at Eight o'Clock. Vocalists: Miss Sassaroo, Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam, and Madame Ferrari; Messrs. Benson, Reinhardt, and Signor Ferrari. Instrumentalists: Piano, Mr. W. Kuhe; Violoncello, Mr. W. Dorrell. Miss Coles, and Herr Foster, Concertina. Signor Guido Regondi, Violin, Mr. Watson, Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Conductors: Messrs. Frank Mori and W. Dorrell. Tickets 7s. each, to be had at the principal Music-sellers; Reserved Seats, 10s 6d., to be had only at Signor FERRARI'S residence 16, Upper Norton-street, Portland-place.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC every Evening, at Eight o'clock (except Saturday). Stalls, 3s., which can be secured at the Box-office every day, from Eleven to Four. Area, 2s Gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

ROBERT HOUDIN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, APRIL 16th; Tuesday Evening, 19th; Wednesday Morning, 20th; Thursday Evening, 21st; Saturday Morning, 23rd. Doors open—Morning at Two; Evening at Eight. Stalls, 7s • Boxes, 6s.; Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 1s.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS will present their SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at No. 53 Pall-Mall Dark, at their GALLERY, 53, PALL-MALL. Admission by Private Card. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. PHOTOGRAPHIC SCHOOL. The [illegible] Course with the Collodion Process, and Lalbot's Calotype, being nearly completed, Classes or Private Lessons, embracing all branches of Photography, will commence May 2nd, 1853, for Gentlemen and May 3rd, for Ladies.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK, are OPEN to Visitors daily. The only living specimen of CHOIROPOTAMUS in Europe. Admission, 1s.; Mondays, 6d.

MADEIRA COLLEGIATE SCHOOL for the Board and Education of Boys and Youths in delicate health.—"The climate of Madeira is the finest in the Northern Hemisphere. There is no place with which I am acquainted where the temporary benefit could reside with so much advantage during the winter as Madeira."—Sir James Clark. The Domestic Arrangements for young boys must be reared in Madeira, who would inevitably perish in a climate like that of Great Britain."—Dr. Ross, of Madeira. "I think the scheme a most excellent one, and one in which medical men are much interested as it will overcome the pleasance of many persons to send their children at a sufficiently early period last their education should be interfered with." Dr. Dickson. Prospectuses lie at 53, Baker-street, Portman-square.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY. Enrolled under 6 and 7 Williams 4, c. 32. Established for the purpose of assisting members of all classes to become Freeholders in all Counties, and as an excellent mode of investment. Trustees—Viscount Hardinge, the Hon. Colonel Lowther, R. P. W Thompson, Esq., M.P.; Alderman and J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P. At the Public Dinner to be Provisionally Held [illegible] APRIL 19th, [illegible] Chair, [illegible] Esq., M.P. [illegible] Tickets, [illegible] Stewards, [illegible] Esq., M.P. [illegible] Esq., M.P. [illegible] Esq., M.P.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HUNSTANTON-HALL, NORFOLK.

THE partial destruction of this fine ancestral seat, on the 8th inst., was noticed in our Journal of last week. Hunstanton is a pleasant village on the coast, about eighteen miles from Lynn. The Hall, the seat of Henry Le Strange Styleman Le Strange, Esq., though not an entire baronial mansion, boasted of considerable antiquity. It was built of coursed rubble-work of the deep brown stone of the neighbourhood, and presented the appearance of a collegiate edifice; its clustering chimneys adding greatly to its picturesque effect in the landscape. The east front was approached from a large fore-court, bounded by embattled walls, having a fine archway over the drive, which is continued along a small bridge crossing a rivulet, and giving the mansion the appearance of standing in a moat. This drive leads through the principal gateway to the enriched entrance-door, which is placed on one side of the inner court or quadrangle. The east front and wings were erected in the reign of Henry VII., by Sir Roger Le Strange, whose arms, with those of his wife, are sculptured on the great arch. The west front of the Hall, the portion just destroyed, was, probably, of a later period than the above: the exterior presented three gables towards the inner court, as well as towards the garden, and two gables at each of the return ends; all surmounted at the foot and at the apex by a ball or other terminal. The Hall, having fallen into dilapidation, was restored and enlarged by the present owner, at great expense, in 1837. The surrounding grounds are finely wooded, and opposite the west front is a beautiful terrace walk, approached by a flight of steps, reminding one of the Elizabethan pleasaunce.

HUNSTANTON HALL, NORFOLK.—WEST FRONT, AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.

The interior of this noble edifice was rich in tapestry of great beauty and value, fine oaken panelling, carved mouldings, chimney-pieces, and doorways; with a grand staircase of corresponding magnificence. The principal rooms (including the State Bed chamber wherein Queen Elizabeth once slept), were sumptuously furnished; and the walls were hung with family portraits and other pictures.

It is curious to observe how many fine old mansions have, at various times, been burnt through the airing of bedding; and Hunstanton Hall must be added to the long list. The family were absent on the Continent; when, early on Monday morning, the 4th inst., a fire was lighted in one of the south attics for airing blankets and bedding, and it was kept burning briskly throughout the day, until seven in the evening: all the articles aired were, however, kept at a reasonable distance from the fire, which the housemaid saw properly extinguished before she retired for the night. Still, the conflagration must have originated in this room. The two servants in charge slept at a distant part of the house. At about six o'clock on Tuesday morning some workmen engaged on a new building in the neighbourhood of the Hall discovered flames issuing from the attics in the south and west fronts; one of which the housemaid, on being aroused, found a burning mass. A messenger was immediately despatched with horses to Heacham for the engines belonging to Mr. John Rolfe—between which time and their arrival, nearly two hours elapsed. Meanwhile, the neighbouring gentry, farmers, and labourers arrived in great numbers, and removed much valuable property from the mansion: the flames, however, spread with fearful rapidity from room to room on the upper floor, and by the falling of the burning timbers, communicated to the rooms below. It should here be mentioned that as soon as the intelligence of the fire reached Heacham, Mr. Rolfe, and his three men accustomed to work the engines, in three minutes started for the scene of the conflagration, which they reached when the whole of the south front was in flames. Upon this portion Mr. Rolfe set the engines to play, and the supply of water from the rivulet being plentiful, the fire was confined to the south portion of the Hall, and the wings and east front were preserved. The flames continued to rage from six to twelve at noon, by which time they were greatly subdued. Fortunately, the weather was fine; and the furniture, books, and pictures, which had been removed to the lawn, were little injured: the paintings were subsequently deposited in the church, and the furniture in the neighbouring barns.

The west front of the Hall, which has been entirely destroyed, contained on the ground floor, the dining-room, the "Priest's-hall," with its armour and stained glass; the "walnut room," a costly staircase, and the library; above was the suite of rooms, including Mrs. Le Strange's apartment, hung with beautiful tapestry—the ball-room or museum, and over these rooms were the attics. The wings of the east or entrance front, which have been preserved, include the best drawing-room, richly carved throughout; the evidence or muniment-room, in which were deposited valuable papers; the state bed room, the "Priest's room," &c. The accompanying Illustration, from a sketch by a Correspondent, shows the west front of the Hall, as it appeared soon after the fire. The devastation has been very extensive; for, although the mansion was very spacious, the existing wings and east front appear but as a skeleton in contrast with the blackened ruin to which the fairest and best portion of the Hall has been reduced. A good view of the remaining east front is given in the "Excursions in Norfolk," 2 vols. 8vo.

The exertions of all classes in saving much valuable property from the flames deserve special praise: in some instances they greatly periled their lives in their efforts.

It is highly creditable to Mr. John Rolfe, the proprietor of the fire-engines, through which Hunstanton has been in part preserved, that they are kept in constant readiness, and are tested every three months; Mr. Rolfe himself undertakes the superintendence of the engines, and they have been the means of saving much valuable property in the neighbourhood. One of the engines, though small (but, therefore, more portable), throws one hundred gallons, and the other forty gallons, of water per minute. They were built by Willett, of Lynn.

STATUE OF THE LATE EBENEZER ELLIOTT, "THE CORN-LAW RHYMER," TO BE ERECTED AT SHEFFIELD.

STATUE OF EBENEZER ELLIOTT, "THE CORN-LAW RHYMER."

Soon after the death of Mr. Elliott, at the close of 1840, it was proposed by the people of Sheffield to commemorate by some public testimonial the genius and integrity of their fellow-townsman, Ebenezer Elliott, the "poet of the poor." Such a distinction was well earned, as will be seen by reference to the Sketch of Elliott's eventful life in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 403. Accordingly, the erection of a statue was resolved on, and the model is now complete.

The figure is to be cast in bronze; its height is about seven feet six inches. It will be placed on a pedestal of Penryn granite, of from seven to eight feet high, and will occupy a prominent position in the town of Sheffield, in the front of the new Post-office. The name of the sculptor is Neville Burnard, and it is expected that the statue will be completed by Midsummer next.

SCHOOLS LATELY ERECTED AT OULTON PARK.

THE accommodation afforded by the old schools at Oulton Park not being sufficient for the requirements of an increasing population, the above structure has been erected by the liberality of Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart. The style adopted is the later period of Early English, which prevailed during the reign of Edward I., from designs by Mr. C. Vickers, of London. The material employed is a red sandstone, procured from a quarry in the neighbourhood; the quoins and dressings are of freestone. The east or principal front is lighted by windows of three lights, with trefoiled heads. The northern gable contains a large window of three lights, the upper portion pierced with a quatrefoil, the cusps foliated; and the whole surmounted by a dripstone, with enriched corbels. The quatrefoil is filled with stained glass, representing the crests of the Egertons. Above this is a small bell-cot. In the southern gable is a window of design corresponding to the northern. The entrance is by a corridor, connecting the new School with the old one, and lighted on either side by three small couple-light windows of stained glass. The doorways are plain-pointed arched, the jambs being simply splayed, and without weather-tables. Adjoining the School is a house for the school-mistress. The Schools accommodate 200 children.

SCHOOLS LATELY ERECTED AT OULTON PARK, CHESHIRE.

EXHIBITION OF A 42lb. NUGGET OF GOLD, AT MELBOURNE.—(SEE PAGE 29.)

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 618.—VOL. XXII.] SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1853. [SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS

THE BUDGET.

We think we but echo the general opinion of the country when we state that the Budget introduced on Monday night by Mr. Gladstone was the most able, comprehensive, far-sighted, and practicable scheme of finance that has been laid before the Legislature since the memorable Budget of Sir Robert Peel in 1844. Of that great fiscal reform it is the long-delayed, but necessary completion. Mr. Gladstone is thoroughly imbued with the principles of his illustrious predecessor. Like him, he aspires to legislate not for a class but for a nation. Like him, he refuses to "give up to party what was meant for mankind," and soars far above the narrow common places and stereotyped routine of red tapists and factious partizans; and surveys with impartial justice the claims, the burdens, the rights, and the necessities of all classes of the community. The test of Ministerial capability in our day is *Finance*. From that test Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have not shrunk; and history will record that, whatever their merits or demerits may have been in the other functions and objects of Government, they introduced a measure of financial policy worthy alike of a great nation and of a wise statesmanship.

We cannot be expected to enter into a detail of the various measures and sub-measures which it took Mr. Gladstone five hours to expound to the House of Commons, in a singularly concise, ample, and lucid oration. It will be sufficient that we draw attention to the main points of a project, destined, we have no doubt, to remain but for a short time in the embryo condition of a subject of debate, but to pass, without delay, into the broad and palpable vitality of a legislative enactment. So multifarious and comprehensive is it, that it scarcely leaves untouched, unmodified, unassailed, or unamended, any of the greater or lesser sources of the national income. It provides for the renewal of the Property and Income-tax, and for its extinction at the end of seven years; it assimilates real to personal property in its liability to the Legacy-duty; it proposes to levy an additional duty of small amount on Irish and Scotch whiskey; it abolishes in one grand swoop the onerous and foolish Excise-duty upon soap and cleanliness; it extends the reform of the Customs to upwards of 120 trifling articles which are to be struck out of the tariff, and to about as many more which are to be charged at a lower and yet more productive rate of duty. In addition to all these—sufficient of themselves to earn for the Budget the title of magnificent—it provides for the reduction in the short period of three years of the Tea-duties to the uniform rate of one shilling per pound. This is a measure that has long been advocated by the profoundest thinkers and economists of our day. But the reforms of this unparalleled Budget do not end here. Among the minor, but by no means unimportant subjects which Mr. Gladstone has included in his "long range," are the reduction of the Advertisement-duty from eighteenpence to sixpence—the abolition of the Stamp-duty upon newspaper advertisement supplements — the remission and the revision of the Post-horse Duty, and the Assessed Taxes generally. The success of Lord Robert Grosvenor's motion has doubtless led to the favour which has been shown to that small, but troublesome and influential class, the attorneys, in the proposed reduction in the annual duty which they now pay for permission to practise their profession. No one will begrudge them the boon. Of a less popular character will be the proposed alteration in various trade licences; but it is probable that, even the classes which may feel themselves aggrieved by this increase of burden thrown upon them, will ultimately admit that they will receive more than compensation in the reduction of the Tea-duties, the reform of the tariff, and the gradual abolition of the Property and Income-tax. The reformation to be wrought by the substitution of a penny receipt-stamp upon all payments above £2, for the old, costly, and continually-evaded system of *ad valorem* duties, will be very great. A penny receipt-stamp upon all money payments above £2 will turn out, we have no doubt, to be a very simple and very productive tax. It is one that will never be felt as a burden by the humblest of traders or of purchasers; and it will be a security for a great many small transactions that have now no guarantee. No one will begrudge a penny receipt-stamp on the payment of sums above forty shillings, as no one begrudges the penny stamp upon a letter.

We must turn, however, to the more salient points of Mr. Gladstone's Budget. We rejoice to see that the right honourable gentleman has had the courage to resist the popular clamour directed against certain vital portions of the Property and Income-tax; and that he has, at the same time, braved the opposition of a minority in and out of Parliament, in extending its operation to Ireland—long unjustly excluded from it—and to the possessors of incomes ranging between £100 and £150 per annum. The professional classes, though denied the favour which they sought to obtain at the expense of fundholders, annuitants, and all the non-professional classes, will have the satisfaction of seeing that both their real and imaginary grievances in relation to their incomes will speedily disappear, and that the paternal Chancellor of the Exchequer has kindly provided for the diminution of the impost in two years from this date, and for its extinction in seven. Whatever outcry may be excited in Ireland by the extension of the tax to that country, this much is certain, the burden will not fall on the shoulders of the poor or the destitute. If there be no property and no income in Ireland, as some Irishmen would have us believe, Ireland will have nothing to pay. If, on the contrary, there be property and income in Ireland, no just Irishman in possession of either should or will object to pay his quota, and to consider himself in this respect as the equal of an Englishman. It is probable, too, that the extension of the tax to incomes between £100 and £150 per annum will excite some little disapprobation among the persons thus for the first time rendered liable. But their complaints will excite little sympathy, and they may think themselves fortunate in being assessed at a lower rate than their fellow-citizens, and in having enjoyed a nine years' immunity from an impost which, in strict justice, they ought to have borne during the whole of that period.

Next to the total abolition of the Legacy-duty, its extension to real as well as to personal estate will prove one of the most popular acts that any Ministry could have brought forward. It will yield a large amount of revenue; easily collected; free from all imputation of partiality or injustice; and will, at the same time, be a valuable instrument in the hands of future financiers for rendering possible the reduction or abolition of other taxes which may be found to affect injuriously the health, the morals, the industry, or the subsistence of the people.

Though we cannot afford space to run over and expatiate upon every item in so miscellaneous, yet, at the same time, so vast and coherent a scheme, we cannot avoid rendering our especial tribute of thanks to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the boldness he has displayed in dealing with the Excise-duty on soap. We trust that an available surplus next year will enable the same sagacious statesman, to whom we are indebted for the one boon, to extend to us a second still more to be prized in a free and enlightened country. Although we are grateful for the removal of the tax upon cleanliness, we shall be still more grateful for the removal of the taxes upon literature and education comprised under the head of paper duties and newspaper stamps. It is not, we believe, for want of the will, but for want of the means, that this remission has not been already decided upon. It is, however, but a question of time, and come when that time may

HALE'S ROCKET FACTORY, AT ROTHERHITHE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

we shall reckon not only upon the sympathy, but upon the support of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues.

Upon the question of the Tea-duties we have repeatedly expressed our opinion. There is not a statesman worthy of the name, there is not a politician in or out of Parliament, who has given the subject a moment's thought, who is not decidedly favourable to the reduction of those duties to 1s. per lb. Some proposed that the reduction should be immediate; others that it should be extended over five, seven, or even ten years, but all agreed that the change, however effected, would be wise and beneficial, and that any temporary loss to the revenue would speedily be compensated by a largely increased consumption, and by the incalculable extension of our trade with one of the richest and most populous nations in the world. To effect this object alone is to deserve well of the country, and we have no fear that in this respect the country will prove ungrateful to the Ministry.

Every part of the Budget will, no doubt, be keenly debated But there is not, we think, the slightest cause to fear for it. final triumph. No such project has dazzled and satisfied the public since the days when Sir Robert Peel first entered the lists as a financial reformer. The splendid and yearly-increasing success which attended that statesman's measures is the justification and the cause of the present Budget. It carries a great work a step nearer to completion, and sets a new example to the nations of the world of the true fiscal policy which it is their interest and duty to pursue. Free-trade is susceptible of yet illimitable development; and surrounding states, kingdoms, and empires, when they see how much we are profiting by it, will awake from their present apathy, and augment our prosperity by looking after their own.

The Budget of 1844 laid the foundation of the security and happiness which, as a nation, we now, under the favour of Providence, enjoy. Similar, and even larger benefits will, in all probability, flow from the Budget of 1853.

HALE'S ROCKET FACTORY AT ROTHERHITHE.

An event of ten days since invests the barren locality, pictured upon the preceding page, with extraordinary interest. The circumstances are briefly these. In the *Times* of the 13th appeared the announcement that upon intelligence received by the Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Commissioners of Police, active measures had been taken to substantiate the charges which have long been vaguely preferred against M. Kossuth and his adherents. "Upon this legal information," said our contemporary, "a house in the occupation of M Kossuth was searched yesterday morning at an early hour by the competent authorities, acting, we presume, under the Secretary of State's warrant; and the result of this investigation was the discovery of a large stores of arms, ammunition, and materials of war."

This announcement was it will be seen in another column, the subject of conversation in the House of Commons on Friday. "Nevertheless, who the persons are against whom proceedings have been taken, Lord Palmerston," says the *Times*, "has not told the House, but, neither has he stated who they are has he refused to the Minister to exonerate M. Kossuth from the suspicion which his friends were endeavouring to shake off, is at least strong presumptive evidence that Lord Palmerston does not hold it to be altogether unfounded; and, for the present, we must be allowed to retain an opinion which was not taken up on light grounds, and can only be refuted by positive evidence."

The premises upon which the seizure has been made are the rocket-factory of Mr. Hale, on the west bank of the Surrey-canal, near the Plough-bridge, at Rotherhithe. In the building shown in the centre of the view are manufactured the rockets, which are then placed in the shed shown on the left; the premises in the rear being a rice-mill. Mr. Hale is a well-known inventor, and has been for some years past engaged in perfecting a war rocket, which rotates on its axis like a rifle-ball, and carries no stick; his patent for which he is stated by himself to have sold to America, Denmark, Switzerland, and other foreign powers. It is further stated that the rockets which were that season were manufactured upwards of three years ago On Saturday last they were put on board barges in the river, and conveyed to the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, and, with a large quantity of composition for filling rockets, been since placed in a safe locality.

The *Daily News* states that Kossuth's connection with the Rotherhithe explained by his being known to Mr. Hale, and having suggested improvements in rockets of his manufacture.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEVONPORT.—The *Leander*, 50, Captain King, has arrived from Portsmouth. She was towed into harbour by the *Cyclops* to be fitted to take the Earl of Ellesmere to the United States. She is to remain at New York during the Great Exhibition in that city. The *Leander* is a fine vessel of her class, and is certainly a good example of a British ship of war. The United States ship of war, the *St. Lawrence*, was at bottom upon during the Great Exhibition of 1851.

PEMBROKE.—The launch of the *James Watt*, screw line-of-battle ship takes place to-day, should no unforeseen event occur to prevent it. She is a magnificent vessel, and equal to the *Agamemnon* of the same force. It is said that the hull of these vessels is as strong as wood and iron can make them. Her armament will be 62 32-pounders, and 8 8-inch guns, with a heavy pivot-gun. After launching she will be navigated round to Plymouth, where she will immediately be made ready for commissioning.

WOOLWICH.—The *Royal Albert*, 120 guns, screw steam-ship, is now nearly ready for being launched at Woolwich. Orders have been received here to prepare for the reception and fitment of this noble ship, and all available force is to be put on to get her iron work, masts, spars, &c., ready for her immediate equipment.

CAPTAIN WARNER AND MR. HALE.—The Captain has written to the newspapers to say that there is no similarity in the inventions of himself and Mr Hale:—"I have known Mr Hale many years, and know that his rocket is the last one ever made without a stick. Still, they bear no affinity or resemblance to anything of mine, having nothing whatever in the character of a rocket. The whole of my inventions are of a very different kind and purpose, entirely interesting the use of rockets and gunnery of every description, as is well known to many scientific officers, and many in the Government."

THE GREAT ENCAMPMENT NEAR WINDSOR.—Immediate preparations are to be commenced for an encampment in this neighbourhood, and at nine o'clock on Monday morning a detachment of the Scots Fusilier Guards, under the command of Captain the Hon. J. Jocelyn, marched from Windsor to Sunningdale, near Ascot-heath, by which neighbourhood they will be billeted. This detachment, with others from various regiments, will commence operations forthwith under the instructions of Lieut.-Col. Vivian, R.E. The encampment will be made on Cholsham common, between Bagshot and Ascot-heath. The regiments are expected to arrive about the end of May, or the beginning of June.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S WILL has been administered to by the executors, and the personalty sworn as under £500,000. It is very short, and was made in 1850, on the day after his entered Paris, when his life was attempted to be taken by a pistol-shot.—The probate had not passed the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on Thursday, which excludes, at present, any further official notice being given by us.]

BEQUESTS.—Lieutenant-General Sir Love Parry Jones Parry, late residing at Madryn, in Carnarvonshire, died possessed of personal property amounting to £18,000, by his will, bearing date 1st June last, in manner following, a sum of £10,000, which had been left to him under his mother's will, viz.:—to one daughter a legacy of £1000, another £3000, and the third to £6000, and the residue to his son; the widow taking the real estate and residue of the personalty.——Major-General James Allan, C.B., who died at Cheltenham, has left his widow sole legatee of his real and personal estate, amounting to upwards of £8000.——Sir Robert Baron, K.C.H., who died in March last, whose will bears date in May, 1841, had shortly previous thereto insured his life, and has bequeathed such policy, together with all his personal estate, to his widow.

MASTER MARINERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this society was held at the Bridge-house Hotel, Mr. George Scovill in the chair. The report stated that during the past year the amounts paid on account of deaths from accidents and natural causes was £860; of deaths by shipwreck, £300; and annuities, £200. The receipts for the year amounted to £1126 8s. 6d., and the disbursements to £1476 9s., leaving a fund in hand of £611 0s 2d. In order to increase the number of annuitants, it was agreed to call upon each member for a small additional annual subscription.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The grand solemnity of the week was the ceremony, at the chapel of the Tuileries, of the *remise de la barrette* of Cardinal to the Archbishop of Tours, by the Emperor, in presence of the members of the clergy charged by the Pope to convey the ensign of dignity from Rome, a large number of the French clerical dignitaries, the Ministers, heads of the *grands corps d'état*, and a certain proportion of invited guests. The ceremony was extremely effective and imposing, the Emperor alone occupied the throne, the Empress being in the *tribune*. At its conclusion, their Majesties and all the persons attending ascended to the Royal apartments; where the new Cardinal, arrayed in his purple robes, came to present himself.

The Emperor (whose real malady was an abscess, which necessitated an operation) is much better, but still incapable of much fatigue or active exercise.

The Théâtre Français has been the scene of a grand *représentation solennelle*, the *retraite* of Samson—the veteran who for so many years has been associated with all its fortunes, and who has contributed so largely to its successes, not only in his own person, but in those of his pupils, of both sexes. Nothing could be more *sympathique*, more delicately flattering, than his reception on the part of the audience, who, one and all, felt the gratitude they owed him for many a pleasant hour, and the regret his loss must occasion us. It is painful to own it, the principal interest of all was concentrated on the appearance of Madame Arnould Plessy—the *belle dame* who, some eight years since, threw up her French engagement in a pet, and enlisted herself under the Russian banner for good and all. Having obtained special permission from St. Petersburg, she came once more, and only once, to display herself before the admiring eyes of her deserted companions, in the *rôle of Araminte*, in "Les Fausses Confidences" of Marivaux. The effect was electric, the success unmingled; never, perhaps, was she so applauded by the public whose approbation she did her best to obtain, as by the public she had contemptuously abandoned; and the falling of the curtain left a blank of regret in every heart.

The appearance of "La Dame aux Perles" from the novel of Alexandre Dumas *fils*, is forbidden a fact which gives some hope for the ideas of morality of the powers that be.

Mesdemoiselles—a line in conclusion for you. A lady well known in the first society in Paris, has just died of an unknown and mysterious malady. On a post-mortem examination, it was discovered that three ribs were crushed into the liver—the result of *tight lacing!*

The Emperor has completely recovered from his indisposition. He drove out in a phaeton on Tuesday, accompanied only by one of his aides-de-camp. The Empress is slightly indisposed.

The *Moniteur* publishes the name of 147 persons sentenced by the mixed commissions in the departments to transportation, for having taken part in the insurrectionary movements of December, 1851, and who have been pardoned by an Imperial decree of the 13th inst.

The *Moniteur* also publishes the returns of the indirect taxes and revenues of France during the first quarter of 1853, which amounted to 129,600,000f. As compared with those of the corresponding period of 1851, there is an augmentation of 20,489,000f.; and of 14,384,000f. over their total in 1852.

Despatches have been received in Paris, stating that the French expedition against the pirates of the islands of Borneo, on the western coast of Africa, had completely succeeded, and that those ferocious marauders had been severely punished.

The products of the Imperial manufactories of Sèvres, Beauvais, and the Gobelins, which are about to be transmitted to the Exhibitions of Dublin and New York, have been exhibited during the week to the friends of M. Fould, the Minister of Finance, at his official residence. The Emperor has fulfilled the promises made to Mr. Reney and Mr. Buschek on that subject. The Sèvres collection consists of several splendid large oval vases, besides numerous pieces of minor importance; but the object which attracted the greatest attention and admiration was the great vase placed in the centre of all the objects of which the Exhibition consists.

The Correctional Police Court has delivered its judgment on the affair of the Correspondence of Marseilles. Barthélemy Lucet is condemned to three months' imprisonment and 200f fine for outrage to the Chief of the state, and the circulation of foreign journals not authorised in France; MM. Virmaitre and Planhol to three months, and 100f. fine; and M. Pandin to one month and 50f. fine, on the same charge. The Count de Rovigo and M. de Lapierre are sentenced to one month's imprisonment and 100f. fine for having fire-arms in their possession, and for outrages against the person of the Chief of the State. M de Chanclaure is acquitted, as also M. de Vallès. MM. Alasale de Coetlogon and Auberlin are sentenced by default to one year's imprisonment and 1000f fine. The parties appeal from the judgment of the Correctional Court, and, if the judgment be confirmed by the Imperial Court, a further appeal will be made to the Court of Cassation. In the course of the proceedings M. de Coetlogon said, "As long as I live, my sword and my pen shall be at the service of the legitimate Monarch." M. de Lapierre, among other things said, "It is not for having called the Emperor *Buttinguet* (a nickname derived from the workman who aided in the escape from the prison of Ham), but for my fidelity to the King that I am prosecuted." The President of the Court interrupted him at these words, thus, "There is no King in France, but an Emperor, and an Emperor proclaimed three times by universal suffrage." The other rejoined, "For you it is possible but for me there is a King." The President prevented his speaking longer in this manner, and M. de Lapierre resumed his seat

HOLLAND.

We hear from Amsterdam of the resignation of the Dutch Ministry, in connection, it is understood, with the excitement caused by the recent Papal aggression. The task of forming a new Cabinet has been given to M. Van Hall, formerly Minister of Finance. The question produces a much more powerful feeling in Holland than it did even in this country, owing to the nearer balance of the Protestant and Roman Catholic populations, the proportions being about 1,670,000 Dutch Reformed Church, 1,165,000 Roman Catholics, and 240,000 other denominations. The members of the new Cabinet already named are—MM. Van Hall, Foreign Affairs; Donker Curtius, Justice; Van Heenen, Interior; Vandoorn, Finances. The discussion in the Dutch Chamber respecting the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy took place on the 18th. The Dutch Consul Rochberg is appointed Imperial Commissioner in the Lombardo Venetian kingdom, and Vitalini to Count Radetzky. This change has led the public to believe that the military power is about to make way for the civil authorities; but the impression is erroneous. Count Rechberg will be to the Marshal what Baron Hauer is to the Archduke Albrecht in Hungary—a confidential adviser in all matters connected with the civil administration.

ITALY.

Count Revel, Sardinian Minister at the Court of Vienna, after exhausting all the means prescribed to him by his instructions to prevail on the Austrian Government to do justice to the claims relative to the sequestration of the property of the Lombards naturalised in Piedmont, and having ascertained that all his exertions had been useless, has left Vienna preparatory to a suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Austria.

The President of the Council of Ministers has demanded of the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies a credit of £400,000 for a loan to be made to the Lombard emigrants who had become Sardinian citizens, and whose property had been sequestrated by the Austrian Government.

The official *Turin Gazette* contains a Government memoir on the difference with Austria, which proves that the decree against which Piedmont protests is a violation of the treaties existing between Austria and Sardinia. It concludes in the following terms: "From this violation *(attentat)* we appeal to the conscious knowledge of the Cabinet of Vienna, and against it we also invoke the friendly support *(bons offices)* of those Sovereigns who are our allies and friends." The King presides nearly every day over the Council of Ministers. His Majesty takes the warmest interest in the question of sequestration which aggrieves his new subjects the naturalised Venetians and Lombards.

The military government of Lombardy have ordered the construction of three new barracks in that city. At Lodi, two priests had been arrested: the first, because he had not assisted at the religious ceremony celebrated for the restoration of the Emperor; and the other, because he had sung the *Te missum est* in an anti-political tone *(in tuono antipolitico)*. A parish priest of Valtelline was also thrown into prison for an anti-political demonstration, because he had performed the service ordered on the occasion with tapers which had already been used

We have news of the definitive conclusion of the Tuscan loan contracted with M. Rothschild. It is for a million of Three per Cent Rentes at the price of 66.

SPAIN.

General Lersundi has succeeded in composing a Cabinet as follows:—General Lersundi, President of the Council and Minister of War; M. de la Torre Ayllon (at present Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain in Vienna), Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Manuel Bermudez de Castro, Minister of Finance; M Egana, of the Interior; M. Govantes, of Grace and Justice; M. Antonio Doral, of Marine; and M. Acebal y Arrasa, of Public Works.

Lersundi opened negotiations with M. Martinez de la Rosa, M. Mon, and several other members of the Moderado opposition, to secure their support to the new Cabinet. The General states the basis of his Ministry to be "conciliation, tolerance, and morality;" and M. Martinez de la Rosa and M. Mon promised General Lersundi their support as long as he should remain faithful to his programme, and the policy of the Cabinet should not depart from legal and constitutional courses.

A private letter states that the pressing and immediate cause of the suspension of the Cortes was General Concha's intention of presenting an exposé of some curious documents relative to the slave-trade at Cuba, and in which it would be shown that Queen Christina had been deeply interested in that traffic for some time. On this subject few could be better informed than General Concha, who had been Captain-General of the island, and who was, during his command, a strenuous opponent of the trade

Spain seems returning to the worst absolutism of Ferdinand VII The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—

There never has been a period since the death of Ferdinand when the Queen Mother has been more thoroughly detested than at this moment by every class of Spaniards; and never was her presence more hateful to Spain. Until the whole clan of the Muñozes be shipped off to the Canaries or the Philippines the more distant the better Spain will know no peace or rest. When that lady contented herself with mere harmless amusements, people tolerated her, but there is something hateful in grasping cupidity and bigotry. Maria Christina must have put the patience of her most faithful partisans to more than one rude test, when we find such men as the Conchas and the O'Donnells abandon her and hers in disgust. She is hated on all sides; and if anything extraordinary should turn up in Spain, she had better put her house in order and leave the country. The monarchical sections of the Spanish people must be strong indeed to make them tolerate the specimens of Royalty they possess; and if a revolution break out—of which, I confess, I should not affirm there is no chance—I see nothing whatever to fall back on in any one member of the Spanish Bourbons now in that country.

The section of the railway between Aranjuez and Tembleque is to be opened on the 1st of May.

TURKEY.

M. de la Cour, the French Ambassador, arrived at Constantinople on the 6th inst. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had reached that city on the 4th. On the 5th he assembled the English residents at Constantinople. He assured them of the maintenance of peace, and advised them to carry on their commercial operations with the utmost confidence. He said that his Sovereign had principally in view to assist the Sultan in husbanding the resources of his country, in order to secure its future prosperity by the means of friendly relations. The Turks saw with pleasure the arrival of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and M. de la Cour, as they wished to know exactly what they had to hope for from France and England in the diplomatic struggle with Russia.

Little doubt was entertained by many persons that Prince Menschikoff was charged to exact a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, on the broadest basis, and copied from that which was concluded in 1798, when a Russian fleet, under the command of Admiral Ouchakoff, passed the Dardanelles in order to assist Egypt

The French squadron remained stationary at Salamis, and the British fleet was still at Malta

A letter from Constantinople, dated April 5, says:—

During the last two or three days the interviews of Prince Menschikoff with the Turkish Foreign Minister have been long and frequent. It is certain that Russia wishes to make Montenegro independent, gaining in that way the sovereignty, and forming an insignificant empire over 10,000,000 of the Christian subjects of the Porte. It seems certain, too, that the Turks have within the last day or two been hard pressed, and that the view of the approach of the fleet has given them courage. Since they have begun actively to arm and repair the forts of the Bosphorus. Several lighters, loaded with ammunition, were yesterday towed up to the mouth of the Black Sea; and Admiral Slade, a British officer in the Turkish service, and holding a commission in her Britannic Majesty's service, is said to have taken the command of the British fleet.

By the time of sailing from the harbour announced the arrival of her Majesty's steamer *Fury*, having on board Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, accompanied by Mr. Alison, Mr. Pisani, Viscount Pevensey, and Count Pisani. Soon after his arrival, his lordship landed at Tophanè, where he was received with the usual honours and ceremonials, and where an immense concourse of British and other Europeans assembled to welcome him, besides great crowds of anxious natives, both Mussulman and Christian. Hospitable arrangements for the accommodation of his lordship and suite had been made.

Despatches from Odessa state that on the 1st instant a courier had arrived from St Petersburg, bearing an Imperial order to suspend the military and naval preparations that have been going forward for some time past at that place.

AMERICA

We have advices from New York to the 9th instant

The political news from Washington is not of great interest. Mr Soule has been appointed Minister to Spain The recall of the Spanish expedition is officially denied

The California mining intelligence was favourable. Gold mines of great value had been found in Oregon.

Dates from the city of Mexico to the 21st of March state that, on the 17th, the ballot-box containing votes for the President of the Republic had been opened, and Santa Anna was duly elected.

Our latest accounts from the River Plate left its political affairs in the most unsatisfactory and disorganised state. Buenos Ayres was still besieged by Urquiza's forces, but a suspension of hostilities had been agreed upon, to allow an opportunity for further negotiations The whole of the operations on both sides consist merely of a desultory guerilla warfare, in which no decisive result is reached. General Urquiza has issued a manifesto, addressed to all the Argentine communities in justification of the course he has adopted. He is now negotiating a peace with the Provisional Government of Buenos Ayres

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DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.—A return to the House of Commons contains a list of all persons in diplomatic service, with the salaries and allowances they respectively receive. The annual sum required is £127,856, of which £117,856 is devoted to salaries, and £9,000 as allowances for house rent. The charge for Paris is £6000, of which £800 is the salary of Lord Cowley; for Constantinople £9850, of which £7000 is the salary of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; for St Petersburg £8000, of which the salary of Sir G. Rose is given as £700 for a house, for Vienna, £7600, of which the salary of the Earl of Westmorland is £5500, with £900 for a house; for the embassies at Madrid and Berlin £8000, of which the salaries of Lord Howden and Lord Bloomfield are £5000 each, with £400 and £500 for houses; for the United States £8500, of which £4500 is the salary of Mr. Crampton; the salary of the Ambassadors to the Two Sicilies, Portugal, and Brazil is £5000, of the Netherlands, Belgium, Sardinia, Bavaria, and Denmark, £3000; in Sweden and Hanover, £2000, at Frankfort, £2000; in Greece, £2000; in Wurtemberg, Saxony, Tuscany, and Switzerland, £1500 each; in Mexico, £1000. The expense of the legation in Persia is £7670, of which the salary of the Ambassador is £5000; the charge for this mission is defrayed out of the sum of £12,000 paid annually by the East India Company to the service.

LORD BROUGHAM IN PARIS.—At the Institute, Paris, on Monday, Lord Brougham read a paper on optics and mathematics, accompanied by demonstrations and calculations on the board. In the absence of M. Arago, whose health does not yet permit his attending, M. Jules de Gouprived the chair. In the course of the proceedings he paid a handsome compliment to M. Bertrand, the attending Secretary. The anniversary of the day on which that gentleman first took his seat as a member of the Institute. Amongst the persons present was Marshal Vaillant, the last member elected.

THE POLICE DAGUERREOTYPE.—The first appearance in the metropolis of the new portrait *Hue and Cry*, reached Scotland-yard, on Tuesday, from the detective department of the Manchester police. It looks as if the photographic portrait had been copied on a lithographic stone and further fac-similes struck off to the number required. The description of the person thus honoured has been also printed from a small hand-press; whilst the portrait itself is so well done, and truthful-looking, that the owner could be easily recognised and apprehended by it.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, APRIL 21.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
April 15	30.127	50·9	36·3	42·9	— 3·7	85	N.W.	0.00
„ 16	30.091	54·4	43·4	46·7	+ 0·7	76	N.W.	0.00
„ 17	30.069	59·8	42·5	49·2	+ 2·8	73	S.W.	0.00
„ 18	30.058	62·9	46·7	52·1	+ 5·6	74	VAR.	0.00
„ 19	29.917	59·1	41·6	48·7	+ 1·9	79	S.W.	0.00
„ 20	29.733	54·7	41·3	45·7	— 1·3	68	N.W.	0.09
„ 21	29.496	49·7	40·5	42·4	— 4·8	96	S E	0 24

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The mean reading of the barometer for the week was 29.927 inches. The reading of the barometer gradually decreased from 30.17 in. at the beginning of the week to 29.79 in. by 9h. A.M. on the 20th; increased to 29.80 in. by 3h. P.M. on the same day; and decreased to 29.47 in. by the end of the week. The weather during the week has been very changeable, and the mean daily temperature, which was nearly 4° in defect on the 15th, was nearly [illegible] to the [illegible] week [illegible] below its average. The mean temperature of the week was [illegible] above the average of the corresponding week in thirty-eight years. The range of temperature during the week was 26.6°; the highest reading being 62.9°, on the 18th; and the lowest, 36.3°, on the 15th. The daily differences of temperature have been about the same as in the two preceding weeks, their mean being 0.8° above the average of the fifteen preceding weeks. Rain fell during the week to the depth of 0.33 inch.

Lewisham, April 22, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending April 16, there were 1679 births registered in the metropolitan districts: of these, 853 were boys, and 826 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years the average number was 1407. The number of deaths registered in the week was [illegible], showing an improvement in the public health. The estimated number of deaths, deduced from the average number in the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years and corrected in proportion to increase of population, was [illegible]. The return [illegible] shows an excess of 174 above the estimated amount. To zymotic diseases, 219 deaths were registered (their average is 193): of these, 5 were small-pox, 17 measles, [illegible] scarlatina, 68 hooping-cough (still exceeding its average by 25), and [illegible] to typhus. To tubercular diseases, 230 (their average is 196): of these, 1[illegible] were due to consumption. To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 1[illegible] (their average is 115): of these, 26 are referred to apoplexy, 20 to paralysis, and 47 to convulsions. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 51 (their average is 34). To diseases of the lungs and of the organs of respiration, 251 (their average is 1[illegible]): of these [illegible] were bronchitis, and 89 pneumonia. To diseases of the stomach, 69; to [illegible] 51; and 45 to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance. From the above it will be seen that the mortality is declining with the increased temperature. The two complaints of an epidemic character which, from their fatal effects, appear to prevail most at present, are typhus and hooping-cough.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.—A meeting of Conservative members, not less than 200, assembled on Saturday last at the House of Lord Derby, to consult on the present state of political affairs. His Lordship addressed the meeting in a most able speech, which we abstain from publishing, lest a knowledge of the course to be pursued might prove advantageous to our political opponents. Suffice it to say that Lord Derby's suggestions gave great satisfaction, and the meeting broke up without a dissentient opinion.—*Morning Herald.*

STATE VISIT OF THE JUDGES TO ST. PAUL'S.—On Sunday afternoon, the Judges, according to annual custom, attended divine service in St. Paul's Church, to celebrate the first Sunday in Easter term. The sacred edifice was crowded, and an eloquent sermon was delivered. The Lord Mayor, the [illegible] several aldermen, and Common-council members arrived at an early hour, and at the conclusion of the service the Judges form[illegible] procession, passed through the cathedral, and took their departure.

CITY SEWERS COMMISSION. On Tuesday, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That, in order to carry out the powers of this court in respect to common lodging-houses, the court do request the police committee to apply to the commissioner of the City police for the services and attendance of such sergeants and police constables as may be required to inspect such common lodging-houses." A communication from the solicitor to the Mornington estate, Epping Forest, on the subject of the application for ground for a cemetery, was read. It stated that the proposition could not be entertained, as the establishment of a public burial-place was considered to be likely to prejudice the estate.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Monday the general quarterly court of this corporation was held at the Thatched house Tavern, St. James's; Vice-Admiral Lord Radstock in the chair. The report stated that the income for the quarter ending 31st March last was £1,[illegible] 13s. 7d., including £169 [illegible]s. 7d. in hand upon the 1st of January, £[illegible] received in subscriptions, £41 in donations, and the remainder as interest upon its stock, which amounts to £36,195 1[illegible]s. 2d. The expenditure, of which £402 was disbursed in grants, amounted during the quarter to £503 13s. 9d., leaving a balance of £781 in favour of the institution.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The society's gold medal and a gratuity of £[illegible] has been voted to Duncan Christie, steward of the *Duke of Sutherland* steamer, wrecked off Aberdeen on the 1st instant. It was reported by eye witnesses that Christie, with almost certain death staring him in the face, remained by the vessel until every soul had been safely sent ashore, thus saving nineteen of the crew and passengers.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The thirty-eighth anniversary dinner of this institution took place on Saturday evening in the Freemasons' Hall; Earl Granville in the chair. The company numbered about 200 gentlemen, among whom were Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Jones, Mr. Hardwick, &c. After the usual loyal toasts had been given and responded to, the treasurer stated that the subscriptions received last year amounted to £720, which was distributed among fifty-six persons. Altogether, 1349 cases have been relieved by sums amounting to £15,203. The balance in hand was £590. A variety of toasts were given during the evening; among others, "The health of Sir Charles Eastlake," who briefly acknowledged the compliment, and expressed the warm interest which he and other members of the Royal Academy took in the operations of the institution. He stated that it had been resolved to admit professors of the art of engraving to the highest honours of the Academy.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—Tuesday evening the anniversary festival of this society was celebrated at the London Tavern; Viscount Mahon (in the absence of Mr. Austen Layard, M.P.) in the chair. The chairman, in proposing "Continued Prosperity to the Printers' Pension Society," drew attention to the great utility of that portion of the community which it was destined to benefit. The toast having been warmly responded to, "The health of the Chairman," "the Press," and other toasts were given in succession; and a list of subscriptions was read, amounting to £450—being the largest sum which had yet been collected at an anniversary festival of this institution.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The annual accounts relating to the British Museum are printed. The estimate required for the year ending March 31, 1854, is £[illegible]5,840. The sum for the year 1852-3 was £[illegible]. The number of visitors to the establishment from Christmas, 1851, to Christmas 1852, was 507,973. In the preceding year it was [illegible],216—the increase arising from the Great Exhibition.

RECEIPT STAMPS.—It appears from a parliamentary paper that the number of stamps issued in the year ending 5th January, 1851, was 4,768,505, and the revenue £174,[illegible]4 10s. 3d.; in the year ending 5th January, 1852, the stamps were 5,178,556, and the revenue £187,480 9s. [illegible]; and in the year ending the 5th January, 1853, the stamps were 5,290,[illegible]1, and the revenue £184,088 [illegible]s. 9d.

BOOKS, &c., TO THE EAST INDIES.—The Postmaster-General has issued a notice that, after the 1st day of May next, printed books may be transmitted by post between the United Kingdom and the East Indies by the Overland Mail, *via* Southampton, or by the direct packet from Plymouth, *via* the Cape of Good Hope (subject to the usual conditions as to being in open covers, having no writing or marks, &c.), at the following rates of postage.—Packet not exceeding ½ lb. weight, 6d.; 1 lb., 1s.; 2 lb., 2s.; and 3 lb., 3s.

THE RETARDED AUSTRALIAN MAIL.—The mail for Australia, returned to this country from the *Orestes*, at Lisbon, was forwarded to Southampton from the General Post-Office on Saturday, to be put on board the emigrant Australian ship *William Stewart*. The mail is entirely of newspapers, and amounts to nearly 5,000. The whole for Adelaide.

CLOSING OF THE POULTRY FOR REPAIRS.—This important thoroughfare was closed on Monday morning for repairs; and in the meantime the enormous traffic of public and other vehicles of all kinds to and from the City and all parts of the metropolis is obliged to take a circuitous route of the narrow streets on either side from King street to the Mansion house to their destination. The roadway had some time since been in a very bad state.

CROSBY-HALL.—On Thursday evening the Earl of Carlisle delivered his lecture on Pope to the evening classes for young men, in the fine Hall of Crosby place. The delivery was preceded by some pieces well played on the organ by a lady. His Lordship commenced with stating that he should proceed to fulfil the function of a lecturer—that was to read his lecture. He then stated, with much distinctness and force, his usual topics, that Pope had been lately unjustly depreciated, and corroborated his own views by the expressed opinions of Savage, Warton, Dr. Johnson, Mason, Lord Lyttleton, and Campbell. He dwelt much on the precocity of the genius of Pope, and cited numerous maxims in single lines or couplets, with which the poet's works abound. Notwithstanding that precocity, however, his mastery over the poetic treatment of his subjects was gradually and elaborately developed. The Bishop of Winchester presided on the occasion, and after the lecture his Grace addressed the audience. His Lordship, he said, had, in some of his concluding remarks, expressed a wish that the last words resting on their thoughts might be those of the poet himself, with which his lecture had closed. Yet he was sure that the audience would be disappointed if a few words were not added, tending to make their grateful and respectful acknowledgments in return for the opportunity of being enabled to profit by the stores of his Lordship's richly-furnished mind. None would go away without recognising the truth of the portrait. Whatever might be the difference of opinion on the poet, there could be but one verdict as to the lecturer. The lecture itself was as worthy of the poet as the poet was of the lecture. The gem was precious, but the setting was also precious. The lecturer had caught something of the poet's own style and language. He would add one line to those quoted, "The true nobility of man is mind," and then concluded with an eulogy on his Lordship's senatorial character, and his condescension in thus aiding to improve the rising generation.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday, the annual general meeting of the supporters of this old and valuable institution was held at the London Tavern. In the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Northumberland, the president, the chair was occupied by the Earl Talbot, C.B. Mr Lewis, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the year 1851 was considered to be the most disastrous, as respected shipwrecks, on record—the large number of 701 wrecks having been reported; but the year which had just closed far exceeded it in amount and fatality—the unusually large number of 1100 vessels having been wrecked, and the number of lives lost, as far as could be ascertained, being about 900. Hence the necessity that the utmost efforts should be made to provide life boats, and every other assistance, on such occasions. In addition to twenty-three silver medals, and thirteen other honorary rewards, a sum of £314 had been voted to persons who had assisted in the saving of 773 lives of shipwrecked persons, or nearly double that saved in any previous year. It appeared that since the formation of the institution in 1824, the committee had granted seventy-eight gold medals and 525 silver medals for distinguished services in saving life, besides pecuniary rewards, amounting together to the sum of £8790. Nearly £1000 had also been spent during the past year on life boats, &c., while the whole expenditure of the institution was £1574, its income from all sources did not exceed £704. It will thus be seen that, in order to meet the pressing necessities of the coasts, the committee had been compelled to sell £800 of the small funded property of the institution, which was so essential to its permanent efficiency. Under these circumstances the committee earnestly appealed to the public for pecuniary support to enable them successfully to carry on the operations of the institution. Allusion was made to the liberal gift of four life boats, boat-houses, &c., by the Duke of Northumberland to the society, which was suitably acknowledged.

THE ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, DEAN-STREET, SOHO-SQUARE. The thirty-sixth annual meeting was held at the institution, on Wednesday last; the Rev. T. Davis Lamb in the chair. Mr. Harvey, the surgeon, reported that 1388 new patients were admitted during the last year—of which, 559 were cured, and 308 relieved: showing the increase of admission beyond those of last year to be 308; of cured, 224; and of relieved, 116. The public were earnestly solicited for support, that the benefits of the institution might be further extended. A vote of thanks having been passed to the rev. chairman and the surgeon (Mr. Harvey), the meeting separated.

MARINE SOCIETY.—On Thursday a quarterly court of the governors of this institution was held at the society's offices. During the quarter 20 boys were supplied by the society to the Royal navy, 133 to the merchant service, and 2 were dismissed. There are at present 150 on board the society's ship. The total income—including £550, Miss Hardwicke's bequest—amounted to £2667 10s. 6d.; the expenditure was £2084 12s. 5d.: leaving in hands a balance of £582 17s. 9d.

NEW ORGAN OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, MARYLEBONE.—The [illegible] organ, which has just been built by Mr. William [illegible]-street, Manchester-square, was opened on Sunday last, and possesses great richness and depth of tone, compass, and melody. It contains sixteen stops and two couplers, viz., in the great organ—open diapason, stop diapason, clarabella, dulciana, principal, twelfth, fifteenth, sesquialtra, and trumpet; and in the swell—open diapason, stop diapason, principal, fifteenth, [illegible], cornopean, and pedal pipes to C C C, besides the two coupler stops before mentioned, connecting the great organ with the swell. At the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Spencer, the incumbent, in order that the organ-case should not interfere with the light, it is double, and spans the arch of the window by an arch corresponding in size. After the morning service on Sunday, the "Gloria," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass was performed with fine effect, the strains being redoubled through the splendid area of the church, which is one of the largest in London, being 113 feet in length; and in the evening, after divine service, the "Hallelujah Chorus, from Handel's "Messiah," told forth the power and qualities of this instrument.

SUBTERRANEAN RAILWAY.—A proposal has been laid before Prince Albert for constructing a subterranean and partly sub-aqueous railway from Charing-cross to Hungerford bridge, and then along the river to London-bridge, leading to a terminus at Cornhill.—*The Builder.*

"ORATORIAN" CHURCH TO BE ERECTED AT BROMPTON.—On the Old Brompton-road, near the Bell and Horns, the "Oratorians" are about to build a very large church and residence, in the Italian style. Operations have been commenced.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The eighth purchase of land for allotment amongst the members has just been made, within sight of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, close to the Forest-hill station, and a short distance from Lewisham. This estate is situated in one of the most picturesque localities in West Kent, commanding a most extensive view of the windings of the river Thames, and of the counties of Surrey, Kent, Essex, Middlesex, and Berkshire. Windsor Castle being seen on a clear day.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—A public meeting for the promotion of this movement was held on Monday evening, at the Lecture-hall, Richmond (the Vicar, the Rev. H. Dupuis, in the chair), when resolutions in favour of closing the shops, generally, of the town for the six summer months at eight o'clock, and for the six winter months at seven o'clock, were unanimously adopted. It was stated that upwards of forty of the principal tradesmen had, previously to the meeting, signed their names, pledging themselves to the carrying out of that arrangement.

CHICORY PROSECUTIONS.—On Wednesday the Court of Inland Revenue was engaged in hearing charges against grocers, for violating the recent order forbidding the sale of coffee and chicory mixed together, unless under a label informing the purchaser of the fact of mixture. The Court inflicted small penalties in about twenty cases, but intimated that after the notice the law would be put in full force. The greatest penalty is £100.

PROSPECTS OF THE BAR. (From a Correspondent.)—As an example of the declining state of the learned profession, we may mention that no less than 22 sets of chambers are now to let in the Middle Temple [illegible]. Many of the barristers of this Inn have taken their departure for the land of gold, in hopes to find there a subsistence which is denied them at home. The magnificent hall belonging to this Inn, which used during Term time to be crowded with members dining, is now nearly deserted, and all things tend to show that this ancient and honoured institution, so glorious in its reminiscences, will ere long be numbered with the things that were.—*Globe.*

THE SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER.—On Monday, at the Marylebone Police-office, the man who gave the single name of *Robert* at the police-station about a fortnight ago, was again placed at the bar. It will be remembered that he confessed having murdered secretly and buried his wife at Edinburgh. It resulted, however, from the inquiries of the police that he was a single man, whose time had been spent in England, and that he is a compositor named Gardiner. Questioned by the magistrate, he said that he found himself in London destitute of all resources. Seeing the door of a police-station open, he entered, but was thrust out. The thought struck him that if he acknowledged himself a murderer he should be a person of importance. He acted upon the suggestion, and was then invited in, taken every care of, and set down to a meal. The tale about his wife was all a fiction. Mr. Broughton remanded him to prison.

TWO MURDEROUS ASSAULTS.—On Tuesday afternoon, information was received at King's College Hospital, Carey street, of a murderous assault on Mary Sheen, Wild-street, who was admitted into Adelaide Ward, from most serious injuries by the hands of her husband, Michael Sheen. On the previous evening he returned home, and from some cause at present unexplained, attacked his wife with most savage brutality. She remains in a very precarious state. The second case is that of Mrs. Helen Dobbin, Paul street, Lisson-grove, who was brought to Manvers Ward, St. Mary's Hospital, having also sustained most serious injuries from the hands of her husband; she is placed under the care of Mr. Ure, surgeon.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A comparatively thin attendance, and very little betting—the chief business being the settlement of the accounts connected with the late Craven meeting. Two or three movements, however, in reference to coming events, had a striking significancy.

THURSDAY.—No betting this day.

COVENTRY RACES.—MONDAY

SELLING STAKES.—Fawn, 1. Eccentricity, 2.
COVENTRY HANDICAP.—Sleeping Partner, 1. Jack Leeming, 2.
STEEPLE-CHASE.—Gulnare, 1. Thurgarton, 2.
SELLING STEEPLE-CHASE.—The Screw, 1. Slashing Painter, 2.
HURDLE RACE.—Theodine, 1. Tom Gurney, 2.

YORK RACES.—TUESDAY

The business at Tattersall's on Monday prevented most of the metropolitan speculators from travelling northward, until the following morning, when they mustered betimes at the King's-cross station, and were pleasantly and punctually conveyed by the 9.30 a.m. express to Old Ebor—the city of "unknown antiquity." The weather was cold and showery. The course was in good condition, and the arrangements were unexceptionable. The sport was decided as follows:—

CRAVEN STAKES.—Broughton, 1. Audubon, 2.
ZETLAND STAKES.—Wild Huntsman, 1. Horatio, 2.
FLYING DUTCHMAN'S HANDICAP of 100 sovs.—Talfourd, 1. Hobby-horse, 2.
SELLING STAKES.—Desdemona, 1. B. c. by Birdcatcher, 2.
CHAMPION HANDICAP.—Lady Agnes, 1. Trousseau, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

EGLINTON STAKES.—Ivan, 1. Vindex, 2.
LONDESBOROUGH CUP.—King of Trumps, 1. Haricot, 2.
CONSOLATION SCRAMBLE.—British Farmer, 1. Game Tommy, 2.
INNKEEPERS' PLATE.—B. c. by Birdcatcher, 1. Sweetness, 2.

MALTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

TWO YEAR OLD STAKES.—The President, 1. Lady Ponsonby, 2.
AMATEUR STAKES.—Sweetness, 1. Prince President, 2.
MALTON HANDICAP.—Leopold, 1. Hobby Horse, 2.
BIRDSALL HANDICAP.—Toosey, 1. Child of the Mist, 2.
HUNT CUP.—Dress Improver, 1. Alfred Tennyson, 2.
SELLING STAKES.—Gip, 1. Balleine, 2.

FRIDAY

LANGTON STAKES.—Pope Joan, 1. Lady Ponsonby, 2.
CONVIVIAL HANDICAP.—Phantom, 1. Break-a-day-Boy, 2.
FAREWELL STAKES.—Whitenose, 1. Julius Cæsar, 2.
TALLYHO HANDICAP.—Mite hill, 1. Prince President, 2.
WELHAM CUP.—G. by Delirium, 1. Alfred Tennyson, 2.
SPECULATION PLATE.—Captain Phellan, 1.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF IRISH EMIGRANTS.—There are a few facts connected with the correspondence of the Irish emigrants in America and their relatives and friends in the mother-country which are deeply interesting, as showing the strong and abiding attachments which bind them to each other across the ocean. Now five eighths of all the foreign trade of the United States are with the United Kingdom. These vast commercial transactions must involve a vast commercial correspondence between the two countries. But nearly the whole of this commercial correspondence flows into or from England and Scotland. Yet, notwithstanding that the island of Great Britain receives or sends away all these mercantile letters, it has been stated on good authority that more than one-third of all the letters that pass between the United Kingdom and the United States are transmitted to or from Ireland. And by whom are these letters written? By the poor Irish emigrants in the United States, and their poorer relatives and friends in Ireland. Nor are all these letters sent and received across the Atlantic by these Irish emigrants. Hundreds of thousands of Irish men and women live and labour in England and Scotland. These, too, receive a vast number of letters annually from America; so that there is but little doubt that the hard-handed children of Erin in the United States, and their poorer friends in the United Kingdom, actually produce one-half the correspondence which is now carried on between the two great nations, even under the present high rates of postage. Now, it is on the correspondence of these emigrants that a reduction of the ocean transit charge on letters would take the deepest effect. The cost of mercantile correspondence is put in the bill, and charged upon the articles of trade like the expense of transportation, insurance, &c. Those who purchase those articles at the sixth remove, in the smallest retail shops, pay the postage on the commercial letters that pass between the two first parties in the transaction. But the poor emigrants and their friends at home keep no postage accounts with each other. The cost of their heart-communing is not transferred to third parties. It all comes from their own pockets—a tax upon their scanty means of subsistence. What a vast impulse to their correspondence would be imparted by an Ocean Penny Postage, by which the letter that now costs them a shilling should be sent or received for threepence. Who can doubt that, with their strong home affections, stimulated by such a facility of communication, they would pay as much postage annually as they do now, whilst they would write and receive four times their present number of letters for their money. Every interest must plead for the establishment of an Ocean Penny Postage.

A NEW PLANET.—M. Chacornac, pupil at the Observatory at Marseilles, who about a year ago discovered the planet Massalia, has just discovered in the constellation of the Solitaire a new planet, which has received the name of Phocea, in remembrance of the origin of Marseilles. It has the appearance of a star of the ninth magnitude, and is of a bluish tint. In the night of the 6th instant, at 44 minutes 36 seconds after 3 a.m., its right ascension was 224 deg. 43 min. 15 sec., and its south declination 16 deg. 52 sec 20 min.

STEEPLE-CHASE NEAR PARIS.

THE last steeple-chase of the season took place a few days ago, in the park of La Marche, between St. Cloud and Versailles. From an early hour the park was invaded by an immense crowd, who shewed with how much zest our French neighbours enjoy a sport, which they have imported from the English side of the Channel. The railway brought by every train multitudes of the Parisian bourgeois, while fashionable equipages brought to the course a brilliant assemblage of ladies of the highest distinction, artists, statesmen, and men of letters. On all sides, too, were galloping upon spirited horses the young men who are called by France her *jeunesse dorée.*

At a quarter-past three the bell gave the signal of the Selling Stake—the prize for the victor being 3000f., added to 300f. entry; the second horse to receive 600f. The distance to be run was rather more than three English miles, and there were twenty-four leaps and other obstacles to be encountered. Ten horses entered, seven of which ran—[illegible] belonging to Mr. [illegible], ridden by him; Franc-Picard, belonging to M. de Lamotte, ridden by Jackson; Rabelais, belonging to the Count de Coutaudon, ridden by Cunnington; Spring Buck, belonging to M. Henri de Lamarre, ridden by Donaldson; Flying Buck, belonging to Mr. C. Higgins, ridden by Lampleigh; Constitution, belonging to Mr. Seward, ridden by Clement; and Quickstep, belonging to Mr. Roberts, and ridden by a gentleman rider. The betting was 6 to 1 agst Glenlyon, 5 to 1 agst Rabelais, and 10 to 1 agst Flying Buck.

The start was excellent. Constitution, alone, refused to get under way, and he lost so much ground that his jockey gave up the contest. Franc-Picard took the lead, which he maintained for a long time. He gallantly leaped the river. Spring Buck fell in taking the leap, but soon picked himself up, and continued the race with his jockey. Rabelais also fell in leaping a wall, and threw his jockey, notwithstanding which the horse for some time continued the race alone. The other horses were well up. Glenlyon now took the running; but upon arriving a second time at the river, Backley, thinking he had won the race, took the road to the stables. The other horses again cleared the river, when Backley, being apprised of his mistake by the cries of the spectators, put spurs to his horse, and attempted, but in vain, to repair his error. Franc-Picard had only a few leaps to take, and appeared certain to win, when, on arriving at the last obstacle but one—a dry ditch and fence—he fell. Quickstep had followed him so closely that he took this leap at nearly the same moment, and arriving safely upon the other side, he gained the race, amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the assemblage.

Half an hour afterwards, the Consolation Prize of 2500 francs, with 100 francs entry, was run. Five horses ran, who took their leaps with great success. It was a hardly-contested race between Bedford and Augustine, which was won by the former only by a few lengths.

Our Sketch upon the next page represents the Grand Stand, erected for the Emperor and Empress, which is on the left of the engraving. Still more to the left, and near the church, is the Judge's Stand, which the first horse has just gained. The tower on the top of the hill, on the right, will be recognised as the Lantern of Diogenes of St. Cloud, below which is the railway viaduct. The Emperor and Empress honoured the steeple-chase with their presence. His Majesty was rather pale, but evinced no other symptom of illness.

GRAND STEEPLE-CHASE BETWEEN ST. CLOUD AND VERSAILLES.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

JAMAICA COPPER-MINES.

CONSIDERABLE attention is at the present moment directed to a discovery recently made in Jamaica, which may, possibly, have the effect of producing an unexpected change in the commercial aspect of that island. It had been long supposed, both from tradition and from mineral specimens occasionally met with in its mountain districts, that copper would be found to be a natural product of the island Some indications of this metal, discovered about three years ago, led to an extensive mineral survey by some enterprising American gentlemen, the result of which proved the undoubted existence of the metal; and this has been followed by the establishment of several companies for opening mines in the most promising situations.

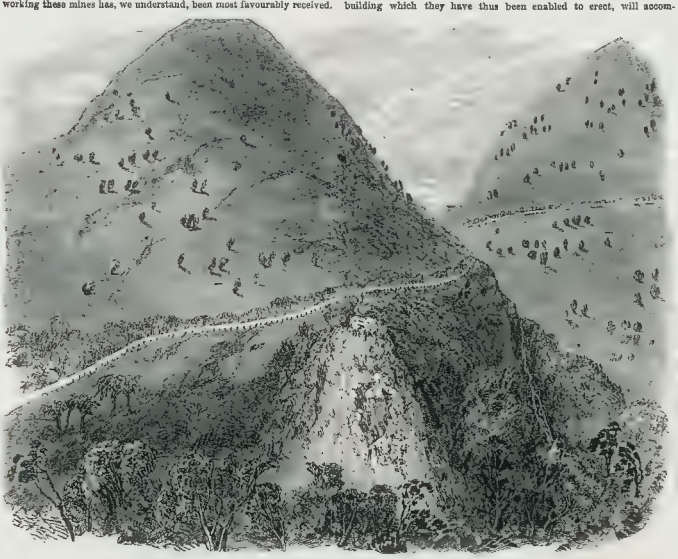
Amongst these mines are two in the parish of Metcalf, called the Job's Hill and Pembroke Plantations—two adjoining estates which have been secured by the Metcalf Mining Company of Jamaica.

The Mines are situated in one of the mountain ranges of the island. One of them—Job's Hill—is of conical form; and both are represented as being well adapted, by reason of their hilly formation, for mining operations: the works at present being carried on by means of horizontal adits on the sides of the mountains, instead of by vertical shafts; whereby machinery is for the present rendered unnecessary. The one seen in the Illustration forms part of Job's Hill, and the lower portion part of the Pembroke estate; the mountain pass dividing the two properties.

A considerable quantity of ore has been already extracted from the mines; and the last steamer from Jamaica brought a specimen weighing 880 lbs., and consisting of a very large proportion of metal. This specimen, at present deposited at the Company's offices in London, is intended to be placed in the new Crystal Palace. The project for working these mines has, we understand, been most favourably received.

The locality of the mines is described as most beautiful, presenting mountainous scenery, like other parts of the interior of Jamaica, scarcely to be surpassed in any country. The climate is also agreeable, with a temperature varying throughout the year not more than about 15°; the thermometer ranging between 65° and 80° Fahrenheit.

By reason of the advance in the price of copper, the present time is most suited for such undertakings as the present; and it is to be hoped that the enterprise already commenced will help to relieve Jamaica from that depression under which it has been for some years suffering.



THE JOB'S HILL AND PEMBROKE COPPER-MINES, RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN JAMAICA.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND.

Two important institutions have lately been established in the midland counties of Warwick and Nottingham, well bespeaking the catholic spirit of philanthropy in which receptacles are raised in this country for every phase of suffering humanity.

The first of these establishments, the General Institution for the Blind, at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, was opened in July last; its principal object being the instruction of the blind in religious knowledge, and such branches of secular education as may enable them to obtain a livelihood, and thus become beneficial members of society. The institution originated with, and was, for two years, supported by, the unostentatious benevolence of two private individuals, and first became a recognised local charity in 1848, under the presidency of Earl Howe; since which period its rapid development speaks well for the zeal of its promoters, and the liberality of those to whom this long-neglected appeal has been made. The building which they have thus been enabled to erect, will accommodate eighty pupils; and, with the adjacent ground, occupies an area of two acres, in a healthy neighbourhood, not two miles from the centre of Birmingham. As it has been found desirable to separate the pupils, the right hand wing of the building is occupied by the boys' school the corresponding wing being appropriated to the girls' school. The two wings are connected by a corridor 90 feet long, and 6 feet broad. Intermediate are the hall, sale-room, secretary's offices, master's, mistress's, and matron's rooms, kitchen, &c.; and a music-room 48 feet by 25 feet, partially detached from the main building, has been placed at the north-west angle, affording ample accommodation for the pupils and their visitors during the performance of those musical exercises which are among the most gratifying results of the education bestowed on the blind. The dormitories extend over the wings, and the front portion of the central building. The play-grounds are separated by a range of workshops, and an open colonnade affords provision for exercise in inclement weather.

The style of architecture is Elizabethan, modified with the Italian detail, first introduced into this country about the year 1554; and the materials employed are red brick and Derbyshire stone. The windows are mullioned and transomed, and each of the wings has a bold bay-window; while the slightly-projecting centre has an oriel over the entrance doorway, which forms a principal feature, having an entablature over it, supported by semi-classic columns and pilasters The design is by Messrs. Coe and Goodwin, from a plan furnished by Mr. Hemming, of Birmingham, to whose superintendence the erection of the building was confided.

We must express our approbation of the prudent method in which the finances of this charity have been managed; for, although the handsome building, with a first-rate organ by Bishop, and appropriate furniture, has cost more than £7000, the committee collected, between 1848 and the opening of the institution last year, annual subscriptions to the amount of £800, and a building fund of £5500, principally in small sums; thus enabling them to extend the sphere of their philanthropic labours without incumbrance; an example almost unprecedented in the history of charitable institutions.

The second establishment is the Midland Institution for the Blind, at Nottingham, the first stone of which was laid in August last, by the Right Hon Earl Manvers, in the mayoralty of William Felkin, Esq. The building is of the Elizabethan style; the basement story being of Bulwell stone, and the upper portion of bright red bricks finished with white stone. It occupies a remarkably appropriate situation, on a hill immediately opposite the Arboretum. The land was given for the purpose by a philanthropic member of the Society of Friends, Mr. Samuel Fox. The building is in plan 86 feet long by 104 wide, and will accommodate about 40 inmates. It is so constructed, however, that it can be enlarged to nearly double its projected dimensions if required.

SUPPLY OF BRISTOL WITH WATER.

THE supply of large towns with water has lately occupied so large a share of public attention that the following will doubtless be read with interest.

In the year 1846 was formed "the Bristol Waterworks Company,' whose object was to furnish that city and its environs with water; the former supply being inadequate to the wants of the increasing population. After careful investigation, it was ascertained that no water in the locality admitted of such facility of conveyance, combined with all the qualities necessary for every kind of consumption, as that which flows from the Mendip Hills, near Chewton-Mendip. Accordingly, a covered aqueduct has been laid down at an inclination sufficient for the flow of the water to a reservoir at Barrow, four miles short of Bristol; whence the water, after being purified and strained through filter beds, is conveyed into the city and suburbs. But, while adopting measures which were so highly to benefit a large population, there were other paramount interests which were not to be forgotten, namely—those of the land-owners on the line of the river Chew; so that it was necessary to construct compensation reservoirs both for the supply of cattle, and also for feeding the numerous mills on the stream. The accompanying Sketch exhibits two of these reservoirs, which, together, contain an area of nearly forty acres in extent; they are formed by embankments thrown across a natural and picturesque valley. The Company, with good taste, have left the banks undisturbed, thereby allowing the water to follow the windings of the ground, so that they seem more like natural lakes than artificial reservoirs, and afford that addition which alone was wanting to complete the beauty of the landscape.

On the left of our Sketch are seen the Mendip Hills; on the right several small knolls; while in the centre, beyond the water, stretches a lovely valley, which is terminated at a distance of about twenty miles, by that great high road of commerce the Bristol Channel, beyond which some of the Welsh mountains are faintly visible.

GENERAL INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, EDGBASTON, BIRMINGHAM.

THE MIDLAND INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, NOTTINGHAM.

CORN EXCHANGE, HITCHIN.

The edifices of a nation are among the most prominent characteristics of its social condition; and no clearer proof can be given of the progress of general improvement than the rise of those public buildings in small country places which have so long been limited to the cities and large towns of the kingdom. This public architecture in the rural districts shows that our prosperity is not local, but general; and is national rather than metropolitan. In small country towns, where for many years the assembly-room of an inn furnished the only place for a lecture or a public meeting, and where the cattle-market was held in the streets, and farmer and dealers found no other exchange than the pavements of the town,—there have, of late years, been erected town-halls, mechanics' institutes, schools, and corn exchanges, vying in convenience, if not in extent, with the more imposing structures of cities.

These remarks are suggested by the recent opening of a new and spacious Corn Exchange, at Hitchin, Hertfordshire. This town is of ancient origin, is a Crown manor, and now numbers about 5000 inhabitants; it is pleasantly situated in the midst of a fine agricultural district; and though its inhabitants have always kept pace with those of the surrounding locality, yet the spirit of improvement has lately received a great spur from their closer connexion with the metropolis by a first-rate station on the Great Northern Railway. A local Board of Health has carried out a complete system of drainage and water-works; and a joint stock company has now furnished the dealer in corn with that shelter from the weather and facility for the transaction of business which he had so long wanted.

CORN-EXCHANGE, AT HITCHIN.

This new Corn Exchange is situate in the centre of the town, and approached from the market-place by an entrance-passage 40 feet in length and 10 feet wide. Above is a spacious News-room, 30 feet long by 16½ feet wide; and the roof terminates with a clock turret, in the Italian style of architecture, harmonising with the rest of the *façade*

The Exchange itself is oblong in form, 89 feet in length, and 51 feet broad, the whole area of which is covered with glass. The walls are 12 feet high, of white brick, unplastered, and windows at frequent intervals; and a glazed roof of timber rises in successive gradations, supported by cast-iron columns and pattern work girders. The floor, laid with Orsi and Armani's patent metallic lava, is divided into squares by white bands of the same material. Counting-houses have been formed along one side; the stands are arranged throughout the area, and there is also an office for the clerk, &c.

In this building the endeavour has been made to obtain that amount of light which is so essential to the dealer in corn, coupled with good ventilation and freedom from draught; which important points have, in some great measure, been attained. The light is secured by roofing the whole area with plate glass, which, as it is of the best quality, makes it as light within the building as in the open air. The ventilation is provided for by numerous openings at different levels; and freedom from draughts of cold air by lobbies with swing-doors at the points of entrance

The whole has been erected from the designs and under the superintendence of William Beck, architect, Finsbury-circus, London; and the works have been carried out by Mr. George Jeeves, builder, Hitchin. The cost of the Exchange will be about £2600, exclusive of stands and other fittings.

SUPPLY OF BRISTOL WITH WATER.—COMPENSATION RESERVOIRS ON THE LINE OF THE RIVER CHEW.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 24.—Fourth Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 25.—St. Mark. Princess Alice born, 1843.
TUESDAY, 26.—Lord Somers died, 1716. David Hume born, 1711.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—Sir W. Jones died, 1794.
THURSDAY, 28. Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 1789
FRIDAY, 29.—London University founded, 1827.
SATURDAY, 30. Washington Inaugurated President of the United States, 1789

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 30.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 12	2 53	3 0	3 20	3 40	4 2	4 25
4 30	5 13	5 35	5 56	6 0	6 20	7 0
7 17	7 36					

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MILLWICK.—Continue, by all means, the use of the simple shield of arms with a motto. The adoption, by grant, of a modern crest, would ill accord with the antiquity of the coat itself. There is considerable expense attending the grant or registration of a crest at the Herald's office.

LAITA. The eldest unmarried daughter of each generation is entitled to the courtesy to the simple prefix of Miss to her surname.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The Rajah of Sarawak, Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., is the surviving son of Thomas Brooke, Esq., of Widcombe-crescent, Bath, formerly in the H.E.I.C. civil service.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—An unmarried lady has a full right to bear the arms and quarterings of her father, but not his crest.

J. V.—We believe that the present holder of the Irish barony in question is absolutely and truly entitled to it. We do not know of any other claimant.

TINEY.—Lord Brooke married, in 1632, the eldest daughter of Lord Rich and grand-daughter of the Earl of Wemyss. It is very difficult to say what exactly constitutes a city.

A CORRESPONDENT, in answer to a Walsal Subscriber, supplies the following information:—General Harry Innes commanded the Chatham Division of Royal Marines in 1801 and 1802. He retired on full pay, and died about 1806 or 1807. His widow survived him some years.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—There is no published work affording a list of the names of all persons who have been presented to her Majesty.

HISTONSTONE.—A reference to Glover's "History of Derby," or to Lysons, will, we think, supply the desired information. Arms can only be granted to towns which are incorporated.

D. D.—The Earldom of Lauderdale was created by patent, and is limited to the heirs *male* of the body of the grantee. If the present Peer, his brother Captain Maitland, and the cousin, Thomas Maitland, were all to die without issue male, the title would then pass to Charles Barclay Maitland, second son of the sixth Earl

A SUBSCRIBER sends the following details in correction of the various published statements regarding the French Empress:—Baron Grivigree, of Malaga, had four daughters, the eldest of whom married Mr William Kirkpatrick (father by her of the Countess of Montijo and Teba), a Scotch gentleman by birth, and American Consul at Malaga; the second married a Mr. Newmann, Consul for Poland; the third, a Monsieur Lesseps; and the youngest, a Mr Michael N. Power, an English gentleman, of Malaga. Mr. Kirkpatrick had, besides the Countess of Montijo (mother of the Empress), two other daughters; one is now dead, and was married to her cousin, Mr. W. Kirkpatrick; the other is the present Countess, widow of, Cabarrus.

A CONSTANT READER.—A widow, when she marries, gives up altogether her first husband's coat of arms. Consequently, in conformity with the laws of heraldry, the shield on the monument of the lady in question should exhibit simply the second husband's arms, with her own as an heiress on an escutcheon of pretence.

ROYAL EMMA. The only way for a new family to have arms established is by grant from the Earl Marshal, at an expense of about 75 guineas.

W. H. J.—The arms of Hicking are: "Az three bars or in chief, as many lions' heads erased of the second." *Crest.* A leopard's head erased or, gobbetted."

MICHAEL ANGELO.—The arms (the field "vair,") and for Crest a griffin's head couped are. His family is from Boston, Mass.

R. J. B.—The arms and crest, resting on the authority of the shop or office mentioned, have no value whatever.

CANCER.—The colour of livery should be of the field of the arms.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The husband of an heiress has no right whatever to use the crest of his wife's family.

A. M.—Robert Knight, of Barrels, county Warwick, M.P., was created Baron Luxborough in 1749, and Earl of Catherlough in 1763; but, as he died without legitimate descendants, the peerage becomes extinct (when were limited to the heirs male of his body), became extinct. His Lordship's arms were: "Arg three bendlets gu, on a canton az. a spur, with rowel downwards, gold."

J. W.—The Protestant Established Church in Ireland is that which is and by the tithes and ecclesiastical revenues. The Romish Church receives no pay from the State.

J. W.—"Short Short-hand" is published by Whittaker. Ave Maria lane.

J. B.—If no written acknowledgment of the debt has been given since 1846, the Statute of Limitations will apply.

BEDFORD.—An unmarried lady is entitled to bear her father's arms and quarterings.

J. G. T.—The late John George Lambton was raised to the Peerage as Baron Durham by Lord Goderich's Administration, 24th January, 1828, and was further advanced to the Viscounty of Lambton and Earldom of Durham by Lord Grey, 15th March, 1833.

LLEWELLYN.—All the sons of a person entitled to arms have a legal right to the bearing.—Arms and Crest.

CH. W. Carlisle.—See a "Manual of Barometers," by J. H. Belville, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. 2nd edit. One Shilling.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS PUBLISHED A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1853

THE debate last week on Mr. Milner Gibson's motion for the repeal of the three taxes that in different ways retard or prevent the dissemination of literature and knowledge, was not likely, in the temper of the House, or in the present state of parties, to affect the provisions of the then undivulged and possibly unformed Budget. Yet, though Mr. Milner Gibson was defeated in two of his objects, and factiously aided to accomplish an equivocal success in the third, the question under his care has made such progress as to justify the belief that the "taxes on knowledge," properly so-called, are doomed to extinction at a period long anterior to that which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has fixed for the extinction of the Property and Income-tax. We think, however, with all our admiration for Mr. Gladstone's Budget, as a whole, that the right honourable gentleman might not unwisely have allowed the division that so unexpectedly affirmed by a majority the inexpediency of the Advertisement-duty, to have induced him to repeal rather than to modify it. To reduce the obnoxious tax from eighteenpence to sixpence, was virtually to allow that the arguments of its opponents were just and well founded. Mr. Gladstone himself, we think, will scarcely set much value upon the sixpenny duty as a source of revenue whilst the retention of any duty whatever has the same fatal objections that were inherent in the original impost. The newspaper that publishes an advertisement is still subjected to a charge and an annoyance, from which advertisements published anywhere else, and through any other channel, are entirely free. Still omnibuses may plaster themselves inside and out with advertisements, and pay no duty; still may huge advertising-vans encumber our thoroughfares, and endanger the lives of equestrians and pedestrians, without any demand from Somerset-house for the "little sixpences" with which the journalist must continue to propitiate the lynx-eyed officials of that establishment. Still, also, may those most abominable of nuisances, the bill-stickers, receive a kinder treatment from the Government than the grand disseminators of news and politics—the daily and weekly journals.

Taxation have been far better to have swept off altogether the miserable tax, and allowed mankind to advertise their wares and express their wants without let or hindrance. As Government, however, has decided otherwise, and as it is a strong Government, and has given us a Budget with which it would be alike ungracious and ungrateful to find fault, newspapers and their advertising customers must reconcile themselves to the burden of the "little sixpence," and bide the time when the taxes on knowledge shall all crumble away together.

As regards the abolition of the stamp upon newspaper supplements, we think we have some reason to complain that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not duly, if he has at all, considered the peculiar case of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The law never contemplated that a journal like ours should be compelled to pay an additional stamp duty because, on account of a mechanical impossibility, we cannot enlarge our usual sheet of paper, so as to include a supplement, whenever the importance or interest of news or occurrences renders it necessary to extend the space at our command. Although a copy of our Journal, with a supplement, forms an area of printed matter less than that which the law permits to be published with a penny stamp, yet the fact that our literary and other supplements are, of imperative necessity, printed on a separate and distinct piece of paper, makes us liable to an extra stamp duty.

The boon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has conferred upon the journals which issue supplements filled with advertisements only, is one that will, no doubt, be highly appreciated by them; but, when it is remembered that those journals, exclusive of their supplements, are of the full size prescribed by the law, while our Journal falls short of that size to the full extent of our Supplements, if not more, we think it will be admitted that we have made out a case for the re-consideration of the Government. The mere fact of our printing upon a sheet and a half of paper instead of on a sheet as large as the daily papers, should not, we think, exclude us from the benefit of a remission so kindly offered to other journals, and so well intentioned towards them all. The simple omission of the few words which we have printed in Italics in the following resolution, to be proposed to the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would fully meet the case:—"That so much of any act as imposes any stamp duty upon any sheet or piece of paper *containing wholly advertisements, and* which shall be published with and as a supplement to any newspaper chargeable with Stamp-duty, shall be repealed."

This, it may be said, is an exceptional case; but we have yet to learn that exceptional cases, if they inflict hardship or injustice, or cause impediments to trade and enterprise which were never intended by the law, are unworthy the attention of a Legislature or a Government.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues to progress most favourably towards recovery. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has visited her Majesty daily at Buckingham Palace; and on Tuesday the Countess de Neuilly and the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Coburg called, and had an audience of the Queen.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has taken equestrian exercise daily during the week; and on Tuesday the Prince Consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, and attended by Lieut.-Col. F. H. Seymour and Mr. Gibbs, went to the Royal Mint, on Tower-hill.

On Wednesday the Prince Consort held a Levee on behalf of her Majesty, at St. James's Palace.

THE LEVEE.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert held a Levee, on behalf of her Majesty, at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. The Prince arrived from Buckingham Palace about two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, and was received by the Great Officers of State.

The Cabinet Ministers were present at the Levee almost without an exception.

The diplomatic circle having been introduced, the following presentations took place:—

By the French Ambassador—M. le Baron de Cabeul, Attaché to the French Embassy
By the Sardinian Minister—Le Comte François Versata de Castiglione, Chamberlain de S. M. le Roi de Sardaigne
By the Belgian Charge d'Affaires—M. Leopold Orban, Attaché to the Belgian Legation.
By the Mexican Charge d'Affaires—Don B. Gomez Farias, Attaché to the Mexican Legation.

In the general circle the following were the more noticeable presentations:—

Captain Karl Talbot, R.N., on appointment as Naval A.D.C. to her Majesty, by the Duke of Northumberland
The Earl Granville, on his marriage, by the Duke of Norfolk
The Lord of Auxerre, by Viscount Mandeville
Vice-Admiral Falmouth, on succeeding to the Title and Estates of Sydney
Honourable Robert Lawley, on his having [illegible] Lord Wenlock
Rear-Admiral Reserve Stewart, on appointment as Admiral Superintendent at Malta, by Sir James Graham
Colonel Challoner, on appointment to the command of the 3rd Regiment of Surrey Militia, by the Earl of Lonsdale
Mr Hubbard, Governor of the Bank of England, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer
Mr. Ingham, on being appointed one of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, by Mr. Charles Buller, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
Mr. Charles Barton Geach, C.E., by the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Trade

His Royal Highness Prince Albert returned to Buckingham Palace after the Levee.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert dined with the Duke of Cambridge on Tuesday evening, at St. James's Palace. The Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Count Kielmansegge, the Earl of Eglinton, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Malmesbury, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Raglan, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and Lieut.-Col. William Fanshe had the honour of being invited to meet his Royal Highness. Lieut.-Col. F. H. Seymour was in attendance on the Prince.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, and attended by Lady Anne Maria Dawson and Sir George Couper, honoured the Royal Italian Opera House with her presence on Saturday evening.

The Countess de Neuilly and the Duchess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, visited her Royal the Duchess of Kent, on Tuesday, at Clarence-house, St. James's.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, have been obliged to postpone their receptions and dinner parties, in consequence of one of their children having been attacked with scarlatina.

The Countess Colloredo had a "reception," on Thursday evening, at Chandos-house.

The Duke of Devonshire entertained at dinner, on Thursday evening, at Devonshire House, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Mark Lemon, the Earl of Carlisle, and about 20 of the gentlemen who have interested themselves in the Guild of Literature and Art. The dinner was succeeded by an evening party, at which a selection of choice music was performed by his Grace's private band.

The Countess of Clarendon intends to give a ball, at the official residence of the Foreign Secretary, in Downing-street, on the 11th proximo. Her Ladyship had an assembly on Wednesday, at which upwards of 600 members of the fashionable world assembled.

The Earl of Malmesbury had an assembly, on Saturday evening, at the family mansion in Whitehall gardens. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured the noble Earl with his presence, arriving shortly before midnight.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—*Cockermouth:* Mr. H. A. Aglionby and General Wyndham, duly elected. *Taunton:* Sir E. T. Colebrooke, not duly elected—agents guilty of bribery and treating; no regards Mr. A. Mills, the sitting member. *New Ross:* Mr. C. G. Duffy, duly elected. *Barnstaple:* Sir W. A. Fraser, Bart., and Mr. Bemridge, not duly elected—agents guilty of bribery and treating. *Wigan:* Mr. O. Higgins and Mr. G. R. Moore, both duly elected. *Hereford:* The petition against Sir R. Price and Mr. H. M. Clifford has been withdrawn.

NEW ELECTIONS.—*Taunton:* Sir John Rawsden (Liberal), will be opposed by Mr. Henry Badcock (Conservative), a banker. *Tynemouth:* Three candidates are in the field—Mr. W. S. Lindsay, the ship-owner; Mr. C. Otter, of the Northern Circuit; and Mr. Dickson, a merchant of the town.—*Athlone:* The nomination took place on Wednesday. Mr Keogh was opposed by Mr. Norton: the polling was to take place on Friday.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED WIDOWS.—On Thursday the annual meeting of the governors of this charity was held at the offices of the Society, Sackville-street; the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. The report stated that the society had last year relieved 273 widows with the sum of £369; but to do this they had to sell an Exchequer Bill of £100.

THE BUDGET.

The following epitome of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Financial Statement, which we extract from the City Article of the *Times*, gives a comprehensive glance of the entire scheme. The revenue of the present year is estimated at £52,990,000, viz.:

Customs	£20,080,000
Excise	14,640,000
Stamps	6,700,000
Taxes	750,000
Income-tax	5,500,000
Post Office	900,000
Crown Lands	180,000
Miscellaneous	215,000
Old Stores	40,000
Anticipated saving from the contemplated measures for the reduction of the Three per Cents	100,000
	£52,990,000

The estimated expenditure is—		
Funded Debt	£27,500,000	
Unfunded ditto	500,000	
	28,000,000	
Consolidated Fund	2,561,000	
Army	6,925,000	
Navy	6,5[illegible],000	
Ordnance	1,[illegible],000	
Miscellaneous	4,476,000	
Commissariat	107,000	
Militia	80,000	
Kaffir War	200,000	
Packet Service	800,000	
		52,182,000
Surplus		807,000

This surplus of £807,000 (or, in round numbers, £800,000) it is proposed to increase to £2,140,000 by new taxes which will yield £1,340,000 during the present year, and whose ultimate production is anticipated to be as follows:—

Extension of Income-tax to all incomes between £100 and £150 per annum, at the rate of 5d. per pound		£70,000
The tax to remain at its present rate of 7d. per pound on incomes above that amount until April, 1856; then to fall to 6d. till 1857; and then to be 5d. till 1860, when it will expire.		
Extension of Income-tax to Ireland		460,000
		£730,000
From this is to be deducted the loss by exempting from tax all sums of income devoted to the purposes of life assurance, estimated at		120,000
Net increase of Income-tax		£610,000
Extension of Legacy duty to real property		2,000,000
Increase of 1s. per gallon in duty on Scotch spirits, namely, from 7s. 8d. to 8s. 8d.	£418,000	
Less allowance for waste on spirits in bond	40,000	
	278,000	
Increase of 6d. per gallon on Irish spirits, namely, from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d.	£238,000	
Less allowance as above	40,000	
	198,000	
	476,000	
Less allowance for waste in England	40,000	
	436,000	
Increase from alteration in scale of licenses to brewers and dealers in tea, coffee, tobacco, and soap		113,000
		£3,139,000

The total gain from these new sources will, therefore, be £3,139,000. From this, however, must be deducted the interest upon £3,000,000, the amount of the debt due from Ireland in connection with the establishment of the Poor-law system and the visitation of the famine, which it is proposed shortly to forego, and for which she has hitherto been liable to an annual charge of £245,000.

On the other hand the intended reduction of taxation may be stated as follows:—

EXCISE		
Abolition of the soap-tax		£1,126,000
STAMPS.		
Reduction of the duty on life assurance from 2s. 6d. per cent to 6d. per cent		20,000
Reduction of receipt stamps from the present scale, ranging from 3d. to 10s., to a uniform rate of one penny		155,000
Reduction of duty on indentures of apprenticeship from 20s. to 2s. 6d. Ditto, on attorney's certificates from £12 and £6 to £3 and £2, and on articles of apprenticeship from £120 to £80		50,000
Reduction of Advertisement-duty from 1s. 6d. to 6d., and abolition of Stamp-duties upon newspaper advertisement supplements		160,000
Reduction of duty on hackney-carriages from 1s. 3d. to 1s. per day		26,000
ASSESSED TAXES.		
Reduction of tax on men servants to a uniform rate of £1 1s. on servants above eighteen years of age, and 10s. 6d. on servants under eighteen		87,000
Ditto on private carriages to £2 10s., £2, and 15s.		55,000
Ditto on horses and ponies to £1 1s. and 10s. 6d.	£118,000	
Less alteration of duty on dogs from 14s. and 8s. to a uniform rate of 12s.	10,000	
	108,000	
Alteration in the posthorse duties, substituting licenses for horses and carriages in lieu of tax on mileage		84,000
Reduction of 17½ per cent in charge for redemption of land-tax—Not estimated.		
POST OFFICE.		
Reduction of colonial postage to a uniform rate of 6d.		40,000
CUSTOMS.		
Reduction of the Tea-duty from 2s. 2½d. to 1s. 10d. till 5th April, 1854. The duty to descend to 1s. 6d. in the following year, to 1s. 3d. the next year, and thereafter to 1s.		3,000,000
Do. of duties on apples from 2s. to 3d. per bushel; cheese from 5s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt.; cocoa, from 2d. to 1d. per lb.; nuts, from 2s. to 1s. per bushel; eggs, from 10d. to 4d. per 120; oranges and lemons, to 8d. per bushel; butter, from 10s. to 5s. per cwt.; and raisins, from 10s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt.		222,000
Do. of duties on 133 minor articles of food		70,000
Abolition of duties on 123 do.		53,000
		£5,415,000

The total amount of relief thus to be afforded is, in round numbers, £5,300,000, but for the present year it will be limited to £2,588,000, while the loss to the revenue, after allowing for increased consumption, will be £1,456,000. To meet that loss, the new taxes for the same period will produce £1,340,000, making, with the surplus already calculated of £807,000, an availa. le aggregate of £2,149,000; and, therefore, on the 5th April, 1854, a favourable balance of £493,000 is still to be anticipated. In attaining this immediate result the prospects of the nation already calculated of £805

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE CANADA CLERGY RESERVES BILL.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in moving the second reading of this bill, entered into a history of those reserves, and of all the acts of Parliament that had been passed from time to time in relation to them; and reiterated the arguments that had been used by the supporters of the measure during its progress through the House of Commons.

The Bishop of EXETER moved as an amendment that the bill be read a six-months' that day six months.

The Bishop of NORWICH and Lord LYTTLETON severally supported the bill.

Lord St. LEONARDS argued strongly against the measure as being contrary to justice and good faith

The Earl of DERBY said that he would submit a proposition if the bill were allowed to go into committee, by which the measure would be made to have only a prospective effect. He was altogether opposed to its present retrospective principle.

Earl GREY spoke in support of the bill.

The Bishop of EXETER having withdrawn his amendment in order to meet the view of the Earl of Derby, the bill was read a second time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE MAIDSTONE ELECTION.

The report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into this election was brought up. It declared that George Dodd, Esq., had not been duly elected, and that the last election was a void election.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Soutl and other Annuities Commutation Bill,

Sir PETER LAURIE objected that the measure would increase the capital sum of the National Debt; and at the same time would fix an unreasonably high rate of interest for forty years. He would not, however, oppose going into committee; but would move certain amendments upon the clauses

The House then went into Committee, when the first clause was unanimously agreed to

On the second clause being proposed, Sir F. KELLY repeated his objections to the bill. He objected entirely to the second alternative, namely, that whereby the proprietors of Three per Cents might, for every £100, receive £110 at Two-and a-Half per Cent; because it would tend to the increase of the debt which he had already deprecated. He also objected to the third proposition, because, if carried into effect, he thought it would be fatal to the present system of Exchequer Bills, which, instead of being obtainable at 1 or 1½ per cent, would have to the same rate of interest as the Bonds. It was a mere delusion to call the two proposals equivalent. He concluded by moving the omission of the second alternative from the clause.

Mr. SPOONER suggested that the Stock converted by the second alternative should be redeemable at the expiration of twenty years instead of forty.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the clause as it stood. He was willing, however, to limit the operation of the second alternative to £30,000,000.

The right hon gentleman proceeded to argue at considerable length in favour of his propositions, and concluded by saying that he would be willing to limit the operation of the second alternative £10,0,0,000 lower than he had just proposed, namely, to £20,000,000.

Mr. T. BARING stated his objections to increasing the National Debt to any amount.

A discussion then took place, in the course of which Mr. DISRAELI entreated the committee to pause before they sanctioned those resolutions, and thereby increased the National Debt, which was particularly objectionable at a time when the plea of necessity could not be urged

Mr. GOULBURN wished every success to the scheme

The committee divided, when the numbers were—For the clause, 2[illegible] against it, 170: majority in favour of the Government, 59

The clause was then agreed to, as were also the remaining clauses of the bill

The House then resumed, and soon afterwards adjourned.

GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.—A meeting of the "citizens" of Manchester was held on Thursday, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of British India, with a view of securing to that great country the blessings of good government" The meeting was not a large assemblage, but highly respectable and influential The following are the resolutions passed:

1. That in the opinion of this meeting the constitution of the Indian [illegible] ought to secure the services of the [illegible] will thereby be [illegible] ... ner provided for that wise [illegible] ... ns of affairs which at the first duty of G[illegible] ... afford to the people over which it rules

2. That abundant evidence has been adduced to prove that under the British Government the progress of the people in industry and wealth has been retarded, the extinction of [illegible] ... has been effected, the nature and mode of taxation has been oppressive, public works [illegible] ... their legitimate for its purposes of communication, navigation, and irrigation; and that, [illegible] ... the people have been left in a state of misery disgraceful to their rulers

3. That a [illegible] ... is urgently called for by the present condition of India, but by a thorough reform of its legislative government, and introducing the opinion that the Court of Directors and Proprietors of East India Stock shall be entirely disconnected from the Government of India, which for the future should, in this country, consist of a Minister and Council appointed by the Crown, and directly responsible to Parliament

A resolution, as also passed, agreeing to a petition to be presented to both Houses of Parliament.

CAB REFORM.—On Thursday night, just before the rising of the House of Commons, Mr. Fitzroy obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law relating to hackney carriages in the metropolis It proposed that in future every applicant for a license for using or letting to hire a hackney carriage shall make known his intention to the Commissioners of Police, upon whose report that the vehicle is fit for public use, the license shall be granted by the Inland Board of Revenue. That license so may, however, afterwards be revoked, in the event of the Commissioners of Police (who shall be authorised from time to time to inspect those vehicles) reporting that the vehicle in question has become unfit for public use. The fare fixed by the bill is to be 6d per mile; the hirer, however, having the option of paying by the hour, at 2s each hour. At every cab-stand, notices to be affixed in conspicuous places, specifying the amount of the different fares to the various parts of the metropolis which he by to be resorted to from those stands; in addition to which, there to be stationed there whose duty it will be to inform the hirer the, an omit of the fare to which he is subject. In case of any property being left in a cab, the driver will be compelled to convey such property to the nearest police-station, where it is to remain for the period of one year, in case, in the meantime, it is claimed by the owner. If it be not claimed it will be sold at the end of the year, and the produce will be applied towards the payment of the expenses attendant upon carrying the provisions of the act into execution. In case of a dispute with the cabdriver, the hirer is to have the option of insisting upon being driven to the nearest police-court or police-station, with the view to the settlement of such dispute by the decision of the magistrate.

HUDDERSFIELD ELECTION.—The polling took place on Thursday, and at the close the numbers stood thus—For Lord Godrich, [illegible] Mr. Stanley, 683: majority, 82. So far as could be ascertained, there was neither bribery nor treating, and good temper prevailed with both parties. It is the first election gained in the borough by the popular candidate

MAIDSTONE ELECTION.—The committee have decided that Mr. Dodd is not duly elected.

THE COBURG ESTATES.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert says the *Journal des Débats*, will shortly visit his native town of Gotha, to take a personal part in the deliberations concerning the domains of the State. In 1848 all the dominial estates of Thuringen and Gotha were incorporated with the State property. Prince Albert protested against this measure, as did several other agnates As the reigning Duke of Coburg has no children, and his eventual successor is the second son of Prince Albert, and the Queen of England, his Royal Highness is directly interested in this question

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has kindly consented to take the chair at the dinner which will take place on the 4th May, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street

THE BUDGET.—ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.—At a vestry meeting held on Thursday, it was unanimously agreed "That a special vestry be called on Monday next, at eleven o'clock, to petition Parliament in favour of the adoption of the whole of the financial scheme comprised in the Budget of the present Government."—Portsmouth has also adopted similar views

CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA COMPARED.—Recent arrivals having put us in possession of the yields and shipments of gold from Australia and California during the past year, we are enabled to deduce therefrom a comparison between the two districts. The actual shipments of gold dust from San Francisco, by steamer, in 1852, were to the value of 46,000 000 dollars. We will assume that one fourth more was taken away, privately by passengers; leaving an aggregate value of about £11,500,000 sterling. The shipments from the Australian ports in the form of gold-dust, were—from Port Phillip, upwards of 200,000 ounces; from Sydney, 1[illegible],000 ounces. At Adelaide, Victoria, gold to the value of £2,000,000 sterling was also received in the year. So that the total may be fairly valued at £12,500 000 sterling. This is irrespective of any amounts brought home privately, of the quantity hoarded by diggers and others in the Colonies, and of such large amounts shipped through Van Diemen's Land

RECEIPT STAMPS. The following suggestions are from letters addressed to the *Times* of yesterday:—"To have all bills made out on stamped paper, similar to the present receipt-stamps, at the uniform penny-rate proposed by Mr. Gladstone." The other suggestion is—"I generally pay my London accounts by a check: would it not add much to the amount of stamp-duties (without entailing any hardship on individuals) if bankers' checks were charged with a penny stamp before being issued to the customers?"

THE LONDON NEW CATTLE MARKET.—On Thursday, the Market Committee exhibited at Guildhall the plans and models of the proposed market in Copenhagen fields. Of the land purchased at Copenhagen fields it is intended to appropriate fifteen acres to the purpose of the market, thirty acres for lairs, nine acres for slaughter-houses, and nine for roadways. It is calculated that the market will be able to receive as many as 6,000 sheep, 6000 bullocks, with calves and pigs in proportion

GOVERNMENT DESPATCHES.—Despatches were received at the Colonial-office on Thursday, from the Governor of Ceylon, the Governor of Hong-Kong, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and the Governor of Malta

DUBLIN.—THE SIX-MILE BRIDGE AFFAIR.—Mr. Wallace, of the *Anglo-Celt* newspaper, who was convicted of a libel on the 31st Regiment, was sentenced, by the Court of Queen's Bench, to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £50 to the Queen.

THE MAY MEETINGS.—The following days and places (for next week) have been appointed for the anniversary meetings of the religious and benevolent societies, popularly known as "the May Meetings."—Tuesday, April 26—British Reformation Society, Hanover-square Rooms (Lord Calthorpe, chairman); Chinese Evangelisation Society, Music Hall, Store-street (Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., chairman). Wednesday, April 27 British Ladies' Female Emigrant Society, Hanover-square Rooms (the Earl of Harrowby, chairman); Metropolitan Training Institution, Highbury College (the Earl of Shaftesbury, chairman). Thursday, April 28 Baptist Missionary Society, Exeter-hall (Mr. W. Brodie Gurney, chairman); Prayer-Book and Homily Society, Hanover-square Rooms (the Marquis of Cholmondeley, chairman); Church of England Scripture Readers' Assoc ation, Hanover square Rooms (the Bishop of Winchester, chairman); Church of England Sunday School Institute, Exeter-hall (Rev. T. J. Bevan, chairman); London Colonial Training Institution, Freemasons'-hall (the Earl of Shaftesbury, chairman). Friday, April 29 Irish Church Missions, Exeter-hall (the Duke of Manchester, chairman); British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews, Freemasons'-hall (Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., chairman).

THE IRISH EXODUS.—It is with the utmost difficulty that men can be obtained at advanced wages, and even in the most thickly populated rural districts, to carry out the present agricultural operations. Every morning train that leaves Eyre-square terminus is crowded with emigrants, who generally belong to the small farming and labouring classes Before the end of another year we really believe that there will not be 2,000,000 of people left in Ireland.—*Galway Packet.*

RAMSGATE HARBOUR.—On Thursday was printed a Parliamentary paper, a copy of the report made by Sir John Rennie on Ramsgate Harbour, on the report of Captain Vetch, to which he made several objections; and expressing a hope that the harbour would not be allowed to go to decay, being of such national importance, and capable of accommodating the numerous shipping which now fine refuge there.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—Wednesday being the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday, his Majesty received the congratulations of a number of private friends and public functionaries; but all public demonstration was postponed to the 15th August, the day of St. Napoleon.

The new Bishops of Coutances and Grenoble took the oath of allegiance on Wednesday, at the Tuileries, in the presence of the Emperor and the high Officers of State.

M. Ramon received a pardon on condition of quitting France.

Great disappointment is felt here at the refusal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce the duties on wines. He is not, however, blamed. The whole blame is thrown upon the French Government, for refusing to make reasonable concessions in favour of British commerce.

The Funds declined on Thursday, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents closing at 103f. 30c., and the Three per Cents at 80f. 5c.

HANOVER.—A plot having extensive ramifications, it is said, has been discovered at Hanover, which has led to some domiciliary visits and a few arrests, but no persons of note or influence appear to have been concerned in it

SWITZERLAND.—According to the *Federal Gazette*, the affairs of Neufchatel and Ticino are assuming a rather serious aspect, and Switzerland is on the point of witnessing important events.

DENMARK.—The Danish Chambers have been dissolved by the King, the Government having been defeated on the law of succession. Two of the Ministers have since resigned.

SPAIN.—A general correspondence from Madrid, of the 15th, speaks of the liberal views of the new Ministers, but incidentally mentions that they were to be given by force of arms to Espartero by paying homage to Queen Christina. The *Heraldo* of that date claims the Administration in the name of the moderate constitutional party. It is believed that the Cortes will sit till September

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople of the 11th have been received, announcing that great uneasiness prevailed, owing to the report that Prince Menschikoff had threatened to leave, if the Sultan did not immediately return an answer to his demands. Another despatch speaks of a riot at Rounea; but this was a religious quarrel between the Turks and the Christians, in which fifteen of the latter were killed. The disturbance was soon suppressed.

THE WEST INDIES.—The *Great Western* steam-ship, with the West India and Pacific mails, arrived at Southampton yesterday. She left Jamaica on the 27th of March, Barbadoes on the 28th, and St. Thomas's on the 2nd of April. She brings eighty passengers and 808,855 dollars. The yellow fever had almost disappeared in the West Indies. There is little doubt but that the crops will be short throughout the whole of the Islands. A copper-mine, with a vein of beautiful malachite, had been discovered in Jamaica

POST-OFFICE, April, 1853.—A line of mail packets, established under a contract made by the Commissioners of the Treasury, is about to commence running between Liverpool and Quebec. Mails will be made up for conveyance by these contract packets, and such correspondence will be forwarded by them as may be specially addressed "By Canadian mail packet." The postage upon letters sent by these packets will be, for a letter, not exceeding ½ oz. in weight, 2s. for a letter exceeding ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz., and so on, according to the scale for charging inland letters, and such letters may be paid in advance, or forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender. Upon books, the rate of postage of 6d. for a packet not exceeding 1 lb., and not exceeding 2 lb., and so on, will be chargeable. Newspapers will be free of postage. Books and newspapers, as well as letters, intended to be sent by these vessels, must be specially addressed "By Canadian mail packet."

"UNCLE TOM" AT NAPLES.—A letter from Naples of the 9th, says—"There is as much *furore* here as elsewhere about the work. There have been nine different translations from the French. It is dramatised at two different theatres. It was acted last night for the first time at the Fiorentini Theatre, and every place had been taken. The performance began at a quarter to nine, at which time I saw one of the Royal carriages driving to the theatre. Mrs. Stowe's portrait is in the windows at 6d. At the Fenice it is acted to-night for the sixth time. On Tuesday night I saw a more entertaining and less offended Toad I had expected. Mrs. Stowe would have been surprised, if not amused, with the changes in the story. *George's* wife is made, as in the Paris play at the Gaite, to be the daughter of *Uncle Tom*, that he may display his love of truth in refusing to disown her even to save her from her oppressors. Instead of Le Rouge and child escaping by aid of the *Birds*, they are caught in *Mr. Lot's* house. *St. Clair*, instead of being killed, becomes bankrupt, and his slaves, for whom he had prepared a deed of emancipation, are sold by order of justice. *George* appears at the sale, purchases his wife, proves his own freedom, and claims the slave-dealer himself as a fugitive slave. He then threatens his life with a pistol, that the good *Tom* may throw himself before his tyrant; and, with an acknowledgment of the *giustizia di Dio*, the curtain falls amidst loud applause. The cenries always a book, which is never named, but it is alluded to as The Book; and what a Book! and, the Book of Books! The Madonna is only once alluded to, and that not in an ungraceful way, by *Eliza*, who, telling of her crossing the Ohio, says, that she 'who was once also a mother helped her.'"

THE Colonelcy of the 7th Dragoon Guards has become vacant by the death of Major-General Gabriel; he has only held the appointment one month.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

EXTENSION OF THE COLONIAL EPISCOPATE

A public meeting, called by the invitation of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, was held in Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of taking measures to raise contributions towards the endowment of additional colonial bishoprics. The meeting was numerously attended. Among those present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, Exeter, Chichester, Norwich, Llandaff, St. Asaph, the Bishop Elect of Lincoln, Quebec, Cape Town, Bishop Carr, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Redesdale, the Rev. Lord J. Thynne, Mr. Cardwell, Sir H. Inglis, Sir J. Pakington, Sir C. Anderson, Sir W. James, Dr. R. Phillimore, Dr. Dean, Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. Canon Bentinck, Mr. A. J. B. Hope, Mr. J. D. Perceval, Mr. H. Pownall, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. F. H. Dickinson, Mr. W. Cotton, the Governor of the Bank of England (Mr. Hubbard), &c., and a very numerous body of other members of the Church of England

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair.

The Lord Bishop Elect of Lincoln (Dr. Jackson,) having implored a blessing upon the proceedings,

The Archbishop of Canterbury addressed the meeting. His Grace said that a very few words, and a very few minutes, would suffice for the part it would be necessary for him to take in opening the proceedings of the meeting which he rejoiced to see so well attended. His Grace then alluded to a meeting held twelve years since, under the auspices of his venerable predecessor, for a similar purpose as the present. The result of that meeting was the creation, not only of ten or twelve, but of fifteen bishoprics, eleven at least of which had been assisted through the means that were collected on that occasion, at an expense of not less than £140,000 (Hear). One of the objects of the present meeting was to give an account of their stewardship, and also to show the friends of what was sometimes said to be the nature of gratitude—to ask for an extension of favours. If they found the funds, his Grace trusted, from the results of past experience, that they would not be disappointed in the future.

Mr. HAWKINS then read the report, which was a statement of what had been done since the formation of the fund in the year 1841.

The Bishop of London then moved, and the Bishop of Chichester seconded, the first resolution—

That the remarkable success with which it has pleased Almighty [illegible] ... recently made for the extension of the [illegible] ... have enabled therefrom, [illegible] ... to proceed in the [illegible] ... great Colonial dependencies, will have its own resident bishop

The next resolution was moved by the Duke of Newcastle, and seconded by the Bishop of Cape Town, to the following effect:

That the vast dioceses of Cape Town, comprising five distinct governments, requires immediate subdivision, by the erection of a bishopric at Graham's Town, for the eastern provinces, and of another for the new colony of Natal

The Bishop of Oxford placed the third resolution before the meeting, and moved:

That the remoteness of Western Australia from Adelaide, within the diocese of which it is at present comprised, renders it expedient that a separate bishopric be formed within that colony;—and that the rapid spread of population, and the constant formation of new settlements in the diocese of Tasmania, demand a division of that diocese by the foundation of a new bishopric at Kingston, for its eastern division.

This was seconded by Sir J. Pakington, and supported by Mr. Cardwell.

The Bishop of Quebec proposed, and the Earl of Harrowby seconded, the thanks of the meeting to the chairman, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; who returned thanks, and concluded the proceedings with the usual benediction.

The following Contributions were announced before the close of the meeting: Sir Robert Inglis, Bart., £500; Mr. Wm Cotton, £100; Bishop of London, £300; Mr Joshua Watson, £500, Bishop of Winchester, £100; Marquis Cholmondeley, £100; Bishop of St. Asaph £100; Mr. J. G. Hubbard, £100; Mr. Philip Cazenove, £100; Archdeacon of Exeter, £50; Bishop of Chichester, £100; Mr. E. B. Wheatley, £100; Miss Wheatley, £100; Bishop of Exeter, £500; Rev. John Girling, £1000; Mr. A. J. B. Hope, £100; Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., £50; Rev. A. H. Venables, £50, Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, £100, Archbishop of Canterbury, £500; Duke of Newcastle, £100 Earl of Harrowby, £500; Lord Redesdale, £100, Bishop of Oxford, £100, Rev Lord John Thynne, £50 collected at the door, £107. The total amount subscribed in the room was upwards of £3000

THE FRIEND OF THE CLERGY.—The anniversary festival of this society was celebrated on Wednesday, with the usual ceremonial observances. In the afternoon a large number of the patrons and supporters of the society attended at St. Mary-le-Bow Church, where a full choral service was performed The Lord Bishop of St. David's preached the sermon, in which the right rev. prelate forcibly and ably urged the peculiar claims of the society upon general support. The choral part of the service was under the leadership of Mr. Francis. In the evening the usual dinner was held at Willis's Rooms, at which Lord John Russell, M.P., presided, supported by the Earl of Chichester, Lord Ebrington, the Earl of Kintore, Lord Drumlanrig, M.P., Bishop of Llandaff, Sir W. Page Wood, Mr. Baron Parke, Lord Mahon, M.P., the Hon. Mr. Duncombe, Mr. T. W. Booker, M.P., Mr. W. Evans, M.P., the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, &c. Covers were laid for upwards of 300 persons, and the galleries were crowded with ladies. The cloth having been removed, the chairman proposed the usual loyal and appropriate toasts; concluding with the principal one of the evening—"Prosperity to the Friend of the Clergy, and may it long continue to flourish" In the course of the evening lists of subscriptions were read by the secretary, amounting to the munificent sum of £7082. The company did not separate until a late hour.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. W. Acworth, to Plumstead, Kent; the Rev. R. S. Sutton, to Ripe, Sussex; the Rev. J. E. Pigott, to Clakan; the Rev. J. B. Ludlow, to Slapton, near Leighton Buzzard; the Rev. W. J. Deane, to Ashen, Essex

THE NEW CHURCH OF SAINT ANNA, LINCOLN.—The foundation-stone of a new church, to be erected in the parish of St. Anna's Vitas, at the sole expense of the Rev. Richard Sibthorp, and which is to be called the Chapel of Saint Anna in Lincoln, was laid on Wednesday week, by the Bishop of Lincoln.

RE-OPENING OF BOSTON PARISH CHURCH.—The arrangements for the re-opening of this noble ecclesiastical edifice on Thursday and Friday, the 28th and 29th, are duly proceeding

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—The Rev. C. Miller, on his vacating the curacy of Cheswardine; Rev. H. G. Eland, by the congregation of St. Paul's, Bethnal-green; Rev. J. Atkinson, from the parishioners of Feldon; Rev. W. N. Andrews, Bulmer, near Sudbury, by his parishioners; Rev. T. R. Jones, late curate of Christ Church, Battersea, by the congregation; Rev. W. J. Lee-Cock, curate of Burnley, by the girls of St. Peter's Sunday-school; Rev. R. Hill, incumbent of Royton, from the guardians of the Oldham Union; Rev. H. Tull, incumbent of Werneth, from the guardians of the Oldham Union.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE recent discovery of gold in this land of promise appears to be viewed by some of the colonists with apprehension of its checking the peaceful progress of the country. A letter from Auckland, dated October 26th, says:—"I am sorry to inform you that gold was discovered about thirty miles from here, at a place called Coromandel some few days ago. It was very doubtful at first whether the reports were true, until the arrival of the steamer Colonist Voyager, sent Major Nugent (of her Majesty's 58th), who is native secretary, and Mr. Johnson, interpreter, to the spot. These gentlemen were accompanied by seven respectable merchants of the Auckland morning part of the Auckland Gold Committee, who all returned from the above-named place on the 23rd inst. with specimens of gold. At present I am happy to say only a very small quantity has been found —some in quartz and blue clay. The land belongs to the natives, who have prevented some Europeans from digging for gold. If it should turn out to be found in sufficient quantities to yield a handsome profit by working, I consider it would be the most unfortunate discovery ever made in this colony; and, had the Auckland people offered a reward of £500 for the discovery of coal in place of gold, they would have shown more sense. We are now beginning to feel the advantage of the Australian colonies finding gold; and, should our late discovery not turn out or not worth working in a few years we shall be in a far more healthy and prosperous condition than any of the other Australasian colonies. The great advantage we have in New Zealand over the other colonies, and the southern settlements of New Zealand, is, an immense native population, which are chiefly in this vicinity, and which I consider the backbone of New Zealand. We have now nearly 1000 tons of produce waiting to be exported to the colonies, and cannot get ships to carry it thither, although we have eight ships, barques, and brigs, besides schooners, belonging to Auckland. The enormous exertions made the last twelve months by the settlers here are almost incredible. We have now about 16,000 acres of land under cultivation, and the greater part in wheat for the colonies; and I may say that the natives have far more land under cultivation, with the idea of their gaining very high prices for the produce for the colonies. People here complain about the dulness of the times, but it is many years since Auckland was in so flourishing a condition, and without the assistance of one sixpence of the Parliamentary grant, all of which has been spent at the southern settlements."

We have before us an interesting pictorial evidence of this activity at Auckland, in a series of four well-executed Views of the town and harbour, drawn by R. J. Hogan, and "published by J. Williamson, stationer, &c., Auckland." The points are admirably chosen, and show the town itself—1, from Robson-street, south; 2, from Smale's Paint; 3, from Britomart Barrack, 4, the point we have engraved upon the next page.

The accompanying View shows a portion of the town, seen from the New

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.—FROM THE NEW WHARF.

Wharf, with Queen-street and the foot of Shortland-street; the Market-house, Wesleyan Chapel and College, and "the windmill on the hill."

A late number of the *New Zealander* describes Queen-street as the least built upon, but in other respects the best and most considerable street in Auckland. It is about half a mile long, nearly level, and almost straight, and terminates at its northern extremity in a pier or quay, which runs into the harbour; and alongside of which small craft can land, on this stage, their cargoes. At its southern extremity it is overlooked by the Wesleyan Seminary, or boarding-school for the education of the children of the missionaries in these seas—a spacious brick-built and substantial structure. The Gaol is badly situated, and is by no means a conspicuous building; but by a diligent search it may be found on the west side of Queen-street, partly screened from view by the Court-house and Police-office, which abut immediately upon the street. Several shops of superior description, two and three stories high, have recently been erected; and Queen-street, as well as being the longest, is certainly just now one of the most improving streets in Auckland. Wakefield-street ascends from its southern extremity, until it joins the Cemetery-road, and is the newest and most increasing street in the town: many of the houses are built of brick, and it already bears a considerable resemblance to a new street in the outskirts of a modern English town.

PORT NATAL.

INTELLIGENCE of an interesting character has recently been received from the rising colony of Port Natal:—"We are informed," says the *Natal Mercury*, "on good authority, that Mr. Morewood has found coal—equal to the best Newcastle—on the coast near Compensation, by means of the Government boring apparatus which he has at present in use." A reward of £1000 had been offered for the discovery of gold in the settlement.

A Correspondent just returned from a three years' residence at Natal, has favoured us with the accompanying View of the capital—Pietermaritzburg—taken from the high hills called the Swarthoops. The site for the town was selected by the Dutch, and inhabited by them previous to Port Natal being annexed to the Cape of Good Hope, in 1845. Since that period, the Dutch, wishing still to enjoy their own laws and privileges, migrated some hundreds of miles into the interior, beyond the mountains forming the boundary-line between the new Dutch territory and the country they formerly inhabited. Here they have re-established themselves, and have become very extensive cattle-farmers, hunters, &c.; and many are turning their attention to the growth of wool. Pietermaritzburg stands well, and can be seen from six to seven miles distant. On either side are two main roads, for waggon travelling, that with the waggon seen in the distance leads from the sea-port town D'Urban; and the road opposite, to the over-berg route. The Little Bushnie River runs almost round the town, through which it is taken at a trifling expense, running before the houses down each side of the street, thus affording the inhabitants a never-failing supply of pure water, which gives a very cooling and pleasant appearance to the town. The houses are well-built—mostly of stone, and brick white-washed: attached are good gardens. The dwellings number about 300, besides a fort and camp, and substantial Government offices.

PIETERMARITZBURG, THE CAPITAL OF NATAL.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The Exhibition of the Works of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, for the present season, is a very good one. Among the usual variety of landscape and still life pieces, are scattered more than the ordinary number of historical and character subjects, many of them of considera.. beauty and interest; and the exect tive merit of the collection, generally, denotes a marked progress in this agreeable branch of art.

John Absolon has several works evincing taste and artistic ability. 18, Represents a "Guerilla" reclining asleep, whilst a young female watches over him with an air of deep solicitude and affection. There is a quiet interest about this simple group which is very charming. In 231, "Corner in Spain," we have personages of a somewhat similar character, but differently occupied. At the corner of a street, a young guerilla is pouring his ardent professions of love into the ears of a black-eyed damsel, who, listening attentively, and withal not weak to what he says, seems to indicate that she will "think upon it." Her hand hanging coldly within, almost withdrawn from, the grasp of her lover, shows that she is more inclined to favour than to reject his suit. 219, "The Nun," is studied upon the lines of Rogers:—

——— She arose at home
To be the show and idol of the day.
Her vesture gorgeous, and her starry heart
No rocket, bursting in the midnight sky,
So dazzling. When to-morrow she awakes,
She will awake as though she still was there,
Still in her father's house, and not a cell.

The young novice is stretched in sleep—sleep brought on by weariness of waking, and the unquiet attitude and disordered hair clearly indicate the struggle which has just been passing in her mind between the attractions of the world, and of the cloister. 20, the "Gleaners," is a pretty little sketch, of a merry party returning from the fields; a broad side light from the setting sun playing very happily upon the various figures as they recede in the distance.

L. Haghe has several pieces, in which his rich style of colouring is prominently displayed. 48, the "Happy Trio," is a family group of a father or guardian asleep in an armchair, whilst the daughter and her lover are discoursing most eloquent music at the piano. The treatment, under the influence of a setting sun peering through the window, is generally extremely warm, and the contrast afforded by the bright blue of the cavalier's velvet coat, is perhaps more striking than agreeable. In 84, the "Salle d'Armes in the Castle of Augsburg," the tone is more mellow, the various groups of armed men and armour in the ancient baronial hall being most effectively displayed.

"THE FATAL STATUE"—PAINTED BY W. H. KEARNEY.

55, The "Shrine of Santa Rosalia, Monte Pellegrino, Palermo," by Charles Vacher, is a capital interior; the architectural and other details nicely distinguished under a subdued light. Some other Italian scenes by this artist are equally to be remarked for their artistic and tasteful treatment.

The principal historical work in the room, and one which cannot fail of commanding the attention of all visitors, is (230) the "Walk to Emmaus," by H. Warren, which we shall engrave hereafter.

One of the most masterly works in the Gallery, and which we now engrave, is that entitled the "Fatal Statue" (194), by W. H. Kearney; and the story of which is well authenticated in the history of art, and runs as follows:—

Torrigiani, a Florentine artist, contemporary with M. Angelo, was much employed in England by King Henry VII., upon his chapel at Westminster. He afterwards travelled into Spain, where he was engaged to make a statue of the Virgin for a grandee, who, when the model was completed, gave a small sum to the artist for his remuneration, which so exasperated him that he broke the model in pieces; for which he was denounced to the Inquisition by the grandee. To escape the punishment of being burnt alive for sacrilege, he starved himself to death in a prison of the Inquisition.

The artist has seized the moment when Torrigiani, scornfully holding up the few coins he has just received from his patron in his left hand, has dashed the ill-paid model to pieces. The attitude of this figure is vigorously conceived, and executed to perfection: being coloured rich red and green, it stands prominently forward with the importance it should claim. The grandee, seated, is dressed in black, and, in the heat of the moment, is drawing his stiletto, in the background, an ecclesiastic raises his hands in horror at what he considers a sacrilegious act. The treatment of every part of this little picture is such as to command unqualified admiration.

Charles H. Weigall is very successful with a representation of "Dirk Hatteraick in the Cave" (195), which we engrave, and which perfectly realises the picture so admirably described in "Guy Mannering":—

The light in the fire-grate was the dark red glare of charcoal in a state of ignition, relieved from time to time by a transient flame of a more vivid or duskier light, as the fuel with which Dirk Hatteraick fed his fire was better or worse for his purpose. Now a dark cloud of stifling smoke rose up to the roof of the cavern, and then lighted into a reluctant and sullen blaze, which flashed wavering up the pillar of smoke, and was suddenly rendered brighter and more lively by some drier fuel, or perhaps some splintered fir timber, which at once converted the smoke into flame. By such fitful irradiation, they could see more or less distinctly the form

"DIRK HATTERAICK IN THE CAVE."—PAINTED BY C. H. WEIGALL.

of Hatteraick, whose savage and rugged cast of features, now rendered yet more ferocious by the circumstances of his situation, and the deep gloom of his mind, asserted well with the rugged and broken vault which rose in a rude arch over and around him.

Dirk Hatteraick, both in feature and attitude, is a perfect study; there is a lull-dog savageness of expression about him which denotes the villain who's heart is remorseless. The scene itself, and the various accessories introduced, are all in perfect keeping with the subject.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

There was a large attendance of their Lordships to-night, for the discussions upon the College of Maynooth never fail to attract great numbers of peers, both temporal and spiritual. The right rev benches were fully occupied; sixteen archbishops and bishops were present, whose attire of lawn and cambric formed a striking feature in the *coup d'œil*. The prelates themselves presented some striking contrasts—the greatest, perhaps, being afforded by the mild and Christian sweetness of expression and placidity of deportment which characterise the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the combative restlessness and energy of the Bishop of Exeter. The right rev. prelate looks extremely unwell; but neither illness nor advancing years (Dr. Phillpotts is seventy-five) appear able to quench the fervour of his political and theological opinions. The Marquis of Anglesey—who, from having twice served the high office of Lord-Lieutenant, may well be supposed to take an interest in everything relating to Ireland—came down to the House, and, scanning the intelligence of a seat, stood chatting with some friends for some time at the foot of the throne. The group was joined by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who, after some cordial conversation with the venerable Marquis, gracefully turned him his arm, and led him into the Council-chamber behind the throne. The Marquis of Anglesey, who is now in his eighty-fifth year, walks with the same vigour as when, arm in arm with the Great Duke, the illustrious heroes shared with Royalty the admiration of the public at the opening of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Both the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Anglesey voted against the Earl of Winchilsea's motion; which was also opposed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of London, Exeter, and Durham. When speaking of the votes of the Bishops, we might have added that only two of their members of the episcopal bench were wanting. The Archbishop of Canterbury, when Bishop of Chester, never appeared in it, and he has only resumed the wig since his translation to the Primacy. The Archbishop of York never wears it, and the only English Bishop who refuses to discard it is the Bishop of Rochester. One member of the Irish episcopacy, who seldom appears in the House of Lords, also wears the wig. The strangers' gallery was filled with persons, the great majority of whom appeared to be clergymen. The Earl of Derby, whose attendance upon his Parliamentary duties has been interrupted by the death of Lord Skelmersdale, the father of the Countess, took his usual seat upon the front Opposition bench. The discussion was soon what relieved by a humorous illustration in the speech of the late Premier, which derived much of its appositeness from the slight and juvenile figure and appearance of the intelligent Duke of Argyll. The young Duke appeared to go somewhat out of his way to make an attack upon the Earl of Derby, who said his noble assailant reminded him of a story he had heard about a great, strong, powerful "navvy," standing about six feet four, who was married to a very little woman. It was said, however, that his wife was in the habit of beating him. When asked how it happened that he let himself be beaten by his wife, he said, "Oh, let her; it amuses her, and it don't hurt me." Roars of laughter followed this joke, and it was some time before their Lordships, spiritual as well as temporal, entirely recovered their gravity. The debate itself need not occupy much of our space, the arguments for and against the College of Maynooth having been so often repeated as to have lost all novelty.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the system of education pursued at the College of Maynooth; and, after inveighing with great vehemence upon the insult offered by the Pope to the Queen, by his recent bull, proceeded to institute most of the evils of the Romish system to the pernicious tenets inculcated by the canon law, according to which the Pope assumed temporal as well as spiritual authority over the subjects of other sovereigns. If those tenets were taught at Maynooth, it was high time that such a system of education was put down. He would, however, consent to withdraw his motion in favour of Lord Lyndhurst's amendment if the commission proposed were composed of four members, two nominated by the Crown and two by himself.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said, the noble Earl's object clearly was not inquiry into the system pursued at Maynooth, but the principles of the College which had been sanctioned by Parliament for sixty years. The Government had no objection to appoint a commission; and he moved an amendment,

That a humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to issue a commission to inquire into the management and government of the College of Maynooth, the discipline, and the course of studies pursued therein; the acts into the effects produced by the increased grants conferred by Parliament in 1845.

The Earl of RODEN gave the House some reason to think that the late famine and the vast emigration going on have very much changed the numerical proportion which Protestant and Roman Catholic formerly bore to each other. The noble Lord read an estimate of the numbers of the various denominations of Protestants and Protestant Dissenters in Ireland in 1834, amounting in round numbers to 1,516,000, while the Roman Catholic population was estimated at 6,000,000, the Protestants being then but one-fourth of the population. In this estimate it was said the Protestants were understated. But in consequence of the famine and emigration in Ireland, the population, which in 1841 was 8,135,000, and which ought to have increased to 8,500,000 in 1851, was then ascertained to have fallen to 6,515,000. The Roman Catholic population had been more reduced than the Protestant population, so that at present their relative numbers were as 7-13ths to 3-13ths.

Lord Dufferin, Lord Beaumont, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Earl Grey, doubted the policy of inquiry, but preferred a commission to a committee. The Bishop of LONDON said that he would readily vote against the continuation of the grant, but would now content himself with supporting the Ministerial amendment. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY thought inquiry necessary. The terms of inquiry should embrace the consideration of the object for which Maynooth was originally founded—to train a home-bred body of priests, who would be more loyal and patriotic than those trained abroad. The commission must inquire whether this had been accomplished or not. The Duke of ARGYLL supported the amendment. The Earl of DERBY thought it fair matter for inquiry whether the system pursued at Maynooth turned out Murrays or M'Hales?—whether the text-books inculcated the Ultramontane doctrines, which favoured the loftiest assumptions of the Roman Catholic clergy, or the more moderate views known as Cisalpine, which were certainly more reasonable and more in accordance with the church of Ireland did, or, at all events, ought to stand. He preferred inquiry by a committee, but he recommended the noble Earl not to divide the House, and to be satisfied with the declaration of the Earl of Aberdeen, that he would take every possible means of securing a full and impartial inquiry into the whole of the subject.

The House divided. The numbers were—Content, 53; non-content, 110: majority, 57. The resolution was, therefore, negatived, and the amendment agreed to.

The House adjourned at a quarter past eleven o'clock, an unusually late hour for their Lordships.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

New Palace-yard exhibited an animated appearance this evening, from the number of horses and carriages which rapidly arrived at the door of Westminster Hall, with members of the House of Commons. The leading members of the Government and the Opposition arrived early; and, at about half-past four o'clock the body of the House was completely filled. We need scarcely say that the two galleries devoted to strangers were occupied as soon as prayers were concluded; so numerous, indeed, were the applications for admission with members' orders, that the seats on one side of St. Stephen's Hall exhibited a long line of persons, whose only chance of admission was that an equal number of seats should be vacated by the more fortunate possessors of places within the House. The Speaker's Gallery, and in the places devoted to Peers and distinguished visitors, were Lord Overstone, some Bank directors, and other masters of finance, who are consulted by Chancellors of the Exchequer upon monetary operations. The Members' Galleries, right and left of the Chair, were the resort of hon. gentlemen who could not obtain seats in the body of the House. All eyes were turned to the front Treasury bench, where Mr. Gladstone sat with his papers upon the table before him. Some time was lost in the preliminary questions which were put to the Government upon a variety of subjects; and, at a quarter-past five, amid the breathless silence of the House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to make his great financial statement (which will be found reported at length in our Supplement). Of the merits of the scheme this is not the place to speak; but, it may be permitted to us to remark here upon the wonderful ease and winning facility with which the right hon. gentleman treated the most abstruse details of finance, so that the House listened to him for five hours almost without a sensation of weariness. To say that he never once paused for a word during the whole of that time, is only to award the right hon. gentleman the palm of almost unsurpassed fluency and command of language. The accurate construction of his sentences strikes every one who is accustomed to the confusion of Parliamentary oratory; and the effect of his exposition was materially increased by a manifest, and for the most part successful effort to restrain the rapidity of utterance which often prevents his ideas from impressing their true impression upon the minds of a popular assembly. There was little cheering throughout the speech, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer indulged in no *ad captandum* appeals, and his manner was throughout so earnest and business-like that his friends and the Ministerial benches, when they most admired, felt that plaudits would have been out of place—although neither applause nor disapprobation had power to disconcert the orator, as was proved several times in the course of his speech. The impression produced upon the minds of the crowded and brilliant assembly by Mr. Gladstone's evident mastery and grasp of the subject was, that England had at length found a skilful financier, upon whom the people of Peel had descended. The cheering when the right hon. gentleman sat down was of the most enthusiastic and prolonged character, and his friends and colleagues hastened to tender him their warm congratulations upon the distinguished success he had achieved in his first Budget. A hum of approbation went round the House, and even the fair occupants in the ladies' gallery—unseen, but not unheard—appeared to be in a flutter of excitement and delight. The House adjourned early; and groups of hon. members eagerly discussing the financial scheme poured themselves into Westminster Hall, and took the way up Whitehall, on their way to the different clubs of the west-end.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their Lordships were engaged to-night with the case of Mr. Kirwan, who was suspended from the magistracy for six months, by the Earl of Eglinton, when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, for his conduct during an election riot at Ballina, in the county of Mayo. The first step taken by Lord St. Germans, on arriving at Dublin Castle, was to restore Mr. Kirwan to the discharge of his functions, and the Earl of EGLINTON now complained of this reversal of his decision, the grounds of which he explained and defended. The Earl of ABERDEEN assured the noble Earl that Lord St. Germans had not intended to cast any slur upon him; and, after a few words from the Earl of DERBY, who bore testimony to the fairness and impartiality shown by his noble friend Lord Eglinton, in the administration of the law in Ireland, which he said had seldom been equalled, and never surpassed by any previous Lord-Lieutenant, the matter dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House was again very fully attended to-night, in anticipation of the discussions on the dockyard appointments and promotions of the Derby Government, which, it was understood, either impeached the personal honour of the late Secretary to the Admiralty, or that of Sir Baldwin Walker, the Surveyor to the Navy. Questions affecting the personal character of its members never fail deeply to interest the House of Commons, and the House remained crowded until the close of the discussion. The debate commenced upon a motion by

Sir B. HALL, for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances under which a circular sent to the Superintendent of the Dockyards, dated in September, 1849, was cancelled by Mr. Stafford in April, 1852, without any order of the Board of Admiralty; also into the circumstances under which a letter from Sir Baldwin Walker to the Admiralty, tendering his resignation as Surveyor of the Navy, was withheld from the Board; also into the circumstances connected with the appointment of Mr. J. Wells, as master-smith in the dockyard at Portsmouth, its long cancelled, and the appointment of Mr. G. Cotsell in his stead; and generally into the alleged undue influence and patronage of the Admiralty in the dockyards and other Government departments connected with the several Parliamentary boroughs. Three charges appeared to be made affecting Mr. Stafford's personal character: first, that he had, on the 16th of April, 1852, without consulting the Board of Admiralty, an order cancelling the order of September, 1849; secondly, that he denied, in the face of the House of Commons, the existence of this minute, the existence of any correspondence with Sir B. Walker on the subject, and his own connection by that officer; and, thirdly, that he destroyed the order appointing Mr. Wells master-smith at Portsmouth Dockyard, and then denied that it had ever existed. It may be necessary to explain that the order of September, 1849, directed that all papers respecting promotions and vacancies in the dockyards should be sent through the surveyor of the Navy to the Board, and that Sir B. Walker roundly asserts that he was put aside by Mr. Stafford for the purpose of recommending political partisans of the late Government for advancement.

Mr. STAFFORD—without denying that he cancelled the minute of September, 1849, upon his own authority, and not denying that he knew of the resignation of Sir B. Walker, and that he destroyed the minute appointing Wells—went into an explanation and justification of his conduct. He defended the cancelling of the minute, on the ground that Chatham dominered in the dockyards, and said that the Admiralty subsequently adopted and confirmed his act. With regard to Sir B. Walker's resignation, it was not addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and came into the hands of Admiral Hyde Parker, who, in the exercise of a friendly discretion, withheld it; so that no memorandum of the resignation existed at the Record office of the Admiralty. He attempted to disprove the charge of political jobbing in the appointment of Mr. Cotsell, and defended the distribution of dockyard patronage. He admitted that he had done wrong in going round the dockyards in the company of the Government candidates; but this was an error in judgment which he now regretted.

Admiral BERKELEY defended the inquiry, in justice to Sir B. Walker.

Sir J. GRAHAM said, that all doubt as to the personal honour of Mr. Stafford had been removed from his mind, although he thought he had made a grave mistake in revoking the circular of 1849. The charge that political considerations had swayed the late Board of Admiralty was one deserving of inquiry.

Mr. DISRAELI bore testimony to the independent and impartial spirit in which the office of First Lord of the Admiralty had been discharged by the Duke of Northumberland, who had undertaken it with a distinct understanding that the patronage of his department was a solemn trust, to be distributed to the advantage of the country. It would be invidious, and perhaps unfair, to refuse to Sir B. Walker the opportunity of explaining his conduct, and he recommended that no opposition should be offered to the appointment of the committee.

Lord J. RUSSELL said a few words in support of the motion, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave an explanation, which it is important to-date, as the readers of the Customs resolutions in our Supplement might be misled by an error which occurs in them. Under the class of articles, "Customs, No. 4," on which the Government proposes to reduce the duty, it is stated that hard soap is to be charged 16s. per cwt., soft soap, 11s.; and Naples soap, 16s. per cwt. Mr. Gladstone stated that those figures had been prepared by him before he had had an opportunity of submitting to the Government the proposition to abolish altogether the Excise duty upon soap; and, after it had been determined to submit that proposition to Parliament, in the pressure of business it had escaped him to strike those resolutions out of the duties which he had laid upon the table. The proposition of the Government was, that the duty on the importation of foreign soap should cease altogether when the Excise duty should be remitted at home.

Lord H. VANE presented the following report from the Mayo Election Committee:—

That G. H. Moore and G. C. Osseley Higgins, Esqs., are duly elected knights of the shire to serve in this present Parliament for the county of Mayo.

That there appears, from the evidence laid before the committee, that there was a great abuse of spiritual influence on the part of a great body of the Roman Catholic priesthood during the late election for the county of Mayo.

The House went into committee upon the Public-houses (Scotland) Bill.

On the order for going into committee upon the Judges Exclusion Bill, which, as we have before stated, is principally aimed at the Master of the Rolls, Mr. DRUMMOND said it had been his intention to have moved to defer the committal of the bill for six months, considering it to be one of the most destructive measures ever presented since he had had a seat in that House; but he should postpone his motion for the rejection of the bill until the third reading. The House then went into committee. A motion made by Mr. HUME, to include the Recorder of London in the schedule of judicial functionaries disqualified to sit in the House being generally resisted, was withdrawn until the third reading.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Earl of Stair took the oaths and his seat.

In answer to Lord Sandwich, the Earl of CLARENDON said that the Government had not at present any fixed intention of bringing forward a measure for the surrender of criminals in accordance with the convention which had been signed with the French Government. He acknowledged the importance of the object; but the practical difficulties which surrounded the attainment of the object in view rendered it impossible for him to give any pledge on the subject.

The Earl of ABERDEEN moved that their Lordships agree with the Commons in an address to her Majesty, praying that a commission be issued to inquire into the state of the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.—Agreed to.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that it was not his intention to move that their Lordships agree with the address of the Commons in the Cirencester case. The noble Earl then gave notice of his intention to move the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill on Friday the 29th inst.

The Earl of MALMESBURY asked a question of the Government relative to the negotiations between this country and the United States on the subject of our colonial fisheries?

The Earl of CLARENDON said that the negotiations which were now being carried on in the most friendly spirit between the two Governments had not as yet concluded. He, therefore, did not think it desirable to say more on the subject than that the measures taken by the late Government to protect those fisheries were followed up by the present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Barnstaple Election Committee reported that Sir W. A. Fraser, Bart., and Richard Bremridge, Esq., were not duly elected as members for the borough of Barnstaple; having been, by their agents, guilty of bribery. The committee further reported that corrupt practices prevailed in the borough during the last and previous elections. Mr. W. O. STANLEY then gave notice that he would to-morrow move the suspension of the writ for six weeks—Sir J. FARINGTON brought up the report of the Bridport Election Committee, reporting that the influence of Mr Jeremiah Smith was carried to an enormous extent, by means of lending money to the electors; and that, at the last election, no less than 56 voters who voted in accordance with his wishes, were indebted to him. The committee did not believe that direct money bribery had been resorted to, but that the system of money lending for electioneering purposes demanded the serious attention of the Legislature, with a view to a remedy.

In reply to a question from Mr. Cowan, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the usual course, when increasing the duty on spirits, was to date the increased duty from the period when the resolution passed.

Mr. DISRAELI complained of the House being taken by surprise by the second reading, on Monday night at a late hour, of the South Sea and other Annuities Commutation Bill, and asked if the noble Lord would not postpone the committee, which was on the paper of that evening.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the intention was on Monday to take the discussion on the Income-tax and the Legacy-duty, after which the Spirit-duties might be brought under consideration. He also said that no objection was made on Monday night to the second reading of the South Sea Annuities Commutation Bill; and as it was always desirable to pass such bills as quickly as possible, he thought it better to move the second reading, as there would be ample opportunities of discussing it in its future stages.

CUSTOMS, &C., ACTS.

Mr. WILSON proceeded to state the views of the Government with respect to the Customs regulations, as recommended by the select committee which had sat upon the subject. The Committee had classed those recommendations under fifteen heads. It was not intended, on that occasion, to deal with the constitution of the Board of Customs itself. It was, however, contemplated to adopt a system of promotion among the men employed in the lower departments of the Customs—all vacancies being filled up from the outports alone, with the present system of allowing the Customs to share in the "fines and satisfactions." At present those officers were allowed the half such fines; but, in order to do away with all personal inducement to make seizures, the practice would be done away with in all cases except those of the Coast Guard service. The abolition of *ad valorem* duties, as announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would do away with a fruitful source of misunderstanding between the Customs officials and the trader. With respect to stoppages and seizures, the Board of Customs had, in August last, issued an order that in all such cases notice of the course should be immediately given to the owners or agents, and that all complaints should be heard before one of the Commissioners in open court. Her Majesty's Treasury affirmed those orders of the Board, and it was intended to extend to the outports the advantages of the arrangement, where the complaints would be heard before the collectors or comptrollers. A power of amending the entries would be given to certain officers in cases when the amount involved was small. It was also proposed to repeal the privilege enjoyed by the Crown with respect to costs, so as to place the Crown and the subject on the same footing, the party losing the suit being liable to pay the costs. It was further proposed that when the sums in questions were under £100, the Crown should be compelled to proceed in the County Court, or such other local tribunal as the Treasury might decide upon, with power to the defendant to go to a higher court if he thought proper. It was still further intended that, even when the amount exceeded £100, the case might go to a local court, if the Board of Customs thought proper. Another alteration to be carried out was, that henceforth actions for damages might be brought against the Board instead of against the officers. Facilities would be given for removing goods liable to Customs-duties from one port to another port, which would be a great convenience when intended for re-exportation; but this privilege could not be extended to goods sent by coasting vessels, unless previously examined. It was also proposed to allow the re-importation of arms duty-free, on condition that proper notice of the cargo should be given to the Custom-house. It was proposed that all bonded warehouses should be of one class; and with respect to passengers' luggage, it was intended to make arrangements for its examination on board the steamers as far as one or two packages were concerned. It was recommended by the committee that in cases of free goods it should be sufficient to send the ship's manifest, and the entry of the consignee to the Customs, with copies to the landing waiter. This, however, he considered it would be dangerous to do, as under such a system smuggling to an enormous extent might be carried on. It was, however, intended to have a separate room for free goods destined from the Long-room. With respect to the Customs laws generally, they had, up to 1825, been 1500 in number; but in that year they had been reduced to six, and in structure had been given which would result in their being compressed in a single Act of Parliament. Pending any change which may hereafter be determined upon in reference to the constitution of the Board of Customs, it was proposed to give the local authorities at Liverpool power to act independently of the Central Board in London in cases where the sum in dispute between the Customs and the merchants should not exceed £100, with a view ultimately to give that port a position perfectly equivalent and co-operative with London. Government also proposed to make an entire change in the Isle of Man. The statement was made in order that the intentions of the Government might be known as widely as possible pending the introduction of the bill, which would be introduced as speedily as possible. In the meantime the Government wished to know the opinion of the country upon the changes announced, and which they were prepared to modify upon good cause being shown.

A discussion then took place, in which several hon. members expressed their approval of the propositions generally.

The further consideration of them was then postponed.

On the motion for going into committee upon the Pilotage Bill,

Mr. TURNER moved as an amendment that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, on the ground that it would place too much power in the hands of the Board of Trade.

After a brief discussion, the House divided, when the numbers were—For going into committee, 219; against it, 83: majority, 136.

The House then went into committee; but soon afterwards the chairman reported progress, and the House adjourned.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On the 9th inst., the shock of an earthquake was felt at Naples, about 2 40 a m , and lasted not less than ten seconds. The undulating movement was not sufficient to produce any damage, but much alarm was felt.

Kossini has been raised, by the French Emperor, to the rank of Commander of the I egion of Honour

Dr. Parkes, of Great Marlborough-street, has been appointed Registrar to the Golden-square District, St. James's, Westminster.

On Friday week, Hacket and Noonan, the two men convicted at the late Waterford assizes for the murder of O'Callaghan Ryan, Esq., were executed pursuant to their sentence.

Amongst the passengers brought by the *Asia* is Miss E. T. Greenfield, known in the United States as the "Black Swan," who has been singing with great success in the States.

The deliveries last week in the tea trade were again small, from the uncertainty as to the future duty. The quantity taken was 2 1 1 H

The Rev. James Hutchinson, head-master of the Grammar-school, Chelmsford fell down dead on Friday week. The rev. gentleman was in his 73rd year.

Letters from Alexandria give an unsatisfactory account of the health of that distinguished officer, Sir Walter Gilbert. He appears to have derived but little benefit from the climate of Egypt; and will, therefore, as soon as he is able, return to England

A stag which had been uncarted near Thingley, a few days since, got upon the railroad near Corsham station, and was making its way towards Box, just as the express train was emerging from the tunnel. The engine-driver relaxed his speed, and sounded the whistle; and the pack divided, and passed the train without hurt. The stag entered the tunnel, and cleared them.

The British barque *Josephine*, from London, had arrived in the Columbia river, with merchand se for the Hudson's Bay Company.

An inquest was held last week at West Hackney, upon the body of an infant, when it was ascertained that his grandmother had unwittingly killed the child by giving him a small quantity of laudanum to allay pain.

Viscount Palmerston was admitted a member of the Royal Society on the 14th inst

The Hon. T. F. Marshall, member of the United States' Senate, had been killed by one of his tenants near Marysville, Kentucky.

Access to the burial-place of the persons killed at Berlin in March, 1848, has been interdicted by the Prussian police, and the place has been enclosed

Mr. John Fawcett Loder, a well-known violinist, died suddenly on Saturday morning last, aged 41. The inquest returned a verdict of "Natural death."

Chesterfield gaol, South Carolina, was accidentally destroyed by fire on the 9th inst., and eight of the prisoners perished in the flames.

The American Minister at Madrid had succeeded in obtaining the pardon of eight Hungarians of the Lopez expedition, who had been sentenced to the mines

The death of Mr. Phillips, Chairman of Sessions, and subpœnaed as one of the Aborigines of King George's Sound, is reported.

Among the dramatic rumours of the day, is the mention of a new play, entitled "The Castilian," by Sir J. N. Tillnord, which, like "Ion," is possibly in private circulation before it is produced publicly

A corn-exchange and bourse on an extensive scale are about to be erected at Frankfort, the city guaranteeing an interest on capital expended in the construction.

Archbishop Hughes, of New York, was about to proceed to Rome to be invested with the dignity of Cardinal

A schooner was run down by one of the City of Dublin Company's steamers on Saturday, in the voyage from the Mersey to Dublin. The crew of the schooner was saved, and the fault does not appear to have been on the part of the steamer

Lord Brougham has arrived at Menton's Hotel from Cannes.

A petition in favour of the admission of Jews to Parliament has been signed by 300 of the Jews resident in Manchester to the House of Lords, and has been entrusted to the lib.ral of the diocese

It is said that an adaptation in verse of "La Dame aux Camelias," by Mr Wilkins, destined for Drury-lane, has been stopped by a veto from the Lord Chamberlain.

The Cherley Tavern and Gardens, near Norwood, has been sold for £6070: the lease has fifty years to run, and the yearly rental is £1-0. The premises are not far from the Crystal Palace.

A bottle was found, on the 14th inst., about three miles north of the river Adour, at Bayonne, containing the following paper: "On board ship *Estelle*, off the banks of Newfoundland, becalmed.—J. H. Wait and Will am Pa rwick, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 14, 1853.

Governor Ujhazy, the leader of the Hungarian settlement at New Buda, has sold his land, and leaves for Texas, where he has bought some hundreds of acres The Hungarians who remain have elected Joseph Mathey, their chairman, in place of Ujhazy.

Seven hundred bushels (or about 1,000,000) of dead-letters had been destroyed at Washington, in accordance with the usage of the Post-office department. They were carted to a convenient square, and spread over a line of 200 or 300 feet, when the match was applied.

The sum advanced by the War-office in the shape of bounties to Militia recruits, amounts already to £480,000.

The steeple of the parish church of Doncaster Church, recently destroyed by fire, now amounts to upwards of £25,000

A syphon for dairymen has recently been brought into general use in Scotland, by means of which the milk is drawn away from the cream, instead of skimming the cream off the milk.

The *Ballarat*, Captain Jones, arrived at Falmouth from Melbourne, on Monday, bringing on freight 73,060 ounces of gold (about £300,000 sterling), and many passengers.

Her Majesty has ordered that from the 31st day of May, 1853, the parish of Northaw, now in the district of the County Court holden at St. Albans, shall be in the district of the County Court holden at Barnet.

The United States' steam-frigate *Saranac*, got ashore at Warsaw Sound, on the 8th inst., on her passage from Havanna to Savanna, and remained at the last accounts in a dangerous position.

Upwards of £600 have been subscribed towards a testimonial to the Rev. R. Whiston, who, it will be remembered, was deprived of the head-mastership of the cathedral grammar-school by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, on account of his exposure of the non-fulfilment of cathedral trusts, but who regained his position after a lengthened and expensive course of litigation.

The United States' steam-ship *Baltic* took her departure from Liverpool on Wednesday morning for New York, with 94 passengers, a full cargo, and the usual mails. The steam-ship *City of Glasgow* also left at the same time for Philadelphia, with a fair number of passengers and a good cargo

The King of Prussia has conferred the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle on Baron de Varenne, minister at Berlin.

The confirmation of the election of the Bishop of Lincoln is to take place at Bow Church, on Tuesday, the 3rd of May; and the consecration, at Lambeth Church, on the 8th, being Ascension-day; the solemnities commencing on each day at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Drury Wake arrived on the 15th inst. from Constantinople. He immediately proceeded to the Foreign-office with despatches, having made the Overland journey in twelve days.

A man angling down the Caversham Warren recently, had his bait suddenly taken with great voracity: he struggled with the fish for three hours, and succeeded in landing it, when it proved to be a ren ark bly fine jack, weighing 16 lb.

Mr. Henry Drummond has given notice of moving, on the 22nd inst. for a call of the House on whatever day Serjeant Shee shall move for leave to bring in his bill to explain or repeal the Ecclesiastical Titles Act

Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Clifford, M.P., has been appointed a Commissioner of Lunacy, in the room of Lord Seymour, resigned.

The proposed establishment of the transatlantic line of packet-boats at Cherbourg has been abandoned. If the plan should be revived, the boats will be divided between Havre, Bordeaux, and Marseilles.

Arrangements are made between the managers of the Exhibition and the railway directors, by which return tickets, for two months, will, on the 1st of May next, be carried out between Paris and Dublin, *viâ* Dover, Folkestone, and Holyhead.

A young man named Wargge, of Sheffield, while working in a garden, last week, ran a spill into the little finger of the right hand, and the wound took paw, of which he died in five days.

The Manchester city council met on Wednesday to discuss a proposition with respect to education; but, after talking from half-past ten till four o'clock (with a short interregnum for dinner) they passed an amendment without a division, declaring it inexpedient to further discuss the matter until the Government measure is before the country

Her Majesty has presented the executors of the late Mr. Neeld, who, it will be remembered, left his property to the Crown, with £1000 each. He left them only £100. The Queen has also granted an annuity of £100 to Mrs Neale, who saved Mr. Neeld's life on his making a rash attempt on it during a stay at North Marston, where he now lies buried.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

British Chess-lubs.—The hon secretary of the Eglin Chess-club is thanked for the information he has forwarded.

F. R. B.—It is dull without being difficult. Aim at something like strategy and point in your problems. Let them not excess three or four moves. Those ambitious perplexities in seven and ten moves nobody takes the trouble to examine, unless they bear the name of an acknowledged master

R. W., Edinburgh. G. R., Liverpool.—Under consideration.

F. M. D., Newbury.—The little contest between Messrs. Hodges and Kentish, of Reading, has ended in favour of the former, who has won 4 to his opponent's two.

Bath Dub.—Too weak for publication. Have you no more favourable specimens of the lady's skill?

J. C., Calcutta.—Received, and replied to by letter, immediately.

Apollo-Room.—Alas! always in favour as north as Edinburgh.

Somerset.—Chess, under the auspices of Captain Kennedy, is quite in the ascendant at Bath. The chief rendezvous is the Royal Union Library, New-buildings. We presume there is a room exclusively devoted to the game.

G. R., Bradford, Devon.—When a player has his King so circumstanced, that, not being at the moment in check, he cannot move him without going into check, and, at the same time, has no other Piece or Pawn to play instead, he is distinguished.—See the "Chess-player's Handbook," p. 75.

J. A. C., Bath. We have not the back Numbers to refer to; but there can be no doubt the Problem in question was corrected

H. M. It would be better to keep games and problems in your drawer, than "barke" them by sending them to periodicals which are not seen by fifty Chess players in the kingdom

S. Newman.—You should join the Richmond Chess-club, or form a Club in your own town.

Rialto. 1. They were returned by the examiners marked "correct, but too easy." 2. We do not approve of Problems where Castling is introduced, and should never publish any unless of superlative excellence

Bolognia.—It shall be again examined

F. J., Liverpool.—The mere fact of the King having been checked, no matter how many times, does not deprive him of his right to Castle

L. D. M.—1. You should send an address and the required number of stamps (22), for postage &c., to the Editor or Publisher of the magazine in question, 5, Paternoster-row. 2. The challenge mentioned has not been accepted yet.

Solutions of Problem No. 479, by J. E. R. of Stuttgardt, Opp. E. T. V., T. G. M., Charon, Romeo, Calonia, are correct.

Solutions of Problem No. 480, by Judex, M. D., S. P. Q. R., Persica, Phiz, Tuscco, D. D., F. F. are correct

Solutions of Problem No. 481, by M. P., E. F. H., Chappell, Kappa, Edmund T. of Oxford, J. M. of Sherborn, J. P., Berwick, Rapid, Stevens, F. H. of Norwich, Bath Dob, Agnus, Mr. Wright, C. H., G. P., R. L., F. H. R., Harrowensis, J. H. of Sheffield, are correct

Solutions of Enigmas by Argonesia, R. P. G., Harrowensis, E. N. of Reepham, Whitchurch, E. H., J. P., Dervois, Rigsdo, Stevens, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 480.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K sq (ch)	K to Q sq	4. Q to K 5th (ch)	K takes Q
2. Kt to B 8th (ch)	K takes R	5. B to K B 4th—Mate.	
3. Q to Q R 8th (ch)	K to Q 3rd		

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 481.

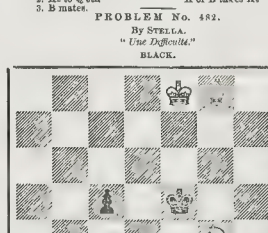
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q B 4th (ch)	Kt takes R
2. Kt to Q 5th	K or B takes Kt
3. B mate.	

PROBLEM No. 482.

By Stella.

"Une Difficulté."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

(To the Editor of the Illustrated London News*)*

Sir, Some months since, during the progress of the contest between Messrs Harrwitz and Williams, I published a challenge in the *Chess-player's Chronicle*, offering to play the winner a match of twenty-one games, at the St. George's Chess-club, for any stake he chose. As the terms I then proposed were not accepted, and as I have reason to know Mr. Harrwitz's supporters will only back him upon conditions to which no adversary can agree, I now beg to propose to him to play a match upon our own account, entirely irrespective of any club or supporters. A large amount of stake in such a case is not required; a silver cup, or a set of chess-men of ten guineas value will be sufficient *honorarium* for the winner; and, as he objects to play at the St. George's Chess-club, and I object to play at the London Chess-club, let us meet on neutral ground I only stipulate that the games—good, bad, and indifferent—shall be made public through the chief chess-organ for the benefit and amusement of the chess fraternity. As we shall probably meet together at the Manchester chess assemblage next month, I am quite waiting, if he is so, to fix that locality our battle-field.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

London, April 14, 1853. J. Löwenthal

OPENING OF THE RICHMOND CHESS-CLUB

The first meeting of this newly-established society was held on Monday week, at the Castle hall, and was attended by a goodly number of Chess amateurs, both from the town and neighbourhood. Previously to the commencement of the evening's play—which comprised some interesting games, contested single-handed, by the President, Mr. Staunton, and by Mr Löwenthal against various members of the Club Mr. Staunton delivered an address, in which he pointed out, at some length, the advantages arising from the cultivation of an elegant and thoughtful recreation like Chess. "It would hardly be denied, he thought, by the most rigid and practical man of the present utilitarian age, that some amusement is necessary to lighten and diversify the life of toil, mental or bodily, to which the bulk of mankind are born. In all stages of society—among the most barbarous, and among the most highly-civilised nations of the world the amusements of the people constituted a prominent object of consideration, and exercised an important influence upon their moral and intellectual character. It was gratifying, therefore, to find in this country, at the present day, an innocent relaxation for pastimes of a refined and elevating tendency, and a gradual declension of those brutal and debasing sports which were the delight of our ancestors." To show the progress Chess had made of late years, Mr. Staunton observed: "that many now living could remember when there was but one Chess-club in the kingdom, and the only allusion ever made to the game in our public prints was when Philidor or some other famous player, once in twenty years, perhaps, performed some prodigious exploit in the way of blindfold play. We have now above a hundred clubs devoted to the practice of the game; we find chess-games and chess-problems in many of the London and many of the country newspapers, we find that it is of sufficient interest and magnitude to support its own exclusive periodicals, and, above all, that its votaries, instead of being reckoned, as they might formerly have been, by scores, can now be counted by thousands."

In the course of the evening, upon the question of forming a Chess library, Mr. Bohn, the eminent bookseller, who is a resident in the vicinity, and a member of the new club, begged to present a copy of each of the works on the game which he had published, as the germ of what he hoped would prove a valuable selection of works illustrative of the beautiful game of Chess, now met together to encourage

At this, the first meeting, upwards of thirty gentlemen were enrolled as members, and it was confidently expected that this number would be speedily doubled.

The Manchester Chess Meeting.—The arrangements for this assemblage, which takes place on the 5th and 7th of May are, we learn, upon a scale of magnificence which promises to eclipse all former gatherings of Caissa's votaries. The play, which it is understood, will consist of matches between many of the finest players in the kingdom, is to extend over two days, and to be concluded by a dinner, at which the Mayor of the city is expected to preside.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dissolution of the League.—So soon as the prize essays of the Anti-Corn-law League shall have been adjudged to the successful competitors, it is proposed to summon another general meeting, and to again formally dissolve the association. The time fixed for receiving the essays was the 1st of March, and a large number have been sent in. The prizes, it may be recollected, were—one of £150, and another of £50. "on the results of the repeal of the Corn laws and the Free-trade policy upon the moral, social, commercial, and political interests of the United Kingdom"

The St. Cross Hospital Controversy.—The churchwardens of the parish of St. Faith, Winchester, in which the celebrated Hospital of St Cross is situated, have exercised jurisdiction in the beautiful church of St. Cross, as their parish church. They have also taken formal possession of the churchyard of St. Cross, by affixing a chain and padlock on its gates. All this has been done in direct opposition to the Rev. Earl of Guildford, the Master of St. Cross.

Cambrian Archæological Association.—Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., M.P., the president, has fixed Monday, the 19th of September, and the five following days, for holding the seventh annual meeting of the society in Brecon.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe.—This amiable lady, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has been entertained at a soirée in the Glasgow City-hall, when upwards of 2000 citizens, male and female, assembled to do her honour. At this meeting resolutions and thanks were showered on this highly talented writer, for which her husband, Professor Stowe, returned thanks. From Glasgow Mrs. Stowe took the train for Edinburgh, Crowds were waiting at the station; and it was quite a triumphal procession to the residence of Mr. Wigham (with whom Mr. and Mrs. Stowe reside). The *Scotsman* says:—"Mrs. Stowe is an extremely pleasant-looking person, about the middle age, her expression homely and intelligent, her complexion dark and somewhat sallow, but relieved by her remarkably fine bright black eyes. She was very plainly dressed, and seemed both surprised and gratified with the warmth and enthusiasm of her reception." In due course Mrs. Stowe and party visited the Castle, the University, Heriot's Hospital, and other interesting points in the city. A banquet was also held in the Music-hall, which was appropriately decorated. Mrs. Stowe and her friends remain in Edinburgh about a week, having agreed to attend an Anti-Slavery and a Total-Abstinence meeting. They also intended visiting Dundee.

The Factory Question.—On Friday last a meeting was held at Bradford for the purpose of considering the present position of the factory question. The Rev. Dr. Burnet, the Vicar, presided; and the committee fully approved the following resolution:—"That the central committee is willing to co-operate with the central committee of Lancashire in an effort to secure for the operatives a strict enforcement of the law as it now stands; but, until this be effected, the committee is not prepared to join in any further agitation as to a change in the law."

Anti-Malt-tax Meeting.—On Saturday last a meeting was held at Cambridge to consider the expediency of petitioning Parliament for a total repeal of the Malt and Hop duties (the Earl of Hardwicke presiding), when the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to: "1. That the House of Commons having decided that sure-fraced competition is to be the future policy of this country, this meeting, without assenting to the wisdom or justice of such decision, is of opinion that such policy, if persisted in, should be fairly carried out. 2. That this meeting is therefore of opinion that it is unjust and oppressive longer to levy from our native produce one-fourth of the general revenue of the country; and, regarding the Malt-tax as injudiciously interfering with the profitable cultivation of the land, and alike injurious to the comforts and the wants of the working classes, pledges itself to use every means to obtain a total repeal of the Malt and Hop duties. 3. That petitions for a total repeal of the Malt and Hop duties be presented to the House of Lords by the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and to the House of Commons by the county members."

Harwich Dock and Pier.—This bill was brought in for the purpose of empowering a company to reclaim from the sea about 100 acres of tidal land, on the west side of Harwich, and within that space to construct a wet dock and tidal basin, offering a united area of 50 acres for shipping. The amount of estimate of works and proposed capital are each £300,000, and power to borrow £83,000. The Lords of the Admiralty, acting on the report of Mr L. D. B. Gordon, civil engineer, have assented to the bill conditionally. Only 250 acres are to be embanked; and the line of embankment, the plans of the dock, town and pier, and its structure, must be submitted to the Admiralty for approval.

Engagement of a Chemist by Agriculturists.—A society has been formed at Tamworth, comprising some of the most influential landed proprietors and leading agriculturists, for the purpose of employing the services of an analytical chemist, who will be required to analyse manures, soils, stock, and other produce grown upon the land, and advise them to the members, and render such other professional assistance as may be deemed advisable.

Steam-boat Accident.—The Dublin Company's steamer *Traveller*, on her voyage for Dublin, when steaming down the river, on Sunday last, observed a schooner directly in her track. The schooner was hailed, but she did not alter her course. The captain ordered the engines to be reversed, but the result was that the two vessels came near going asleep. To avoid this she had to be moved ahead again, and an immediate collision was the consequence. The schooner went down, but her crew saved themselves by getting away in their small boat.

Defalcations at a Savings-bank, Newport.—On Tuesday week an inquiry was instituted respecting the deficiencies at the savings-bank. It appears that the accounts at the bank had been kept in the most careless manner, and that the accused (Ellis), who is the actuary, must have commenced his dishonest practices as early as 1840. It was then that he first presented a false cheque for £15, and since that period many such like memoranda have been used by him. Large sums of money must have been abstracted from the deposits by Ellis, as there is a deficiency existing of £5,765 9d. On Monday he made a full confession of his guilt, and has expressed a desire to render every assistance in taking the necessary inquiries. One great source of regret is, that, from the great loss of which the stock of not more than £30,000 has experienced, a reduction of nearly 2½ per cent will take place in the value of each person's investment

Intrepid Conduct of a Female.—On Wednesday evening week, as Mrs. Wright, of Warrington, was proceeding from Newton, and when within one mile and a half of the former town, three fellows successively made attempts, with bludgeons in hand, to stop the pony she was driving, which were fortunately unsuccessful; besides the personal injury Mrs. Wright might have sustained, she had in her possession upwards of £20. At the first interruption a fellow rushed from a hedge, when Mrs. Wright freely applied the whip to her horses, and thought she was escaping; but two other men making a similar attempt, she drew a pistol from the gig box, and, with remarkable hand and parol in the other, she was in readiness to fire upon the first man who should approach her

A Mother Accidentally Shot by her Son.—On Sunday last a shocking accident occurred to a Mrs. Holland, in Albion-street, Nottingham. At the hour of breakfast, her son, a boy about fifteen, was handling a loaded pistol, and his mother, in taking a crust of bread out of the cupboard, either touched the lock herself, or caused her son to do so, as it instantly discharged, and the contents lodged in her face, and inflicted a fearful wound. Surgical assistance was immediately procured, and the woman is now doing well.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GEORGE BROWN,

CHAIRMAN OF THE NORTH WILTS PROTECTION SOCIETY

On Tuesday last, a superb testimonial was presented to Mr. George Brown from upwards of 500 of the landowners and tenant-farmers of Wiltshire, as a mark of their sense of the straightforward consistent course he has pursued as Chairman of the North Wilts Agricultural Protection Society. The presentation took place at a public dinner at the Bear Hotel, Devizes, at which upwards of 120 guests were assembled, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Brown, of Hinton.

The toast of "The Queen and Infant Prince" having been drunk with great enthusiasm, and followed by other loyal and patriotic toasts, the chairman presented to Mr. George Brown the plate, on behalf of the committee and subscribers, many of whom differ from him in their political views, but were anxious to take this opportunity of testifying their opinion of high character and private worth. The worthy chairman then referred to the great landowners of the county, members of Parliament, and leaders of the aristocracy, many of whom formerly advocated the cause of Protection, but have since altered their opinion, and disavered themselves from the Society; and, after an eloquent tribute to the great public services of Mr. George Brown to the cause of Protection, his health was proposed by the chairman, and drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. George Brown returned thanks for the splendid gift in an able speech; and next proposed "the health of the Chairman," which was drunk, and for which that gentleman thanked the company. Other toasts followed, and the party broke up after a most agreeable evening. The proceedings are fully reported in the *Devizes Gazette*

The plate, value £250, consists of a magnificent centre-piece, with

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION, AT CUDDESDON.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. GEORGE BROWN, OF AVEBURY.

I ise supporting three figures, personifying Digging, Sowing, and Reap- i g. The standard is an oak stem, with foliage, holding a glass for flowers. Around the base are agricultural emblems, omitted in the E graving, and it bears the following inscription:—

Presented to George Browne, Esq., of Avebury, by upwards of three hundred and twenty of the principal gentry, landowners, tenant-farmers, and other friends, resident in and connected with the county of Wilts, in testimony of his able, straightforward, and consistent conduct as chairman of the North Wilts Agricultural Protection Society, and as a token of their personal esteem and respect for his character as a man of business, a friend, and a neighbour. April, 1853.

In addition to the centre-piece is a unique and elegant dessert service, consisting of eight pieces, each engraved with the above inscription.

The whole service has been designed and executed by Mr. Payne, of Bath.

NEW THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE IN THE DIOCESE OF OXFORD.

On the afternoon of the 7th inst. the Bishop of Oxford, assisted by a large body of the clergy from all parts of his diocese, laid the chief corner-stone of a new Theological College at Cuddesdon, within eight miles of the city of Oxford, and in close proximity to the episcopal seat.

The clergy, and others interested, assembled at the episcopal palace, and shortly before two o'clock a procession was formed, and moved towards the site of the proposed College. It consisted of sixty choristers, selected from the chorus of Holywell, Cuddesdon, Culham, Littlemoor, St. Thomas's, and St. Peter's; the Bishop of Oxford, the Rev. H. W. Majendie, M.A., vicar of Sheen; the Rev. James Randall, M.A., rector of Benfield, the Rev. R. Thomas Farley, B.D., rector of Ducklington; the Rev. Dr. Deane, vicar of Lewknor; the Rev. Dacres Adams, vicar of Bampton; the Rev. Richard Gordon, vicar of Oakley; and about 130 other clergymen, all in their surplices.

On arriving at the ground, the choir took their places within the enclosure of the future building, the clergy and others within a space railed off for them around the site, and on the right hand and left of the bishop. The rain fell heavily during the proceedings. After one or two psalms had been chanted by the choir,

The Bishop of Oxford took his seat upon one of the corner stones of the new edifice, and addressed his auditory, thanking his rev. brethren, and his brethren of the laity, for their numerous attendance; adding, that they were met together to ask God's blessing upon the undertaking to be formally commenced, namely, to establish a training college where young men may pass the year before their ordination in the studies, meditations, habits, and employment fitted, under the blessing of God, to prepare them for that great work.

We know (continued his Lordship) that the Universities can afford advantages which no local institutions can give. But over and above these, there are every year to be ordained to the work of the ministry of the Church in this land, numbers who cannot thus push their theological studies to that limit, and they specially need further assistance than is provided for them in the Universities. Experience shows us that wherever an attempt has been made, good has followed, as the institutions already founded at Wells, Durham, and Chichester amply testify. Numbers who come before the Bishops for ordination do not resort to the Universities for that period of study after taking their degree and applying for ordination. On the contrary, there are now scattered about in different parts of the country many who are receiving help from individuals who have no settled plan, and who are in no way connected with the special organization of the Church. Now, the plan of all others to prevent the mischiefs which are apprehended by those who look carefully into the question of such theological training, to prevent any particular bias being given to the mind of the theological student—the plan, of all others, for none better can be devised, is to take care that our theological institutions shall be connected with the Bishop's residence and presence, and that they should be conducted upon principles which distinctly define what is to be the teaching, and what are to be the modes of study and habits of life cultivated in them. With this view, in this institution which we are met together here to begin, it is specially laid down in the first place that the Bishop of the diocese for the time being shall have the rule and governance of the college, because we apprehend that there can be no human institution in which it would be wise to supersede the institution of Christ and his Church. We have laid down in the trust deeds in virtue of which this land is conveyed to us, that none shall teach here who do not declare that they will teach nothing that is not according to the rule of the Church of England—nothing that is not declared to be the doctrine of the Church of England at the last revision of its formularies—nothing that cannot be proved from God's word, and which is not accordant with the doctrine of the Primitive Church as received by the Church of England. Here then we have made what provision man can make for the permanence of this institution, connecting it with the outward organisation of the Church, and defining its teaching by its prescribed formularies.

His Lordship proceeded to state that £1500 were still wanted to complete the work they had commenced; but that as it had begun in faith, he had no doubt it would be brought to a successful termination.

The Bishop then laid the stone, saying the following words:—

Inasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God to put it into the hearts of his servants to erect this house for the better training of those who shall be called into the ministry of his holy Church in this land, we therefore, nothing doubting that He favourably alloweth this our work, do lay this chief corner-stone of this seminary, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Underneath the stone was deposited a plate bearing the following inscription:—

Quod S. Sanctæ Individuæ Trinitatis auxilio Divinarum rerum studiis melius in provehendis feliciter cedat collegii theologice quidem hunc ein golaram, in nom nis Patris, Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, poenit Samuel, permissu Divino Episcopus Oxoniensis, vii. id. April, anno salutis MDCCCLIII. Soli Deo gloria.

His Lordship then invoked a blessing on the undertaking, a prayer was read by the Vicar: and an invocation by the Rural Dean, the Rev. Mr. Baker, of Nuneham. The choir chanted the "Te Deum" (arranged by Mr Helmore); after which the Bishop dismissed the assembly with the apostolic blessing.

The building is expected to be ready for the reception of students by Christmas next, and the Rev. Alfred Pott, M.A., vicar of Cuddesdon, has been appointed to the office of principal.

The new College, which will face the Bishop's palace, is in the Middle Pointed or Decorated style: it is intended to accommodate twenty-one students, each with a sitting-room and bed-room. There will also be apartments for the Vice-Principal, lecture-room, oratory, dining-hall, and common-room. The building has been designed by Mr. Street, the diocesan architect; the contractors are Messrs. Myers, of London.

MEMORIALS OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

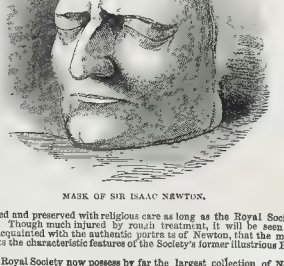
THE Royal Society have recently received a valuable and interesting addition to their collection of Newton memorials, by the bequest of the late Rev. Charles Turnor, F.R.S. Amongst the articles bequeathed is a very handsome gold watch, which the philosopher wore during the latter years of his life. It was presented to him by his niece, Mrs. Catherine Conduit, on the 4th January, 1708, as an inscription on the inner case records. The chasing on the outer case (of which our Artist has given a very faithful drawing) is beautifully executed.

We take this opportunity of engraving another memorial in the possession of the Society, namely, the original mask of Sir Isaac Newton's face, from the cast taken after death, which belonged to Roubiliac. Mr. Weld, in his "History of the Royal Society" (Vol. I., p. 446) states:

For this truly-interesting relic the Fellows are indebted to Samuel Hunter Christie, Esq., secretary to the Society, and Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, who presented it to them in the year 1839. The history of this mask, as related to me by Mr. Christie, is extremely curious. Being desirous of purchasing a bust of Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. Christie entered the shop of a dealer in statues, in

GOLD WATCH PRESENTED TO SIR ISAAC NEWTON BY MRS. CONDUIT.

Tichborne-street. To Mr. Christie's question, whether he had any bust of the philosopher to dispose of, the dealer replied that though he had no bust, he had an old mask of Newton, which his father had purchased fifty or sixty years before, at the sale of Roubiliac's effects, and which he had kept on his shelves amongst various articles of his trade. It was evident that the dealer regarded the relic as little better than useless lumber, and this is confirmed by his having consented to dispose of it for a few shillings. Mr. Christie, having borne off his prize, had a few casts taken from it, and subsequently enjoyed the great satisfaction of placing it in a repository, not only the most fitted for its reception, but where it will be



MASK OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

hallowed and preserved with religious care as long as the Royal Society exists. Though much injured by rough treatment, it will be seen by those acquainted with the authentic portraits of Newton, that the mask presents the characteristic features of the Society's former illustrious President.

The Royal Society now possess by far the largest collection of Newton memorials and relics extant; and it is gratifying to know that they are in the keeping of so illustrious and ancient an institution over which Newton presided for a quarter of a century.

DEPOT OF THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD, AT WASHINGTON, U.S.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DEPOT OF THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD, AT WASHINGTON.

This new Terminus of the Railroad to the north is but just finished. It was commenced in 1851. It is situated about a quarter of a mile north of the Capitol, on a small brook to which the high-sounding name of the Tiber has been given, although it is equally well known by the appellation of Goose Creek. It was designed at one time to have built a city to be called Rome on the banks of this streamlet; and it is even said that in ancient times—*ancient* for this side the Atlantic—a member of the Carroll family predicted that this spot—then a tobacco plantation—would become the site of a great capital! Whether this story was ever in circulation before Washington fixed on this spot I cannot ascertain.

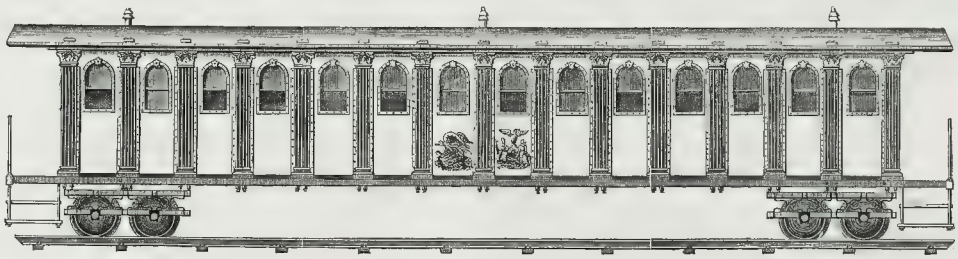
The buildings of this station are not very extensive. The principal traffic is that of passengers; there being no trade of any importance connected with Washington itself. The construction is of brick almost exclusively, covered with a cement of a reddish brown colour, to assimilate to that of a fine stone used in the window-sills and copings. Granite columns support the light iron roof, under which the cars arrive and take their departure. These are perfectly plain, and square in form. The saloons for gentlemen and ladies are small, but commodious. The walls are paneled with wood, painted to imitate oak; and an agreeable mellow light is distributed through the rooms by the use of yellow curtains. The furniture corresponds in colour and character with that of the walls; while the arm-chairs, benches, &c., are enriched by seats of crimson plush.

Before the erection of the present Dépôt the railroad turned slightly to the west, and ran for half a mile further, until it reached Pennsylvania-avenue, the great promenade of the Washingtonians. The City Council only permitted this encroachment for a limited period, making arrangements with the company for the construction of a station in a more eligible site, while they carried out great improvements in the grading and filling up of the ground between it and Goose Creek, alias the Tiber.

The distance between Washington and Baltimore is forty miles: the charge, 1 dol. 80c., or about 2¼d. a mile. This, for a road having only one line of rails, and that constructed in the rudest manner as a general thing, must be considered a very high rate of fare. There is, perhaps, no line in America so ill contrived, badly managed, and dear as this line to New York. There is a break at Baltimore, and a change from one dépôt to another. In passing the Susquehanna there is another change, the lines being connected only by a ferry-boat. At Philadelphia a third change takes place, with all the inconveniences and annoyances of a long omnibus ride through that city. And finally, when arrived at Jersey City, a ferry-boat carries you to New York, which makes a fourth change. The inconvenience to passengers is very considerable; and the excuse (good in some cases), that this is a new country, does not hold here, as the remedy is easy. But the companies are not of accord, and they slum the expense which the making of a continuous line, and the construction of a bridge over the Susquehanna, would entail. It takes, therefore, longer to travel over the 234 miles from New York to Washington than over any other line of equal distance.

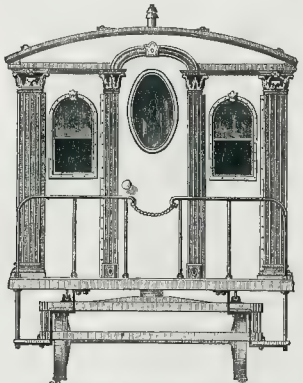
The square tower to the left of the entrance to the Station is of an Italian character, and is the only thing which gives lightness and beauty to the building.

The Railroad Car, of which we give a couple of drawings, is a good specimen of those in general use in the United States of America. You will perceive that it runs on eight wheels, four at each end of the car, and at a considerable a distance from each other as not to be affected by curves on the line. Passengers enter at the end (*See Engraving*). There is a clear passage right through the centre of the car, and thus from car to car along the whole train. On each side of the passage are the seats for passengers, the backs of which being moveable, there is no necessity for turning the car round at the station, as often occurs in Europe. There is another advantage in this, that if you prefer sitting with your back to the engine, you can gratify your wish in a moment, if the cars are not crowded, by changing the position of the back. The same luxurious comfort peculiar to our first-class carriages is here unknown; yet some of the latest-built cars are as comfortable as such republican vehicles can be made. In winter they are heated by a stove, the neighbourhood of which is, in general, quite intolerable. Each car will hold about sixty persons. There is a car for ladies, and a division for invalids, with accommodations of various kinds. It is difficult in this country to find that exclusiveness—privacy, as we call it—to which we are accustomed in Europe. Here, if you must move about, you must make up your mind to mix in the world—not the little world of your own clique, but the great world of humanity; a world which, if you have not been bred in the uncharitable spirit of self-sufficiency, contains so much to amuse, to interest, and to surprise, that its manifold faults, bad habits and peculiarities are worth overlooking for a while, in order to increase the enjoyment prevented by observation. A gentleman, named Warren, proposes building railroad cars of metal instead of wood, as safer in cases of collision, or fire. His designs are good, and would save many lives. Railroads are here, rarely of double track. The guage is the old narrow one; the speed attained is scarcely ever twenty miles an hour; and arrangements at stations



UNITED STATES RAILROAD CAR.

about as poor as they can be. In the north, some lines are better both as to management and speed; but there is much to be done to attain to the perfection of European roads, as to system and rapidity. Jonathan wants time. His capabilities are great, and he is deserving of much credit for doing a great deal with small means, and against many difficulties. There are now nearly 14,000 miles of rail in this country, almost all single track. You can travel from Boston to St. Louis or to New Orleans by rail. Lines now lie between Baltimore, Philadelphia, and the West; and the southern States, in one of which the first line was laid, are not now much behind the north in their desire for rapid communication and transit. Some of the longest lines are in those States; their superficial area being generally greater than that of the Northern States. Roads are projected from the north-west, through slave states to Richmond and Norfolk, in Virginia; also to Charlestown, in South Carolina; and Savannah, in Georgia, which cannot fail to have an important influence on the progress and material prosperity of that section of this great republic. The influence of these lines in changing the course of trade is very considerable. So great are the facilities, both as to cheapness as well as speed, created through the Northern States by the increased rapidity of transit, that New Orleans has greatly suffered by the change. A great proportion of the productions of the Mississippi Valley, which used to go through New Orleans, now finds a more convenient way to New York by the northern route. If the Crescent City would maintain her preeminence, she must look to creating other sources of prosperity in the South. New York is almost too much for all other cities. By the abundance of her capital she controls the southern trade, and draws to herself much of the profits the southern ports would willingly wrest from her. With Liverpool she divides the advantages of the great cotton trade, and will control it, in spite of the efforts made to obtain what is called "direct trade" with Europe. The southern planters, who talk so much of their peculiar rights and institutions, are too dependent on the northern capitalist to venture upon any secession movement of a serious character. And these northerns are not the most backward in sustaining the rights of the slave states, and defeating the efforts of the abolitionists. Every new line of railroad there will only tend to strengthen the bond of union and interest between north and south, until that time comes when, by reason of the amount and superiority of free white labour, slave labour shall become profitless and undesirable; and, with the increase and pressure of population in the north, that day is fast approaching. The tide of emigration cannot much longer run entirely westward.



UNITED STATES RAILROAD CAR.—END.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. HUMPHREY BROWN, M.P. FOR TEWKESBURY.

The recipe against railway accidents propounded by the wittiest of our divines was given at a day when these catastrophes were not so frequent as at the present moment; and it may be doubted whether the Rev. Sydney Smith, were he now living, would have considered the peculiar sacrifice he proposed sufficient to abate the perils to which railway travellers in the year 1853 are subjected. The remarkable extension of railway communication within the last few years, with the corresponding liability to accident which it has entailed, has not been met on the part of railway boards or Boards of Trade by any adequate system of supervision; and, were it not for the exertions of men like Mr. Humphrey Brown, the apathy of directors and of Government officials might still offer a premium to neglect, and afford excuses for wanton sacrifices of life. The subject of this memoir is, however, emphatically what is called a "railway man;" and, although he has brought the practical knowledge he possesses to bear upon the question of safety in railway travelling, he has made the whole subject of railway management his peculiar study, as the subjoined remarks will show.

Before Mr. Humphrey Brown's election to Parliament, he was considered as an authority on railway matters out of doors; and since his appearance in the House of Commons, he has in a greater degree manifested his acquaintance with all the details of the subject. The increase of railway accidents, and the efforts he has made to induce the Government to adopt proper measures for the public safety, have brought him prominently forward of late in the House. The alarm that has been occasioned by some of these fearful "casualties," and the past unwillingness of the Government departments to cope with so powerful a body as the railway interest, have tended to throw additional responsibility on individual members. To his credit it must be admitted, that Mr. Brown has stood almost alone in maintaining what is called the "independent policy. Both as a writer and as a speaker, Mr. Brown has for some years been engaged in promoting the cause of railway improvement—as a means of personal transit, and as an instrument of commercial progress. In 1849 he published a work on the extension of railways in Ireland, under the title of "Irish Wants and Practical Remedies," and he followed this up by supporting Mr. Fitzstephen French's parliamentary proposals on the same subject. The cause of railway supervision has always found an advocate in Mr. Brown. Towards the end of last year, upon the promulgation of gigantic schemes of railway amalgamation and monopoly, coincidently with a fearful increase of railway accidents, he published a series of letters, under

MR. HUMPHREY BROWN, M.P. FOR TEWKESBURY.

the signature of "A Gloucestershire Man," which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, evincing much acquaintance with railway management, and laying down a practical system of legislation and administration on every point in which the public interest can be affected. These letters Mr. Brown has been induced to re-publish in a separate form

under the title of "Railway Accidents, Railway Amalgamation, and Railway Management," as an aid to a measure he intended to bring before Parliament to establish a definite course of legislation on railways, and an efficient system of administration, under Government supervision—without, however, trenching upon the legitimate action of private enterprise. Put, in consequence of the delays of the Select Committee now sitting, Mr. Brown had to postpone any exertions on this subject. He accordingly—and with great perseverance—addressed himself to the question of railway accidents.

On the 14th March, and again on the 8th of this month, Mr. Brown brought under the notice of the House of Commons the present condition of railway management, and its relation to accidents, and pointed out the consequences which the want of system and discipline on railways had given with which he concluded was acceded to by the President of the Board of Trade. One point he advocated was the extension of the same system of inspection and licensing to railways as applied to steam-boats, ships, mines, factories, and all other branches of enterprise in which the public safety is concerned.

Mr. Humphrey Brown has not led a life of political inactivity, although of late years his energies have been principally devoted to the subjects to which we have adverted. He commenced public life as a Free-trader, and rejoices to have lived to witness the success of principles which, when first broached, were considered doubtful. He has written much on statistics, and various practical subjects, such as commercial enterprise and monetary science; and he has also published a series of letters on Church Reform

Mr. Brown represents his native town, on what are termed "independent" principles. He was solicited to stand for the borough in 1847, against what was then considered a very powerful influence, and has being returned without opposition seven times for the estimation in which he is held by his constituents. His return at the last election by a large majority argues well, also, for his past Parliamentary career

Mr. Brown was born in 1803; and, in 1834, married Caroline, daughter of Charles Edward Chandler, Esq., of Tewkesbury. He is the son of the late Mr Humphrey Brown, an extensive carrier and merchant of that place, and was educated at Tewkesbury and Rugby He has erected large silk-mills in the borough. is a large shipowner, and a director of several railway companies. As a speaker, Mr. Brown is plain and unaffected. Full of statistical information, he supplies the raw material of others' speeches. Like Mr. James Wilson, he deals in facts and figures rather than in rhetoric; but he, nevertheless, speaks with clearness and perspicuity.

MUSIC

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The symphonies in the second scheme were Haydn's ever fresh and blooming No. 98 in E flat, and Beethoven's No. 2 in D, in which the composer first asserts his originality of his genius. The overtures were Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas" and Cherubini's "Lodoiska"—the former exciting a veritable enthusiasm, so magnificent was its execution by Costa's band. Mozart's charming Notturno for two oboes (Nicholson and Nialech), two clarionets (Williams and Lazarus), two bassoons (Baumann and Waetzig), and two horns (C. Harper and Rae), enabled the expert executants to display delicious quality of tone and admirable precision in passage playing. Mr. Winterbottom performed a trombone concerto by Lavis, very cleverly. Madame Clara Novello and Herr Formis were the vocalists: they sang duos from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" and Beethoven's "Fidelio": the prima donna also selected "Robert, toi que j'aime," and the basso, Schubert's "Erl King." Madame Novello was evidently completely out of voice, and so unlike herself, that she will have to take her revenge for an evening's mishap, while it was as much to her admirers' delight as she proved painful to herself. The debût of Miss Arabella Goddard, after four months' retirement, was the great feature of the concert. It was unanticipated, and its reports were circulated as to the cause of her non-appearance at this concert. An *encore* was even announced without trouble; our readers will find a difference between "Twedle dum" and "Twedle dee," we will state it, having heard both sides, and blame can be ascribed to the directors, to the conductor, nor to Miss Goddard, for the disappointment; and it is really to be regretted that two eminent musicians should have been brought into collision by the injudicious meddling of "good-natured friends."

The fourth concert will be on the 2nd of May.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

For the second programme, the indefatigable director had engaged Vieuxtemps to lead in Mozart's Quartet in B flat, No 3, and in Mendelssohn's Quartet in D, No. 2, Op. 44—Goffrie, Piatti, and Platti being associated with the en-peror of violinists. When to this treat was superadded the poetic touch and facile finger of Mdlle. Clauss, in Beethoven's Pianoforte Trio in C minor, even the purist, Ringelhan himself, the most vivid ideal standard of rendering great works, must have been gratified with the amount of skill and artistic sentiment displayed on this occasion.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Misses Cole (vocalists) and Mr. Alfred Gilbert (pianist) gave a soiree of classical chamber music on Wednesday, at the Queen-Anne-street Rooms; assisted by Miss Bassano, Mr. Alfred Pierce (tenor), Signor Algarra (basso), and Mr. F. Bedale; with Messrs. Williams, Nicholson, Baumann, Platti, and Bennett Gilbert, as solo instrumentalists

Mr. Lucas held a musical evening on Wednesday. The quartets were—No. 83, Onslow; and Beethoven's Sonata for piano and violoncello, No. 3, was performed by Herr Pauer and Mr. Lucas. Sainton, Cooper, and Hill aided in the quartets.

The annual performance of Handel's "Messiah," in aid of the funds of the Royal Society of Musicians, took place last night, at Exeter-hall, under Costa's direction. The principal vocalists were—Madame C. Novello, Miss Dolby, Miss Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, Herr Staudigl, and Herr Formes.

It must be a satisfaction to a large number of amateurs and professors, both in town and country, to learn that a committee has been formed including Messrs. Costa, Anderson, Brownsmith, J. A. Novello, H. Westrop, J. B. Harrison, H. C. Selous, W. Winsor, Whitchorn, W. Broadwood, &c.—to raise subscriptions to present Mr. Gauntlett, the honorary librarian of the Sacred Harmonic Society, with some enduring token of the estimation in which his invaluable services in behalf of the society is held.

Mr. Hullah got will sing at the great Rhine Musical Festival prior to his arrival in London. Madame de la Grange, Bottini, Belletti, and Formes (a new basso) have been singing at the Italian Opera, at Paris, in "Lucia." A new three act opera, "Le Roi des Halles," has been produced at the Opera Comique, Paris, the music by Adolphe Adam, and the libretto by Leman and Brunswick, with moderate success.

THE THEATRES.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The revival of Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell" has been signally successful. When Rossini failed to do what Mario did, in the tenor song, in *Arnoldo*, Tamberlik has achieved; he has triumphantly competed with Duprez in the hitherto considered unapproachable delineation of the French tenor's part. The manners are widely different, both in acting and singing; and Duprez and Tamberlik have their special attributes, which afford an equal fair unit to their respective partizans to claim superiority for their favorite. In Tell, the features of dramatic declamation will, probably, never be equalled; in Tamberlik, the refinement of method cannot be excelled, the notes liable energy of the French tenor was unceasing; the fire and enthusiasm of the Italian singer are perceptible in particular points. But in the concluding act Tamberlik's chief notes were more penetrating and thrilling, even than those of Duprez. And the latter never had the good fortune to be aided with such a quartet as Ronconi and Formis in the famed trio—certainly the most admirable example of part singing that has ever been heard. Ronconi's *Wilhelm Tell* is one of his best studies, in a dramatic point of view, although the music is not altogether within his register. The apple-shooting scene, as acted by him, possesses the greatest sensation; and his delivery of the air, prior to the essay of this perilous feat, in which the life of a son is involved, is most masterly. Formis' aid, in the cast, as *Walter*, is invaluable—his voice is of the richest quality in the concerted pieces, as solid as granite. Mdlle. Castellan's *Matilda* is one of her most charming creations; she sings the opening romance deliciously, although the encores might be judiciously omitted. Gassier's *Gesler*, Polonini's *Jelebtal*, and Lucchesi's *Pescators* are efficient. The *Edwige*, and *Jemmy* (a son) exact more telling soprano in the first act than the present representatives of these parts. It is another most singular liberty in the libretto that the noble finale of the opening act should be thus handed to such secondary characters. Let justice, however, be rendered to Mdlle. Brilmi in the third act, in the scene between *Tell* and his son, for her natural acting and pleasing singing. The orchestral accompaniments and choral singing are beyond all praise—the overture is superbly played, the *pianissimo* and *staccato* observed in the chorus, "Guglielmo per tempo," in A major, are quite marvellous. Costa's entire supervision of the Italian opera is indeed one of his most finished achievements. The ballets, marches, and processions, under the direction of Mr. Harris, are arranged with tact and taste.

Let us hope that, whilst the wondrous *ut de poitrine* of Tamberlik excites such a tremendous outbreak enthusiasm from our audiences, that they will not, in their just admiration of the Roman tenor's vast vocal feats, be insensible to the infinite beauties with which the score of Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell" is gorged. The opera was repeated on Saturday and Tuesday last, to numerous and fash onable audiences

On Thursday night the house was crowded to excess with Royalty, rank, and fashion, to greet the first appearance this season of Grisi, or rather of *the Norma*. She is the marvel of the age. The sweet and tear that would kill, and have killed, twenty *prime donne*, with her only seem to have the effect of increasing her enormous energy; and the voice has been so kindly preserved, that all tenderness, all pathos, that title it affords was the most severe censor to cavil at. Her reception was rapturous—her singing wondrous in power, and her acting sublime. Several times did the house rise "at her," at the consummate points of the perfect performance. The new *Adalgisa* is Mdlle. Bellini—very timid, very interesting, and very promising. She has a nice voice and a good method—and, with work, and good advice, will prove a worthy successor to Grisi. Tamberlik, in *Oroveso* and *Pollio* sustained their fame. The execution was highly finished and effective, under Costa's baton.

DRURY-LANE.—The season closed on Saturday to a full house. The play performed was "The Hunchback," in which Miss Kate Saxon, who was a *bénéficiaire*, on the occasion, performed the part of *Helen*. In a new piece that followed, entitled "Love's Disguise, or, the Mad Cap," she sustained the character of *Polly Peepo* with much comic effect. In the course of the evening Mr. Smith delivered an address, thanking the public for their support and the performers for their exertions.

OLYMPIC.—A new farce, under the title of "Uncle Crotchet," was produced on Monday, for the evident purpose of suiting Mr. Farren with an appropriate part. The aim and character of the piece are sufficiently apparent in the title.

ADELPHI.—Messrs. Reade and Taylor's clever dramas of "Masks and Faces" has been transferred to this theatre. The chief novelty consists in Madame Celeste performing the part of *Peg Wafington*.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the contents of the Budget have been tolerably well received at the Stock Exchange, and that the payment of the dividends has produced a plut of unemployed capital, the Consol Market has been less active. In the early part of the week the previous advance in the quotations was well supported; but, subsequently, prices have shown a tendency to decline. The leading cause of the comparative stagnation in the markets may be chiefly attributed to the non-settlement of the differences between Russia and the Other Powers.

On Monday Bank Stock was quoted at 225½ to 225¾; the Three per Cents Reduced were 99⅝ to 100; the Three per Cent Consols, 100⅝ to ⅞; the new Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 100⅜ to ⅝; and Long Annuities, to Jan., 1860, 6 1 16th. India Stock sold at 260½ to 261½; India ₹1000 Bonds, marked 288, to 85; ditto, under ₹1000, 86; Exchequer bill s, 4s. to 7s pm.; Consols for account, 100⅝. Most of the quotations were a shade lower on Tuesday and Wednesday. Consols having been done at 100⅝. The dealings on Thursday were by no means extensive, and, in consequence, the market was very heavy. The Three per Cents Consols were offered at 100⅜ ⅝ for May ey, and 100⅝ ⅜ for the Account; the Three per Cents Reduced were 99⅝ ⅜; and the New Three and a Quarter per Cents, 103⅜. In Bank Stock very little doing. Exchequer Bills were heavy, at from 4s. to 6s. pm. India Stock was done at 261. Long Annuities sold at 1 16th.

Foreign Bonds have commanded very little attention; nevertheless, the quotations have been fairly supported:—Brazilian Five per Cents have been done at 103½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, New, 90½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 86½; Chilian Six per Cents, 104; Danish Three per Cents, 85¾; Grenada (ex Dec. Coupons), 9¾; Greek (overdue) Bonds, 9; Mexican Three per Cents, 28; Peruvian Crystal Bonds, 19; Portuguese Four per Cents, 40¾; Russian Five per Cents, 120 and 119, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 104; Spanish Five per Cents, 48¾, the New Deferred, 24; the Certificates, 15; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100¾ (for account, 25 francs); Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66¾; Ecuador, 6¾; Spanish Old Three per Cents, 46¾; the Committee's Certificates, 7¾ per Cent; and Venezuela Deferred, 8 3-4ths per Cents, 8¾. Nearly the whole of the holders of Turk sh Scrip have received back the first instalment of the Loan; hence the Scrip is no longer quoted in the market.

We have had an import of £300 000 in gold from Australia, and a few parcels of silver from New York. The shipments have been heavy, especially to the East and Sydney—the latter, perhaps, for those quarters having announced to nearly £350 000.

Some slight alterations have taken place in the foreign exchanges, and from which we perceive that gold is 0·48 per cent dearer in Paris than in London. At Hamburgh it bears the same relative value as here; but in New York the exchange is 9 per cent against us (hence, consequently, we are not in a position to anticipate shipments to this side.

The last returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of £880 000 in the discounts; and a further increase of £1 200 000 in the bullion.

On the whole the Market for Miscellaneous Securities has been inactive, and prices have shown a tendency to decline. Australian Agricultural have been 82 to 84; Canada Company, 108½ to 110; Hudson's Bay, 20½; South Australian Land, 8⅜ to 9; South British Australian, 1¾ to ⅞ prem.; Scottish Australian, 1½ to ⅝ prem.; Nova Scotia Mining, 1½ to 2 prem.; Australian Agricultural Company, 30 to 31; Bank of Australia, 70 to 72; Bank of Australasia, 38 to 39; London Chartered of Australia, 3 to 4 prem.; Royal, Scottish, and Australian, 1 to 1 prem.; Bank of India, China, and Japan, 6 to 6½; Commercial Bank, 4 to 4½; British American Land, 79 to 81; Berlin Waterworks, ¾ to ⅝ prem.; North of Europe Steam, ⅝ dis to par; Great Fire Office, 1¾ to ⅞ prem.; London Lock, 126; St. Katharine's Dock, 100½; Royal Mail Steam, 74; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 83; ditto (£25 paid), 46¾; Submarine Telegraph, 1; Hudson's Bay Scrip, 3 to 4 prem.; East London Waterworks, 72¼; Grand Junction, 69; Kent, 84½; New River, 60.

Money for commercial purposes has been in steady request, and the rates of discount have been well supported, although the supply of unemployed cash has considerably increased.

RAILWAY SHARES have changed hands to a moderate extent, and prices may be called somewhat lower than last week. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

4 ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 64; Chester and Holyhead, 22; Cork and Bandon, 21; East Anglian, 2¾; Eastern Counties, 1¾; Boston Union, B. and C., 7¾; East Lancashire, 72, Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 22; Great Northern Stock, 83; Ditto, A Stock, 40; Ditto B Stock, 126; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 93¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, 30; Leeds Shire and Yorkshire, 77¼; Ditto, Fifths, 11¼; London and Brighton 103¾; London and North Western, 109¾; Ditto, Fifths, 11¼; London and South-Western, 81¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 29¾; Midland, 74¾; Norfolk, 62¾; North British, 34¾; North Staffordshire, 13; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 50¾; Scottish Central, 99; Shropshire Union, 3¾; South Eastern, 75; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 52; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 9; York and North Midland, 58.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Clydesdale Junction, 63¾; Midland Bradford, 107

PREFERENCE SHARES: Eastern Counties, No. 1, 2 prem.; Eastern Union, 6 per Cent, 18¾; Great Northern, 5 per Cent, 129; Ditto, Redeem able at 10 per Cent prem., 112¾; Great Western, 4½ per Cent, 109¾; Ditto, 5 per Cent, 104; Londonderry and Coleraine, 10½; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 149½; North Eastern, 4½ North British, 4½; Shrewsford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 14½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102; York and North Midland, B, and S. Purchase, 109.

FOREIGN.—Dutch Rhenish, 5½; Madras, 2½; Grand Junction of Italy, 11½; Madras, 9½; Northern of France, 36¾; Paris and Lyons, 24¼; Sambre and Meuse, 6¾; Quebec and Richmond, 6¾; South-Eastern of Spain, 1; West Flanders, 4½; Western of France, 34¾.

3 per Cent Shares have been inactive. On Thursday, Agua Fria were 23½; Australasian, 24½; Australian Cordillera, 1¾; British Australian Gold, 1½; British Iron, 9; Imperial Brazilian, 6; Carson's Creek, 4 to 4½; Colonial Gold, 2 to 2½; Linares, 11½; Nouveau Monde, 2¾; Nova Scotia Mining, 5¾ to 6; Quartz Rock, 14; United Mexican, 6¾; Waller, 1¾; West Mariposa, 1¾; Yuba, 1¾.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The Consol Market has been in a sluggish state to-day, the prices, however, have undergone little change from last week. The Three per Cents, for Money, have been done at 100⅝ ⅜; ditto for the Account, 100⅝. The Three per Cents Reduced are 99⅝ ⅜; and the New Three and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103⅜. The Long Annuities, to Jan., 1860, 6 1 16th. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have commanded very little attention.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, (Friday).—The present week a arrival of English wheat up to our market qualities have been very moderately supplied with fresh samples. 7240 quarters, chiefly from Essex and Kent, up to day the receipts of land carriage fresh up. The show of samples of both red and white was limited, particularly the latter. At to-day's supply, in a sluggish state, at Monday's prices from abroad the imports of wheat into London last week were 16,170 quarters, being very large, particularly as we had a trade at Monday, and currencies. In other descriptions of grain during the week we have no variation to notice. Finding ranges were pretty well supported. Barley the show of which has by no means extensive, sold steadily, at previous rates. We have had a limited supply for malt, for which prices remain unchanged. Oats, Beans, and Peas. The demand for beans, peas, and

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2240 barls.; barley, 1,06, malt, 1800; oats, 910; flour, 620. Irish.... Foreign: wheat, 14 040; barley, 4200; oats, 3710; flour, 1020 sacks

... Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 45s. to 56s. North and ... red, 37s to 41s.; ditto, white, —s. to —s.; rye, 30s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 22s. to ... ; malting ditto, 27s. to 30s.; malting ditto, 30s to 33s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s.; ... brown ditto, 48s. to 50s.; Kingston and Ware, 52s. to 60s.; Chevalier ... York ... and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s. to 21s.; potato ditto, 20s to 24s.; Youghal and Cork ... black, 16s. to 18s.; ditto, white, 17s to 21s., tick beans, new, 30s. to 32s.; ditto, old ... grey peas, 30s to 32s.; maple, 32s. to 34s.; white, 30s to 32s.; harlers, 37s to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour 39s. to 42s.; norfolk, 32s to 35s.; Scotch and Yorkshire 31s to 34s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—French flour, 34s. to 38s. 280 lbs.; American, 21s to 30s. per ...

Seeds.—Generally speaking the demand has been in a very inactive state, but we have no decline to notice in prices.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s. to 56s.; Baltic, crushing, 47s. to 50s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s. to 50s.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s per quarter; Coriander, 9s to 12s. per cwt. Brown mustard, 7s. to 8s.; white, ditto, 8s. to 9s.; tares, new, 30s. to 36s. 6d. per bushel. Rapeseed, new, £21 to £23 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 0s. to £9 10s.; ditto, foreign, £7 10s. to £8 0s. per ton. Rape cakes, £4 10s. to £5 0s. per ton. Canary, 40s to 44s. per quarter. Hempseed for bird seed, 40s. to 45s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d, and of household ditto 5d to 6d per 4 lbs loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 41s 10d.; barley, 31s. 11d.; oats, 19s. 9d.; rye, 30s. 5d.; beans, 34s 9d.; peas, 34s 7d

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 45s. 10d.; barley, 32s. 6d.; oats, 19s. 10d.; rye, 31s. 1d.; beans, 35s. 6d.; peas, 32s 9d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s.; barley 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s

Hops.—The business doing in the present week has been very limited, but the market has become very firm, and the quotations have advanced. The lowest value of common sound remains at 80s per cwt. The previous sales have passed off steadily. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 28 lbs., against 12,551 47 duties in 1852

Potatoes.—The supplies on offer have not been to any extensive; yet the demand for most kinds of raw stock has ruled less active, and prices have ruled the turn in favour of the trade. Fine yellow Barbadoes has sold at 65s. per ton; inferior to good ditto, 55s. to 57s. 6d.; brown, to 50s. 6d., ordinary yellow Jamaica, 30s. 6d. to 35s.; good to fine yellow Mauritius, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; pinky yellow, 25s. to 28s. 6d.; brown, 20s. to 22s., good and fine grey Cork mixed, 19s. to 20s.; ordinary white ditto, 16s. 6d. to 18s.; white Penang, 18s. to 20s. 6d. per cwt. Better grades have moved off steadily, at from 45s. 6d. to 46s. for brown, and 46s. 6d to 48s. for good to fine grocery. The retail observations for the Irish markets were 1,175,000 tons and 1,175,000 tons.

Clover.—Plantation kinds are in fair request, at full prices. The present value of good ordinary mixed is 42s. to 48s. per cwt. In fine, prime cuttings very little is to be had.

Coals.—The arrivals of coals into the Thames from the Tyne, Wear, and Tees, during the week ending this day, were 180 vessels, and from Hartlepool, Seaham, and Sunderland, 54 vessels. Total 234. Fresh sales were reported, and quotations were fully supported, whilst the demand from the country was very active. Fine coals, 17s. to 18s.; seconds, 16s. to 16s. 6d.; steam coals, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; Wallsend, 18s. to 19s.; Hetton, 18s. to 19s.; Lambton, 18s. to 19s.; Hartley, 18s. to 19s.; Stewart's, 18s. to 19s.; Russell's, 18s. to 19s.; Eden Main, 18s. to 19s.; Braddyll's Hetton, 18s. to 19s.; Tanfield Moor, 18s. to 19s.; Cambois, 18s. to 19s.; Delaval, 18s. to 19s.; Tees, 17s. to 18s.; Clarence, 17s. to 18

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This EVENING, APRIL 23rd, LE CHEVALIER DE ST GEORGES, with other Entertainments. On Monday next, a most attractive Entertainment. Madlle. PAGE has the honour to announce her BENEFIT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27th, on which occasion will be produced an entirely New Comédie-Vaudeville, with other Entertainments, in which Mr. and Mrs. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond street, and at the Box-office.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Macbeth, Tuesday, Anne Blake. Thursday, The Gordon Brothers. Saturday, St. Cupid; or, Dorset's Fortune. Marco Spada every evening except Monday, when it will be played first, on this occasion only

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—On TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, at Eight, HANDEL'S ACIS AND GALATEA. Principal Vocalists—Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. Conductor—Mr. Costa. Tickets, 7s.; reserved seats, 10s. 6d.; to be had of the Society's Office, 6, Exeter-hall; and of Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street. Every Subscriber of One Guinea per annum is entitled to Four Tickets for this, and Four for the next Performance in May, and Two for each Concert till Christmas next. Only Office, No. 9, Exeter-hall

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL PERFORMANCES of CLASSICAL and MODERN MUSIC will commence on SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 21, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. He will be assisted by the most eminent Artists. Subscription Tickets for the Series (Reserved Seats), One Guinea. Single Tickets, 7s.; to be had at the Music Saloons and of Mr. BRINLEY RICHARDS, 8, Somerset-street, Portman-square.

MR. HOLMES, wishing to introduce his TWO SONS to the Musical Public, as VIOLINISTS, begs to announce his FIRST CONCERT of CLASSICAL MUSIC will take place at the BEETHOVEN ROOMS, MAY 9th, on commencing at Eight o'Clock, when they will be assisted by the following eminent Artists: Pianoforte, Mrs. F. Lucas and Mr. Lindsay Sloper; Violin, Mr. H. Webb; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Contrabasso, the Misses Broughton, Miss S. Lucas, &c., Miss Clara Holmes. Conductors: Herr Ramwell and Mr. G. F. Flowers, M.B., Oxon. Tickets, 7s.; reserved seats, 10s. 6d.; to be had of Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; Ewer and Co., 240, Oxford-street; Campbell and Mudie, 53, New Bond-street; Prods, 441, Strand; Turner and Co., 76, Poultry; and of Mr. Holmes, 42 Great-street, Soho.

SIGNOR NAPPI begs to announce that his SOIREE MUSICALE, will take place at the NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 27, QUEEN ANN-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE, on THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28th, to commence at Eight o'Clock, when they will be assisted by the following eminent Artists: Mr. Benedict and Signor Sapio; Violoncello, Madlle Caulon and Herr Pruckner; Contrabasso, Signor Giulio Regondi. Tickets, 7s. each, to be had at Lonsdale's Musical Library, 24, Old Bond-street, and at the new Rooms, 27, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

HERR JANSA has the honour to announce that the FIFTH of his SERIES of SIX MATINÉES CHAMBER MUSICALES, take place at the NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 27, Queen Ann-street, Cavendish-square, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, at Half-past Eight o'Clock. Principal Performers—Madlle. Herrman, M. Alexandre Lillet, Herren Jansa, Reichel, Hoelscher, and Mr. W. F. Reed. Conductor, Mr. Benedict.—For tickets, apply to HERR JANSA, 10, Montpelier-street

MR. AGUILAR respectfully announces that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at the BEETHOVEN ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 4th. Vocalists—Madame Rudersdorff, Madame Maria Isaac, Herr Theodor Formes, and Herr Reichardt. Instrumentalists—M. Vieuxtemps, Herr Hausmann, Sigr. de Rotondi, Mr. Pratten, Mr. Lazarus, M. Baumann, Mr. Jewett, and Mr. Aguilar. Among the pieces which will be performed Mr. Aguilar's new trio, for piano, violin, and violoncello.—Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s., to be had at the principal music-publishers, and of Mr. AGUILAR, 68, Upper Norton-street, Portland-road.

DISTIN'S PRESENTATION CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, MAY 2nd, 1853. To commence at Half-past Eight.—Private Apartments for Ladies.

MR. ALEXANDER THOMAS, WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S. Mr. Alexander Thomas will have the honour of giving EIGHT CONSECUTIVE SOIRÉES HISTORIQUES DE FRANCE, at the above Rooms, on the following dates, at Half-past 8 o'clock precisely:—Tuesday, April 26; Friday, April 29; Tuesday, May 3; Friday, May 6; Tuesday, May 10; Friday, May 13; Tuesday, May 17; Friday, May 20. Subscriptions to the Eight Soirées, Two Guineas, and full particulars may be had at Mr. JOHN Ewer's Music Bookseller to the Royal Family, 15, Burlington Arcade.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC and every Evening, at Eight o'clock (except Saturday). Stalls, 3s., which can be secured at the Box-office, open from 11 to 5, and at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box office.

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Offices at the Bazaar.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The Sixth Public Drawing for Priority of choice of Allotments on the Society's Estates, will take place on the Estate at Lower Norfolk-street, Strand on SATURDAY, the 14th of MAY, at Twelve o'Clock. The Eighth Purchase of Land for 1853 has been made at Greenhill, a few minutes walk from the station, on the road to Lewisham. This Estate stands a most attractive view, Windsor Castle being seen from the summit, and is within sight of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. All Persons taking Shares on or before the 15th inst. will participate in the advantages of the next day's Drawing and their Names, Addresses, and Descriptions will be registered in the Office of Enrolment on the Forest hill property. Shares paid up in full at £20 per Share, or by instalments of £1 per Share per month. Applications for Shares and for Prospectuses to be addressed to

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JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

GUY'S—The SUMMER SESSION commences on MONDAY, the 2nd of MAY. Gentlemen desirous of entering Students must give satisfactory testimonials as to their Education and Conduct. They are required to pay £42 for the first year, £40 for the second year, and £18 for every succeeding year of attendance, or £100 in one payment entitles a Student to a perpetual Ticket.

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MARBLE STATUE OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

MARBLE STATUE OF THE KING CONSORT OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

We this week engrave a view of the Statue of the King of Spain, which has just been completed by Francesco Perez Valle, a Spanish artist of considerable and deserved repute. The figure is a little above the size of life, and represents the King Consort of the reigning Queen of Spain dressed in the robes of the Order of Carlos III. The Statue is destined to occupy a place in the Royal Gallery of Sculpture, in the Madrid Museum.

The Consort of the Queen of Spain, Francesco d'Assis, is the eldest son of the Infant Don Francesco de Paula, uncle to the Queen, and brother of the Don Enrique, who was also a suitor for her hand. It is as the aspirant to this dignity, and not on account of any distinguishing characteristics as a statesman or a warrior, that the subject of this memoir received, during the year 1846, an amount of attention throughout Europe that might otherwise have been withheld from him.

Amongst the number of those who had pretensions to be considered as candidates for the Queen's hand in marriage was, as we have said, Don Enrique, the second son of Don Francisco de Paula. This young nobleman was in the navy, and it was generally thought that he was the most formidable rival whom Count Trapani (another suitor), the youngest brother of the King of Naples and Christina, the Queen-mother, and therefore uncle of the Queen, had to fear in the negotiations which were about actively to commence for providing a Royal consort. On the 5th of January, some questions having been put in the Cortes respecting the marriage of the Queen, General Narvaez replied, "Her Majesty has not yet expressed the desire to contract a matrimonial alliance. Her Ministers have not thought it advisable to kindle such a feeling in her heart." Afterwards, on the 26th of the same month, General Narvaez said that "Ministers had resolved not to exclude the pretensions of any Prince, not even though he should come from the centre of Africa; much less of any one connected with the Queen by ties of blood and amity." During the period these playful speculations as to the Queen's feelings were going on, and the minds of French statesmen were also busy on the same subject, Don Enrique's star seemed to be in the ascendant. Don Francisco had not then been named.

But about this time Don Enrique published a manifesto to the Spanish nation, in which he avowed himself a partisan of the Progresista, or Liberal party, and thereby gave great offence to the Government, who resolved to remove him from Spain, which he quitted accordingly, and not long afterwards took up his residence at Ghent. The position which England and France professed to assume was that of perfect neutrality; but the latter power, as is well known, insisted upon one important proviso, which was, that the choice of the Queen should be restricted to a Prince of the house of Bourbon. Truly has it been remarked, that "the course taken by events rendered what ought to have been an occasion for the display of loyalty at home and for congratulations abroad, a dark and ill-omened passage in the history of the Spanish nation." Other considerations than a regard for the personal predilections of the Queen were allowed to enter largely into the question. In the course of the autumn of 1846 it was made known throughout Europe that the Queen of Spain was about to marry her cousin, Don Francisco; and that her sister, the Infanta, would, at the same time, bestow her hand on the Duke de Montpensier, the youngest son of the King of the French. Don Enrique transmitted to the Spanish Cortes a protest against the intended marriage of the Queen, but subsequently annulled it. Both marriages took place on the 10th October, 1846, and gave rise to much subsequent political discussion.

The King of Spain (the honorary title conferred on him immediately after his marriage) was born on the 13th of May, 1822. In addition to his other offices he was made Captain-General of the Army in 1846. He is addressed as "his Majesty," a form for which precedent was adduced by the Queen's Ministers. In the report made to the Queen by Signor Isturitz and his colleagues, it is stated that "the constitution of the Monarchy directs that the husband of your Majesty shall take no part in the government of the kingdom, but that does not prevent the person selected by your Majesty as your august spouse from enjoying the honours which are as it were annexed to the exalted position to which your Majesty has deigned to raise him, and which the reigning Queens of Spain have invariably conferred on their consorts."

SILVER VASE PRESENTED TO MR. SCHOLEFIELD, M.P.

PRESENTATION OF TESTIMONIALS TO MR. SCHOLEFIELD, M.P.

On Friday evening, the 15th instant, a large number of the inhabitants of Birmingham assembled, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Temple-street, to present Mr. Scholefield, one of the members for the borough, with a series of testimonials from the non-electors, and many of the electors, in approbation of his general political conduct; and, more especially, of the vote he gave on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which, it was thought, would endanger Mr Scholefield's return at the approaching election. The large hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, being garlanded with evergreens and flowers, with flags, mottoes, &c.

At five o'clock, a numerous party, including many ladies, took tea together; and at seven the more public proceedings of the evening commenced. H. Hawkes, Esq., the Mayor, presided.

"The Queen" having been given from the chair, the National Anthem was sung most effectively; and then Mr. Langford gave "the People."

Mr Taylor, the secretary, read letters of apology for non-attendance from Mr. Joseph Sturge, and Mr. Geach, M.P. The latter gentleman said, "I should be very glad in any way to evince my respect for the character of my friend Mr. Scholefield; for no man's political conduct has been more straightforward, honest, and consistent, or more deserving of the tribute of respect that is about to be paid to him by the working-classes, of whose interests particularly he has ever been mindful."

Mr. George Dawson then addressed the company, and gave "Civil and Religious Liberty."

Mr. W. Beddows then submitted a resolution expressive of entire confidence in William Scholefield, Esq., M.P., as the representative of the non-electors in the House of Commons, and cordially to assure him of its agreement with the liberal policy which has ever distinguished him in the Legislature of the country; and, Mr. Beddows having explained the origin of the testimonial, Mr. Fiskering seconded the motion.

The Mayor expressed the pleasure he felt at presiding on that occasion, and paid Mr Scholefield a high compliment in reviewing his career as High Bailiff, then the first Mayor of Birmingham, and now their representative in Parliament.

The resolution was carried amid much cheering.

Mr. Alfred Taylor then read an appropriate address, which was beautifully lithographed by Mr. T. Underwood, illustrated with vignettes of the principal manufactures of the town and neighbourhood. He then made the presentation. The Testimonial is a handsome silver vase, Italian in style, nearly 17 inches high, and of exceedingly elegant contour and proportions. On the raised scroll of the body are disposed symbols of labour—not mere representations of the tools used in the chief manufactures of Birmingham, but, in reality, pretty little silver working models, which are so admirably subordinated as to add to the ornamentation. On the centre shield on one side is the following inscription:—

Presented by the Non-electors of the borough of Birmingham to Wm. Scholefield, Esq., M.P., as a mark of their respect for his able and consistent advocacy of their rights in the House of Commons.—15th April, 1853.

On the shield on the other side are the arms of the honourable gentleman. An oak branch forms the handles, which are surmounted, the one by a well-executed figure of an engraver, the other by a gold-beater. The apex is crowned by a statuette of James Watt, the symbols of whose fame lie at his feet. The scroll work on the body of the vase and the figures, are in frosted silver, and the pedestal and cover are relieved in a similar way. The frosting is very judiciously applied, and is in parts again relieved by some excellent engraving. The whole is very creditable to the designer, Mr. Kirk, second master of the School of Design; and Mr. Gough, the manufacturer.

The Birmingham glass-makers, through Mr. Thomas Careless, then presented a large and elaborately cut cup. It is of ruby-coloured crystal, with pure white cutting of the rose, the thistle, the shamrock, and sprigs of flowers. Upon one side are engraved Mr. Scholefield's coat of arms, and on the other is the following inscription:—

Presented to William Scholefield, Esq., M.P., by the Birmingham District of the United Flint Glass Makers' Friendly Society, as a token of esteem and respect for his advocacy of the cause of education and the franchise.—April 15th, 1853.

Then followed an unexpected presentation—namely, a handsome water jug and two elegant goblets *en suite*, of the purest crystal, from the flint-glass makers of the Stourbridge district. These articles are engraved with appropriate emblems, and an inscription.

Mr. Scholefield, on rising, was received with great cheering: having thanked his fellow townsmen and neighbours for the handsome gifts, in conclusion, he counselled the working-classes to take advantage of Mr. Slaney's act for the encouragement of industrial partnerships, which he regretted to see was not in operation in Birmingham, and by means of which the artisan became the capitalist. He then referred to our foreign policy: taking lower ground than Mr. Dawson, he thought that commercially Turkey was most important to this country, consuming a much larger proportion of English goods than Russia, Prussia, and Austria combined, and admitting them at three per cent. Mr. Scholefield concluded a long and interesting address, which was applauded throughout, by again thanking them.

Several sentiments followed; and the proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the Mayor, and the Non-Electors' committee. In the course of the evening, a musical choir executed some appropriate pieces.

RUBY CRYSTAL CUP PRESENTED TO MR. SCHOLEFIELD, M.P.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXII.] SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1853. [GRATIS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS
IN THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The New Budget proposes a reduction from 1s. 6d. on all Advertisements to 6d., and relieves Supplements from the Newspaper Stamp. As soon as this important measure is passed into a law

THE SCALE OF ADVERTISEMENTS
IN THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
WILL BE
REDUCED ONE HALF OF THE PRESENT CHARGES.

It is further proposed to publish every week

A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

This announcement will be received with satisfaction by Advertisers and the Public generally, and is also a proof of the great benefit to be derived from the proposed new fiscal arrangements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has now the largest circulation of any newspaper in the world; and the proposed reduction of charges for Advertisements will enable all classes to avail themselves of the advantages of advertising in its columns.

The new Scale of Charges, with further announcements, will duly appear.

Office, 198, Strand.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BUDGET.

The House of Commons, on Monday, having resolved into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER (the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone) rose and said—The annual exposition of the financial state and prospects of this country, upon ordinary occasions, affords abundant materials of interest to this House and to the country, and of anxiety to the person charged with the preparation of that exposition; but, on the present occasion, perhaps, that interest on the one hand, and certainly that anxiety on the other, are greatly enhanced by a variety of circumstances, including among them the number of motions which have recently been made in this House, indicating the increasing eagerness of the people with respect to financial questions (Hear, hear). Political events, shocks which have enfeebled or overthrown Administrations, and which have made it necessary to adjourn from year to year questions of taxation, have likewise greatly accumulated on the present Government the task they have to discharge in that regard; and in connexion with those questions there have of late been raised discussions of a nature most deeply interesting, descending to the first elementary principles of taxation, and almost to the first principles on which men are united in civilised society (Hear, hear). With a task so formidable before me, I feel warranted in addressing a special appeal to the committee for their kindness and indulgence, for I am certain that only by their kindness and indulgence can I be enabled—I will not say to discharge the task as it ought to be discharged, for that is wholly beyond my power—but to discharge it so as in any case to be at least intelligible to my hearers (Hear, hear)

The first portion of my duty will be to lay before the committee the account of the country. I think I shall best discharge it by taking up the state of that account from the point at which it stood last year, when the financial department was in the hands of the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Disraeli), and it will be satisfactory to the committee to observe, that as our experience grows with the lapse of time, so do we obtain larger and still larger proof of the elasticity of the revenue and of the progress of the productive and consuming powers of the country (Cheers) On the 30th of April, 1852, the right hon. gentleman opposite estimated the revenue for the year at 51,625,000*l.*, and in the month of December, 1852, when the right hon. gentleman had occasion to return to the subject, he was able to present to us an estimate which placed the revenue of the year at 52,325,000*l.*, exhibiting an increase upon his estimate in April amounting to not less than 700,000*l.* And now, within the few months which have elapsed since last December, we have further evidence of the same gratifying character, for the revenue which the right hon. gentleman then judiciously estimated at 52,325,000*l.* amounted to no less. when we reached the termination of the year, than 53,089,000*l.*, showing an increase of 1,464,000*l.* upon the estimate formed at the commencement of the year (Hear, hear). The expenditure of the last year, as estimated by the right hon. gentleman opposite, on the 30th of April, 1852, was taken at 51,168,000*l.*, but the actual expenditure has only reached to 50,782,000*l.*, and consequently you have had figures presented to you in the balance-sheet which must have been gratifying to every member of the committee in showing a surplus of income over the expenditure to the amount of 2,460,000*l.* (Hear, hear)

But having reached this point by a smooth and easy progress, it is now my duty to entreat hon. gentlemen to make large deductions from the very sanguine estimate—so sanguine as, considering the quarter from which it came, to excite my surprise—that because our balance yields 2,460,000*l.* of surplus, therefore we have that sum available for remission of taxation. That would be a too precipitate inference. Unfortunately, before we arrive at that conclusion, there is one circumstance rather material to examine, and that is—what is the estimated amount of expenditure of the year that we have just commenced? Well, when I look to that, and compare it as estimated, and as it appears on the votes before the House, with the estimates of the last year, I find it stands as follows:—The expenditure for 1852-53 was 50,782,000*l.*; but the expenditure for 1853-54, the great bulk of which is already voted, and upon which I can anticipate, on the whole, no diminution, amounts to 52,163 000*l.* Therefore, without going into other particulars, which, I am sorry to say, occasion a further deduction from the surplus of 2,460,000*l.*, I beg to point out that no less than 1,400,000*l.*, or nearly three-fifths of that surplus, are already disposed of by the charges to which you are liable under acts of Parliament, by the votes to which the House has come for the defence of the country, and by the charges on account of the miscellaneous services, which, I apprehend, this House will not be inclined to refuse or to diminish (Hear, hear). The right hon. gentleman opposite, in December, 1852, estimated as follows his surplus for the present year:—He took a total sum of 1,600,000*l.*, of which, I think, he stated that, on the ordinary revenue, he would venture to anticipate a surplus amounting to between 1,300,000*l.* and 1,400,000*l.*, and by decrease of charge for the Kaffir war a sum of 200,000*l.* or 300,000*l.* These two sums put together gave a surplus as the basis of his calculation for the year, amounting to 1,600,000*l.* At that period the right hon. gentleman thought that the only charge against that surplus on account of coming expenditure would be the sum of 100,000*l.*, which he proposed to apply to light dues and purposes connected with shipping, and 400,000*l.* for the increase he anticipated on the great services of the country. His successor in office has not been so fortunate; nor has he thought it wise to confine the votes for the year within these limits.

I shall now state to the House how that surplus of 1,600,000*l.* has been swallowed up. The increase on the navy estimates, including the packet-service, as voted in 1852, and as we found it prepared for this year (making the comparison with the estimate of April, 1852, not including the supplemental vote of December), amounts to 617,000*l.* The increase on the army and commissariat, but almost entirely on the commissariat, is 90,000*l.*, and that increase on the commissariat is to be accounted for by the fact that we have now reached, we trust, that stage in the hostilities at the Cape when we may consider our extraordinary votes at an end, and when the provision to be made has passed under ordinary expenditure; therefore, though it is our duty to submit to the House, during the present session, an extraordinary vote for 200,000*l.*, which is essentially retrospective, we have likewise to submit a vote for 70,000*l.* in commissariat expenditure, which in its character is prospective, and analagous to our ordinary estimates So the durable expenditure, as far as the Cape is concerned, is charged on the service of the present year. The increase on the ordnance is 616,000*l.*

The militia estimates have not yet been brought to the shape in which they will be laid on the table; but I am sorry to say that there will be a large, and I believe unavoidable, increase on the amount taken last year by my right hon. friend then Secretary for the Home Department. The estimate for the present year cannot, I fear, be expected to be much less, if at all less, than 530,000*l.* I doubt if it was expected twelve months ago by my right hon. friend that the amount would be more than something like 300,000*l.* If so, there would be a considerable increase in the expense of giving effect to that plan; and it is right that the House of Commons should know the expense of giving effect to any plan, and especially one which has realised, in other respects, all the favourable anticipations formed of it (Cheers). The increase of expense for the militia, as compared with the reckoning of my right hon. friend, will be about 230,000*l.* The last item in these augmentations of expense is the sum of 100,000*l.*, added to the votes during the present year for the purposes of public education. If the committee take the pains to put together these five items, they will find that, though the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Disraeli) anticipated a surplus of 1,600,000*l.* for the financial year of 1853-54, the augmentations of charge, principally voted already and in part yet to come, amount to no less than 1,654,000*l.* As I have already stated to the committee, there has been some further improvement in the revenue of the country, and there are likewise some few items of public expenditure on which the Government have been able to effect some small saving.

With respect to the important and unsatisfactory charge for the packet contract service, it has been our most anxious desire to see what, consistently with justice. was to be done to amend the position of the public. We think that the amount of charge which that service has reached is wholly disproportionate with the benefit derived (Cries of "Hear"). I am not at present in a condition to lay the estimate on the table, or to state exactly what the estimate may be; but I venture to anticipate, at any rate, for the first year, we may be able to effect a saving on it of not less than 75,000*l.* There will also be a saving on the charge for Exchequer-bills, owing to the diminution of interest, amounting to about 65,000*l.*; and there will be a sum, which the House must observe is occasional in its nature, of 135,000*l.*, arising out of repayments to the Crown revenues, and available under the provisions of the law as ways and means in consequence of the bill passed by the House having reference to metropolitan improvements; and also there will be produced a sum, by the liberation of the Crown revenues from a charge which heretofore affected them on the same account, to the extent of about 27,000*l.* These various items will give a fund amounting to about 301,000*l.*

I will now state more particularly to the committee the items of anticipated revenue and expenditure of the country, from which it will see precisely the amount of the surplus we have to deal with. I should at the outset explain that I think it would be convenient that I should in all cases, disregarding minute inaccuracies, give the sums in round numbers. I will now present to the committee an account of the estimated revenue and expenditure for the year 1853-54. With regard to the expenditure, the charge for the funded debt is put down at 27,500,000*l.*, and the charge for the unfunded debt at 304,000*l.*; making a total for the debt of 27,804,000*l.* The charges on the consolidated fund will be 2,503,000*l.*; the army estimates, 6,025,000*l.*; the navy, 6,235,000*l.*, not including the packet service; the ordnance estimates, 3,033 000*l.*; miscellaneous, 4,476,000*l.*; commissariat, 557,000*l.*; the militia, as nearly as I can judge, 530,000*l.*; the extraordinary vote for the Kaffir war, 200,000*l.*; and the packet service, I think, may be fairly taken at 800,000*l* for the present year. These items give a total of estimated expenditure amounting to 52,183,000*l.*

I now come to the estimate of anticipated revenue. I take the revenue of the Customs at 20 680,000*l.*; Excise, 14,640,000*l.*; Stamps, 6,700,000*l.*; Taxes, 3,250,000*l.*; and Income-tax, 5,550,000*l.* From the Post-office we expect 900,000*l.*, and from the Crown lands, swelled by the addition I have already referred to, 380,000*l.*; from miscellaneous sources of receipt (including, I think, about 160,000*l.*; being the capital of the Merchant Seamens' Fund, out of which we shall have to pay 80,000*l.* during the present year on account of pensions, and the whole of the remainder, I need not say, will be absorbed long before that charge for pensions ceases) we expect about 320,000*l.*, and from old stores 460,000*l.* To these I venture to add, though the item is necessarily one of uncertainty and conjecture, that I anticipate a saving of no less than 100,000*l.* from the operations which have been proposed to the House in connection with the exchange and redemption of stock. It may, certainly be less, and it may, on the other hand, be more—the final result, I hope, will show a considerably greater saving. I venture now to take credit for 100,000*l.* on that account

Adding up, then, these various items, the committee will find that they give a total estimated income for the year of 52,990,000*l.*, against which we have to set the total estimated expenditure of 52,183,000*l.*, showing an apparent surplus of 807,000. Anxious, above all, to avoid raising undue expectations, I am desirous to impress on the committee that it must bear in mind that out of this sum of 800,000*l.* an amount of 215,000*l.* consists of moneys which do not proceed from permanent or recurring sources, but of moneys due simply to the year, and not to be repeated. Likewise, with the uncertainty connected with the items for the packet-service and for the Channel Island harbours, on which my right hon. friend at the head of the Admiralty and I am not quite sure whether we can or cannot venture to make a reduction in the sum printed in the estimates, it is possible that the surplus I have mentioned may not be realised to the extent of 100,000*l.* Therefore, it will be more secure for the committee to assume that the surplus, instead of 800,000*l.*, will be 700,000*l.*, and to bear in mind that 215,000*l.* out of it consists o occasional payments. At the same time, while giving this explanation by way of caution, my sanguine hope is that we shall realise a surplus of 800,000*l.*

This is the state of the account of the country, as I have endeavored to bring it up to the present moment. The committee will not have failed to observe, that in reckoning the estimated income I have included a large sum, amounting to more than one tenth of the whole revenue which, from 1842 up to the present time, we have been deriving from the Income-tax. However, the Income-tax has at this moment legally expired, and it will be for the committee to consider whether or not they shall revive it. Upon that subject I am afraid that it will be my duty to trouble the committee at some length; but before I venture on a detailed and continuous exposition of the views of the Government with respect to prospective finance, there are two questions to which I must briefly advert, on account, chiefly, of the position they occupied in the financial statement of my predecessor in the office I now fill.

The first of these has reference to a particular class. Now, as regards the shipping interest, the House knows, from a statement already made by my right hon. friend the President of the Board of Trade, that her Majesty's Government propose to afford what they trust will be found considerable benefit and relief to that interest, without inflicting an annual charge upon the public (Hear, hear). But there was another interest mentioned by the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Disraeli) which has so much claim upon the general sympathies of the House, that respect and consideration demand that I should not leave it without mention; I mean that which is called the West Indian interest (Hear). With regard to that interest, I regret to say that there is, indeed, little, if anything, that can be done by a Government, in our view, consistently with its more extended duties to the public, in fulfilment of the requisitions which that interest has preferred. With regard to a reduction of the duty on sugar, which is one of its requests, in proportion to the fall in the duty upon foreign sugar, so as to maintain the differential rate that now exists between them, it is entirely impossible for the Government to hold out the smallest hope of their recommendation being adopted (Loud cries of "Hear, hear"). With respect to the question of refining their sugar in bond, which is of a different character, my hon. friend the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Wilson) will take a future occasion of entering more at large into that question; but I regret to say, that we have not discovered any method of granting that privilege in the present state of the law with respect to sugar which would be satisfactory to the West Indians and to the refining trade, and which, at the same time would not inflict very heavy loss upon the revenue (Hear, hear).

With respect to the equalization of spirit duties, again I fear that really nothing remains to be done in that respect. I believe the distillers of this country consider that already the duties have been somewhat more than equalized, all things considered, in the case of the West Indies. At all events, we are not prepared to propose any change in the law in the nature of equalization of spirit duties as between colonial and domestic produce (Hear, hear). There is but one way in which it has occurred to the Government that they might entertain a sanguine hope of being able, at a very slight charge to this country—perhaps at no charge—to confer material benefit on the West Indies; and that is a way which, if it can be effected, will, I am sure, command the approbation of this House, because it is by enabling them to economise the heavy expenditure of their own governments (Hear, hear)—a heavy, and now in many cases, almost a ruinous expenditure (Hear, hear). In the case of Jamaica, for example, there is a public debt, the minimum rate of interest upon which is 6 per cent, and the maximum 10 per cent, the capital of the debt amounting to about 500,000*l.*; and if it were possible for the Government to induce the Assembly of Jamaica to amend the vicious constitution of that island, and to place it upon a foundation that would give scope for a strict control over expenditure, her Majesty's Government would then be disposed to recommend to this House to employ the credit of this country in a guarantee for the island of Jamaica (Hear, hear).

I do not now inquire whether that would entail a charge upon you; I believe it would entail none. I would be the first to assert that there should be the utmost jealousy as to the interposition of the credit of this country between debtors and creditors out of this country (Hear, hear) but, considering all that has happened to the West Indies, considering the effect that British legislation has had in precipitating their difficulties, I do believe that if we were able to point out a prospect of great and effectual relief to Jamaica, to be indirectly obtained through an effectual reform in its government, this House would look with a generous and a considerate eye upon any proposal for using the credit of this country in the manner that I have mentioned (Hear, hear). That refers to Jamaica, which presents at this moment by far the most urgent case of distress among the West India colonies (Hear, hear); I am not sure that there is any other among those colonies which would be in a condition to request a similar interposition (Hear, hear); if they did, it would depend upon the case they showed. I do not think it likely that such a case will arise; all I mean to say at the present moment is, that the door will not be absolutely shut against them (Hear, hear).

I pass on now from the collateral topic of the West Indian interest to another topic—that connected with the Exchequer Loan Fund. After all that passed in debate in December last, it was evidently the duty of her Majesty's Government to make a full investigation into the trans-

sections of that board. We have instituted that investigation; we have presented the results in print to the House; they are in a form so simple that an inspection occupying only a few minutes will exhibit them to any hon. member. It appears from the figures there presented, that after debiting the Exchequer Loan Fund—I won't say with every folly of Parliament, but with every questionable or ambiguous grant that was made—after charging the whole of this to the last farthing, yet such has been the sound discretion exercised by the members and officers of that board in the loans they have made, that while they have afforded an immense amount of local accommodation, they have likewise realised, after paying every expense that belongs to the office, a net balance of not less than 227,000*l.* (Hear, hear), which balance, if we put values such as sanguine men might perhaps put upon certain investments that have not yet been realised, it is far from impossible may be raised to nearly 1,000,000*l.* of money to the credit of the entire transactions of the board (Hear). It is our candid opinion, under these circumstances, that the sentiments expressed by my right hon. friend the First Lord of the Admiralty, in December last, in regard to the Exchequer Loan Fund, are justified by the facts (Hear, hear); and it is not our intention to propose the abolition of that system, which we think has been both honourable to those who have administered it, and highly beneficial to the country (Hear, hear)

I now approach a difficult portion of the task that I have to perform—the discussion of the Income-tax (Hear, hear). The first question that this committee has to consider is, whether or not it will make efforts to part with the Income-tax at once. I do not say that such an alternative is impossible. On the contrary, I believe that by the conjunction of three measures—one of which must be a tax upon land, houses, and other visible property, of perhaps 6*d.* in the pound; another, a system of licenses upon trade made universal (Hear, hear), and averaging something like 7*d.* in the pound.; and the third, a change in your scheme of legacy duties (" Hear, hear," from Mr. W. Williams, and other members)—it would be possible for you at once to part with the Income-tax. But her Majesty's Government do not recommend such a course to the committee (Hear). They do not recommend it because they believe, in the first place, that such a system would, upon the whole, be far more unequal and cause greater dissatisfaction than the Income-tax; they believe, likewise, that it would arrest other beneficial reforms of taxation (Hear, hear); and they believe that it would raise that difficult question in regard to the taxation of the public funds of this country in a form the most inconvenient (Hear). I might dilate upon this subject, but it is needless to do so. I leave it to those, if such there be, who are prepared to recommend the immediate abandonment of the Income tax. Such is not the recommendation of her Majesty's Government (Hear).

Now, in regard to the Income-tax, I wish that I could possess the committee with the impression that constant study has made upon my own mind of the deep and vital importance of the subject. We are too apt to measure the importance of the subject by the simple fact that we draw from this tax 5,500,000*l.* of revenue. Sir, that sum is a large one, but the mention of it conveys no idea to the committee of the immense moment and magnitude of the question (Hear, hear). If you want to appreciate the Income-tax you must go back to the time of its birth; you must consider what it has done for you (Hear, hear); in times of national peril and emergency (Hear, hear); you must consider what, if you do not destroy it—and I will explain afterwards what I mean by "destroy"—what it may do for you again, if it please God that those times shall return (Hear, hear). Sir, it was in the crisis of the revolutionary war that, when Mr Pitt found the resources of taxation were failing under him, his mind fell back upon the conception of the Income-tax; and when he proposed it to Parliament that great man, possessed with his great idea, raised his eloquence to an unusual height and power (Hear).

There is a description of the speech of Mr. Pitt on that occasion, written by a foreigner, a well-known writer of the day—Mallet du Pan—which I may venture to read to the committee; I believe, after the lapse of fifty-five years, it will be read not without interest (Hear). This is an account which, in a periodical that he edited, he gives of Mr. Pitt's speech in 1791:

From the time that deliberative assemblies have existed, I doubt whether any man ever heard a display of this nature equally astonishing for its extent, its precision, and the talents of its author. It is not a speech spoken by a minister, but a complete course of public economy; a work, and one of the finest works, upon practical and theoretical finance that ever distinguished the pen of a philosopher and a statesman. We may add this statement is the learned researches of such men as Adam Smith, Arthur Young, and Stuart, whom the Minister honoured with his quotations

(Hear, hear). I do not know whether this committee are aware how much the country owes to the former Income-tax, but, because I deem it to be of vital importance that you should fully appreciate the power of this colossal engine of finance, I will venture to place before you, in what I think an intelligible and a striking form, the results which it once achieved. I will draw the comparison between the mode in which your burdens were met during that period of the war when you had no Income-tax—during that period of the war when you had the Income-tax in a state of half efficiency—and during that last and most arduous period of the war, when the Income-tax was in its full power. From 1793 to 1798, a period of six years, there was no Income-tax, from 1799 to 1802 there was an Income-tax, but the provisions of the law made it far less effective in proportion to rate than it now is; and from 1806 to 1815, a period of eleven years, you had the Income-tax in its full force

Now, every one of us is aware of the enormous weight and enormous mischief that have been entailed upon this country by the accumulation of our debt (hear, hear); but it is not too much to say that it is demonstrated by the figures that it need not at this moment have existed if there had been the resolution to submit to the Income-tax as an earlier period (Hear). This test, I think, you will admit is a fair one; I put together the whole charge of government and war, together with the charge of so much of the national debt as had accrued before 1793, so as to make (if I may so express myself) a fair start from 1793 (Hear, hear). The charge of government and war, together with the charge of debt incurred before 1793, amounted on the average of the six years down to 1798, to 36,030,000*l.* a year the revenue of that period, with all the additional taxes that were raised on, amounted to 20,626,000*l.* a year; there was, therefore, an annual excess of charge above revenue—charge for government, war, and debt contracted before 1793, including the charge of debt contracted since 1793—of no less than 15,404,000*l.* (Hear). In 1798 you just appreciate the Income-tax, and immediately a change begins. In the four years from 1799 to 1802 the charge for the same items that I have mentioned, which had been 36,500,000*l.*, rose to 47,413,000*l.* a year, but the revenue rose to 35,794,000*l.* a year, and the excess for those four years was diminished by about 2,000,000*l.* a year; instead of an annual excess of 15,450,000*l.* over revenue, it was 13,689,000*l.* (Hear).

But now look to the operation of the tax from 1806 to 1815, during the time when your exertions were greatest and your charges were heaviest. The average annual expenses of war and government from 1806 to 1815, together with the charge upon the debt contracted before 1793, was 65,794,000*l.*; but you had your Income-tax in its full force, and the revenue of the country now amounted to 52,795,000*l.* (Hear), and the deficiency, in actual hard money, which represented something like double the amount in debt, owing to the rate at which you borrowed instead of being 15,404,000*l.* a year, or (as it was in the second period) 13,689,000 a year, was only 2,004,000*l.* a year from 1806 to 1815 (Hear, hear). Such was the power of the Income-tax (Hear). I have said there was a deficiency annually of 2,004,000*l.*, but it is fair for you to recollect, and it is necessary in order to present to you the fact I want to place in clear view, that out of the 65,794,000*l.* of charge that I have mentioned, about 3,509,000*l.* were due for charge of debt contracted before 1793; so that if you compare the actual expense of government with the whole expense of war from 1806 to 1815 with your revenue when you had the Income-tax, it stands thus before you—that you actually raised 7,000,000*l.* a year during that period more than the charge of government and the charge of war (Hear). That, I must say, is to me a most remarkable fact (Hear, hear). It affords to me the proof, that if you do not destroy this fiscal engine—I do not raise now the question whether it is to be temporary or permanent, which I hold to be quite a different question, and I will go into that by and by—it affords you the means, should unhappily hostilities again break out, of at once increasing your revenue 50,000,000*l.* and your fleet to 100,000, with all your establishments in proportion (Loud cries of " Hear, hear"). And, much as may be said of the importance—in which I concur—of an army reserve and navy reserve, and of having your dockyards and your arsenals well stored, I say this fiscal reserve is no less important (Hear, hear); for, if it be used aright, it is an engine to which you may resort, and with which, judiciously employed, if unhappily necessity arise—which may God in his mercy avert (Hear, hear)—with it judiciously employed, you may again, if need be, defy the world (Loud cries of " Hear, hear ")

This, then, is the purpose which the Income-tax has served—that in a time of vital emergency it enabled you to raise the income of the country above its expenditure of war and civil government (Hear), and that service so performed was performed at a time when men do not minutely inquire into the incidence of taxation; they do not then indulge themselves in the adjustment of details, but are afraid lest they should lose the mass and the substance (Hear, hear) Buttimes when the hand of violence is let loose and when whole plains are besmeared with carnage are the times when it is desirable that you should have the power of resort to this mighty engine, to make it again available for the defence and the salvation of the country (Hear, hear). Well, Sir, the Income-tax dropped along with the purpose of the Income tax in 1816. But it was destined to be revived. Sir R. Peel, when he laid the foundations of this giant, who had once shielded us in war, to come and assist our industrious toils in peace (Hear, hear); and, if the first Income-tax produced enduring and memorable results, so I am free to say at less expenditure by far in money and without those painful accompaniments of havoc, war, and bloodshed (Hear, hear)—so has the second Income-tax (Hear, hear).

The second Income-tax has been the instrument by which you have introduced, and by which I hope ere long you may perfect, the reform—the effective reform, of your commercial and fiscal system (Hear, hear); and I, for one, am bold enough to hope and to expect that, in reforming your commercial and commercial system, you have laid the foundations of similar reforms—slow, perhaps, but certain in their progress—through every country of the civilised world (Cheers). I say therefore, Sir, that if we rightly use the Income-tax, when we part with it we may look back upon it with some satisfaction, and may consider ourselves for the annoyances it may have entailed by the recollection that it has been the means of achieving a great good, immediately to England, and ultimately to mankind (Cheers).

Let me now attempt to present to the committee a closer analysis of this duty. I shall assume that it is your view, as it is the view of the Government, that we cannot at the present moment, with a due regard to the public interests, dispense with the Income-tax. Let us look a little into its composition. Let us attempt to investigate the charges which are alleged against it. I am not one of those who make light of those charges (Hear). In my own individual opinion it is perfectly plain, from the mode in which the Income-tax was put an end to at the termination of the war, that it is not well adapted for a permanent portion of your financial system (Hear). Whether it is so or not—on which there is a great difference of opinion—yet I think this is on all hands agreed that it is not adapted for the permanent portion of your fiscal system, unless you can by re-construction remove its inequalities (Hear). Even if you could remove its inequalities, into which we will patiently investigate by and by, there would remain in my mind objections of the gravest character (Hear, hear). The re-construction of your Income-tax would, I think, under any circumstances, be found to open up social questions of the most serious import; and the machinery of the Income-tax, involving, as it necessarily does, to large an extent, the objectionable principle of self-assessment, in my opinion can never be satisfactory to the country (Hear, hear). First, because self-assessment leads to grievous frauds upon the revenue, and renders the real inequality of the tax more trying than those inequalities which immediately strike the eye and feelings; and, secondly, because of the tendency to immorality, which is, I fear, essentially inherent in the nature of the operation.

But now let us examine the composition of the Income-tax. First, let me observe, that we are too much in the habit of speaking of this impost as merely a simple tax; it is rather a code or system of taxation. In mere bulk it is a volume; it has been drawn by many successive strokes in successive years; it combines a large mass of precedents, and, in short, it is a vast and complicated system of taxation, by which we succeed in raising, in round numbers, 5,600,000*l.* a-year. One-26th part of this sum is 200,000 (Laughter). Now, if the conclusions of schedule A you will find that land and houses—which I take together, because their position is substantially analogous including the incomes charged upon them in respect to mortages and settlements, pay no less than 12-28ths of the tax, or about 2,800,000*l.* (Hear). Now, let us look at the other great element of this tax namely, the payment that proceeds from trades.

In order to get at this payment accurately, we must descend a little deeper than the mere classification of the schedules. There are, in schedule A, some considerable classes of property which pay duty along with land and houses, to the extent, I think, of something like 270,000*l.* a year, which are essentially trading concerns. For the purpose which I have in view I must likewise take out of schedule B the sum paid for the occupation of land, and place it along with trades, with which it is essentially analogous in character (Hear). This gives me 320,000*l.* more, and then I come to what I may call trades proper—namely, those which appear in schedule D, and which pay a sum of something like 1,200,000*l.* These three branches of trades in schedule A, B, and D contribute an income of no less than 1,800,000*l.*; or twenty-eighths of the whole tax; and the two together—that, is to say, land and houses, and trades—pay 4,200,000*l.*, or twenty one twenty-eighths of the whole tax. There remain the funds in schedule C, which pay 750,000*l.*, or one-seventh of the whole tax; and salaries and professions, which pay about one-seventeenth of the tax. Professions in schedule D, after striking out those which partake rather of the character of trades, pay 250,000*l.* or about 1 32nd of the tax. Thus we see the funds, salaries, and professions, make up the remaining fourth of the tax; three-fourths being paid by land and houses, and by trades.

It is said that gross inequality is the characteristic of the tax, and that it ought not to be levied that it is unjust to tax precarious and realised income alike. What income is precarious, and what income is realised (Hear)? Income derived from trade would, I presume, be called precarious; and, without wishing to anticipate the judgment of the committee, I may correctly assume that this is their opinion. Observe that, after all, the main question is between land and trade Everything else, in respect of bulk and magnitude, forms but a mere outline of this, the main question (Hear, hear). Land and houses, we find, pay an Income-tax of 2,400,000*l.*, and trade pays 1,800,000*l.*; between them they pay three fourths of the whole tax. It is, therefore, evident that the justice of the present relations between land and trade must go a considerable—I do not say the whole—way towards the solution of the great question whether the tax is, in the main, a just tax or not. Let us, then, look at the case as it stands between land and houses and trade, and, if the committee will do me the favour to follow me in the estimate I am about to enter upon, it shall be my endeavour to place the matter before them in as clear a light as possible. My first object is to show the amount of tax really paid by land. When persons say that realised and precarious incomes ought to pay different rates, and that, therefore, the tax should be reconstructed, they forget to discriminate at the present moment, realised and precarious incomes, as represented by land and houses on the one hand, and by trades on the other, do not pay different rates (Hear, hear). That is, in the first place, as at what rate land and houses pay. Land pays in the gross 7*d.* per pound upon an income not assessed by the possessors of the property, but by strangers independent of them (Hear); and this sum is paid without any the smallest deduction in respect of the difference between gross and net income (" Hear, hear," from the Opposition). It is obvious that, in order to estimate how much land and houses really pay, we must deduct the whole difference between the gross and the net income. Nay, we must do more than this; because the owners of land and houses are not the only persons beneficially interested in this description of property; for instance, a large body of mortgagors, encumbrancers, and life-renters, who, although they pay 7*d.* in the pound on their share of the proceeds of land and houses, do not make up the difference between gross and net receipts.

In the estimate I am about to submit to the committee I have been guided by inquiries which every member is as capable of making as I am. I can only say that the estimate has been framed in a spirit of moderation, and tested, as well as the case admitted, by reference to persons most familiar with the subject. About 80,000,000*l.* the gross income of land and houses, pay the tax. At 7*d.* in the pound, this gives, in round numbers, 2,333,000. What are the deductions which ought to be allowed for the difference between gross and net income—I will not say according to an arbitrary standard of equity; but, if we should break up the present scheme, and construct a new one, what should we be called on, and of course I must say, what should we in justice, be compelled to allow, on this score? In Scotland the difference allowed between gross and net income from land is known by the designation of " public burdens." We have no analogous phrase in England, but we have the burdens. The first great item is the large charge for repairs; and under this head I include hedging, ditching, and draining. Repairs constitute a large charge upon land; but as regards houses it is still larger (Hear). You must allow for insurance, and also for law charges, without which it is impossible to conduct business connected with landed property and houses (Hear, from the Opposition). You must allow—I will not say all the cost of management, but as much of it as you allow to a merchant under schedule D—you must allow for clerks, sub-agents, ground-bailiffs, offices, stationery, receipts, and so forth You must allow for arrears of rent, and you must allow for what is called abatement of rent, which is a real deduction from income (Hear, hear, from the Opposition) How much shall we allow under these heads? What is the gross deduction we must make from the income of 80,000,000*l.*, supposed to be received by the owners of land and houses? I take it at 1*s* per cent. I do not think this an unfair estimate; I am certain that it is, in some instances, a very low one (Hear, hear, from the Opposition). If 1*s* per cent be a fair deduction, it is evident we should reduce the 80,000,000*l.* subjected to a tax of 7*d.* in the pound by the sum of 1,200,000*l.*, which is actually expended before the income reaches the pocket of the owner; and, therefore, we have arrived at this point, that we have proved, instead of 80,000,000*l.* of income, only 67,200,000*l.*, and this reduced amount pays a tax amounting to 2,333,000*l.* (Cheers).

Then I come to another question upon which I must again resort to conjectural estimate. What is a fair estimate to make of the total amount of charges on land and houses, all over the kingdom, in respect not only of mortgages, but of settlements and all other arrangements of that kind? I estimate that one-fourth part of the gross income derived from land and houses goes into the pockets, not of persons beneficially interested in them, properly speaking, but into those of mortgagees and others who receive under settlements. If that be so, then it appears that the owners of land and houses do not receive 67,200,000; but from that sum you must deduct the fourth part of 80,000,000*l.*, which reduces their income to 47,200,000*l.* This sum of 47,200,000*l.*, is, then, the net receipt of those beneficially interested in land and houses (" Hear," from the Opposition). But you will say that the encumbrancees, who receive the 20,000,000*l.* pay the Income-tax. Well, let us see what their quota amounts to. Sevenpence in the pound on 20,000,000*l.*, gives 583,000*l.* Deduct this sum from the 2,333,000*l.*, paid by the owners of land and houses, and the sum of 1,750,000*l.*, will be left, and this is the amount actually paid on an income of 47,200,000. If hon. members will take the trouble to apply the figures I have stated, they will find the result to be this—that the income derived from land and houses is taxed at the rate, not of 7*d.*, but 9*d.* in the pound (Cheers from the Opposition benches)

Then, what I want to know is this—supposing there be a *prima facie* case for breaking up the Income-tax on the ground of inequality between the two classes of payers, namely, the owners of land and houses, and those engaged in trades, do you, on the whole, think that if a difference ought to be made between the two classes, the difference ought to be greater than that which now exists? (Hear, hear). I do not raise the question whether there ought not to be any difference whatever between the two classes; I pass that question by; but I show you that, according to a rational estimate, land at this moment pays 9*d.*, and trade 7*d.* in the pound (Cheers); and I ask any moderate man whether, if we were now about to establish a different rate of payment between the two classes, he would think of making the difference greater than exists at this moment? (Cheers). In December last the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Disraeli) proposed that realised income should pay a tax of 7*d*, and precarious income one of 5½*d.* Now, if any one will have the kindness to compare my figures with the right hon. gentleman's proposal, it will be found that, within a fraction of a farthing, the rates paid by the two classes of income-tax are at present equivalent to 7*d.* and 5½*d.* (Hear, hear)

If we break up the present Income-tax it must be for some object. If that object be to relieve trade at the expense of land and houses, it is well that those who may be called upon to sanction that purpose should consider where they are to begin in fixing the proportions of the payments to be made by different classes, and where they are to end (Hear, hear). If it be desired to settle the question into views which have pressed themselves on the minds of many moderate and intelligent men, according to the view taken by the right hon. gentleman opposite, and by my hon. friend the member for Wiltshire in committee—namely, by making land pay about six-sevenths and trade about 2nd, then I say that object is accomplished, for the payments of the two classes bear that proportion to each other at this moment. But let us go further in the consideration of this vastly important question. I protest against the doctrine of those who propose to tax trade upon the two kinds of income by establishing average classes in each kind. This is the course advocated by the hon. member for Montrose. The hon. member is always consistent, and always intelligible, and never sees a difficulty he takes no pains to avoid it (Laughter). His instinctive sense of fairness and scorn of artifice lead him, in his attempts to reform the Income-tax, into difficulties which a man acting as a tactician would avoid

The common notion was that incomes should be classed in averages. In the name of reason and common sense I ask, how those who demand equality can obtain it by averaging classes of income? Look at annuities. The tables give the value of female life at 15 years of age at 25 years' purchase, but go upwards to 70 or 75 years of age, and the value of the life is only five years' purchase. Yet you propose to average these dissimilar classes—to bring up the value of five years' purchase, and bring down the value of the 25 years' purchase. What possible average can these interests admit of? A life of 25 years' purchase is five times the value of one of five years' purchase. Will it be any consolation to the life of five years' purchase, when called on to pay three times as much as he ought that the life of 25 years' purchase pays only half as much as he should do (Hear, hear)? Still more absurd would be the attempt to average trades. Many trades are worth 25 years' purchase. I venture to say, that, if the matter be closely investigated, it will be found that many trades are better, on the whole, than perpetuities; and for this reason, that trade affords opportunities for providing for children and relations such as no other pursuit presents (Hear, hear).

Let us, however, state the case moderately, and say that some trades are worth 25 years' purchase; there are others not worth more than five, four, or three years' purchase. How are you to average the interest of a trade worth three and another worth 25 years' purchase? I must enter my protest against this averaging of classes. There is another topic of a painful nature connected with this branch of the subject, to which I must likewise allude. We have seen that land pays 7*d.* in the pound, according to a standard of value which does not depend on the will or testimony of its owner. Trade, on the other hand, pays 7*d.* in the pound assessed by each trader on himself (Hear, hear). I have no doubt that, in the majority of instances, the returns of the traders are fairly and honourably made. There are many cases, in trade, in which it is a matter of extreme difficulty to know what return to make, and I believe that in numerous cases the doubt is solved by the honourable trader against himself, and that he returns his profits greater than they really are. Let it not be supposed that I am going to impute to the trading classes of England generally the conduct which is pursued by certain individuals. I am going to state an extreme case. It is an example, not of what has been generally done, but of what can be and has occasionally been done. I will mention no names—I will violate no confidence—but I will state what happened in a great town where a new street was built The persons who lived and carried on business in the old street, which was pulled down to make way for the new one, had been charged a certain amount to the Income-tax. They had also, of course, made returns to a certain amount under the Income-tax. When the new street came to be built they claimed compensation for the loss of their business. The amount had to be assessed by a jury.

Without wearying the committee with details, I will state the amount of compensation which these persons—a number twenty-eight—claimed; the amount awarded them by the jury, which may be taken as, on the whole, an approximation to the real value; and the amount at which they returned their profits under the Income-tax. Were I to descend to individual cases, it would be almost impossible adequately to describe the partly ludicrous and partly shameful aspect which they assume. I will, therefore, deal with the matter generally, and say that the twenty-eight persons claimed the sum of 48,180*l.* as compensation for their profits for a single year. The amount of compensation awarded by the jury was

26,97*l.*, or a little more than half what was claimed; but what was the amount at which they returned their profits for assessment to the Income tax? They claimed 48,000*l.*; they got from the jury nearly 27,000*l.*; but the return of profits for assessment to the Income-tax which they separately made amounted only to 3000*l.* (Much laughter). I deeply regret that the great body of honourable men who have made the name of British commerce famous throughout the earth, even more for its truthfulness than for its energy, should be degraded by association with persons who could perpetrate frauds like these (Hear, hear). But at the same time frauds of this kind, and in many other cases, do exist; they are inseparable from the character of the impost, human nature remaining as it is; and it is impossible when you are called upon to consider the question of the re-adjustment of the tax wholly to dismiss them from consideration.

Now, Sir, I leave this part of the question with this proposition, which I think will hardly be controverted—that as regards the state of the case between land and trade, reserving other cases for separate consideration, there is no sufficient ground to attempt the reconstruction of the Income-tax (Hear). I have three other cases to consider; and first I will take the case of schedule E, which contains the payments that are derived from the incomes of the salaried servants of the public. I think that no class of persons is included in schedule E, with the exception perhaps connected with the Board of Excise, who may not be called, in one sense or another, public servants. Some of them may be servants of local or separate authorities, as, for instance, of the East India Company, but they are generally servants of her Majesty's Government. With respect to the case of these public salaries, I think it is scarcely possible to distinguish between such incomes and life incomes. As they are usually held almost for life, with retirements in prospect, their durability is little inferior to that of life incomes; and their superiority in respect of durability, is upon the whole compensated by this—that they are usually progressive incomes, while life incomes are fixed. It is impossible, I think, for any dispassionate man to draw a distinction between the case of salaried and life incomes. With regard to remissions upon salaries, the case seems to be argued rather high both ways. At present there is a movement among the civil servants of the Crown for a change in regard to their superannuation funds, which would amount to an increase of salary. The tide has but lately turned, for it is not very long since the right hon. member for Oxfordshire (Mr. Henley) made a motion in this House—and, unless I am much mistaken, he all but carried it—for reducing salaries of this description by one-fifth. Now, if the right hon. gentleman thinks that such salaries ought to be reduced by 10 per cent, I would suggest that it would be better to reduce them by a little less than 10 per cent rather than break up the Income-tax on this account; but it would be much better to deal with public salaries, if they are to be dealt with, by a separate arrangement than to make them the occasion of an attempt to perform an operation which, up to this time, all those who have been responsible have unanimously declared to be impossible and absurd.

Now, Sir, I come to what is supposed to be the sore place of the Income-tax—schedule C; and when the committee have heard what I have to say, I will appeal to their love of justice, and put it to them whether, schedule C, even if it stood alone, is not rather a reason why they should not break up the Income-tax than why they should do so. I know this is a bold challenge, but see whether I don't establish my position. In the first instance I will read to the committee a testimony that has come from across the Atlantic, in order to impress upon them the conviction that when we approach schedule C we begin to tread upon very delicate ground. We wrote to the United States, to ascertain what was done in that country, where taxes of this nature are levied, with respect to the public stocks or funds, and I have here a short letter, signed by Mr. Everett, dated "Department of State, Washington, 10th of February, 1853," in which he says—

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 8th instant, inquiring, by direction of her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether the public debt of the United States is subject to Property or Income-tax in the hands of those who hold the stock, and also whether, in the acts authorising the contracting of the debts, any provision was made, exempting them from taxation.

In reply, I have the honour to inform you that there is nothing in the constitution of the United States, or in the laws creating the public debt, which prohibits this Government from levying a tax on that debt; the Governments of the respective States, however, can levy no such tax, as this would be an act impairing the obligation of a contract, which is expressly forbidden by the federal constitution.

Now, it appears to me, upon a fair review of the case, that we must set out with this doctrine admitted on all hands—that we are bound to give some rational construction to those words in the loan acts which provide that the public dividends shall be paid free of all taxes and charges whatsoever. I think we are bound to give that construction. (Hear, hear). Mr. Pitt thought the rational construction to give to them was, that you should not look at all to the nature of the obligation, but that you should consider the dividends simply in relation to the receiver as so much income. I am bound to say that I think Mr. Pitt's proposal was the safest and wisest. It has, at any rate, been acted upon for more than fifty years, and under it the great bulk of the public debt has either been borrowed or re-borrowed (Hear, hear). I do not mean now to urge the claim of the fundholder upon the case of these acts in proceeding at this time to impose a new construction, but what I do beg you to acknowledge is, that there is only one other construction, in any sense rational, to be given to the words in the loan acts, and it is this—that we are entitled to look, if we choose, not at the mere amount of annual income, but at the durability of the income, as tested by the price of stock when it is sold

I will suppose, then, the case I proposed now is, that we should re-construct the Income-tax, in order that we may levy the tax upon something like the capitalised value of the income. Considering the circumstances under which the Income-tax was first imposed, and the circumstances under which that change is now suggested, I never can believe that it would be adopted by a British Parliament. Observe the effect which it would have upon the interest of the fundholders. When Mr. Pitt imposed the Income-tax, he said to those persons—"We have nothing to do with capitalised value, or with price; we can look to nothing but what you receive from year to year." At that time, when the fundholder was taxed upon his income from year to year, what was the capitalised value of his income? Sixteen years' purchase (Hear). That was the average capitalised value of the fundholder's income for seventeen years of the Income-tax, until the conclusion of peace. Suppose your new doctrines had been in vogue then, the fundholder would have paid only one half of what he paid, and shall I be told that, after adopting one construction unfavourable at the moment to the fundholder, and after taxing him on the full value of his income for seventeen years, when he could only have got sixteen years' purchase for his property in the market, England and the English Parliament will now turn round upon that man, in the manner suggested, when the value of his property has risen to thirty-three years' purchase? If you now determine that the capitalised value of the freeholder's income ought to be taxed, I say that you inflicted the grossest wrong upon him in time of war. When he then consented to pay 10 per cent upon the value of his income, he had confidence that peace would be restored, that his income would become more valuable, and that faith would be observed with him—I mean faith according to the common principles of equity and justice—and that no advantage would be taken of that rise in value. But, if the British Parliament sets the example of establishing in time of war that funds are low, the doctrine that you have nothing to do with capitalised income, and then, in time of peace, when the funds are high, sets up the opposite doctrine—I will not merely say that the character of this nation will not stand as in the time of your fathers it has stood—I will not say that you must abandon the idea of taking the lead among all the borrowers of the world, and that you must prepare for a charge in your relations with those who have hitherto trusted you (Hear, hear).

There are persons who say, "We ought to tax incomes at different rates, accordingly as they proceed from property or from skill." In fact, they would place industrious incomes on the one side, and lazy incomes on the other. Now, in my opinion, a great deal may be said in favour of that doctrine, but observe the effect it must have with regard to the public revenue. The landholder must exert himself with respect to his land, the householder as to his house, and the mortgagee must either look out himself, or pay his lawyer for looking out after his money; and I do not believe there is any income which is perfectly and entirely a lazy income, except the income of the fundholder (Hear, and a laugh). If that were so, the fundholder would enjoy an entire pre-eminence in taxation, and the degree of that pre-eminence it would rest with you to fix. I honour the sense of justice of the hon member for Montrose, and so I honour the sense of justice of those gentlemen—the actuaries—who have recommended the fundamental reconstruction of this tax, and who do look at the durability of incomes. If they had made their proposals in 1798 I do not know that the fundholders would have had much right to complain; but, on the contrary, I believe that, upon the whole, the would have been gainers. I think, however, that the proposal of the actuaries is unsound in principle. I conceive that it is unsound in principle to levy the income of the country in substance by a tax upon its property, for I think that income is the proper basis of taxation.

I do not mean, however, to hold that as an extreme doctrine, but, if we have a Property-tax at all, let us have in substitution for the Income-tax a good and honest Property-tax, such as the actuaries propose. Unfortunately the actuaries have the plan which they recommend entirely to themselves, and no one has ever been found to propound it in this House. In fact, nobody will propose that plan, for every one knows it is a mathematical speculation upon paper. It is not a project to be submitted to an assembly of men whose bounden duty it is to provide by practical means for the constantly recurring wants and services of the country. The project of the actuaries I pass by, because, while it is of all others the most self-consistent, it is also, I will not say the most difficult, but it is placed the farthest beyond the reach even of imagination as a possible measure.

Now, I will request the committee to go yet further with me upon one more point with regard to the Funds, which I think to be highly practical in its character, and which I beg to commend to their particular attention. I have used every means in my power to analyse the manner in which the Funds are held. In old times there was a very general belief in the existence of hobgoblins. [An hon. member exclaimed, in a tone of earnestness, which occasioned much laughter, "Of what?"] Of hobgoblins (the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, amid renewed laughter); and now throughout the country you may here and there find those who have a somewhat analogous conception of an awful being they call the fundholder, whom they picture as rolling in wealth, and living in worthless indolence upon the toil and sweat of his country (Hear, and a laugh); but it is very difficult to find out whether the existence of the monster is a fact or a fiction. I cannot obtain a complete analysis of the manner in which the funds are held. The State, as we know, has no knowledge upon the subject. The Bank of England, which pays the dividends, knows only one circumstance, and that is whether the dividend is paid to a joint account or to a sole account

A very remarkable change has been taking place of late years in the manner in which the Funds are held. About fifteen years ago the Funds were chiefly held in sole accounts by individuals, and I think you may, upon the whole, take it nearly for granted that the sole accounts indicate—and I speak in the presence of practical authorities—absolute property, with some few exceptions. So lately as fifteen years ago much more than one-half of the stocks were held in sole accounts, and therefore represented absolute property; but, mark the change that has taken place. At present it is otherwise. The whole amount of stock held in sole accounts is at the present moment 230,000,000*l.*, and out of that about 60,000,000*l.* represents the incomes of persons who are exempt from the Income-tax by reason of their incomes being under 150*l.* a year. There is, therefore, a sum of about 220,000,000*l.* held by persons who may be considered as holding perpetuities in the Funds, and upon which the reformers of the Income-tax would regard as entitled to the distinction of exemption from that tax. Now, the amount held in joint accounts was, in February, 1852, 427,000,000*l.* (Hear, hear), and I have no doubt that it is at this time much more. One-third of the Funds, upon the whole, are held in sole accounts, and two thirds in joint accounts.

Now what do these joint accounts mean? I will tell you very nearly what they mean. These joint accounts may be divided, I believe, into five classes, one or other of which may be taken as including very nearly the whole. In the first place, the joint accounts include a large class of charities, comprehending the great account of the Commissioners of the National Debt for savings-banks, amounting to 53,000,000*l.* These sums are all by law exempt from Income-tax. Then, in the second place, we have the Chancery and Bankruptcy accounts, amounting to between 50,000,000*l.* and 60,000,000*l.* I don't imagine that it is the desire of this committee, or of the Government of the country, that the large sums moneys locked up in Chancery and Bankruptcy an exceptional tax. A third class which enters into the joint accounts is made up of those cases in which English firms particularly banking firms, but other firms also—hold large sums of money on account of foreign consignors. I imagine that, although Englishmen who have investments in the Funds very commonly hold them in their own names, it is very common for foreigners to have stock held in the name of their banking or mercantile correspondents. It has been a popular doctrine to tax the foreigner, but I think that no person in this House would wish to tax the foreigner in this particular form. It has been a long-contested question with respect to Income-tax whether England ought to be entitled to exemption altogether. The late Sir Robert Peel subjected him to taxation in 1842, but the proposal was strongly opposed, and I think every member of this House will agree that it would be very impolitic to lay an exceptional tax of this kind upon foreigners. The fourth class interested in joint accounts, and a very large class too, is the class indicated by life interests less than perpetuity.

When Mr. Horsman made a proposal with reference to the Income-tax in 1848, one of his main arguments was founded on the absurdity of taxing life-interests at the same rate at which perpetuities are taxed. Of late the Income-tax reformers have had much less compassion for the life-income men, and few of them now contend that they ought to pay at all. My opinion is, that if the Income-tax were re-constructed, it would be very difficult to shut out the life-interest men; but surely it would be very hard to raise the tax upon the Funds as far as regards that large portion of holders who have in them life-interests. The fifth class interested in joint accounts consists of trading companies and associations holding funded property. Now, are you to lay an exceptional tax upon the capital of persons so engaged in trade? I think not. It is very much better to leave English trade where it is, paying 7*d.* in the pound, in the place of the 9*d.* paid by land and houses, and with the power of investing money in the Funds, when it is convenient, for purposes of banking, or for other trades, without the fear of exceptional taxation, than to break up the whole system, and ensconce the trader in schedule C, that you may reimburse him by exceptions in schedule D. Now, the strongest case urged for the reconstruction of the tax is the case of schedule C; but in schedule C, against 220,000,000*l.* held by persons in their own right, you have 430,000,000*l.* not held by persons in their own right as mere individual property; and when you have established your exceptional tax against the Funds, your very next step must be to exempt the whole of this 430,000,000*l.* Well, that is what I have to say upon schedule C.

I shall now touch very briefly upon the remaining case of schedule D—that is, Sir, of schedule D as it represents professional incomes. I have made it my business, Sir, to ascertain what proportion of the whole payment under schedule D proceeds from professional persons, and I find that, including certain amphibious classes, it is about 300,000*l.*, or rather more than one-twentieth part of the whole Income-tax; but there are several persons who are returned as professional persons who, for the purpose of a new classification of the Income-tax, must be considered as traders—such as auctioneers, house-agents, and others. Then the whole surgeon frequently combines with his profession the trade and capital of a druggist and apothecary. Solicitors, again, in many places, are, to no small extent, considerable capitalists; their capital is invested in their trade, and the Income-tax must be charged upon it as upon capital invested in any other trade. Taking these mixed cases out, the net sum that may be said to be paid by the professions is about 250,000*l.*, which is about 1-22nd part of the whole Income-tax.

Now, sir, I do not at all deny that the case of professional men appeals to the sympathies. In my opinion it is one of the reasons which indicates that the tax ought to be compulsory; but I hope the committee will pause before it rushes to the conclusion of exempting the case of professional men (for I think I have in some degree disposed of the other cases) they will proceed to such a labour—I will not call it an Herculean labour, because an Herculean labour means a labour that Hercules could accomplish, but this I am persuaded he could not—but to such a labour as that of breaking up and reconstructing the Income-tax ("Hear," and a laugh). It would be a pity to and yourselves compelled to break up the Income-tax on account of those whose case is so limited in comparison to the whole range of the tax that they only pay 1-22nd part of the amount. But then you may say, "Why not exempt them altogether; why not give them a favour?" And there is a great deal in point of feeling to recommend that, but there is a great deal in point of feeling to recommend many things in this world of ours, upon examination of which you find insuperable obstacles in the way of your giving scope to that feeling (Hear, hear).

Now I will tell you why you cannot exempt professional incomes without breaking up the scheme of the tax. In the first place, there are the auctioneers, house-agents, farm-agents, and others I have referred to, now resting within the professions, with whom there would be considerable difficulty if there were an attempt to exclude them from benefits to which persons in the position of professional men were to be entitled. Again, you would have great difficulty in knowing what to do with the clergy. Your feeling [illegible] this I am persuaded he could not—would think it extremely offensive to reconstruct the Income-tax on behalf of professional men, and yet to make the clergyman with 150*l.* or 200*l.* a year pay the higher rate (Hear, hear). But, if you let him in, I am not so sure that you would be pleased to extend the same favour to the Dean and the Bishop (Hear, hear). You would find the same difficulty there, but there are other and more serious difficulties than those Many persons holding salaried offices—not public servants—now charged in schedule D, have certainly a much worse tenure, and an inferior interest in their incomes than professional men. Above all, there is what I warned you of in respect to averaging classes

A large class of retail traders have an interest in their trades much inferior to that of professional men. Their shops, and trades, and businesses change hands much quicker. They are creatures of to-day, gone to-morrow; and professional men, as a class, putting aside the exceptional case of sickness, are persons over whom, generally with a certain description of the smaller class of traders (Hear, hear). I must warn the committee likewise that they will find the greatest difficulty when they come to consider, in the midst of their breaking up of the Income-tax, the case of the life annuitants Let me for a moment put it to you who these people are. Professional persons, at all events, are men charged by the Almighty with the care of wives and children, and, generally, with a capacity to discharge that duty. But when you come to life annuitants, you then deal with the desolate widow with the orphaned daughter, with the defenceless woman, whose right it is to expect at your hands justice, tenderness, and protection (Hear). Are their domestic precautions, or are they not? I will take some lady who has been bred in the lap of luxury, and who then, upon the death of her parent, finds herself with the interest of 5000*l.* or 6000*l.* to live upon for the remainder of her days. I want to know whether that is to be subjected to the higher tax as an income from realised property? Will you then tell me that upon the daughter and the widow you will lay that exceptional tax, and yet speak of doing justice, because you put the higher tax upon her in order that you may put the lower tax upon bankers and brewers, and physicians and lawyers? (Hear, hear.) I appeal to you as men upon this point. I am convinced, whether the views of the present Government be right or wrong, whether our propositions meet your approbation or whether they do not, that you never will consent to draw that distinction in favour of the great and energetic commerce of this country, and against the pittances on which the great portion of these women subsist (Hear, hear).

Sir, the unparalleled indulgence of the committee (Cheers) has brought me nearly to the close of this portion of the subject, and there is but one more point that I need refer to (Hear, hear). It is commonly supposed that it is either some crotchet of an individual, or the general laziness and inattention of official persons to their duties, that prevents them giving effect to the wishes which many gentlemen laudably entertain to see these inequalities of the Income-tax, which I do not deny, removed by a re-construction; but I will point out the kind of difficulty to which you find yourselves involved when you set about that work; for I can truly and fairly say—and I think if I do not command credit for it as an individual, yet that the characters of my colleagues will demand full credit for them—I can truly and fairly say that it has been our most earnest desire, if we could with justice attain that object, to consult the public feeling in regard to the proposition which we might make about the Income-tax (Cheers). We have, therefore, studiously and laboriously turned over the question again and again, and have put it, I believe, in every light in which it is capable of being viewed.

And now I will just give you a specimen of the way in which, when you set about a re-construction of this tax, you find yourselves involved. I will suppose that, if the Income-tax be differentiated, you will extend the favour to what are called terminable annuitants. The terminable annuities expire in 1860, and they afford a favourable case for those who wish to break up the Income-tax. Of course, they will get the benefit of it. They are worth so many years' purchase, and no more, and you can tell exactly how much represents interest and how much capital. You proceed, then, by exempting the terminable annuitants. Is that all? By no means. What do you do with Government life annuitants? Must you not exempt them also? Is not their case substantially the same with the others? A man lays out money on an annuity for his life. Although the term of life is uncertain, such an annuity has just as fixed a price in London as an annuity of the expiry of which you fix the date. On the same principle, therefore, you must exempt the Government life annuitants, as you do the terminable annuitants (Hear, hear). But, if you do that, you cannot think of anything so monstrous as taxing interests for life, or for a term upon leasehold properties. How will you be able to tax a man who has, suppose, a lease on which he has paid a heavy fine, and of which there is a term of five or ten years unexpired? Is the great bulk of the interest in the property is not his, but the landlord's, the reversioner's; and you must evidently give him, therefore, a share of the exemption.

Then I must again remind you of the class holding life interests in the Funds. You can't draw a distinction between life interests in the Funds and life interests in leaseholds. They must help to swell the goodly column of exemptions. After that come those who hold jointures and other annuities upon land. Certainly, a life annuity in the Funds is one thing, and a life annuity upon land as another; but the life interest of the individual is alike in both cases. When you have got those in, what do you do with life reversers, and with the successor of entailed estates, who may be a second cousin, living in the East Indies, whom his predecessor may never have seen, and in whom he has no interest? This may be tedious to the committee, but these are practical questions (Hear, hear.) I do not say that there are no distinctions between these different parties. There are distinctions between each of them. But what I say is this, that when you come to define those distinctions, and to treat them on the ground upon which you take your stand, and say, "Here you will be exempt—there you will pay the exceptional tax," there is not one of the classes I have mentioned with respect to which arguments for exemption might not easily be applied. The tendency of all these exemptions, however, is the breaking up and destruction of the tax I do not say the "re-enactment," because relinquishment is one thing and breaking up is another. Relinquishment at a time and with an emergency such as may do as your fathers and forefathers the weapon from the shield to take it serve you again for the ends of duty (Cheers). To relinquish it altogether safe, because it is altogether honourable. But to break it up is to encourage the House of Commons to venture upon schemes which may look well on paper, and may serve the purpose of the moment, but which will end in the destruction of the tax by the absurdities and iniquities which they involve.

Sir, if that is to be done, it must be by those whose connexions enable them to take a different view of the character and of the destiny of this great country. It will not be done by men who believe that, if you enter upon that fatal and seductive path, it will lead you into quagmires, will throw the whole finances of the empire into confusion, and will deprive you of that ready and effective resort to which, hitherto, you have been able in all times to look as a course open to you in circumstances of difficulty and trouble (Cheers). Sir, the general views of her Majesty's Government with respect to the Income-tax are, that it is an engine of gigantic power for great national purposes; but, at the same time, that there are circumstances attending its operation which make it difficult, perhaps impossible—in our opinion, not desirable—to maintain it as a portion of the permanent and ordinary finances of the country (Cheers). The public feeling of its inequality is a fact most important in itself. The inquisition it entails is a most serious disadvantage. And the frauds to which it lends are evils which it is not possible to characterise in terms too strong (Hear, hear). One thing I hope this House will never do, and that is, nibble with great public questions. Don't let them adopt the plan of re-constructing the Income-tax to-day, and say, "If that does not work well, we'll try our hands at it again to-morrow." That is not the way in which the relations of classes are to be treated.

Depend upon it when you come to close quarters with this subject, when you come to measure and see the respective relations of intelligence and labour and property, and when you come to represent those relations in arithmetical results, you are undertaking an operation which I should say it was beyond the power of man to conduct with satisfaction, but which, at any rate, is an operation to which you ought not constantly to recur; for if, as my hon. friend once said very properly, this country could not bear a revolution once a year, I will venture to say that it could not bear a re-construction of the Income-tax once a year (Cheers, and a laugh). Whatever you do in regard to the Income-tax, you must be bold, you must be intelligible, you must be decisive. You must not palter with it. If you do, I have striven at least to point out as well as my feeble powers will permit, the almost desecration I would say, certainly the gross breach of duty to your country of which you will be found guilty, in thus jeopardising one of the most valuable among all its material resources. I believe it to be of vital importance, whether you keep this tax or whether you part with it, that you should either keep it or leave it in a state in which it would be fit for service on an emergency, and that it will be impossible to do if you break up the basis of your Income-tax (Hear, hear). Then you will ask me, "On what principle do you mean to proceed?—you have made an argument, so far as you have gone, to show that the tax cannot be re-constructed or amended." What we wish to do, and what we shall [illegible] doing by the measure which I shall propose, is this:—We wish

in the first place, to put an end to the uncertainty respecting the Income-tax (Cheers). We think it unfortunate that political circumstances have for the last two or three years led to a state of doubt in regard to the continuance of the tax—and have even begotten by degrees a feeling on the part of the public that the country is about to be entrapped unawares into its perpetuity (Hear, hear) My belief is, that much of the uneasy feeling that prevails is traceable to that source, and I am very far from thinking that the mere asking of the committee to renew the tax for a given term, in opposition to asking you to make it perpetual, would be sufficient to allay that anxiety or to remove that doubt

There are a certain class of transactions with regard to which the uncertainty about the Income-tax tends most unfavourably—such as the terminable annuities, for example. It is very desirable that certainty should be restored to these transactions. I think it also most desirable that effectual measures should be taken to mark this tax as a temporary tax. But I do not so much mean to commit the Government to an abstract opinion to be acted upon in future years My own opinion is decidedly against the perpetuity of the tax as a permanent ordinary portion of our finances. But while I state the wish of the Government to propose it as a temporary tax, I do not ask you to rely on their words to bind them or yourselves as to what you will do under all circumstances at the expiration of the term which we propose to fix for its continuance now. I propose by positive enactment, by the measures which I shall invite you to adopt, to lay the ground for placing Parliament in such a position that at a given time it may say, if it think fit, part with that tax (Cheers). We are most anxious to do what can be done, in order to meet the public feeling as to the inequality of the tax. For that public feeling we have not only respect, but sympathy, while we do not admit that it is our duty, as persons charged with the conduct of public affairs, to shape our measures according to any feeling or sentiment whatever, until we have examined the practical form which they are to take, and tried it by the light of our understanding (Hear, hear).

We propose, sir, to introduce certain mitigations into the operation of the Income-tax. We propose to extend the principle of commutations, which is now applicable only to trades, to professions also (Hear, hear). A more important mitigation which we propose to make is this—There is a general feeling that a man ought to have, at any rate, the opportunity of investing the savings he may make from his income without being liable to the Income-tax upon them. We do not think it possible to make provisions of that kind applicable to savings simply as such. All we can do is to say, "If you choose to invest your savings in the form of a deferred annuity or life assurance, the premium which you may pay upon that deferred annuity or life assurance up to one-seventh of your income shall not be chargeable to your Income-tax, but may be deducted from your Income-tax before it is charged" (Hear, hear). I am not at all prepared to say that we would stop at that, if it were possible to do more. At the same time, this plan has considerable recommendations. I do not say that it will meet the case of persons who being afflicted with sickness cannot, except under peculiar circumstances, insure their lives, because, unfortunately, cases of that sort it is beyond the power of the Legislature to meet. But what I do say is this—that it is a relief which will admit of very extensive application. I cannot reckon that the reduction from the receipts of the tax in consequence of it will be less—though, of course, it is an uncertainty, when we look to the total amount of life assurance in this country—than 120,000*l.* a year. It establishes, however, no invidious distinctions between one class and another. It is open to all those who choose to avail themselves of it; but while it is open to them all, we know that practically the classes who are in the habit of assuring their lives are just those very classes whom it is your main object to relieve by the reconstruction of the tax—namely, the classes of professional men and of persons who are dependent upon their own exertions.

I think it will be necessary to propose that Government should itself become assurers of life. If it be undertake that charge, as will probably be the case, it will assure on the same principles as those on which it is now a vendor of life annuities. But while I say that our object is to meet the public feeling as to the inequality of the tax, and while I specify these modes of giving relief, they are by no means all. I have more to lay before you upon this subject And pray understand me. Do not let me through my neglect be misunderstood, or fail to state clearly the position of the Government. What we understand to be the sentiment of the country, and what we ourselves, as sharing that sort of feeling, are disposed to share in, is, that the Income tax bears upon the whole too hard upon intelligence and skill, and not hard enough upon property as compared with intelligence and skill (Hear, hear). I hope that I state with accuracy—not the precise measures that we propose, but the object which the reconstructors of the Income-tax have in view. Well, if that be their object—if they think that at present skill and intelligence are too severely pressed, and that property under the Income-tax pays too little, let me remind them that they must not form their judgment of the condition of classes from one single tax or from another single tax, but that they must look to the general effect of the whole system of taxation (Hear, hear). And with the view of them in that respect at this moment is, that they will reserve their decision upon the question whether the Government proposition sufficiently meets the case of skill and intelligence as compared with property until they have heard me throughout, if their kindness will permit them to do so (Hear, hear)

Our proposition, then, in regard to the Income tax is this—We propose to renew it for two years from April, 1853, at the rate of 7d. in the pound. The committee will recollect that I said we thought it our duty to look the whole breadth of this difficulty in the face—not to endeavour to escape it, not to endeavour to attenuate, but to settle, if the committee would enable us, the whole question of the Income-tax (Hear, hear). We propose, then, to re-enact it for two years, from April 1853, to April, 1855, at the rate of 7d. in the pound. From April, 1855, to enact it for two more years at 6d in the pound (Slight murmurs) and then, for three more years (Laughter and murmurs from the Opposition benches, which prevented the conclusion of the sentence)—I don't wonder at the laughter—for three more years, from April, 1857, at 5d. (Hear, hear). Under this proposal the Income-tax will expire on the 5th of April, 1860. Sir, we think it far better—far more in accordance with our own obligations, and far more likely to advance the interests of the country—that we should present to you what we think—and I will tell why we think it by-and by—a real substantive plan (Hear, hear), which will not disturb the Income-tax may, if Parliament should think fit, be got rid of, than that we should come with some paltry proposal to shirk the difficulty by renacting it for two years, or re-assuring it for one year, and thereby prolonging the uncertainty and dissatisfaction, and giving rise not only to doubts as to the position of the tax, but as to the perfect good faith of Parliament in dealing with the country (Hear, hear).

Now, Sir, we think that the descending scale which we have embodied in the proposal for the renewal of the tax will tend to show Parliament and the country that our intention to part with it, or, at all events, our intention to put Parliament in 1860 in a condition to part with it, is a real *bonâ fide* intention (Hear, hear) But you will say, and say justly, that that intention does not of itself put Parliament in a condition to part with the tax—that it is very well to say that it shall for two years remain at 7d. in the pound, that for two years more it shall be 6d., and for three years more 5d.; but that, when it comes to that, you may find that there is still a deficiency, and that you again want the 7d.; or that when you come to the end of the period for 5d. in the pound you may find yourselves pressed with it (Hear, hear) With respect to the [illegible] we think that before the [illegible] I will further venture to say, that, whatever you may think of the plan I have to propose, no gentleman in the committee will think that the Government are pattering with the House of Commons, or that I am not presenting a proposal which is at any rate substantive and intelligible (Hear, hear). I say, Sir, that our principles with regard to the Income-tax (which is the corner-stone of our whole financial plan)—our principles with respect to the Income-tax required of us these things.—In the first place, to mark it effectually as a temporary tax; in the second place, to meet, in a way which we think good and effectual, the public feeling with respect to the inequality of the tax; and I will explain how we mean to do this by-and-by. But, beyond this, I wish to ask—and this is the important question to which I wish to call the attention of Parliament—if you determine to renew the Income-tax, will you make its early extinction your first and sole object; or will you, in order to bring to completion the noble work of commercial reform which is far advanced, associate with the Income-tax more with a remission of duties, extensive in itself and beneficial to the community?

We have considered fully these two questions; and we have decided deliberately in favour of the second (Hear, hear). While we propose to renew the Income-tax, we propose to associate it, during the years which it has still to run, with a great and beneficial remission of taxes (Hear, hear). But the statement which I have already made with respect to the surplus is one not altogether promising in this respect. He would be an ingenious minister of finance who should found [illegible] extensive remission of taxation on a surplus of 800,000*l.* [illegible] 900,000*l.* or 300,000*l.* of which he regards as uncertain If we are to propose a remission of taxes, we must have funds out of which to make the remission. This is, of course, an elementary truth; but I am sorry to say that it is not wholly useless to impress it upon the House (Laughter) We have, therefore, to consider—and this, Sir, is the invidious part of my task, upon which I am now about to enter—how we are now to consider what are the means upon to us, in consistency with justice, for creating a fund which, in conjunction with our present surplus, we can apply to an extensive and beneficial remission of taxes

Now, the first question which is raised is this—if the Income-tax is to be continued, shall it also be extended? (Hear, hear) And the view of the Government is this that the late Administration was right in stating that, if the Income-tax was to be continued, the exemptions under it should be narrowly considered (Hear, hear); and, therefore, we are prepared to deal with the question of exemptions (Hear, hear) What, in the first place, let me ask, is the case of persons enjoying incomes immediately below 150*l.* per annum? There may be those who say that it is dangerous to attempt to levy the Income-tax on incomes below 150*l.*; but it is my opinion that the safety of the measure depends in a great degree—I may say mainly—on its justice; and if you can show that it is required by justice or other classes, and that it would be advantageous to the country, and even to the parties themselves who would be immediately affected by it, I am not afraid with the confidence I entertain in the feelings of the English people that there would be any danger attaching to such a measure (Hear, hear). There were apprehensions, we know, entertained in 1842 that the imposition of the Income-tax in any shape would be found unpopular; but the sense of justice and enlightened prudence of the people appreciating, as they did, the great benefit achieved by its instrumentality diverted it, if not of the unpopularity, certainly of the odious character which it was thought might generally have attached to it (Hear, hear). Well, now, what is the case of persons enjoying incomes below 150*l.*? It is well known that persons of that class have very largely benefited by the measures consequent on the Income-tax up to the present time (Hear, hear) Twelve millions of taxes have been remitted, and they have enjoyed their full share of this, without the charge of contributing (Hear, hear)

I don't propose that we should carry the tax down to the regions where it would trench on labour. To my view it is a right and expedient principle taking it in connexion with all the circumstances of the case that we should not trench upon what I would call the territory of labour That territory will probably be defined sufficiently for my purpose by the figure of 100*l.* a year; and what I am saying now has reference to the case of incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.* Their case is, that they have enjoyed up to the present time the full benefit of the remission of the 12,000,000*l.* of taxes to which I have referred But that is not all. If we were going to continue the Income-tax for a short period without any compensating advantage, then, indeed, it might not be expedient that I should ask you to extend it to a lower amount than at present; but I am going, before I conclude, to ask you to support the Government in enacting a great and beneficial remission of taxes; and I say, before you confer that great additional benefit, let us consider whether the results of our plan can be distributed equitably among the various classes of the community. I will present to the committee what I think they will consider some interesting results with respect to the past operation of our recent legislative remissions

With a view to the decision of the question which I am now opening, it appeared to me a matter of extreme interest to collect a number of *bonâ fide* cases of the distribution of the expenditure of part ular families receiving different rates of income, marking the proportion in which they had each profited by the adoption of the Income-tax and the measures connected with it My right hon friend, the head of the Poor-law Board (Mr. Baines), kindly lent me his most effective aid, and we have collected a body of intelligence of the kind which I am now about to present to the committee. I shall not trouble you with the details, but merely give the general results of a few *bonâ fide* cases of actual expenditure, and I believe they are fair average cases, which will exhibit the actual savings which have been realised by persons whose incomes are below 150*l.*, and also by those whose incomes are above 150*l.*, in consequence of the adoption of the Income-tax, and of the remission of taxes and changes in our commercial system which were brought about through its medium. But it should be recollected that, in estimating the savings, I have taken credit for the further remissions which I have promised as well as for those which have already taken place

I have collected six cases of incomes varying from 100*l.* to 400*l.* a year; and, after deducting from each of these cases the sum requiring down the various items which go to make up their incomes, I find that their gross incomes amount to 1850*l.*, and their gross savings to 63*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, making a saving of above 3 per cent upon the gross amount of their incomes. I find that the deficit in the Income-tax which they paid there will still remain a saving of 22*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, or nearly 2 per cent upon their incomes. This, I think, is not an unsatisfactory result which I have presented to the committee (Cheers) But I have likewise got four cases of the actual expenditure of families with incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.*, and these, the committee should understand are not cases which have been selected for the purpose of arriving at a particular result, but cases which have been fairly and honestly collected for the purpose of showing the actual distribution of expenditure of the two classes to which I have referred. One is the case of a country tradesman with 120*l.* per annum; the second is the case of a retired Liverpool tradesman (with children) with 130*l.* per annum; the third is the case of a widow in the country with an income from 120*l.* to 130*l.* (say 125*l.* per annum); and the fourth is the case of a clerk in a country town with 100*l.* per annum: making a total income of 475*l.*, and their gain has been 23*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* or between 5 and 6 per cent Deducting Income-tax at the rate of 6*d.* in the pound, the savings would amount to 19*l.* 9*s.*, or more than 4 per cent. So that you see clearly from this that the persons with incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.* have apparently profited by the changes in our legislation to a greater extent than those with incomes above 150*l.* (Hear, hear). I ought to say that in estimating the savings I have endeavoured to keep strictly within the bounds of moderation, and that I have no doubt that the result could easily have been swelled if we had chosen

Now, sir, it appears to us that these facts offer a rather strong reason for considering whether, when we [illegible] to renew the Income-tax in the case of persons with incomes above 150*l.*, it would be demanded by justice that we should exp[illegible] that persons with incomes below 150*l.* should moderately become sharers in the burden (Hear, hear). Her Majesty's Government think that in justice we ought to do so (Hear, hear). What we propose is, that we should continue to collect the tax as to introduce a provision that incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.* shall be liable at the rate of 5*d.* in the pound for the whole time during which the tax is to be levied, so that, for the next two years, incomes above 150*l.* will pay 7*d.* in the pound, [illegible] incomes below 150*l.*, 5*d.*; for the next two years, the one will pay 6*d.* and the other 5*d.*, and for the following three years both classes will alike pay at the rate of 5*d.* in the pound. I [illegible] [illegible] will produce [illegible] but as it will not be levied till the latter half of the present [illegible] 900*l.*, only will come to credit in the financial year of 1853-54 (Hear

I now come to another [illegible] Ireland, in [illegible] me-tax through the [illegible] but the same time, the equivalent [illegible] not been enacted That equivalent was twopence In the first place it consisted of a duty upon spirits of 1*s.* a gallon, which was abandoned all on as soon [illegible] In the second place it consisted of an [illegible] which successive governments have handed down for two years; but in 1850 my right hon friend, the President of the Board of Control, Sir C Wood, made a great reduction in the stamp duties. [illegible] of this concession and of Ire[illegible] increase which we [illegible] tax. I am not able to speak will [illegible] make out, it would appear that [illegible] stamp duties on her transactions as nearly as possible on an average, the same as it was in 1842 (Hear). It is, indeed, true that since the first enactment of the Income-tax Ireland has been visited with an awful calamity, and although that scourge has been mercifully withdrawn, yet traces of it still remain in many social and economical conditions of the country especially in the form of a very heavy and bu[illegible]lensome debt (Hear, hear). That is but a fraction, indeed, of the generous aid accorded by the Imperial Parliament to the necessities of Ireland, but at the same time it cannot be denied that it is very heavy and enduring burden, not on Ireland generally, but on its most distressed parts

But those who look at Ireland cannot avoid being struck by the fact that all Ireland is not alike—that there are certain districts that do not need to shrink from their full taxation and which have no reasonable claim or plea to offer for exemption (Hear, hear). Let me remind the committee what exemption means It means that we have not got a bottomless purse, and that we cannot dispense [illegible] without injuring another; that the exemption of one man means the extra taxation of another, and exemption of one country the extra taxation of another (Hear, hear). And as this applies to changes in the Income tax generally, so it applies to Ireland relatively to England. What we think therefore, is, that the case of Ireland demands very special consideration in connection with the burdens that have been imposed on her, with respect to which I will say more by-and-by, as a sequel or corollary to the present branch of my subject; but, in the meantime, I have to say that we see no reason why the Income-tax should not be levied on Ireland (Cheers), as she has received a great portion of the benefit attending the remission of taxes up to the present time, and is likely also to profit largely by the remissions I have to propose to the House. The produce of the Income tax which will be laid on Ireland under precisely the same conditions and for the said term as in England and Scotland—the produce of the Income-tax in Ireland I estimate at 400,000*l.* a year; but as the tax will not be levied till June next, there will be only 280,000*l.* to come to credit in 1853-54

I will now give the committee an account of how my estimate stands, as a whole, with respect to the Income-tax. The estimated produce of the tax—supposing there were to be no change in the existing system—is 5,550,000*l.* Deduct life assurances (120,000*l.*), of which one half only comes to charge this year, 60,000*l.*; there will be left 5,490,000*l.* The extension below 150*l.* we reckon at 125,000*l.*; and the extension to Ireland at 230,000*l.*; making the total for the year 1853-54 according to the proposal plan, 5,845,000*l.* (Hear, hear).

I now come to another general [illegible] the augmentation of taxation. to which I invite the special attention of the committee. It is one of great importance. It involves both economical and social considerations of the highest nature I have stated to the committee that we propose to enlarge our means by new taxation with a view to further beneficial changes in our fiscal system. That is one object we have in view. Another object is—and it is likewise an important object—to meet the public feeling, which we recognise and share, that the operation of the Income-tax is severe upon intelligence and skill as compared with property. I frankly own my total inability to meet the feeling which has been excited upon the subject of the Income-tax, and that I think I should be guilty of a high political offence if I attempted to do so. But let me now point out to you, that if you think that intelligence and skill under our system of taxation pay too much, and property too little, there are means of equalising the burdens of the two classes in a manner which would be on the whole safe, honourable, and effectual.

Sir, I refer to the question of the Legacy-duty (Loud cheers) a question which, it is perfectly plain, cannot be dismissed from the consideration of the House [illegible] which it is a question of which the earliest settlement will likewise be the best (Hear, hear). It requires settlement The tax is not just as it stands. And how is it unjust? I frankly confess that I have always thought that the view of the case, as stated by the hon. member for Lambeth (Mr. Wilkinson)—who has asserted himself effectively on the subject (Hear, hear)—I have always thought that his view—if I may say so without offence—was a most inadequate view of the state of the case (Hear, hear). The tax is supposed to favour landed property, which I do not deny; but it also favours property which has not that claim to favour which landed property and household property might [illegible] fairly urge as a ground of exemption from taxation (Hear, hear) From Mr. Wilkinson I am glad to hear the hon member echoing that sentiment I wish to set aside the impression that the question bears on its front the odious aspect of a question of class It does no such thing (Hear, hear) We propose to deal it, and, subject to conditions which I will state, to extend the Legacy-duty to all successions whatever (Hear, hear)

With respect to the Probate-duty, at the present moment we do not venture to deal with it The Probate-duty itself, I grant you, calls for reform, and if the Government had the means of carrying out that reform in the present year it would have been satisfactory to have done it. As it is, we are obliged at present to postpone it, but we hope that in a future and early year it may come under consideration. It is said that the Legacy-duty is in the nature of a tax upon property. It is a tax upon property, and because it is a tax upon property it meets the views which have been so much favoured by a large portion of this House and of the public generally, that the Income-tax is to bear unequally upon intelligence and skill as compared with property, then it property ought to be redressed in some way or other. I think this is a safe mode in which to redress that inequality, and if this is a tax upon property it is one which I think that equals the taxation of property generally. The mischief of taxes upon property is the inability of a constant recurrence of those struggles of classes. But in marrying and in the effect this tax has in the Legacy duty you have this great advantage, that the liability to pay it is spread over the whole population which the law of a higher power have ordained; that it only occurs once, on the death of a man; and that no man can die more than once in a lifetime (Laughter) But I would beg to remind the committee that it appears to me that this is a most weighty consideration for those whose duty it is to inquire how they can best neutralise the social [illegible] grave incident to all questions connected with the taxation of property You find the principle of the Legacy-duty in our law; you find its operation also limited by the very condition under which it exists, that there is no reason to apprehend the disturbing of a fair settlement of the property of one man's death, and you will, I think, be of opinion that this is a fair and right tax to a certain extent in itself, and that it is one which in other respects meets, in the best, safest and most effective manner, the feeling which is I know prevalent in the House—that the present operation of the Income-tax [illegible] were upon intelligence and skill as compared with property (Hear)

I propose to retain the present scale of consanguinity, with one change. (Oh, oh) We cannot go into that now, because the emotion of the hon member for Bridport renders a duellum between him and me that would [illegible] the course of my general statement, and we must adjourn the consideration of that to another time (Hear, hear). We propose to retain the present scale with one mitigation Under that scale relations of affinity are treated [illegible] son [illegible] and a daughter-in-law] a duty of [illegible] We propose to place them on the footing of relations by blood [illegible] We propose that the exemption of real property should no longer be subject to the conditions I am about to mention The Government propose that the exemption of settled personalty should no longer exist, and as we abolish the exemption, I now come to the question a most grave one for the Government to consider, and which I will probably consider—I mean it be just that all descriptions of property, personal and real property, should be taxed at the same rate of duty to the Legacy-duty? Our opinion is that it ought not; and we think that [illegible] ought to be taken, but not taken carelessly. I have to point out to you, when we regard the burdens upon property in the country, that there is a great mass of taxation that attaches to property which may be roughly called land, and which is not [illegible] property, which includes, along with [illegible] property, a great amount of leasehold, copyhold, and so forth, which is not real property, but which is subject to the burdens of real property, which is subjected to taxation by the Income-tax, which is subject to the land-tax, [illegible] and the duties, which is subject to the extra charges on the transfer of property, and which is subject generally to all the charges that affect visible property as contrasted with invisible property, and which is liable to the great weight of local taxation. There is between [illegible] and [illegible] 60,000*l.* or 65,000,000*l.* of taxes laid entirely on rateable property, to which not real property only, not land only, but leasehold and copyhold property also are subjected. This property is now subject in both ways to the Legacy and Probate duties, and to all the burdens attached to real property

The Government propose to [illegible] the whole foundation of the law, by a new discrimination, and by [illegible] that whatever exemption or partial advantage shall be given to real property shall be given in conjunction to other property which is now subjected to special burdens We propose, therefore, to abolish the effect of settlement, so that the person who succeeds to personal property will pay according to his interest. He will pay upon the capital, if he succeeds to the capital; and if he succeeds to a less interest he will pay on the value of that less interest The Government, then, thinking it just that a less amount shall be taken from rateable property than from property that does not pay these special burdens, have to propose that

has only a minor interest. It is difficult for me to enter upon a full discussion of all the reasons that have led us to that conclusion The question is very much connected with the great difficulty of any attempt to ascertain the capital values of real property. As a matter of fact, under the social arrangements of this country, our great estates are settled estates.

Leaving this subject, however, for future discussion, it is our view that our proposal ought to include the Legacy-duties, and that some remission ought to be granted to property which is now subject to a great weight of peculiar and exceptional taxation; and we think that the best mode of framing that provision would be to charge the succession at rateable property upon the life interest after the deduction of incumbrances. We propose that the duty should be leviable, as was proposed by Mr Pitt, in eight half yearly instalments. In cases where there is a succession to a life interest, our proposal would be that the duty should stop in the case of a new successor before the new instalment is payable; but in the case of a succession in fee the whole will be paid, and if death occurs before the remaining instalment is paid the duty will be a debt to the Crown against the estate. That is our proposal with regard to the Legacy duties.

I now come to the results which we anticipate. The produce in the first year will be small. We do not propose to charge the duty upon any succession anterior to the period when the committee shall adopt the resolution. The law allows twelve months for the payment of the Legacy-duties, and it will be impossible to fix the payment of the duty upon rateable property, if the committee should adopt it, until after one of the ordinary periods of rent day. The duty in personalty cases will come in more quickly, but I cannot reckon upon a larger receipt from the alteration of the Legacy-duties for the year 1853-54 than 800,000*l.* additional duty from this source. In subsequent years the amount will be greatly enlarged. I have no objection, as far as I am able, to state the results of my investigation as to future years, and I think I do not exaggerate when I say, that this tax, if it is adopted by the committee, while it will add 800,000*l.* to the income of the present year 1853-54, will add an increase of 700,000*l.* to the year 1854-55, 400,000*l.* more to the year 1855-56, and 400,000*l.* more to the year 1856-57, making a total addition to the permanent taxation of the country of not less than 2,000,000*l.* per annum (Cheers). And this I must remind the committee is a tax which will leave wholly untouched the intelligence and skill of the country (Cheers). It is a tax that gives the relief, and more than the relief that you aim at by the re-construction of the Income-tax, but does it without the danger which would necessarily attend that re-construction (Cheers)

MR. DISRAELI.—Does that apply to the three kingdoms?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: It is a general change of the law in the present Legacy and Probate duties, and one which takes no cognisance at all of one kingdom or the other. One great object of our financial policy would be the equalisation of the Spirit-duties between the three countries. It is, however, a very difficult problem. It is very doubtful whether it will ever be entirely attained, but such an approximation to it as would stop smuggling might, perhaps, be reached. It is quite plain that such an equalisation could be obtained at present by a reduction of the Spirit-duties in England You must take the English duties as the ruling point, to which the others must be raised In the present year we do not propose to make any change in the English Spirit-duties, for that question is so much mixed up with the licensing system, and would involve so great a change in the principle of licenses in populous districts that for the present the English Spirit-duties must stand over. But the Government are of opinion, after a careful consideration with regard to Scotland, that there is no reason why, in the case of Scotland, there should not be a moderate increase in the duty upon spirits. I believe that an increase of the duty, confined within due bounds, would not be opposed to public opinion in Scotland, or unacceptable in Scotland (Cheers). An increase on the duty upon home made spirits would render necessary an adjustment of the duty upon colonial spirits, which I only mention now, without going into details. Our proposal will be that a duty of 7*s.* be added to the 5*s.* a gallon upon Scotch spirits—the malt drawback to remain as at present. The consumption in Scotland is 7,170,000 gallons. The actual revenue is 1,315,000*l.* The expected revenue is 1,633,000*l.* which is a gain of 318,000*l*

I may here stop to congratulate a noble Lord opposite (Lord Naas) on having attained a triumph. I ought to have reserved this until I came to Ireland, but his victory is at length achieved. We propose to relieve the distilled and like trade in Ireland of this House (a laugh). We propose an allowance for waste upon spirits in bond (Hear, hear). That allowance for waste will be in Scotland 40,000*l.*, which will give the net increase of revenue from the increase of the duty upon spirits in Scotland 278,000*l.* The Government have also anxiously considered this question as it regards Ireland. It is quite plain, I am afraid, that an allowance for waste upon spirits in bond will entail a diminution of revenue; in fact, that will amount to a considerable proportion of the revenue derived from the duty upon spirits At present the Spirit-duty in Ireland is extremely low in comparison with the duty in the two other countries There has been found to be great difficulty as to the means of levying the tax, and we think it would be safe to levy an additional duty of 1*s.* 8*d.* a gallon upon home-made spirits in Ireland. But we have looked carefully to the means at our command for enforcing the levying of this tax In Ireland there is a revenue police, which has hitherto been the exclusive charge of enforcing the duty. But there is also maintained in that country at the public cost a large force—the constabulary—which has had no share whatever in giving information to those who have been engaged in levying the Spirit duties. We contemplate a change in the relations of these two forces. I cannot say whether it will be by an absorption of the one force into the other, or in what way it will be done; but the constabulary will in some manner give their assistance in the levying of the duty upon spirits.

We think we may fairly propose an increase of duty of 8*d.* per gallon on Irish spirits—namely, from 2*s* 8*d* to 3*s.* 4*d.*, subject to the deduction of 4*s.* 000*l.*, the allowance for waste spirits in bond. This will give us a gross gain of 328,000*l.* Upon the consumption of Irish spirits, but, deducting the allowance for waste of 40,000*l.*, we have a net gain of 198,000*l.* That gives from both countries—Scotland and Ireland—an increase of 476,000*l.* But it is necessary that I should make an allowance for waste in England, not for the sake of English distillers, but for the sake of Irish and Scotch distillers, with whom it is a great object to bond their spirits here (Hear, hear). There will therefore be an allowance of 40,000*l.* for waste in bond in England, which will leave a net gain from the increased duty upon spirits of 436,000*l.* a year (Hear, hear).

There is one very small augmentation of revenue that I propose, and that is, the revenue upon certain classes of licenses. If the committee examine the present scale of licenses, they will see that they bear very unequally upon the minor and greater tradesmen; upon some it is uniform, as upon grocers and tea-dealers, and they pay the same sum whether they pay rent to the value of 5*l.* or 500*l.* We do not propose to take up the more important questions as to the licenses which are connected with the sale of spirits, wine, and beer; but we propose, in regard to the licenses of brewers, dealers in tea, and coffee, tobacco, and snuff, to make an additional scale of [illegible] upon them at the upper end of the scale to an *ad valorem* value [illegible] gross license of revenue arising from licenses is 113,000*l.* The whole amount of increased taxes which we propose to levy, and which will come into the accounts of 1853-54, is Income-tax, 800,000*l.*; Legacy-duty, 800,000*l.*; duty on spirits, 436,000*l.*; licenses 113,000*l.*; which amount to a total of 1,344,000*l.* (Cheers). We assume that the anticipated surplus of 803,000*l.* will give a fund of 2,143,000*l.* available for the remission of taxation (Cheers).

I cannot proceed further without stating the nature of our intentions with regard to Ireland. The committee have found that we propose to make the income-tax payable in Ireland for a moderate term, and at a descending rate, as in England; and that we propose to levy an increased tax of 8*d.* on spirits in Ireland, which may be a net tax of 6*d.* or 7*d.* a gallon, after allowing for the waste of spirits in bond. But I have now to refer to that case which I lately mentioned of rent-charge formed by the Consolidated Annuities. It was the opinion of the Government that it was impossible for them to arrive at a final decision upon this important subject. They represent a capital of 4,616,000*l.* of public money; and, in dealing with them, the Government must have regard to the actual situation of Ireland, recovering, as it is, from a season of the deepest distress; and having, also, regard to the harmony of the relations between the two countries. The Government thought it could not come to a final decision till they had considered [illegible] plan of finance which it was their duty to recommend, and its bearing upon Ireland They now recommend a measure which, if you agree to it I trust you will—will advance us one great step towards establishing an equalisation of taxation between the three countries (Cheers). It is true that the Income-tax is of temporary duration, and that you will show, by levying it, that there is a *locus poenitentiæ* and a rational prospect of equalising the taxation. But, at the same time, it is important that you should consider the great necessities of a portion of that country; and, when you come to consider these things, it will be plain that the disposition of Parliament will be to adopt large and generous measures, and not consider this as a mere question of money You will consider this—you will consider all that it represents—the recollections of the famine, the peculiar character of that awful visitation, the feelings of England to Ireland, and of Ireland to England, whatever made a more kindly tone between the two countries, and made this debt less of a national creditor and debtor account.

The Government has determined to make a large proposition. The 4,500,000*l.* of Consolidated Annuities represent 1,500 000*l.* of debt that strictly belongs to the establishment of the Poor law in Ireland. That was a great social and national good—a great and vast good to Ireland. But every good to Ireland is also a good to England (Hear, hear). The other 3,000,000*l.* consist of debts entirely connected with the famine. A committee of the other House of Parliament have sat on this subject, and they have recommended a remission of 2,000,000*l.* of this taxation. Sir, the policy of the Government, after maturely considering the whole question, is to propose to Parliament that, from and after the 29th of last September, the Consolidated Annuities shall be wholly wiped away (Cheers from the Irish members). They propose that the whole sum due from Ireland to England shall be remitted. In remitting these charges, and in proposing an Income-tax upon Ireland, you will make a great stride towards that, the advantage of which I hardly know how to appreciate, which refuses to bringing the two countries towards the establishment of the principle of equalised taxation. On that subject I do not say only add, because I am asked what I mean to do with the arrears, that all arrears in respect to Consolidated Annuities due to the 29th of September will be paid as they would have been if the law had continued in force. On the other hand, nothing will be collected which has become due since the 29th of September; and any money which has been so collected will be returned to those who have paid it, so as to take care that the non-paying classes obtain no advantage over those who have paid (Hear, hear)

We are inviting you to remit a capital sum, which was nearly 4,500,000*l.*, and is still above 4,000,000*l.*, and to remit an annual charge of 245,000*l.* Three fourths of that amount would continue for forty years, and one-fourth for from ten to thirty years. The taxation we propose for Ireland would in the first two years be considerably higher than the taxation we propose to remove; but if we look to the time when, as I say, Parliament will be in a position to part with the Income tax, [illegible] would enjoy, and for a long term of years, a much larger remission of Consolidated Annuity than it would be subject to additional [illegible] in the shape of the Spirit-duty So much for the case of Ireland; and now I have done with that most offensive part of my task, the imposition of taxation, I feel—as it is said men are wont to feel, and as some of us have felt—when they have come an up-hill journey to the top of the Alps.

Now I have got to the downward road, and the plains of Italy are before me (Hear). I come to consider the more agreeable subject of the remission of taxation—that remission of taxation which up to this moment, not from obstinacy, and not from perfidiousness, but from a conviction of our public duty, we have thought it right steadily to decline acceding to (Hear, hear). The first remission of taxation I shall propose has reference to the Excise department. It is impossible to deny that there are great evils connected with the Soap-tax (Cries of Hear, hear). In the first place, the system of drawbacks which is a system incident to the use of soap in our manufactories, entails an immense loss. In the second place, this is an article of taxation which is most injurious both to the comfort and to the health of the people (Hear, hear). In the third place, this is an article on which the pressure of the tax is so severe that, notwithstanding the general wisdom and fairness with which your Excise laws are administered, notwithstanding the drawback you grant on exportation, your productive power is crippled (Hear, hear). You cannot compete with the foreigner; your export trade dwindles day by day; and gentlemen who come from the East represent that, with respect to soap—well-informed gentlemen have stated that if we only take that bold measure with respect to the Soap-tax which we recommend, over and above the entire rate of duty, the consumer of soap would benefit to the extent of from 20*s.* or 30 per cent in consequence of the cheaper production (Hear, hear) Therefore, for every penny of duty we remit you to surrender we feel that we are giving you double that advantage (Hear, hear).

There is one other point to which I cannot but feel that I must advert. The question of the African Slave-trade is one which excites different feelings. We have but one feeling with respect to the existence of the Slave-trade, but there is a difference with respect to the measures to be taken for that extinction. Some have thought the means of force used are unavailing, but that the promotion of legitimate commerce would be the most satisfactory (Hear, hear), the most effective and the most desirable of all instruments you can employ (Hear, hear). It may be said there is a wide interval between the premises and the conclusion if I say, in order to extinguish the Slave-trade, repeal the Soap-tax but I must remind you that the [illegible] Although it is [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] from that source of [illegible] There are the great materials for the trade with Africa, if you can remove the checks, will show that the energy, the capital, and the intelligence of the country are as well entitled to carry away the palm in this particular [illegible] and a laugh) as they show themselves to be so many respects the gross receipt from the Soap-duty is 1,497,000*l.*; the drawback, 271,000*l.*; the net receipt, 1,120,000*l.*; the cost of collection, 15,000*l.*; the net loss, 1,111,000*l.* But with reference to the general duty for fixing a time to commence the remission of the Soap-tax, we have come to the time for this purpose in regard to the Soap-duty, which is the 1st of July. But there was always a power of keeping in bond if it were thought fit to do so. There is already a sum due with reference to the quarter just expired of 140,000*l.*, and before the present quarter is due probably 200,000*l.* will be due. We have to crave [illegible] 40,000*l.*, and the net loss for this year will be 771,000*l.*

I come next to the division of the Stamp-duties. It is not possible for the Government, with all the means at their service, to deal with all the articles they would wish. There are articles—such as fire insurance and marine insurance—on which they would gladly, if they could, grant remissions of taxation But they have made the best choice at their power One subject that naturally presented itself to them, both in connexion with the Income-tax and likewise as bearing directly as a tax on prudence, and bearing especially on the poorer classes, is the present tax on life assurance It bears very heavily on the poor classes, though not severe in itself. At present it amounts to half-a-crown per cent. We propose to reduce it from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*d.* The produce is 40,000*l.*—the immediate loss or relief will be 29,000*l.*

We propose next to deal with an article which in its present state is most unsatisfactory, and that is stamps on receipts (Hear, hear). This is a duty which does not grow as it ought with the transactions of the country, a duty which is evaded wholesale, and a duty which is open to many entirely very considerable inconveniences. It is not a serious question of charge, but the necessity of dealing in particular papers, stamped with particular amounts, which you have to send and get as occasion requires, are all little things which enter very much into the question of inconvenience (Hear, hear). What we propose is, to make an entire change, and adopt a system analogous to the system found so convenient for the public with reference to postage—namely, that of penny stamps. We propose by a penny stamp on instruments for any payment in money, as contrasted with negotiable instruments, to make [illegible] payment valid. Though the first loss to the revenue will not be inconsiderable—namely, 125,000*l.*, it is not a loss without hope of recovery (Hear, hear). We think that is a loss which the committee, for the sake of so great a convenience, would be disposed to accede to. [Mr. Bright put a question] The penny stamp would be necessary to constitute a valid document [illegible] you have to pay 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 5*s.* at present, so we propose to annex the single condition of adding a penny head as sufficient

We propose to make a change with respect to those indentures of apprenticeship which are known as indentures without consideration This is a duty which produces very little, from the charge being too high; from 20*s.* we propose to reduce the duty to 2*s.* 6*d.*

The next question is popular with the majority unpopular with the minority. It is the case of the attorneys (A laugh). I must confess that I don't think the vote of the House of Commons taken upon this question would have justified the Government in proposing a remission of this duty, because we feel strongly that a vote of the House of Commons, even on a particular duty, is given necessarily on considerations attaching to that particular duty, and without reference to the comparative and relative claims of others (Hear, hear) But we do think, on consideration of large sums of moneys which have been lately made, [illegible] have tended, by indirect as well as direct action on the law, to diminish the business of attorneys, that there might be a remission of taxation. What remission should it be? We are not satisfied with the proposal made by the profession. The profession is subject to three charges. The first is on admission to practice, which is small. The charge for the annual certificate is 12*l.* for the metropolitan solicitors and 8*l.* for country solicitors; and the charge for articles of clerkship is put at the enormous amount of 120*l.*—a charge on capital paid by solicitors in anticipation, though they may die, though they may turn out incompetent. The profession say, Take the tax off the annual certificates for those who are in the profession, leave those who have to enter to pay precisely the same" (A laugh). We don't think that would be a fair mode of dealing (Hear, hear). Having made up our minds that we may propose a remission of probably about 50,000*l.*, we propose to reduce certificates from 12*l.* and 8*l.* to 2*l.* and 3*l.*, and articles of apprenticeship from 120*l.* to 80*l.*

I come now to the question as to advertisements (Hear, hear). With respect to that question, I hope the committee will not consider that it indicates any disrespect for the judgment to which the majority of the House arrived, if, having the same object in view, and desiring to bring about some or a more effective classification of taxation, we, having been led by our examinations to believe that there is a better mode of proceeding than that which the House adopted, think it our duty respectfully to submit that mode of proceeding to the deliberate consideration of the committee; and it is right I should say that the plan I am about to state was a plan which the Government had adopted at the time of the debate on Thursday last (Hear, hear). It may, perhaps, be said, "Why did you not say so?" My answer is this—that it was from no motives of mortification, that it was from no desire to practise an undue reserve; it was because we feel that, if the Executive Government is, with advantage to the country, to discharge the functions of the Executive with respect to finance, it is absolutely necessary that the strictest silence should be observed (Loud cries of Hear, hear), not only in contempt of pressure, but yet, notwithstanding pressure—till the time arrive when the views of the Government shall be disclosed. What we propose with respect to the duty on advertisements is this and financially our proposal comes within a mere trifle (within 20,000*l.*) of the other. The present duty on advertisements is 181,000*l.* We propose to reduce the duty from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 6*d.* (A cry of Oh, followed by cries of Hear, hear). The hon. gentleman could not wait on Thursday last for four days, and now he cannot wait for as many minutes (A laugh) May I make that moderate demand on his patience? It is absurd, and most of all would it be so, to take only the plan of the right hon. gentleman the member for Manchester, who has considered this question and considered the duty on advertisements alone. You must consider it with reference to the other duties which affect the journals in which these advertisements appear (Hear, hear)

I venture to say that, if you repeal the duty on advertisements simply, and leave the duties on the supplements on newspapers as they are, it is very doubtful whether a great part of your reduction will not go into the pockets of newspaper proprietors. You want a large increase in the number of advertisements, but you must [illegible] people to taxation in another form by multiplying their advertisements. Take the case of the *Times* You know it is obliged to limit its [illegible] by the size of its sheet. I will not go into that subject, but there is a point beyond which, in consequence of the 1*d.* stamp on supplements, and the 3*d.* stamp on supplements, it does not pay to insert advertisements, on account of the supplement; and, therefore, the time comes when they must have a limit to the advertisements, and put a higher price on them, on account of the supplement.

What we propose is this—to reduce the duty on advertisements to 6*d.*, and, instead of taking off the remainder of the duty on advertisements, to repeal altogether that with which the right hon gentleman did not propose to meddle namely, the 1*d.* and 3*d.* stamps on the supplements of newspapers which are used for printing advertisements (Hear, hear). And I venture to say the plan we propose is far more sure to secure to the advertiser the benefit of the reduction than the plan which you propose; because, if you remove the Advertisement-duty altogether, then when advertisements come into a newspaper, they must either be limited to the present sheet of the newspaper, with the present limited space, and no competition, or they must be liable to that heavy Stamp-duty which discourages the printing of supplements. The first loss on the Advertisement-duty and on the supplement stamps will be 170,000*l.*

The only other change we propose is contingent on a bill, by which the noble Lord, the Secretary for the Home Department proposes to effect a [illegible] for the benefit of the metropolis. It is proposed to [illegible] taxation on hackney carriages. A common hackney carriage pays 10*s.* a week. We think there ought to be a reduction. We propose to reduce the duty from 1*s* 8*d.* a day to 1*s.* a day, which will give a relief of 26 000*l.* The relief from the remission of taxation on the division [illegible] duties will be 413,000*l.*

With reference to the point of the duty on advertisements, I hope that, in addition to the proposition I have stated as regards the bearing of the 1*d.* stamp here and the bearing of that proposed by the Government, the committee will be willing to consider the effect that is likely to be produced by sweeping away all branches of the revenue, if they are not revenue of a description which does not seriously interfere with the general burden of the community. I really don't see how it is possible to maintain any duty on fire and marine insurance [illegible] only on a great many articles which I fear have over long been the objects of taxation—if the arguments against the present Advertisement-duty are to be pushed to such a length as to stop nothing short of absolute remission (Hear, hear)

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Another change under the head of Assessed-taxes is proposed with the view of giving greater facilities for the redemption of the Land-tax. The present provision of the law for the redemption of the Land-tax is very stringent, and its operation is exceedingly limited. You may redeem a tax of 1*l.* levied on the land, by transferring to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt 22*s.* a year in the Funds; but these are extremely unfavourable terms; and, instead of recovering 10 per cent more than the amount of the tax, we propose to reduce it by 17½ per cent, to take 7½ per cent less than the same amount of stock in land (Hear, hear). The committee should be aware that any change made with relation to these matters cannot come into operation during the present year; and if at a future period of the session we should ask the House to pass an act called the Assessed tax Act, we shall then fix the date for 5th October, 1853, and not for 5th April, 1853! Out of all these losses of revenue, or commutations of taxes, under this branch of the Assessed-taxes only 54,000*l.* of post horse duty would come into effect this year, and only one-half of it would be charged from 5th October.

I have still an important branch of remission to mention. There would be a loss of revenue in the plan proposed with reference to colonial postage, but on that I do not enter, as I doubt if any part of it would come into the present year. Now, with reference to the Customs-duties, I may state that no branch of revenue has attracted more the attention of the Government, as they feel that it is here, after all, that the elasticity of the powers of the country have been shown (Hear, hear); and they think that it is by these powers they are supported in the proposal they make to produce an effective result as regards many articles of Customs-duties (Hear, hear). I will first mention an article of importance in which we can make no change, and that is the article of wine. I refer to this tax, as it is a subject of peculiar susceptibility, and the cause of an agitation out of doors, which is almost as perilous to Wine-duties as certain climates are to the growth of wine itself (a laugh); and because it is desirable that if the House and the Government think no change can be made in the duty, that opinion of the House and the Government should be clearly and intelligibly expressed (Hear).

There are three plans, any one of which might be followed with regard to wines. One would be to reduce the duty to a low uniform duty of 1*s.* 6*d.*, or 2*s.*, or 2*s.* 6*d.* the gallon. Now, you cannot do that unless you are prepared to sacrifice an amount of revenue for the first year of 700,000*l.* besides an increased difficulty in the duty on stock on hand, with respect to which it is not impossible that the Government might form a sturdy resolution in which the House of Commons might afterwards be induced to concur (Hear, hear). But whether that be so or not, a loss to the revenue of 700,000*l.* or more is not to be put in comparison with other objects that the Government have in view (Hear, hear). Another plan would be to fix a duty of several rates on wine of different values, somewhat resembling the duty on different qualities of sugar. But if that is attended with difficulty in the case of sugar, with how much greater difficulty would it not be attended in that of wine? (Hear, hear). It has the recommendation, certainly, that it would admit low classes of wine at a less loss to the revenue. But the Revenue department would have the greatest difficulty in carrying out such a system; it would be complex in its operation; the wine trade, almost to a man, is opposed to it; and I cannot say that public opinion is so much in its favour as to induce us to attempt to carry it into effect (Hear, hear). That being so, there is no choice for us but to say that, whatever be our opinion of the operation of the present Wine-duties, we are unable to propose any change in them; and that, while we cannot propose any change in them at the present time, neither can we see any early prospect of a change hereafter (Hear).

I go to the next article, which is tea (Hear, hear). I won't discuss the reasons that exist for reducing the Tea-duties. It would be idle to do so, for they are already settled in public opinion (Hear, hear). And, as we have agreed to make a reduction in the Tea-duties, so we have acceded to the general principle recognised by the right hon. gentleman (Mr Disraeli) as that of the late Administration, that it would be most unwise to make the reduction to 1*s.* by a single leap (Hear, hear). It is almost demonstrable, as far as a negative is capable of demonstration, that you cannot have the slightest hope of such an increase of supply as would indemnify the revenue, or even bring less within measure of demands; and, what is of yet more importance, secure the main benefit of the reduction to the consumer (Hear, hear). What we propose is this—to take the first step that was taken by the right hon. gentleman opposite last year, and reduce the duty at once from 2*s.* 2½*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* (Hear.) We have carefully considered the state and prospects of the supplies of tea. The condition of the Chinese empire at this moment is certainly not favourable to such extended supplies as we could wish. We cannot entertain very sanguine expectations that any large addition will be made in twelve months to the quantity available for the wants of this market; but, in the end, we hope and believe, if there be not a chronic state of revolution in China, that, so far as the production of tea is concerned, a short time a couple of years or so—would be sufficient to put us in possession of a large addition to our supply (Hear, hear).

We propose, therefore, to take the first step in the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Disraeli) took it, but we propose thereafter to proceed somewhat more rapidly (Hear, hear). We shall take the duty from the date when the House, if it coincides with us in opinion, shall adopt the resolutions. To the 5th of April, 1854, it will be 1*s.* 10*d.*; to the 5th of April, 1855-5, it will be 1*s.* 6*d.*; to April, 1855-56, 1*s.* 3*d.*; and from April, 1856, it will be 1*s.* (Cheers). The whole time occupied in effecting the descent from 2*s.* 2½*d.* to 1*s.* would be less than three years. We hope, with favourable circumstances, thus to bring in the supply necessary to meet increased demand, but we could not venture to recommend to the House the adoption of any shorter period for effecting the change (Hear, hear). The must not suppose that this is a change which, if we take a clear and dispassionate view of it, can be effected without a heavy loss to the revenue in the first instance (Hear, hear). The amount of remission, indeed, will be enormous. If any gentleman will calculate the difference between 2*s.* 2½*d.* and 1*s.* on the amount of tea consumed during the last year, he will find it come to 3,000,000*l.* a sum much too large to reckon upon recovering all at once. By the arrangement I have stated, the loss for the first year will be 300,000*l.*; for the second year, 510,000*l.*; for the third year, 454,000*l.*; and for the fourth year, 604,000*l.*; making altogether a loss in Customs revenue in these years of 1,954,000 (Hear, hear). But at the same time the loss, we trust, will undergo a rapid and steady diminution (Hear, hear).

In proceeding to consider more generally the state of our tariff, we have been desirous to carry out something like a new revision of taxes, and to apply to it the following general rules—first, to abolish altogether the duties which are unproductive, except in cases where there may be some special reason on account of their relation to other articles; and, in the next place, to abolish, as far as considerations of revenue will permit, duties on articles of manufacture except such as are in the last stage, and commonly connected with hand-labour, in regard to which cases we have thought it more prudent and proper to proceed in the mode not of abolition, but of reduction; and in these cases we have endeavoured to fix the scale in such a way that they should not reach, as to any class of goods, higher than 10 per cent on their value. We have referred to 10 per cent, I may state that we have not thought it right to propose a reduction in the Silk-duties, which are 15 per cent. The question of the Silk duties is mainly a question of revenue, and in regard to it we do not think it is an article that has the strongest claims upon our consideration—for, in so far as it is an article into the manufacture of which machinery enters, the protection has mainly reference to certain classes of operatives, with respect to whom it would be the disposition of Parliament to proceed carefully and cautiously (Hear, hear). We desire further, whenever it can be done, to take the mode of substituting for duties *ad valorem* duties of specific rate, and to get rid in every case, except in a few instances, where it is important on account of revenue, of the 5 per cent, Customs-duties made in 1840, which, besides raising duties, greatly complicate the transactions of business (Hear, hear).

We propose, in many instances, where there are at present differential duties in favour of British possessions, to sink those differential duties altogether by lowering the foreign article to the level of the colonial; but where we are able to lower the foreign article to the level of the colonial we have not thought it would be considerate in any case to raise the duty on the colonial article (Hear, hear). Lastly, we have been desirous to favour the duties that press on those articles of food which enter largely if not into the necessaries of life, at any rate into the solace and comfort of the people (Hear, hear). Now, the application of those rules is this: First, as to articles of food, we propose to lower the duty on a number of articles, of which the principal are as follows:—Apples from 2*s.* a bushel to 2*d.*; cheese, from 5*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; cocoa, from 2*d.* to 1*d.* per pound; nuts, from 2*s.* to 1*s.* per bushel; eggs, from 10*d.* to 4*d.* per 120; oranges and lemons, to 2*d.* per bushel; butter, from 12*s.* to 5*s.* per cwt.; raisins, from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per cwt. (Hear, hear) The produce of these articles to the revenue at the present moment is 571,000*l.*; the immediate relief given by the reduction on the same quantities would be 267,000*l.*, but, with the allowance which we think may be made for an immediate increase of consumption, the probable net loss will be 185,000*l.* (Hear, hear.) Besides these articles of food, which are 18 in number, including tea, there are 123 articles which we propose to set altogether free from duty, involving a loss of 53,000*l.*, and 153 articles which we propose to reduce, involving a gross loss of 76,000*l.*, but which, with increased consumption, may be taken at 52,000*l.* (Hear, hear)

The effect of this will be to create a simplification of the present system; but at the same time I must draw attention to the fact that the changes of *ad valorem* duties into rated duties will call for greater specification, and the regulations I shall lay on the table will enable the House, when they come to the consideration of them, to assist the Government in determining whether in any of the cases I have stated it will not be better to adhere to the *ad valorem* duty (Hear, hear). All I now say is, that the proposal does not wear the appearance of complicity that may be desired, it is because the change tends to multiply specification (Hear, hear). The effect of these various changes in the Customs duties, as applicable to the year 1853-4, will be to produce a gross loss of 1,338,000*l.*; but a loss which, we trust, will again be reduced by increase of consumption to 658,000*l.* (Hear, hear). The remission of taxes we propose as applicable to 1853-4 will cause a gross loss in the Excise of 756,000*l.*, or a net loss of 771,000*l.*; in stamps, a gross loss of 417,000*l.*, or a net loss of 200,000*l.*; in post-horses, 27,000*l.* in Customs, altogether, the gross amount of 1,338,000*l.*, or a net loss of 658,000*l.* (Hear, hear); thus showing a remission of taxation for the present year of 2,563,000*l.* (Cheers); and a loss incurred by the revenue, after allowing for the degree in which the remission will be placed by increased consumption, of 1,656,000*l.* (Cheers)

Therefore, Sir, the state of the account for 1853-54 stands thus:—We have a surplus of 896,000*l.* We invite you to grant us the means of raising by new taxes the sum of 1,344,000*l.*; making an available fund of 2,240,000*l.* We propose to enact, and to take effect at once, a remission of taxes that will entail a loss to the revenue of 1,656,000*l.* There will remain a surplus sum of 468,000*l.*, of which 268,000*l.*, exceeding 200,000*l.*, will be, not from permanent sources, but money that will not come in again. The committee will be of opinion that it would not be prudent, especially as we have in contemplation a scheme affecting the debt, to proceed with a surplus less than this (Hear).

I have still the important duty to discharge of redeeming the pledge which I gave the committee, to the effect that the Government were not pattering with you nor with the people of England about the Income-tax, but that when we state we propose to place you in a condition to remove it at a future day, which we are prepared to define, we make that proposal on the basis of calculations which, though they might not be tried as minutely as if they were for the present moment may, yet, I think, are on a most safe and secure calculation (Hear, hear). First let me present the balance sheet of 1854-55. We left the year 1853-54 with a surplus of about half a million, a considerable portion of which does not consist of permanent income. In 1854-55 I give you an additional source of income that will be available. That additional charge will be—on the Tea-duties, 510,000*l.*; on post-horses, 27,000*l.*; the remainder of the Soap-duties, 340,000*l.*; Assessed-taxes, 179,000*l.*; Colonial-postage, 40,000*l.* All the additional charges which we now write you to calculate upon for 1854-55 will be 1,087,000*l.* (Hear). Then the Legacy duty will be available for the second year to the extent of 1,000,000*l.*; the 2½ per Centy, of which, according to the usual principle of computation, one half is taken credit for, will give a sum of 312,000*l.* The second moiety of the extension of the Income-tax will add to this income 296,000*l.* Putting these sums together, you will find that the whole additional charge proposed to be made for 1854-55 will be 1,087,000*l.*; and the additional income which I propose being 1,367,000*l.* there will be, so far as that year is concerned, a profit which will justify the House, I think, in giving its assent to the remissions which I have proposed for relief

At the same time it is right that the committee should have fully and clearly in view the complete extent of these remissions of indirect taxation. They will be as follow:—Soap-duties, 1,126,000*l.*—(I am now taking the extent of the relief); stamps, 418,000*l.*; Assessed-taxes, 290,000*l.*; post-horses, 54,000*l.*; total so far as the Board of Inland Revenue is concerned 1,888,000*l.* Then in the Customs-duties the gross loss will be no less than 3,584,000*l.* in articles of food—butter, cheese, and so on -262,000*l.*; on minor duties, 120,000*l.*; or a total relief under the head of Customs-duties of 3,446,000*l.* (Hear, hear). Adding to these various amounts the sum I have described under the head of colonial postage—40,000*l.*—the entire amount of remissions of indirect taxation to which the Government now invite the committee to assent will be not less than 5,384,000*l.* (Cheers). With this remission of indirect taxation, I am deeply convinced that the measure in which the question of the Income-tax had been taken up. He was satisfied that the taxation of the country would never be placed on a proper footing until a Property-tax to a large extent, and justly regulated, became a permanent source of revenue. From such a tax eight or nine millions a year might be easily raised. He regretted, too, that any increased taxation should have been proposed, considering, as he did, the expenditure which gave rise to that increased taxation worse than useless. He thought a reduction of nine years was almost making it a perpetuity, without giving the House the advantage of deciding whether or not it should be so. If they were to add to the taxation, he must express his regret that they had not adopted a simple, easy, and possible mode of raising the required amount of revenue without one-tenth of the difficulties which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had felt in his Budget.

Mr. Fenwick hoped the right hon. gentleman would give some explanation of what he meant to do with the Land-tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that under the present system they might redeem a given amount of Land-tax by transferring to the Commissioners of the National Debt as much stock as would produce a dividend the amount of the Land-tax and 10 per cent more. What he proposed was, that, instead of being bound to give as much stock as would produce the amount of Land-tax and 10 per cent more, they might redeem it by giving as much stock as would produce the duty less 7½ per cent; that was, altogether, 17½ per cent less than at present.

Mr. Ball had been prepared to receive the Budget of the right hon. gentleman with very great approbation, but he received it with deep regret, and should do all he could to induce the House to vote against it when it came regularly before them. When the Corn-laws were repealed, it was expected that some relief would be given to the agriculturists, and he was exceedingly surprised, therefore, that the right hon. gentleman had neglected to afford them the relief of the repeal of the Malt tax. A large reduction of the duty on tea, the poorer classes would derive no benefit from it, for it had been ascertained that the greater part of the tea that was consumed was purchased in quantities from a quarter of an ounce to a quarter of a pound. The late Government was prepared to do away with the right hon. gentleman below him, and it was not unlikely the present Government might be wrecked from the same cause.

Mr. Maguire understood that, as to the Advertisement-duty in England, there was to be a reduction to 1*d.*, so that it would be 6*d.* only instead of 1*s.* 6*d.* But the advertisement duty in Ireland was but 1*s.* He should wish therefore, to know what the duty was to be in future. In Ireland there was no such thing as a supplement to a paper known, and he believed that even in London, too, the *Times* alone published a supplement.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was understood to say, that, with respect to the Advertisement-duty, he was willing to compound for it in Ireland at the same amount as in this country.

Mr. Corden wished to know whether the right hon. gentleman proposed to remit the stamps on all supplements, or whether he meant to put the stamp on supplements with new-

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the remission of the stamp would not extend to supplements that were simply an extension of newspapers.

Mr. Cobden: Did the right hon. gentleman mean that supplements might go by post?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Certainly

Mr. Corden believed that there was but one newspaper in the kingdom that published a supplement full of advertisements.

Mr. Hume wished the Government would take into their consideration this absurdity—that ships built with foreign timber might be brought into this country free of duty, but timber to build ships here cannot be brought in without paying duty

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was extremely sorry to say his want of means, and not his want of will prevented him from taking off the timber duty. If his hon. friend would give him 300,000*l.* or 400,000*l.* more he might be able to do so (A laugh.)

Mr. Hume said that if the Property-tax was fairly levied, it would give 10,000,000*l.* and would enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take off the timber duty and do much more

The House then resumed, and the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again

RESOLUTIONS

to be proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in accordance with h's speech on Monday last:—

I.—CUSTOMS.

No. 1.—That the Duties of Customs chargeable upon the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise hereafter mentioned, imported into the United Kingdom, shall cease and determine, viz.:—

Agates or Cornelians, cut or manufactured; Amber, manufactures of, not enumerated; Anchovies; Aquafortis:

Bandstring twist; barytes, sulphate of, ground; bast ropes, twines, and strands; blacking; brass, powder of; bricks and clinkers, Dutch and other sorts; bronze powder; brushes, paint; buttons of metal and other sorts.

Cables, not of iron, new and old, tarred and untarred; cameos, not set; camphor, refined; canthurides, carmine, carriages of all sorts, casts empty, castings, milk prepared or manufactured, and not otherwise enumerated; chicory or any other vegetable substance applicable to the uses of chicory or coffee, viz., raw or kiln-dried; cider, citron preserved in salt; cobalt, oxide of; cork rope, twine, and strands; copper, ore of, regulus of; old, fit only to be re-manufactured; unwrought, viz., in bricks or pigs, rose copper, and all cast copper, part wrought, viz., bars, rods, or ingots hammered or raised, in plates and copper coin; or brass wire. Cordage, tarred or untarred, including standing or running rigging; corks, fishermen's; crayons; crystal, cut or manufactured; cucumbers preserved in salt.

Elder-flower water, extract of chesnut bark and wood, gamelitron bark, logwood, safflower.

Fish, viz.:—Eels, turbots, of foreign taking, oysters, salmon, soles, turbs; fresh, not otherwise enumerated; cured, not otherwise enumerated; frames for pictures, prints, drawings, or mirrors; furniture woods, excepting ash, beech, birch, elm, oak wainscot.

Gauze of thread, Glass—any kind of window glass, white, or stained of one colour only, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch in thickness, and shades and cylinders of glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch in thickness, all silvered or polished glass of whatever thickness, however small each pane, plate, or sheet; painted, or otherwise ornamented; all white flint glass bottles, not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented, and beads and bugles of glass; wine glasses, tumblers, and all other white flint glass goods, not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented, bottle of glass covered with wicker (not being cut glass), or of green or common glass; articles of green or common glass, manufactures not otherwise enumerated or described, and old broken glass fit only to be re-manufactured; gold, leaves of; gunpowder.

Hair, manufactures of hair or goat's wool, or of hair or goat's wool and any other material not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty; hams of all kinds, harp-strings, lute-strings, silvered; honey.

Ink, Indian; isinglass.

Latten-wire; lead, pig and sheet; linen, or linen and cotton, viz—cambrics and lawns, commonly called French lawns, whether plain or bordered, lawns of any sort not French, damasks and damask diaper, sails of all sorts; liquorice root.

Mats and matting, mead, or metheglin, meat preserved in any other manner than salted; mercury, prepared; metal, leaf metal.

Naphtha.

Oil of rosin, olive, orange-flower water, orsedew.

Painters' colours, manufactured; pencils, of slate and not of wax; perry, phosphorus, pickles and vegetables preserved in salt, pictures, pomegranates, pots, viz., melting pots for goldsmiths, of stone; poultry and game, alive or dead.

Rose-water.

Saccharum saturni, sausages or puddings, silkworm-gut, skins, articles manufactured of skins or furs, smalts, spectacles; spelter or zinc, viz., rods and oxide of, stone and slate, hewn; marble sawn into slabs, or otherwise manufactured.

Tamarinds; tiles; tin, viz., in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs; tobacco-pipes of clay; tongues, truffles; turpentine, at a greater value than 12s. per cwt., oil or spirit of; twine.

Vanellees; varnish, not otherwise described; verdigris, verjuice, vinegar.

Wafers, wax (sealing), whipcord; wire, viz., gilt, plated, silver, and brass, waste-wood, viz., billets-wood or brush-wood, used for the purpose of stowage.

Yarn, of silk and worsted, spun together and not dyed; yarn, worsted yarn, not dyed or only partially dyed, and not being fit or proper for embroidering or other fancy purposes; yarn cable-yarn.

No. 2.—That in lieu of the Duties of Customs now chargeable on Tea imported into the United Kingdom, the following Duties shall be charged; that is to say, upon every Pound of Tea:—

To 5th April, 1854, inclusive.	From and after 5th April, 1854, to 5th April, 1855, inclusive.	From and after 5th April, 1855, to 5th April, 1856, inclusive.	From and after 5th April, 1856.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 1 10	0 1 5	0 1 3	0 1 0

No. 3.—That in lieu of the Duties of Customs now chargeable on the Articles undermentioned, imported into the United Kingdom, the following Duties shall be charged, viz.:—

	£ s. d.
Apples, raw (not of British Possessions), 4lb. the bushel	0 0 3
Ditto, dried	0 1 0
Butter (not of British Possessions), the cwt	0 2 0
Cheese (not of British Possessions), the cwt	0 2 6
Cocoa	0 0 1
Ditto, Husks and Shells	0 0 0½
Ditto, Paste and Chocolate	0 0 2
Eggs (not of British Possessions) the 120	0 0 4
Nuts, small	0 0 1
Ditto, Walnuts	0 1 0
Oranges and Lemons	0 0 8
Raisins (not of British Possessions), the cwt	0 2 0

No. 4. -That in lieu of the Duties of Customs now chargeable on the Articles undermentioned, imported into the United Kingdom, the following Duties shall be charged, viz.:—

	£ s. d.
Almonds, Jordan the cwt	0 10 0
Not Jordan, nor bitter	0 10 0
Paste of	0 0 2
Arrowroot	0 0 4½
Barley, Pearled	0 0 4½
Baskets, viz., baskets corresponding with the description commonly called Berlin the cubic foot	0 0 7
All others	0 0 2
Beads, Coral	0 1 6
Arango, Crystal, Jet, and other sorts not enumerated or described	0 0 3
Beer—viz., Mum the barrel of 32 gallons	0 7 6
Spruce	0 7 6
Ale of all sorts	0 7 6
Biscuit and bread	0 0 4½
Books, being of editions printed prior to the year 1801, bound or unbound the cwt	1 1 0
Being of editions printed in or since the year 1801, bound or unbound	1 10 0
In the foreign living languages, being of editions printed in or since the year 1801, bound or unbound	1 16 0

Admitted under Treaties of International Copyright, viz:—

Works originally produced in the United Kingdom, and republished in the country of export	0 15 0
Works not originally produced in the United Kingdom	0 15 0

	£ s. d.
Brass, manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated	0 10 0
Brocade, of gold or silver the lb	0 5 0
Bronze, manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated the cwt	0 10 0
Candles, viz., Spermaceti	0 2 4
Stearine	0 2 4
Tallow	0 2 4
Wax	0 3 0
Canes, viz Walking Canes, or Sticks, mounted, painted, or otherwise ornamented, the doz.	0 4 0
Umbrella or Parasol Sticks the hundred	0 3 0
Capers, including the pickle the lb	0 0 1½
Cards, viz. Playing cards the dozen packs	0 15 0
Cassava Powder the cwt	0 0 4½
Cassia Lignea the lb	0 0 1
Cherries, raw the bushel	0 0 2
Dried	0 0 1½
Chicory, or other vegetable matter applicable to the uses of Chicory or Coffee, viz., roasted or ground the lb	0 0 6
China Ware not specially painted or plain, gilt or ornamented the cwt	0 10 6
Cinnamon	0 0 2
Clocks, viz., clocks not exceeding the value of 5s. each the dozen	0 4 0
Exceeding the value of 5s., and not exceeding the value of 12s. 6d. each, the dozen	0 8 0
Exceeding the value of 12s. 6d. and not exceeding the value of £3 each, the dozen	0 2 6
Exceeding the value of £3, and not exceeding the value of £10 each, the dozen	0 4 0
Exceeding the value of £10 the dozen	0 10 0
Clover	0 0 2
Cocculus Indicus the cwt	0 5 0
Comfits, dry the lb	0 0 1½
Confectionery	0 0 1½
Copper, manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated or described, and Copperplates, engraved the cwt	0 10 0
Corks, ready made	0 0 3
Squared for rounding the cwt	0 4 0
Cotton, manufactures, viz.:—	
Fringe the lb	0 0 4
Gloves, of Cotton or Thread, the doz. pairs	0 0 3
Stockings, of Cotton or Thread	0 0 6
Socks or half-hose of Cotton or Thread	0 0 3
Articles of manufactures of Cotton, wholly or in part made up, not otherwise charged with duty for every £100 value	5 0 6
Dates the cwt	0 10 0
Dice the pair	1 1 0
Earthenware, not otherwise enumerated or described the cwt	0 10 0
Embroidery and Needlework, viz.:—	
Silk net, figured with the needle, being imitation lace, and articles thereof, the lb	0 10 0
Cotton net, figured with the needle, being imitation lace, and articles thereof, the lb	0 8 0
Curtains, commonly called Swiss, embroidered, on muslin or net the lb	0 1 0
All other embroidery not enumerated, for every £100 value	10 0 0
And from British possessions, for every £100 value	5 0 0
Essences, viz.—	
Of spruce the lb	0 2 6
Not otherwise enumerated or described viz., extract of cardamoms, Coccilus Indicus, Guinea grains, and of Paradise, liquorice, nux vomica, quassia, opium, Guinea pepper, vitriol, Peruvian or Jesuit's bark, and of radix Rhatanie, porter for	or at the option of the Im-
Extract or preparation of any article not being particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty	every 100l. value. 10 0 0
Feathers, dressed, viz.:—	
Ostrich the lb	0 3 0
Paddy bird	0 3 0
Not otherwise enumerated or described	0 3 0
Flowers, artificial, not made of silk—per cubic foot as packed; no allowance for vacant spaces the lb	0 12 0
Wholly or in part made of silk	0 12 6
Fruit, raw, not otherwise enumerated, the bushel	0 0 2
Ginger, preserved the lb	0 0 1½
Glass, viz.:—Cut cut glass, flint coloured glass, and fancy ornamental glass, of whatever kind	0 10 0
Grapes the bushel	0 0 2
Hair articles, manufactures of hair or goat's wool, or of hair or goat's wool and any other material, wholly or in part made up, not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty. For every 100l. value	5 0 0
Hats or Bonnets, viz.:—	
Of chip the lb	0 3 6
Of bark, cane, or horsehair	0 3 6
Of straw	0 3 6
Of felt, hair, wool, or beaver each	0 1 6
Of silk or silk shag, laid upon felt, linen, or other material each	0 1 0
Iron and steel, wrought, not otherwise enumerated the cwt	0 5 0
Jewels, emeralds, and all other precious stones, set for every £100 value	10 0 0
Lace and articles thereof, viz.:—	
Mohair the lb	0 1 6
Thread or cotton pillow lace, not being Brussels, or Saxon or bone lace, not exceeding one inch in width the lb	1 0 0
Thread or cotton pillow lace, not being Brussels, or Saxon, or bone lace, exceeding one inch in width the lb	2 0 0
Silk lace, pillow and application, not being Saxon ground lace the lb	1 10 0
Silk, saxon wire ground lace the lb	0 8 0
Made by the hand, commonly called pillow or cushion lace, not otherwise charged with duty for every £100 value	10 0 0
Lead, manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated the cwt	0 2 0
Leather, viz., boot backs the doz	0 1 6
Cut into shapes the cwt	0 10 0
Linen, or linen and cotton manufactures, viz.:—	
Cambric handkerchiefs, hemmed, or hemstitched, not trimmed the doz	0 2 6
Stays the doz. pairs	0 4 0
Articles manufactures of linen, or of linen mixed with cotton or with wool, wholly or in part made up, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty for every £100 value	5 0 0
Liquorice Paste (not of British Possessions) the cwt	1 0 0
Powder (not of British Possessions) the cwt	1 0 0
Macaroni the cwt	0 1 0
Mace the lb	0 1 0
Marmalade	0 0 1½
Medlars the bushel	0 0 2
Milboards the lb	0 0 2
Morphia and its salts the lb	0 2 6
Musical instruments, viz.:—	
Musical boxes, small, not exceeding four inches in length the air	0 0 3
Large	0 0 8
Overtures, or extra accompaniments	0 0 3
Pianofortes, horizontal grand each	3 0 0
Upright or square	2 0 0
Harmoniums or seraphines, not exceeding three stops each	0 12 0
Four stops and not exceeding seven stops each	1 4 0
Eight stops, and not exceeding eleven stops each	1 16 0
Exceeding eleven stops	2 0 0
Accordions commonly called Chinese, the 100 notes	0 1 0
Other sorts, including flutinas and common German square concertinas, the 100 notes	0 5 0

	£ s. d.
Concertinas of octagon form, not commen German the 100 notes	0 4 0
Brass instruments all sorts the lb	0 0 9
Musical instruments, not otherwise enumerated or described, for every £100 value	10 6 6
Mustard flour the cwt	0 0 1
Nutmegs of all sorts the lb	0 1 0
Nux Vomica the cwt	0 3 6
Oil, viz.:- Almond the lb	0 0 1
Bays	0 0 1
Onions the bushel	0 0 1
Paper—viz., brown paper made of old rope or cordage only without separating or extracting the pitch or tar therefrom, and without any mixture of other materials therewith the lb	0 0 2
Printed, painted, or stained paper, or paper hangings, or flock paper the square yard	0 0 1
Waste paper, or paper of any other sort, not particularly enumerated or described, not otherwise charged with duty the lb	0 0 2
Pasteboard	0 0 2
Pears, raw the bushel	0 0 3
Dried	0 0 1
Percussion caps the 1000	0 0 1
Perfumery, not otherwise enumerated, the lb	0 0 2
Pewter, manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated the cwt	0 2 0
Pickles, preserved in vinegar the gallon	0 0 1
Pimento the cwt	0 2 0
Plate of gold the oz. troy	1 1 6
Of silver, gilt or ungilt	0 1 8
Platting, or other manufactures of straw, chip, or other materials to be used in or proper for making or ornamenting hats or bonnets, not otherwise enumerated or charged with duty the lb	0 2 0
Cordonet, and twist of straw or of other materials the lb	0 0 6
Willow squares the dozen	0 0 1
Plums, commonly called French plums, and prunelles the cwt	0 15 0
Dried or preserved (except in sugar), not otherwise described the cwt	0 15 0
Preserved in sugar the lb	0 0 1½
Pomatum	0 0 2
Potato flour the cwt	0 0 4½
Powder—viz., hair powder the lb	0 0 2
Perfumed	0 0 2
Not otherwise enumerated or described, that will serve the same purpose as starch, the cwt	0 0 4½
Prints and drawings, plain or coloured, described single the lb	0 0 3
Bound or sewed	0 0 3
A decided under treaties of international copyright, single the lb	0 0 1½
Bound or sewed	0 0 1½
Quassia the cwt	0 1 0
Quinces the bushel	0 0 2
Sago the cwt	0 0 4½
Scaleboard	0 1 0
Semolina	0 0 4½
Ships—foreign ships, to be broken up, with their tackle, apparel, and furniture (except sails) for every £100 value	5 0 0
Broken up	5 0 0
Silk manufactures not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty, viz.:—	
Parasols and umbrellas each	0 1 0
Damask, silk and woollen damask for each	0 1 0
Persian the lb	
Pongees, in pieces not exceeding 15 yards in length each piece	0 4 6
Exceeding 15 yards, and not exceeding 30 yards in length each piece	0 9 0
Exceeding 30 yards in length, at the rate of for every 30 yards	0 9 0
Handkerchiefs, plain and figured, in pieces of 5 yards, and not exceeding 9 yards in length each piece	0 1 6
Handkerchiefs, exceeding 9 yards, and not exceeding 18 yards in length, each piece	0 3 0
Exceeding 18 yards in length, each piece	0 5 0
China crapeshawls, plain and damask, the lb	0 5 0
embroidered the lb	
China damask the running yard	0 0 8
China crapeshawls, plain and damask, the lb	0 5 0
embroidered the lb	
Corahs, Choppahs, Bandannas, and Tussore cloths, viz.:—	
In pieces of 4½ yards, and not exceeding 5½ yards in length each piece	0 0 4
Exceeding 5½ yards, and not exceeding 6½ yards in length each piece	0 0 6
Exceeding 6½ yards, and not exceeding 7½ yards in length each piece	0 0 8
Exceeding 7½ yards, and not exceeding 8½ yards in length each piece	0 0 9
Exceeding 8½ yards, and not exceeding 9½ yards in length each piece	0 0 10
And for every additional yard in length	0 0 1½
Silk manufactures, produce of Europe, viz.:—	
Velvet, plain or figured the lb	0 9 0
Broad stuff the lb	
Broad stuff, the foundation of which is wholly composed of cotton, or of other materials than silk the lb	0 3 0
Manufactures of silk, or of silk and any other material, called plush the lb	0 3 0
Manufactures commonly used for making hats the lb	0 2 0
Manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with any other material not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty for every £100 value	15 0 0
Manufactures of and from British possessions for every £100 value	5 0 0
Soap, viz.:—	
Hard the cwt	0 16 0
Soft	0 8 0
Naples	1 16 0
Spa Ware the cubic foot	0 0 6
Spelter, or Zinc, manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated the cwt	0 2 0
Spirits, Cordials, or Strong Waters, not being the produce of any British possession in America, nor of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, in regard to which the conditions of the Act 4th Victoria, chap. 8, have or shall have been fulfilled, sweetened, or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength cannot be exactly ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer; and Perfumed Spirits, to be used as perfumery only the gallon	1 0 0
Starch the cwt	0 0 4½
Gum of, torrified or calcined	0 0 4½
Succades, including all fruits and vegetables preserved in sugar the lb	0 0 1½
Tapioca the cwt	0 0 4½
Tin foil	0 10 0
Manufactures of, and not otherwise enumerated the cwt	0 10 0
Tobacco, manufactured, not being cigars, viz.:—	
Cavendish, negrohead, and twist, the lb	0 3 6
All other sorts, not enumerated, and cigars	0 3 6
Toys—viz., marbles the cwt	0 1 0
All other toys the cubic foot	0 0 6
Turmeric, not otherwise described the cwt	0 1 0
Vermicelli the cwt	0 1 0
Washing balls	0 16 0
Watches, of gold, silver, or any other metal, exceeding the value of £10 each	1 0 0
Other watches, viz.:—	
Gold, open faces	0 5 0
Hunters	0 7 6
Repeaters	0 15 0
Silver, or any other metal not gold:—	
Open faces each	0 2 6
Hunters	0 3 6
Repeaters	0 8 0

* Plaiting of chip is now free of duty.

	£ s. d.
Water, Cologne water, the flask (30 of such flasks containing not more than one gallon each	0 0 8
When not in flasks (as perfumed spirits) the gallon	1 0 0
Woollens, articles, or manufactures of wool (not being goat's wool), or of wool mixed with cotton, viz	
Carpets and rugs the square yard	0 0 5
Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs, plain, and not printed the lb	0 0 4
Printed	0 0 5
Gloves the dozen pairs	0 0 3
Articles of manufactures of wool (not being goat's wool), or of wool mixed with cotton, wholly or in part made up, not otherwise charged with duty, for every £100 value	5 0 0

No. 5.—That the Duties of Customs now chargeable on the articles undermentioned, imported into Scotland and Ireland, shall cease and determine, and in lieu thereof the following duties shall be charged, viz.:—

Spirits or strong waters, for every gallon of such spirits or strong waters, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, viz.:—

Spirits or strong waters, the produce of any British possession in America, not being sweetened spirits or spirits mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by such hydrometer.

	s. d.
If imported into Scotland, the gallon	5 0
" Ireland	3 8

Rum, the product of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, not being sweetened spirits or spirits so mixed as aforesaid, in regard to which the conditions of the act 4 Victoria, chap. 8, have or shall have been fulfilled, or the produce of and imported from any British possession in America.

	s. d.
If imported into Scotland, the gallon	5 0
" Ireland	3 8

No. 6.—That in lieu of the present *ad valorem* Rates of Duties of Customs charged upon the importation into the United Kingdom of the undermentioned Articles as not being enumerated in the Tariff, the following Duties of Customs shall be charged thereon, viz.:—

	£ s. d.
Caoutchouc or india-rubber, manufactures of, the lb	0 0 4
Coral negligées	0 1 0
Flock for paper stainers the cwt	0 7 0
Pig cake	0 15 0
Gutta percha, manufactures of, not moulded, such as bands, sheets, soles, tubing	s. d.
the cwt	0 5 0
Articles moulded the lb	0 0 2

Lucifers, of wood, in boxes, containing not more than 100 matches the gross of boxes 0 0 2

In boxes containing more than 100 matches the gross of boxes 0 0 3

Vesta of wax, in boxes not exceeding 1000 matches the dozen boxes 0 0 6

In boxes exceeding 1000 matches the 1000 matches 0 0 9

Mandioca flour the cwt	0 0 4½
Manna croup	0 0 4½
Oilcloth for table covers the square yard	0 0 1

Paper, gilt, stained, coloured, embossed, and all fancy kinds, not being paper hangings the lb 0 0 2

Salacine the oz	0 0 3
Sauces not otherwise enumerated the pint	0 0 1
Soy the gallon	0 0 6
Stearine the cwt	0 1 6
Veneers	0 1 0

II.—EXCISE.

No. 1.—EXCISE LICENSES.

That from and after the 5th of July, 1853, the Duties of Excise payable under any act or acts now in force, for or in respect of licenses to be granted in England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, to persons trading in or selling Coffee, Tea, Cocoa-nuts, Chocolate, or Pepper; to dealers in or sellers of Tobacco or Snuff; to Manufacturers of Tobacco or Snuff; to Maltsters or Makers of Malt; to Brewers of Beer for sale; and to Makers of Soap respectively, shall severally cease and determine; and in lieu thereof there shall be paid for and in respect of the several licenses hereinafter mentioned the several Rates and Duties of Excise hereinafter specified, that is to say:—

DEALERS IN COFFEE, &c.	Annual License Duty. £ s. d.
For and in respect of every license to be taken out yearly by every person trading in or selling coffee, tea, cocoa-nuts, chocolate, or pepper:—	
If the house and premises at which any such trade or business shall be authorised by such license to be carried on shall not be of an annual value exceeding £10	0 11 6
And if the annual value of such house and premises shall exceed £10, then, in addition to the duty aforesaid, for every twenty shillings, and for any fractional part of twenty shillings of the excess of such annual value above £10, the further duty of	0 1 0

DEALERS IN TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

For and in respect of every license to be taken out yearly by every dealer or seller of tobacco or snuff:—

If the house and premises at which any such trade or business shall be authorised by such license to be carried on shall not be of an annual value exceeding £10	0 5 3
And if the annual value of such house and premises shall exceed £10, then, in addition to the duty aforesaid, for every twenty shillings, and for every fractional part of twenty shillings, of the excess of such annual value above £10, the further duty of	0 0 6

MANUFACTURERS OF TOBACCO OR SNUFF.

For and in respect of every license to be taken out yearly by every manufacturer of tobacco or snuff:—

If the tobacco entered for manufacture by the person applying for such license within the year ending the 5th day of July previous to taking out the same, shall not have exceeded 20,000lb weight	5 5 0
And if such tobacco shall have exceeded the weight aforesaid, then for every 20,000lb weight thereof	5 5 0
And for any fractional part of 20,000lb over and above the first, or any multiple of 20,000lb weight of such tobacco, the further duty of	5 5 0
And every person who shall first become a manufacturer of tobacco or snuff, on taking out such license as aforesaid for that purpose, shall pay the sum of £5 5s., and shall, within ten days after the 5th day of July next, after taking out such license, pay such further sum as with the said sum of £5 5s. shall amount to the duty hereinbefore mentioned, according to the quantity of tobacco entered for	

	£ s. d.
[illegible] within the preceding year or part thereof, which such license was granted	0 5 0

MALTSTERS

For and in respect of every license to be taken out yearly by every maltster or maker of malt.

If the quantity of malt made by the person applying for such license within the year ending the 5th day of July previous to taking out the said license shall not have exceeded 50 quarters 0 7 10

And if the quantity of malt so made shall have exceeded 50 quarters, then for every 50 quarters thereof 0 7 10

And for any fractional part of 50 quarters or more than above the first, or any multiple of 50 quarters of malt so made, the further duty of 0 7 10

And every person who shall first become a maltster or maker of malt, on taking out such license as aforesaid for that purpose, shall pay the sum of 7s. 10d., and shall, within 10 days after the 5th day of July next after taking out such license, pay such further sum as with the said sum of 7s. 10d. shall amount to the duty hereinbefore mentioned, according to the quantity of malt made by him within the preceding year, or period for which such license was granted.

BREWERS

For and in respect of every license to be taken out yearly by every brewer of beer for sale:—

If the quantity of beer brewed by the person applying for such license within the year ending the 10th day of October previous to taking out the same shall not have exceeded 20 barrels 0 10 6

And if the quantity of beer so brewed shall have exceeded 20 barrels and shall not have exceeded 50 barrels 1 1 0

And if the same shall have exceeded 50 barrels and shall not have exceeded 100 barrels 1 11 6

And if the same shall have exceeded 100 barrels and shall not have exceeded 200 barrels 2 2 0

And for any fractional part of 200 barrels over and above the first, or any multiple of 200 barrels of beer so brewed, the further duty of 2 2 0

And every person who shall first become a brewer of beer for sale, on taking out such license as aforesaid for that purpose shall pay the sum of 10s. 6d., and shall, within 10 days after the 10th of October next after taking out such license, pay such further sum as with the said sum of 10s. 6d. shall amount to the duty hereinbefore mentioned, according to the quantity of beer brewed by him with in the preceding year or period for which such license was granted.

SOAPMAKERS

For and in respect of every license to be taken out yearly by every maker of soap for sale :—

	£ s. d.
If the soap-house and premises at which such trade or business shall be authorized by such license to be carried on shall not be of an annual value exceeding £10 ..	2 10 0
And if the annual value of such soap-house and premises shall exceed £10, then for every £10 of such annual value	2 10 0
And for any fractional part of £10 over and above the first, or any multiple of £10 of such annual value, the further duty of ..	2 10 0

No. 2.—EXCISE DUTY ON SOAP.

That from and after the 5th of July, 1853, the duties of excise now payable on soap which shall be made in Great Britain, or imported or brought from Ireland into Great Britain, shall cease and determine

No. 3.—EXCISE DUTY ON SPIRITS.

That there shall be paid, in addition to the duties of excise now payable on spirits in Scotland and Ireland respectively, upon every gallon of spirits of the strength of hydrometer proof, which shall, on or after the 5th July, 1853, be distilled in Scotland and Ireland respectively, or be in the stock, custody, or possession of any distiller in Scotland or Ireland, or which, having been distilled in England, Scotland, or Ireland, shall on or after the said day be in warehouse in Scotland or Ireland, and be taken out of warehouse for consumption in Scotland or Ireland, or which, having been taken out of warehouse in England for removal to Scotland or Ireland, shall on or after the said day be brought into Scotland or Ireland, the additional duty following (that is to say):—

In Scotland	1s. 6d.
In Ireland	1 0 6

No. 4.—DUTIES ON LICENSES TO LET HORSES FOR HIRE

That, from and after the 10th of October, 1853, the duties of excise payable under any act or acts now in force on horses let for hire, and on licenses to let the same; and also the duties of assessed taxes payable under any such act or acts as aforesaid, in respect of carriages of any description *hand fide* kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire with any horse or horses to be used therewith, by any person licensed to let horses for hire, shall respectively cease and determine; and, in lieu thereof, there shall be paid for and in respect of every License to be taken out yearly by every person who shall let any horse for hire, with or without any carriage to be used there with, the following duties of Excise (that is to say):—

Where the person taking out such license shall keep or at one and the same time to be let for hire—	Annual Licence Duty £ s. d.
1 horse or 1 carriage only	5 0 0
More than 1 horse and less than 4 horses, or more than 1 carriage and less than 3 carriages	10 0 0
4 horses and less than 8 horses, or 3 carriages and less than 5 carriages ..	15 0 0
8 horses and less than 12 horses or 5 carriages and less than 7 carriages ..	20 0 0
12 horses and less than 16 horses, or 7 carriages and less than 10 carriages ..	25 0 0
16 horses and less than 20 horses, or 10 carriages or more	30 0 0
20 horses and no more	30 0 0

And if more than 20 horses, then for every add. sional number of 10 horses, and for any additional number less than 10 over and above 20, or any other multiple of 10 horses, the further additional duty of .. 5 0 0

No. 5.—HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

That upon and after the 10th day of October, 1853, the duties now payable upon and in respect of licenses to keep and let to hire hackney carriages within the distance of five miles from the General Post-office, in the city of London, shall cease and determine; and in lieu thereof there shall be paid the following duties (that is to say):—

	£ s. d.
For every license to be taken out yearly by any person to keep, use, employ, or let to hire any hackney carriage within the limits of seven miles from the General Post-office, in the city of London ..	1 0 0
And for and in respect of every license, weekly and every week during the continuance thereof	£ s. d. 0 5 0

III.—PROPERTY AND INCOME-TAX.

That it is the opinion of this committee, that towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, there shall be raised annually, during the terms hereinafter limited, the several rates and duties following (that is to say)

For and in respect of the property in any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in the United Kingdom, and for and in respect of every annuity, pension, or stipend, payable by her Majesty, or out of the public revenue of the United Kingdom; and for and in respect of all interest of money, annuities, dividends, and shares of annuities payable to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, companies or societies, whether corporate or not corporate; and for, and in respect of the annual profits or gains arising or accruing to any person or persons whatever, resident in the United Kingdom, from any kind of property whatever, whether situate in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, or from any annuities, allowances, or stipends, or from any profession, trade, or vocation, whether the same shall be respectively exercised in the United Kingdom or elsewhere; and for and in respect of the annual profits or gains arising or accruing to any person or persons not resident within the United Kingdom from any property whatever in the United Kingdom, or from any trade, profession, or vocation exercised in the United Kingdom; for every 20s. of the annual value or amount thereof .. .. £ s. d.

For two years from April 5, 1853 ..	0 0 7
And for two years from April 5, 1855 ..	0 0 6
And from three years from April 5, 1857 ..	0 0 5

And that, on April 5, 1860, except as the collection of money then due, the said rates and duties shall cease and determine.

And for and in respect of the occupation of such lands, tenements, or hereditaments (other than a dwelling-house occupied by a tenant distinct from a farm of lands), for every 20s. of the annual value thereof, one moiety of each of the said sums of 7d., 6d., and 5d., for the above named times respectively.

IV.—ASSESSED TAXES.

That, from and after the 5th day of April, 1854, the duties of assessed Taxes payable in Great Britain, under or by virtue of any Act or Acts now in force, for in respect of male servants, carriages, horses, mares, or geldings, mules, dogs, hair-powder, and armorial bearings or ensigns respectively; and all compositions for the said duties or any of them, shall respectively cease and determine; and, in lieu thereof, there shall be paid the several duties contained in the several schedules following, marked respectively (C), (D), (E), (G), (I), and (K); (that is to say):—

SCHEDULE (C).—SERVANTS.

For every male servant retained or employed in any of the several capacities mentioned in Schedule (C), annexed to the Acts 46 George 3, c. 55, and 52 George 3, c. 93, respectively :—

	Annual Duty. £ s. d.
For every such servant of the age of 18 years or upwards	1 1 0
And for every such servant under the age of 18 years	0 10 6

SCHEDULE (D) CARRIAGES.

For every carriage with four wheels, of any of the descriptions mentioned in Schedule (D) of the said Acts 46 George 3, c. 55, and 52 George 3, c. 93 respectively :—

	Annual Duty. £ s. d.
Where any such carriage shall be drawn by two or more horses, mares, geldings, or mules—	
If such carriage shall be kept and used solely for the purpose of being let to hire ..	3 0 0
And if kept and used for any other purpose, or on any other occasion	3 10 0
And where any such carriage shall be drawn by one horse, mare, gelding, or mule only	2 0 0
And for every carriage with less than four wheels of any of the descriptions aforesaid :—	
Where the same shall be drawn by two or more horses, mares, geldings, or mules	2 0 0
And where the same shall be drawn by one horse, mare, gelding, or mule only ..	0 15 0

And for every additional body kept to be successively used on the same carriage or wheels, the additional duty of one-half of the said rates or sums respectively.

SCHEDULE (E).—HORSES.

For every horse, mare, or gelding, of the height of thirteen hands or more, kept or used for the purpose of riding or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty :—

	Annual Duty £ s. d.
Where any such horse, mare, or gelding shall be kept or used for the purpose of racing or running for any plate, prize, or sum of money, or other thing, or kept in training for any of the said last-mentioned purposes	3 17 0
And for every such horse, mare, or gelding as aforesaid, of the height of fifteen hands or more, not kept or used for the purpose last-mentioned	1 1 0
And for every other horse, mare, or gelding, and also for every mule, of whatever height respectively	0 10 6

SCHEDULE (G). DOGS.

	Annual Duty.
For every greyhound kept by any person ..	£1 2 0
For every other dog, of whatever description or denomination the same may be ..	0 12 0

SCHEDULE (I).—HAIR-POWDER

	Annual Duty
In respect of hair-powder used or worn by any person	£1 5 10

SCHEDULE (K).—ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

In respect of any armorial bearing or ensign, by whatever name the same shall be called, used, or worn by any person :—

	Annual Duty
Where such person shall be chargeable with any duty of assessed taxes for any carriage	£2 12 9
Where such person shall not be so chargeable for any carriage, but shall be chargeable to the duties on inhabited houses ..	1 6 4
And where such person shall not be so chargeable to any of the said duties ..	0 18 2

V.—LAND TAX REDEMPTION CONSIDERATION

That, in lieu of the consideration mentioned in the 42nd George 3, chap. 116, sections 22 and 23, and the 53rd section of (L) annexed to the said Act, to be given or paid for the redemption of the Land-tax, the consideration for such redemption shall be so much of the capital stock of the Three Pounds per Cent Consolidated Annuities and the Three Pounds per Centum Reduced Annuities, or one of them, as will yield an annuity or dividend less than the amount of the Land-tax to be redeemed by and at the rate of seven pounds ten shillings per £100; or, where the sum to be redeemed shall not exceed £25, such consideration may be the payment of a sum of money less by and at the rate of seventeen pounds ten shillings per £100 than the amount of the money consideration calculated and ascertained according to the table in the said schedule (L).

VI.—STAMP DUTIES.

No. 1. -STAMPS.

That from and after the 5th of July, 1853, in lieu of the Stamp-duties now payable upon or in respect of the several instruments, matters, and things hereinafter described, there shall be paid the several Stamp-duties hereinafter specified (that is to say):—

	£ s. d.
Upon every indenture, or other instrument or writing of apprenticeship or clerkship (except articles of clerkship to attorneys and others, in order to admission in any court, or any office in any court)	
Where no sum of money or value shall be paid, given, assigned, conveyed, or secured to or for the use or benefit of the master or mistress, the duty of ..	0 2 6
And upon or in respect of any assignment or transfer of any such indenture, instrument, or writing as aforesaid, where there shall be no sum of money or value moving to any new master or mistress, the duty of	0 2 6
Upon articles of clerkship, or any contract whereby any person shall first become bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as an attorney or solicitor in any of her Majesty's Courts at Westminster or in Ireland, or any other Court of Record in England holding pleas where the debt or damage amounts to 40s.; or in order to his admission as a proctor in the High Court of Admiralty in England, or the Court of Admiralty in Ireland, or in any of the Ecclesiastical Courts in Doctors' Commons or in Ireland; or in order to his admission as a writer to the Signet, or as a solicitor, agent, attorney, or procurator in any court in Scotland, and by every person admitted or enrolled as a notary public in England, Scotland, or Ireland—	
If he shall reside in the City of London, or City of Westminster, or within the limits of the two-penny post in England, or within the City or Shire of Edinburgh, or in the City of Dublin, or within three miles thereof; if he shall have been admitted for the space of three years or upwards	80 0 0
If he shall not have been admitted so long	40 0 0
If he shall reside elsewhere, and if he shall have been admitted for the space of three years or upwards	30 0 0
If he shall not have been admitted so long	15 0 0
Upon any policy of assurance or insurance, or other instrument by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made upon any life or lives, or upon any event or contingency relating to or depending upon any life or lives—	
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £50	0 0 6
And where the same shall exceed £50 and shall not exceed £500, the duty for every £50	0 0 6
And for any fractional part of £50 over and above the first, or any multiple of £50, the further duty of	0 0 6
And where the same shall exceed £500 and shall not exceed £1000, then for every £100	0 1 0
And for any fractional part of £100 over and above the first, or any multiple of £100, the further duty of	0 1 0
And where the same shall exceed £1000, then for every £100	0 10 0
And for any fractional part of £1000 over and above the first, or any multiple of £1000, the further duty of	0 10 0
Upon any receipt or discharge given for or upon the payment of money, amounting to £2 or upwards	0 0 1
For or in respect of any advertisement contained in or published with any gazette or other newspaper, or any other periodical paper, or in or with any pamphlet or literary work	0 0 6
Upon any draft or order for the payment of any sum of money to the bearer on demand, and drawn upon any banker, or any person acting as a banker, who shall transact the business of a banker at any place where such draught or order shall be payable, such place being distant fifteen miles or more from the place where such draught or order shall be issued, provided such draught or order shall bear date on or before the day on which the same shall be issued, and provided the same do not direct the payment to be made by bills or promissory notes, the duty of	0 0 1

No. 2.—NEWSPAPER SUPPLEMENTS

That so much of any Act as imposes any Stamp Duty upon any sheet or piece of paper containing wholly advertisements, and which shall be published with, and as a supplement to, any newspaper chargeable with Stamp Duty, shall be repealed

No. 3.—LEGACY DUTY

That the Stamp Duties payable by law upon, or for, or in respect of legacies, shall be granted and made payable upon, and for every succession to, the beneficial enjoyment of any real or personal estate, or to the receipt of any portion or additional portion of the income or profits thereof that may take place upon, or in consequence of the death of, any person, under whatever title, whether existing or future, such succession may be derived.

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Three-quarter wide checked and fancy Silks, from	1 5 6 the full dress
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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1853.—WEDNESDAY

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 619.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1853 [SIXPENCE.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE BUDGET.

It was not to be expected that a scheme so great, and dealing with such a variety and complexity of interests as the new Budget and the amended Tariff, should be introduced into Parliament without exciting opposition. Some curiosity, however, was naturally felt throughout the country as to the form which opposition should assume. It was not destined long to remain unsatisfied. The leaders of the last Administration, unable as they were to introduce a Budget without exciting public derision, have sufficient tact and ingenuity to pick holes in the Budget of their successors. But then any one can object to a Budget. Nothing is so easy as criticism, especially that kind of criticism which is determined not to be pleased, and which has made up its mind to be ill-natured, sarcastic, unreasonable, and unjust. The point chosen by the opponents of the Budget for their first attack is the re-imposition of the Property and Income-tax. The assault was commenced on Monday night, by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton—who as a novelist every day grows better and better, and as a politician every day grows worse and worse. But in the speech of the hon. Baronet, and in those of the hon. members who succeeded him in the discussion, there was no adherence to the one subject selected for the first outburst of hostility. Almost every item in the statesman-like project of the Government was in turn assailed, for reasons the most opposite and inconsistent. Sir Bulwer Lytton and others objected to the Property and Income-tax because it did not establish a minor rate for precarious income; and yet, while they thus insisted that incomes derived from landed property ought to bear a heavier burden than incomes derived from trades and professions, they very inconsistently complained that the Government, in its Budget, showed a disposition to press, with undue severity, upon the landed aristocracy and the other possessors of the soil. But of all the objections to the Property and Income-tax, the most thoroughly Irish, and we might, therefore, not unreasonably add un-English, came, as was to be expected, from Ireland. Because it is proposed that those who have property and income in Ireland should pay three per cent upon it, as Englishmen and Scotchmen do, a cry of robbery is raised. "The Income-tax," said the honourable member for an Irish borough, "would be a crushing blow for Ireland. The sword was taken from the sheath to strike her down in her weakness." If Irish paupers and bankrupts, and other people without any income whatever, were called upon to pay an Income-tax, the arguments of this speaker might have something like a foundation, and his bold metaphor might pass unquestioned. The Government would, in this case, show its malevolence to that country; but would deservedly get nothing for its pains. Is it not a time-honoured maxim, that out of nothing nothing comes? and that a housewife cannot skin a flint, or a creditor get blood out of a stone, however desperately she or he may try? Another Irish member was even more unreasonable than his compeers, for he maintained that because the reduction of the Tea-duties was a boon in which England and Scotland were included as well as Ireland, it was, therefore, no boon to Ireland at all! This, as the Irish themselves might say, "bangs Banagher," and, if Irish members will argue in such a manner, we can forgive them with a good conscience for the mirth they excite in us, and be grateful too, that dull debates are occasionally thus enlivened.

There has long been a loud clamour about justice to **Ireland**; but, as we understand it, justice to Ireland includes justice to England. Undue favour to one section of the Empire is an act of injustice towards all. It is an act of injustice to Ireland to treat [illegible] of England, and to [illegible] whose false friends have persuaded her so long that she is afflicted with this hopeless malady, and with that incurable disease, that no persuasion can induce her to believe that she is not made of more delicate and brittle stuff than her neighbours. She dreads to be allowed to walk about like other people, lest her legs should break to pieces like rotten crockery, or her head topple off

LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S SCREW STEAM-SHIP-OF-WAR, "JAMES WATT" (90 GUNS), AT THE ROYAL DOCKYARD, PEMBROKE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

her shoulders and be smashed to shivers. Fortunately for Ireland, and fortunately for the character and utility of Mr. Gladstone's budget, Ireland is not so bankrupt as some of her false friends would have us believe. There are rent-rolls of from £20,000 to £50,000 per annum, even in that part of the empire. There are rich merchants and manufacturers in Cork, Dublin, and Limerick; there are sturdy and solvent yeomen in the black north; and there are linen manufacturers in Belfast and its neighbourhood who may vie in opulence with the men of Manchester; all of whom must be made to pay the Property and Income-tax, or justice will not be done either to Ireland or to England.

Next to the Property and Income-tax, the great object of attack appears to be the extension of the Legacy-duty to Real Estate. As the opposition proceeds in its development, it will probably be found that the party of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, and of the heterogeneous regiment that is for awhile marching under their colours, attach far more importance to this item of the Budget than to any other. Nor in so doing would they be wrong as reasoners, though perhaps they might be unskilful as tacticians. The re-imposition of the Property and Income-tax for seven years, important as such a measure may be, and intimately as it is bound up with the whole scheme of the Budget, is, after all, a matter of less importance to the landed aristocracy than a tax upon successions to real estate. If, as the opponents of the Budget have just discovered, a tax upon successions be so great a grievance, why did they not, when in power, and when they had the means and the opportunity of doing so, abolish it as affecting Personal Estate? If such a tax be a bad tax it ought not to extend to the personal property of the defunct trader or manufacturer; and if it be a good tax when affecting the money, scrip, jewels, books, and other personalty of the trader, it ought to be equally good as affecting the broad acres of landed proprietors. Either there should be no such tax at all, or it should extend to real as well as to personal estate. Unless the Opposition be prepared to pledge themselves to the abolition of the tax as at this moment existing, they ought not, in justice, to object to Mr. Gladstone's equitable scheme for extending it. But the fact is, no party is prepared to abolish the tax on successions, and it is by no means so unjust, according to Mr. Gladstone's amendment of it, as its opponents would have us believe. A similar tax exists, we believe, in every country in Europe; and in England, as we learn from the unquestionable authority of one of the most instructive speakers in the House, Mr. H. Drummond, it dates its origin from the Conquest. That honourable gentleman humorously described the tax to be one "upon elder brothers." These gentlemen form an estimable portion of the community, no doubt, but they are not very multitudinous, and not entitled to any extraordinary sympathy for their liability to pay the Government a reasonable per-centage when they succeed to the enjoyment of their estates. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton thought this tax "likely to break up the aristocracy." Not so thought Mr. H. Drummond. "Who," inquired that honourable gentleman, "were the persons who broke up the landed aristocracy in France? It was the younger brothers in the National Convention—it was the jealousy they felt when their fathers made a will. The elder brothers who inherited the land, paid no tax; while the younger brothers, if left a sum in money, had to pay upon it." Whatever value there may be in the historical illustration of Mr. Drummond, there can be no doubt of the fact that, if it be expedient that personal property should be liable to this tax, it is politic and just that real property should be liable to it also. We have no fears whatever that the landed aristocracy will be broken up or in the slightest degree affected by the new liability that is preparing for them. The aristocracy of Great Britain is too firmly rooted, and too broadly based, to be broken up by such a trifle as the tax that has so scared the imaginative member for Hertfordshire; and will flourish, we trust, strong and respected, after many generations of elder sons shall have cheerfully paid the tax to Mr. Gladstone, in common fairness, has proposed to levy upon them.

Though the symptoms of opposition are so decided upon these, as well upon other items in the Budget, there is reason to believe that the trial of strength which took place on a minor issue, on the 22nd inst., has sufficiently proved that Ministers will be able to carry their financial project by a satisfactory majority. They have wisely and courageously determined to stand or fall by their Budget; and, if defeated in the present Parliament, they will appeal to the country. But a dissolution would be too inconvenient, and the result too surely in favour of the Mini-try, to render it very likely that such a step will become necessary.

LAUNCH OF H.M.S. "JAMES WATT."

THE launch of this noble screw steam-vessel of war, sister ship to the *Agamemnon*, took place on Saturday afternoon last, at her Majesty's dockyard, in Pembroke.

The weather, which for some days previously had been most boisterous and unfavourable, cleared up on Friday night; and Saturday was as fine a day as could be wished for for the ceremony, a bright sunshine adding much to enliven the beautiful locality of the dockyard. Sheltered on all sides by lofty hills; forming one of the most picturesque and beautiful bays in the world; with great depth of water; capable from its position of safely admitting at all times, and in all states of the tide, and affording anchorage and refuge for ships of the largest tonnage, under all circumstances of weather; Milford Haven must, at no distant period, become the greatest and most important harbour in the United Kingdom.

The ship of war, whose launch we have illustrated, is not the first vessel Government have contemplated naming after the great engineer. The *Retribution* steam-frigate was laid at Sheerness as the *James Watt*, but the name was altered during construction; and this noble monument of naval architecture in combination with steam, has the honour of helping to perpetuate the memory of this most eminent name in the progress of steam.

The event, though far from causing the interest which the late launch of the *Duke of Wellington* occasioned through Wales, was not without its attractions; and, though market-day in Pater, it brought nearly the whole population of the place, and the surrounding neighbourhood, to witness the sight.

The building of the *James Watt* was commenced by Mr. Abethell, the master-shipwright, now at Portsmouth; and completed by Mr. Rice, the present master shipwright at Pembroke; she is a noble specimen both of model and excellent building, and a credit to every one concerned in her construction.

The ceremony of naming the ship was performed by Miss Pasley, the daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Pasley, the Superintendent of the Dockyard; and at a little before five o'clock the gallant ship was safely and beautifully consigned to her future element, without accident or mishap, under a salute of 21 guns from H.M. steam-sloop *Magicienne*.

Ample accommodation had been provided by the authorities for the convenience of a large body of spectators, and every eminence and point from which a view of the interesting event could be obtained was crowded.

The *James Watt* is fitted with Robinson's patent slide valve, which is necessary, as the shaft of the screw comes up through the cabins; and it is therefore requisite, in order to clear the casing of the shaft, to have recourse to a long tiller. She will be fitted and commissioned at Plymouth. Her dimensions, power, and armament are as follow:—

	Feet	In.
Length, over all	265	3
,, between perpendiculars ..	230	0
,, keel for tonnage	194	6½
Breadth, extreme	55	6
,, for tonnage	54	7
,, moulded	53	9
Depth of hold	27	7½

Burthen, in tons, old measurement, 3083 7-94ths; new, 2093 5-20ths.
600-horse power.

Armament: Sixty-two 32-pounders, of 56 cwt., and 9 feet 6 inches in length; twenty-eight 8-inch guns; and one 68-pounder pivot gun, of 10 feet in length.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Paris danse, Paris se promène, Paris s'amuse, Paris va aux courses, preparatory to emigrating to the country, or to the square boxes stuck by the road-side, in the middle of treeless parterres, which in the environs of Paris occupy the place of our suburban villas and cottages. There are still fêtes, balls, soirées, and dinners going on. The last *toilettes* of the parting season—a little, a very little *fanées*—are bidding adieu to the public; the first of the coming one are proudly displaying their fresh charms, oddly intermingled by the caprices of the weather, which mixes furs and gauze, velvets and muslins in strange confusion, and obliges the *beau sexe* to sally forth with a parasol in one hand and a muff in the other, the latter, however, being much the more useful appendage.

The ball at the Tuileries, which will, probably, be the last of the season, was sufficiently brilliant and well attended, though some strange *toilettes*—and wrong, *par conséquent*, suppose some strange guests—found their way there. The Emperor, whose anxiety about the state of health of the Empress is considerable, only passed through the *salons*, and immediately returned to the private apartments.

The illness of the Empress, resulting from the imprudent use of a warm bath, is, it is feared, likely to be of some duration. This will at least defer, if not put an entire stop to, the morning *fêtes*, which it was anticipated would be given at St. Cloud in the early summer. It is, however, to be hoped that proper care and advice will re-establish the health of her Majesty sooner than the period named as possible for the continuance of her indisposition

The Faubourg St. Germain continues to *bouder*, and only gives dinners and *soirées en famille*; which present, for the most part, few attractions to excite the jealousy of the excluded of these exclusives. Most of the galeties, *à part* the official fêtes, are kept up by foreigners, especially Russians. Madame Nathalie de Demidoff and Princesse Sophie de Galitzin particularly distinguish themselves—the first by the representations of an admirably-constituted troupe of theatrical amateurs; the second by a concert, splendid both as to execution and attendance. Concerts, both public and private, continue to take place at all sides: there are *grands concerts, matinées musicales, soirées de musique*, right and left. Pianists, violonists, harpists, bassos, singers, seem to drop from the clouds; each presenting you with a ticket bearing, for the most part, a name you never heard before, and demanding ten francs in exchange—a sum you would, in eight cases out of ten, willingly give to be excused from appearing.

Notwithstanding the hail-storms and showers, and cutting blasts, the races—those of the Champs de Mars succeeding the steeple-chases of La Marche—are abundantly attended, and really present a very brilliant *coup d'œil*. The steeple-chases revealed a new phase in female caprice; or, more properly speaking, developed one which for some time has been growing into notice—that of adopting masculine habits, expressions, ideas, and tastes, among a class of women whose positions and education ought to place them above the ridiculous and offensive affectation of such a style. Fencing, smoking, betting, gaming, and the use of sporting terms, are among these accomplishments; and, as in the last-named the men are but little skilled, we may guess the frightful confusion of the women on the subject. But it is the French pronunciation of the English names of the horses and jockeys that forms the mystification of us insulars, who hear for the first time in our lives the names of *Tozfaces* (Tiger), *Glenlyon* (Glenlyon), and *Flimg-bunk* (Flying Buck), as those which we have bestowed on our coursers!

The Grand Opera is taking up some of the popular old ballets, "La Fille mal Gardée," and "Giselle;" with Mdlle. Mathilde Besson, a youthful, graceful, and agreeable dancer, of a certain amount of talent; and Mdlle. Regina Forli, varied by Orfa, the Spanish dancer. The Opéra Comique gives, this evening, a *représentation extraordinaire* for the benefit of the *œuvre des familles du 10me arrondissement*; consisting of two new operas—one composed by Duprez, the singer, and written by MM. Scribe and de Courcy; the music of the other by M. Montfort, the words a posthumous work of M. Bayard. A *pas* by Certo, and a piece selected from among the most popular of the Théâtre Français, complete the entertainment, which promises to be brilliant in every respect. Perhaps its greatest attraction will be the re-appearance, for this single occasion, of Mdme. Volnys, the *Léontine Fay*, who turned all heads in her childish parts, some no matter how many—years ago, and who still retains the name. Arnould Plessy has got an express permission from Russia for the purpose. The Italian Opera has risen from its ashes by the immense success obtained by Madame de la Grange—a success which has not only repaired the desperate failure of the commencement of the season, but assures its safety for the next. It is said that she has been offered an engagement *en blanc*, and has promised to accept it, filling up the blank with a sum only reasonable. The fortune reported to be left by the late banker, gives M. Corte, the manager, hopes of obtaining for next season the assistance of Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini, in exchange for the services of Mdlle. Cruvelli, who has the modesty to demand, *à elle toute seule*, a sum sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the three great talents put together.

A French paper states that an *appartement* has been taken in the *quartier* Montmartre, for Mrs. Stowe, who is coming to Paris to remain three months, previous to going to Italy; still *flying*, as we suppose, from her black persecutors.

A sale has taken place within a few days, which offered in every way points of high interest. It consisted of the paintings on porcelain of Mdlle. Perlot, sister of the actor, whose *Comédien d'Etampes*, *M. Pirne Austeins*, and other characters, so enchanted the public of the St. James's Theatre, some six or eight years since. Mdlle. Perlot, pupil of Ingres and Madame Jacotot, has carried the art of painting on china to an artistic perfection rarely attained; and the collection in question is nothing less than a series of chef-d'œuvres. Among subjects of all classes and periods, the portraits of Talma, Mdlle. Mars, Pasta, and a sketch, done almost in childhood, of Mdlle. Rachel, attracted particular attention.

A new "infernal machine" has been discovered. A vessel called the *Empereur du Brésil*, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at Havre on Monday last; and, in consequence of letters sent on shore by the captain, was immediately taken possession of by the police. Two large cases were seized on board, which, on being opened, were found to contain an "infernal machine" completely accoutred. A locksmith who had been concerned in the fabrication of the machine, and who had been residing for several years at Rio, and who was on board at the time, has been arrested with his wife, and lodged in prison. The original information proceeded from the French Minister at Rio; but against whom the infernal machine was directed, we have nothing more than rumour.

The French Government have adjourned the concessions for the service of the Transatlantic steam navigation lines, appalled by the subsidy of 15,000,000f. demanded by the companies. A line to the Brazils is, however, promised.

The Emperor has placed a sum of 3,000,000f. at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior, to be distributed among proprietors who convert their houses into healthy and cheap lodging-houses for the working-classes.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree granting to the Count of Morny and to Messrs. Masterman and Co. the railroads from Clermont to Montauban, from Limoges to Agen, and from Lyons to Bordeaux.

Marshal de St. Arnaud, Minister of War, has recovered, and arrived at Paris, to resume his duties.

The Bourse was firm on Wednesday, with little business doing. The confidence of the speculators in the maintenance of peace was increased by a report that the French fleet had been recalled from the Bay of Salamis. The Three per Cents opened at 80f. 40c., and closed at the same price for the end of the month. A further rise would have taken place but for the numerous calls for joint-stock companies. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 103f. 50c.

SWITZERLAND.

The Sonderbund party has again raised its head. Encouraged by Austrian demonstrations and Prussian predilections, they have incited their dupes among the peasantry, headed by Colonel Perrier, of the Federal army, to invade the city of Friburg, where, through their instigators, they obtained possession of the college; but they received a severe defeat from the civic guard, who after some severe fighting remained masters of the ground. Many of the insurgents were captured, some killed, and not a few wounded, among whom is the military leader of the insurrection. Though the foolish and criminal attempt has been defeated, it is to be feared that its very failure may be made the pretexts for precipitating external intervention. A letter from Friburg of the 23rd says —

The city is in a state of siege. The gates are closed. Soldiers are to be seen in every direction, and the most profound silence everywhere prevails. The conquerors do not boast of their victory. Several civic guards killed in the encounter, are deeply regretted, and a collection made in their favour produced 200f. Perrier has been tried by court-martial. On a table, in front of the Court, were placed a seven-barrelled revolver, and the rifle, sword, and cartridge-box he carried. He boldly defended himself. His wound in the head is slight. Major Gerber saved his life by warding off a thrust of a bayonet, which would have run him through the body. His brother-in-law, Captain Lederrey, who commanded the artillery against the insurgents, pleaded his cause. The public prosecutor asked that he should be condemned to irons during thirty years. The civic guards unanimously demanded his condemnation to death. The Council adopted the conclusions of the public prosecutor. This decision produced a painful impression on the civic guards, who observed that, in six months, probably, after he had been pardoned, they would again encounter him in the field. Perrier refused to name his accomplices. The Civic Guards fought very bravely and under great disadvantages, for they had to ascend two flights of steps, and to advance through a narrow street in order to reach the college. They were obliged to bring up the artillery by that difficult passage. The riflemen soon dislodged the peasants posted in the windows. The greatest number of the latter then took refuge in the church, where they were fired upon with grape-shot. Finally, they surrendered, the white flag of Torny having been displayed forward, holding a white flag in his hand. He was arrested. The Government has made many arrests. The state of siege has been raised. Among the prisoners taken are several curés, two former mayors, and a high bailiff. A flag was captured having on it the effigy of the Blessed Virgin.

The Government of Friburg has made a report of the affair to the Federal Executive, without, however, invoking its assistance, which is taken as a proof that the cantonal Government rules by no other strength than that which it derives from the sympathies of its people.

GERMANY.

We hear from Berlin that the principal article of the bill relating to the prohibition of the sale in Prussia of foreign publications has been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies. The rejection of this article is equivalent to the rejection of the whole bill. The check experienced by the Government has excited considerable sensation.

The Police Director, Stieber, has left Berlin for London, in company with the privy-councillor Hahn, in order to follow up certain clues and indications which the late discoveries and detections have thrown in their hands.

In consequence of the severe measures adopted in the province of Posen against the Polish Refugees, 200 of them have thought fit to take refuge in London.

The 1st of *May* is an important day in the history of the jurisprudence of the Austrian Empire, as on it the Austrian Civil Code comes into operation in all the provinces, with the exception of Transylvania and the Grand Duchy of Cracow.

HOLLAND

The Second Chamber is dissolved. The elections are fixed for the 17th of May, and the meeting for the 18th of June. The programme of the new Government has appeared. There is to be no change in the constitution. Freedom will be extended to all religions, under strict superintendence. The manifesto announces the changes in the organic laws, by which the executive power will be really vested in the King, and concludes with an appeal to the wisdom of the nation. The late Government declares that it had no cognisance of the intentions of the Pope to pronounce an allocution on the question of a hierarchy in Holland.

DENMARK.

On the 18th inst. the question of the succession was brought to a division and lost, the majority of 87 to 45 not reaching the requisite proportion of three-fourths of the votes present. On the following day the Diet of Rigsdag was dissolved. The announcement of the dissolution in the Volksthing produced a thundering "bravo" for the King and for the 45 minority.

The official list of the new Ministry is as follows:—Oersted—President of the Council, Minister of the Interior, and of Education. Bluhme—Minister for Foreign Affairs. Graf Sponneck—Finance. Scheel Justice. Hansen War. Steen Bille Marine. Graf Carl Moltke. Schleswig. Holstein. Grimlil Holstein and Lauenburg. It was rumoured that Bang would not only retain his *portefeuille*, but also that of Simony; subsequently, however, he seems to have had misgivings as to the stability of the Ministry, and Oersted to have taken the two vacant *portefeuilles* under his management.

TURKEY.

We learn from Constantinople that the proposals of Prince Menschikoff have not been accepted. Indeed, it is said the Divan, at the recommendation of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, raises great objections to them. An excellent understanding prevails between the English and French embassies.

AMERICA.

By the *Atlantic* we have advices from New York to the 16th inst. The President, it is said, resents the interference of England in Central America, and Mr. Buchanan, the new Minister to England, will make a representation on the subject.

General Santa Anna arrived on the 1st inst. at Vera Cruz, where he was very coldly received.

The Canadian Assembly had adopted a bill making various alterations in the tariff, by which goods that ascend the St. Lawrence Canal will pass the Welland Canal free, and *vice versâ*.

Jamaica advices of the 6th inst. had reached New York. A perfect political fever appeared to prevail in the Island, in consequence of the rejection by the Council of a retrenchment bill passed by the House of Assembly.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail has arrived with advices from Bombay to the 29th ult.

The news from Burmah is by no means definitive. No Burmese envoy have yet arrived at Meaday, and several divisions of the Burmese army being still en route to Ava, considerably prevails regarding the issue of the struggle now going on at that capital between the war and peace parties. It is reported that the former has lately been gaining ground. At Prome and Meaday all is quiet. Near Donabew a combined attack was made on the encampments of the robber chief Meatoon. Sir John Cheape, the Commodore, and Captain Tarleton were each advancing by a different route, so as to surround him, all the creeks by which he could escape being guarded by gunboats; the result was not yet known.

General Steel has reached Tonghoo, and opened communications with Prome and Meaday. His march has been performed with great rapidity, considering the country (the last ninety-three miles in eight days), yet without distressing his force. During his last few marches his cavalry came up with some of the baggage and struggles of the retreating Burmese, and captured about a dozen elephants and a great number of horses. At Tonghoo a rather extensive magazine, containing guns, muskets, and ammunition, was taken possession of. It is not probable that any general move will be made during the little that remains of the hot season, but the commencement of the Burmese monsoon, a month hence, will open the high road to Ava to our large steamers, if anything then remains to be done.

The Chinese mail of the 26th of February has brought important intelligence regarding the progress of events in the Celestial Empire. The rebels have now got so far north as to threaten Shanghai, and are stated to have a force of 50,000 men within a few marches of that port. Seu-Kwyng-Tsin, appointed by the Emperor to the chief military command of the combined attack which had been ordered on the rebels, has been worsted, and has fallen according to some accounts, by his own hand; according to others, by that of the enemy. Altogether, the affairs of the Tartar dynasty are considered to be in a most critical state, though the young Emperor is endeavouring to meet the emergency with a degree of energy, and a disregard to antiquated Chinese maxims, which proves him to be far in advance of his predecessors. He has appealed to an edict which, printed on yellow paper, is now posted up in every place of public resort in the empire. He attributes the frequency of the reverses which his troops have met with to a slothful and trifling spirit on the part of the local officials, absence of discipline in the army, and a want of union, energy, and public spirit among all classes. "Above all," says the edict, "it is necessary in reporting to us to state the truth, without the least glossing over of facts." The Emperor details the military movements he has ordered for the annihilation of the rebels. Seu-Kwyng-Tsin was to lead the main body of the troops in person, detaching troops under his subordinate commanders to drive the enemy towards Woochung; three other Generals were to ascend the Yang-tse-Kiang with troops; and a fourth, with 10,000 picked men, had been despatched to defend the southern border of Honan, and to relieve Hookwang. All these were to be reinforced as rapidly as possible by troops sent forward from other provinces. All "were to unite, without regard to territorial distinctions, and advance straight

to Hoopah, to make a combined and annihilating attack." Of the military movements sketched out in the above edict, the portion assigned to Sen and the main body of the army has already turned out a failure, and it is reported that the other generals have been equally unsuccessful. The provinces already overrun by the rebels are stated to have been completely ravaged, and to be at present in a state of anarchy, and any further successes of the rebels would, it is thought, very seriously affect the commercial interests of all the powers trading with China. An absurd suggestion has been thrown out that England, France, and America should assist the Emperor to maintain his throne a design which will probably be scouted by every public man in Parliament.

A powerful American squadron is on its way to the China Seas, and it is stated that a powerful Russian land force has been despatched thither to watch its proceedings. Under these circumstances, and in the present position of affairs in China, it is complained that our naval force in the seas is inadequate for the protection of British interests.

The Emperor has legalised the importation and sale of opium This may lead to the extensive cultivation of the plant in the southern provinces of China, in which case the East Indian Company's revenue would receive severely.

Whatever may be the immediate issue of the present struggle in China, it is evident the old, exclusive, and bigoted system of that nation has received a shock which it is not likely to recover. Our successes in China destroyed the prestige of the empire, at least in the provinces on the coast, and the rapidly increasing communication with California and Australia, and the tens of thousands of Chinamen now annually returning from that country, with the intelligence and experience of three or four years' residence in the most "go-ahead" country in the world, cannot fail to have a great effect in a country, where printing is so cheap and education so general as in China.

AUSTRALIA

By the *Pirarire*, we have received accounts from Sydney to the 21st January. The field of gold operations is widened; several new fields have been discovered, and one of them, on the confines of the territory of New South Wales, is likely to prove a second Mount Alexander. The whole of the city has been got in, but great delay is experienced in bringing it to market. High prices are ruling for both wool and tallow. An improvement in the rate of exchange (the banks now selling at 4 per cent and buying at 5½ per cent discount) has caused a corresponding advance in the price of gold-dust, which is now selling at from 75s. to 78s. 6d. for Victoria, New South Wales being 2s. per oz. lower. Business of every denomination was thriving, and the arrival of emigrants was constantly on the increase. The Government escort, which arrived at Melbourne from Bendigo and Mount Alexander on the 8th of January, brought down 20,007 ounces of gold, the quantity received from the same places by a previous escort amounting to 17,500. Gold was still coming in in considerable quantities, although a large proportion of the miners were engaged in prospecting, or, at least, in surface digging, seeming to have an aversion to expending any great amount of labour in sinking deep shafts or pushing tunnels into the hills. Some heavy swindling transactions have been carried on for a number of months past in Australia in the manufacture of spurious gold. It is stated that £160,000 had been made in five months by operations in the gold frauds, one bank alone having been mulcted in £50,000.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING

MONDAY.—Many years have expired since the opening day of the First Spring meeting at Newmarket presented so wintry an appearance: snow and rain fell alternately in heavy showers, and the day was comfortless in the extreme. The master on the Heath consisted chiefly of the indefatigable clerk of the course, who, in spite of wind and weather, will congregate together. At the Rooms, in the morning, even money was betted on West Australian for the Two Thousand, 5 to 2 'gst Sylphine for the One Thousand, and 100 to 8, five times, 'gst Ormoco for the Derby.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs. each.—Petrel 1. Jullien, 2. SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs. each.—Alarmode, 1. Diomedia, 2.

FIFTY GUINEAS. Arfasio, 1. John of Berwick, 2.

TUESDAY.—The cheap and the regular trains brought down a large accession of visitors; but, notwithstanding a strong list of attractions, and the one ordinary interest attaching to the principal feature of sport —the Two Thousand—the still stormy state of the weather had the effect of limiting the attendance of general company. There was, however, a goodly display of fashionables, and the ring was well thronged with sporting men.

QUEENS PLATE of 100 Guineas.—Pancake, 1. Hesse-Homburg, 2. MATCH: 100 sovs. Hesperus, 1. Semanta 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each. Child of the Mist, 1. Tittle Tattle, 2.

MAIDEN PLATE. Little Kitty, 1. Filly by Melbourne, 2.

MAIDEN PLATE. Knight of the Garter, 1. Nathan, 2.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES West Australian, 1. Sittingbourne, 2.

MATCH 200 sovs.—Dabchick, 1. Colt by Assault, 2.

MAIDEN PLATE. Filly by Don John, 1. Feversham, 2

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each.—Peacock walked over.

SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each.—Ilex received forfeit

WEDNESDAY

SWEEPSTAKES of £50 sovs. each.—Filbert walked over.

SWEEPSTAKES of £50 sovs. each.—Diomedia, 1. Cobnut, 2.

SELLING HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each.—Cock Pheasant, 1. Bromedary 2.

PLATE of 50 sovs.—Desdicona, 1. Beaucler, 2.

HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs.—Esquire, 1. Waverley, 2

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs. each.—Jullien, 1. Jonie, 2

RENEWAL of the SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs. each Seized the Plough walked over

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs. each —Filbert received forfeit.

A most pleasant change of weather made some amends for the discomfort experienced on the two previous days. The day had its average of sport and a fair attendance of company.

THURSDAY.

QUEENS PLATE. Alfonso, 1. Comdt, 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.—Mentmore Lass, 1. Comdt, 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES. Prism, 1. Assault, 2.

MATCH.—Petrel by Inexpugnia.

MATCH.—Hesperus beat Sophistry

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET ON THURSDAY

10 to 1 'agst Lord Lieutenant	15 to 1 'agst Talbrand	20 to 1 'agst Peggy
25 to 1 — Tridle (off)	30 to 1 — Mindvu (c)	50 to 1 — Woolwich

DERBY.

7 to 2 'agst West Australian (c)	100 to 6 'agst Chanos	40 to 1 'agst Spread Eagle
9 to 1 — Orlando	20 to 1 — Beacket	(t & c)
9 to 1 — Honeywood	40 to 1 — Jerry Sneat (t & c)	40 to 1 — Blue Jammer

IRELAND.—CURRAGH APRIL MEETING.—TUESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs. each. Patrick, 1. Jenny Lind, 2.

HER MAJESTY PLATE of 100 guineas. Chit-Chat, 1. Redmond O'Hanlon,

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each.—Isabella, 1. Fuze, 2

MAIDEN STAKES of 25 sovs. each.— Helena, 1. Sly Fox, 2

MATCH: 50 sovs.—Ben Bieder, 1 Knight of the Thimble, 2.

MATCH: 100 sovs.—Split the Wind received from Gleam.

LONDON MODEL YACHT CLUB.—This nursery for yachtsmen sailed their opening match on Tuesday, on the Serpentine. The races were in heats, for a silver cup and other prizes:—In the first heat, Wallergrange (cutter) was 1; and Gloriana (bugger), 2; seven started. In the second heat, Scud (cutter) was 1; and Nil Desperandum (lugger), 2: seven started. The third heat was won by the Storm Witch; and the fourth, by Wellington (These two heats were formed of the ten losing boats from the first and second heats). The grand heat ended with—The Scud, 1; and Weathergauge, 2

HER MAJESTY AND THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—Within the last few days there have been despatched from Windsor Castle several large cases, containing cabinets, and articles of *vertu*, selected by her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for exhibition at the forthcoming Industrial Exposition at Dublin. Among the articles sent are Winterhalter's full-length portraits of the Queen and the Prince Consort, from the Throne room.

BRADSHAW'S NEW RAILWAY-MAP (Adams, Fleet-street).—This new railway-map of Great Britain exhibits at one view all the railways, railway junctions, and stations, as well as the lines of electric telegraph, canals, navigable rivers, and mineral districts, with their geological peculiarities. The lines belonging to the various companies are each coloured a different tint; and the distinction between the broad and narrow gauge is clearly indicated. To the traveller by railway this map will be highly acceptable

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—An estate at Clapham, Surrey, of fourteen acres, and one (being the third) at Walthamstow of thirteen acres; also a smaller one at Leighton Buzzard; have just been purchased for distribution among the members. These will make 100 estates purchased by this society since its commencement.

NEW RAILWAYS.

The Directors of the London and North-Western Railway have issued the following Circular to the proprietors

In conformity with the intimation given at the recent half-yearly meeting, the directors have convened a Special General Meeting of Proprietors, to be held on the 30th instant

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons on Railways and Canals have made a preliminary report. Impressed, apparently, with the magnitude and importance of the questions referred to them, and finding themselves unable to complete their investigation in time to make any final recommendation for the guidance of the House in its legislation during the present session, the committee advised that the consideration of all bills involving the principle of amalgamation between existing railways, or railways and canals, should be postponed for a year, and the House have resolved accordingly.

In reference to this subject, the Board reported to the meeting held on the 18th February, as follows:—

"The Directors believe that inquiry must lead to the conclusion that the attempt to supply the requirements of the country, and to maintain competition, by granting rival lines, is an error; and if, on the recommendation of the Select Committee, the Legislature lays down a wise and just course of policy in regard to the future, it will be alike the duty and the interest of the existing companies to furnish all needful accommodation, by the formation of lines, which, though not profitable in themselves, would certainly throw upon the main line a large amount of traffic which could not otherwise be developed.

"The steps which your directors have thought it expedient to adopt will enable them to act upon such a decision of Parliament"

Although the committee have not yet concluded their inquiry, it is satisfactory to find it stated in their report, that they "infer from the evidence that in some shape or other ultimate combination of interest will result from the temporary competition of rival companies," and they cite instances as examples of what appears to be the general arrangement in respect of competition and combination between railway companies."

The bills promoted by this company were specified in the report read to the general meeting, on the 18th February last, viz.:—

"A line connecting St. Albans and the district round Amersham and Chesham with the main line at Watford, eighteen miles; estimated cost, £132,000

"A line from the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, at Oxford, through Thame to Tring, thirty-one miles; estimated cost, £400,000

"A short branch, forming a junction between the Buckinghamshire line and the line of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Company, near Oxford, two miles; estimated cost, £37,000

"A line from Northampton to Market Harborough, eighteen miles; estimated cost, £260,000

"A line from near the Oldbury Station, on the Stour Valley Railway, to Stourbridge, eight miles and a half; estimated cost, £300,000.

"A line from near Welington to Coalbrookdale, with branches, ten miles; estimated cost, £160,000

"A line from Shrewsbury to Newtown, with a branch to Oswestry, for four miles; estimated cost, £360,000

"A line from Crewe to Shrewsbury, thirty-three miles; estimated cost, £350,000: also for power to widen the line from Primrose Hill to Willesden, and to take land for additions to stations at Warrington, Rugby, and Bushbury, and to divert road at Weaste-lane.

"A bill to make a deviation of the Oldham branch (for which powers were granted to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Manchester Company), by which the expense will be materially lessened."

The branches from Watford to St. Albans and Amersham, at an estimated cost of £70,000 and £82,000 respectively, are projected with a view to the development of the resources of districts in the immediate vicinity of the main line; and, having regard to the position of the proposed lines with reference to the metropolis, and the small cost at which they can be formed, the directors entertain a confident expectation that the united earnings from the new traffic on the branch and main line will fully remunerate the outlay

The line from Tring through Thame to Oxford, if sanctioned by Parliament in the present session, would afford mid-western steamers, will place the towns and districts accommodated by the proposed Oxford and Cheltenham, and by the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton companies, in direct communication through the London and North Western Railway with the metropolis. The distance from Oxford to Euston Station will be sixty two miles, against fifty nine miles to the terminus of the South-Western Company at Station-road. The object of the through communication would be effected, viâ Tring, by the construction of thirty-one miles, at an expenditure of £400,000, whilst the scheme of the Mid-Western is estimated at a million. The requirements of the district, lying between the lines of the London and North-Western and Great Western Companies, can be better and more economically supplied by short lines of railway from the main lines than they can by any single through communication.

The Northampton and Market Harborough Branch is identical with the project sanctioned by Parliament in the year 1847. It is strongly supported by the town of Northampton, and the landed proprietors in the district—now become still more important by the recent discovery of iron ore, of excellent quality, and in great abundance.

The lines to Stourbridge, and from Wellington to Coalbrookdale, pass through rich mineral and very populous districts, and must prove remunerative, worked in connection with a system of railway to extensive mineral districts of the London and North Western.

The proposed line from Shrewsbury to Newtown, with a branch to Oswestry, is of an inexpensive character—the estimate, confirmed by the offer of a contractor to execute the works, being under £11,500 per mile. There is also before Parliament, promoted by parties locally interested, an extension from Newtown to Llanidloes. Parties in the interest of the Shrewsbury and Chester, and Great Western Companies have before Parliament a line from Newtown, which, although strongly objected to by the landowners and others interested in the matter, would no doubt be passed, if the superior project of this company were not proposed, and thus the entire district of Central Wales would be transferred to the opposing companies.

The line from Crewe to Shrewsbury passes through a district free from any engineering difficulty; and many of the landowners having agreed to dispose of their land at fair rates, and to dispense with needless or costly works, the whole length, 33 miles, can be constructed for £350,000, about £10,000 per mile; its formation will bring Liverpool, Manchester, and Yorkshire into direct communication, by the lines of this company, with Wales

By reference to the published statement of accounts, it will be seen, that in order to encourage and aid the extension of railways in connexion with the several lines now forming the system of the London and North-Western Company, the proprietors have, from time to time, subscribed to other undertakings; the capital so invested amounting to £ [illegible]. The market value of the shares so held now amounts to £2,905,270 The proprietors have the option, should they think fit, to order the disposal of the whole, or any portion, of this property

A comparison of the market price of the shares during the past four years shows the following result

Market value of the capital invested in other undertakings (£2,292,826) calculated at the prices quoted at the close of April in each year	1850 £1,744,040 1851 .. 2,681,265 1852 .. 2,[illegible] 1853 .. 2,905,270

Having regard to the steady increase thus shown to be taking place in the value of the property, to the still depressed condition of a portion of it, and to the reasonable prospect of further and considerable improvement, as also to other considerations connected with the objects which induced the investment in the first instance, it appears to the directors inexpedient to realise the property at present; such a step, however, even if determined upon, would not meet the immediate requirements of Parliament in reference to new works to be sanctioned; and they recommend, therefore, the creation of ordinary share capital (to be offered to the proprietors entitled to participate, in the proportion of one share of £100 for every £100 of stock), to the amount of £3,054,630; they further recommend that a deposit of £2 10s per share of £[illegible] be made on the creation of the capital thereby created, and several successive calls will apprise the proprietors when any additional call will be required during the succeeding six months, a dividend after the rate of 4 per cent being allowed until the whole be called up, when the new creation will be converted into stock.

With respect to the Manchester and Birmingham £10 shares, upon which £5 per share remains unpaid, and the London and Birmingham £20 shares, upon which £8 remains uncalled, the directors will feel it due to the holders of these stocks to make further calls upon them at an early date.

The report is considered satisfactory. GEORGE AXSON, Chairman

THE WILL OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON not containing any direct appointment of executor, letters of administration, with the will annexed, are being prepared for the present Baronet, his grandson.

THE WILL OF THE LATE GENERAL SIR EDWARD KERRISON, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.H., of Oakley-park, Suffolk, has been proved by his son, Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Bart., M.P., and Richard Denny, Esq.; a power being reserved to Lady Kerrison, the relict, to whom is bequeathed all plate, jewellery, carriages, furniture, and the residue of real and person al estate. To Sir Edward, the present Baronet, he devises his freeholds in Suffolk and Norfolk, and elsewhere in Great Britain, as well as the estates bequeathed by his father, and over which he had a power of disposition. To his married daughters he makes up their marriage portions to £40,000, and a legacy of £5000 to his other daughter. The personalty was estimated at £90,000.

THE SCHOLEFIELD TESTIMONIALS.—The Engravings in our Journal of last week, page 312, were from Daguerreotypes by Pickering, of Birmingham.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir Henry de la Beche, Director of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and of the Metropolitan School of Science, has just been unanimously elected a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, in the place of M. Mitcherlich, who has been promoted to an Associate Foreign Member of the Institute.

The Chepstow Tubular Bridge is at length completed; and, after having undergone an examination by the Government Inspector of Railways, has been certified to be fit for traffic

No less than 250 pike were captured last week, with a net, at Newark, in Nottinghamshire.

Two lines of submarine telegraph between France and Algeria are under consideration; one by way of Piedmont, Sardinia, and Corsica, to Bone; and the other from Perpignan, along the Spanish coast as far as Gata, and thence to Oran

Professor Aytoun, of Edinburgh, author of the "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," intends delivering in London, early in May, a course of lectures on "Poetry and Dramatic Literature."

William Tyrrell and Charles Williams, who were left for execution at the late assizes for Lancashire, for murder, have had their capital sentences commuted to transportation for life.

The Anti-Slavery Society of Belfast has succeeded in obtaining an explicit promise of a visit to that town from the distinguished authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as soon as her health will permit.

Colonel Kemeys Tynte was prevented by illness from voting with the majority on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions on Friday night.

A spot, named Olivais, about three miles east of Lisbon, has been chosen for the commencement of the projected railway. The 24th inst. has been set apart for the ceremony of "turning the first sod." The Queen is anticipated to be present.

Honora Gibbons and Bridget Gerrally, who were left for execution at Liverpool, for murdering a child, for the obtainment of burial fees, have been reprieved, and transported for life.

A powder-mill exploded, near Wilmington (U. S.), on the evening of the 5th inst., killing the engineer on the spot

The Earl of Rosse, as President of the Royal Society, gave his annual soirée for the season on Saturday last On the tables were a number of exceedingly beautiful drawings of nebulæ, observed by Lord Rosse's gigantic telescope during the past winter.

The inhabitants of Bracechurch-street have memorialised the Court of Sewers, praying that the wooden pavement might be continued in that very noisy thoroughfare, the residents having derived a great comfort and quiet for eleven years during which it had been down.

The departure of the *Argo* steamer, belonging to the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, has been postponed from Wednesday, the 4th, to Saturday, the 7th of May next.

The Queen has appointed Mr. William T. Fraser to be Consul at Miramichi, New Brunswick, for the king of Prussia

A Chinese child, named Keo, who had been brought to Europe, by M. Pallegoix, apostolic vicar of Siam, was christened on Thursday week in the church of St. Sulpice, in Paris

The salmon-fishing in the rivers in Scotland has been very successful hitherto: and promises well for the remainder of the season.

From Egypt, letters state that the cultivation of the sugar-cane, introduced into that country by Mehemet Ali during the latter part of his reign, had lately acquired considerable development

In consequence of Mr. T. B. Macaulay's (M.P.) state of health being still anything but satisfactory, he has been ordered shortly to proceed to a warmer climate.

Victor Hugo is writing another vehement and eloquent book against the Bonaparti*st regime*. One portion is said to be so terrible in its sting that "it would make a statue move."

The declared value of steam engines and other mill-work exported from the United Kingdom in the month ended the 5th ult., was £62,824.

The number of season tickets for the Dublin Exhibition, sold up to Tuesday evening was 5312. There are nearly 1300 men employed at the building every day.

The Siamese twins, who have been for years flourishing farmers in North Carolina, are about again to visit the principal American and European cities

Great disease prevails amongst the vines in the neighbourhood of Zante, Morea, and Cephalonia, which will seriously affect the crop of grapes

Colonel Colt is rapidly becoming a millionair, from the immense demand for his revolver.

Mr. Thomas Dax, the senior Taxing Master of the Court of Exchequer, died suddenly, near the Mansion-house, on Monday evening. He had been connected with the Court for about half a century. The appointment is in the gift of the Chief Baron, and the salary is £1200 a year.

Several thousand workmen were last week discharged from the manufactories in Vienna, in consequence of stagnation of business

On Tuesday Mr. Rowden was elected Registrar at Oxford, by 301 votes, against 266 for Mr Cornish, and 162 for Mr Rawlinson

The first legion of the National Guard of Turin, has elected the young Prince of Piedmont, heir apparent to the Throne, for its Colonel

The annual cricket match between eleven of all England (not Oxford), selected from the first players of the day, and fifteen from the undergraduates of Oxford University, will take place on Christ Church meadows, on May 23rd.

The last accounts from Tunis represent the health of the Bey as improving, and state that he hoped to be able to visit Europe in June.

A bazaar in aid of the movement for ocean penny postage has been opened at the Manchester Exchange. The goods gratuitously furnished are valued at from £1500 to £2000; and 17 stalls have been taken

The Manchester police have memorialised the watch committee for an increase of wages, and their memorials are under consideration. The force comprises 800 men, arranged in four divisions.

The railway across the desert in Egypt progresses rapidly: in about two months, 97 miles of the line will be open.

Since the 5th of March, 82 persons have renounced the Roman Catholic religion in the church of St. Paul's, Bermondsey.

H. Walley, agent of the projected submarine telegraph between England and Ostend, has returned, viâ Brussels, after receiving the most satisfactory assurances of co-operation from the Prussian authorities.

Mr. Gurney, who had the charge of lighting the House of Commons for some time, and discharged his duties most satisfactorily, has resigned; and the duties are in future to be performed under the superintendence of the Office of Works.

The Mormons are passing through St. Louis (U. S.) by hundreds a day, mostly from Europe. There were recently 4000 in St. Louis, waiting to begin their journey to the City of the Salt Lake.

On Monday last there arrived from Australia the *John Taylor*, with 11,847 oz. of gold; the *Sir Robert Peel*, with 13 338 oz.; and the *Clifton*, with 27,597 oz., valued in all at £212,765.

Mr. Frances Pulszky is at Boston, and was to sail by the next steamer from that port for Liverpool.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says:—"The utmost confidence is felt in circles well able to give an opinion on the matter, that the second reading of the Bill for the Admission of Jews to Parliament in the House of Lords will be carried by a respectable majority

The British barque *Robert Kerr*, with a cargo of iron, from Glasgow to New York, was totally abandoned at sea. Her passengers and crew were rescued by the British barque *Douglas*.

The declared value of the British produce and manufactures exported to Russia, during the year 1852, was £1,289,704, to Austria, £382,642; and to Turkey and its dependencies, £2,[illegible]

The young Maharajah Dhuleep Sing was formally admitted into the Christian Church by baptism on the 8th inst., at Futtyghur, by the Rev. W. Jay. The Prince is sixteen.

It is said that Professor Wilson (of *Blackwood's Magazine*) is past hope of recovery. His lower limbs are paralysed; and, although his mind is still clear, he is but a wreck of his former self.

On Wednesday, at the Scottish Hospital, in the Crane-court, six natives of North Britain (all aged above 70) were appointed pensioners of £10 each per annum.

The Commissioners of Sewers have decided on cutting a new sewer from Newcastle street, Strand, up Wych-street and Drury-lane to Holborn, which will join the main sewer in the Strand, and thus empty itself into the Thames

On Wednesday last, [illegible] steam boiler at Messrs. Priestley and Co.'s chemical works, Maiden-lane, Bow-cross, exploded, and caused the death of a man employed on the premises.

Two meetings have been held this week—one at St. James's, Westminster, on Monday, the other in Southwark, on Tuesday—to petition the House of Commons in favour of the Budget

On Monday last the public were admitted by tickets to view the progress of the works at the New Crystal Palace, at Sydenham; the unfavourable state of the weather, however, prevented many from availing themselves of the opportunity

Messrs. Parent Schaken and Co. have undertaken, in conjunction with Messrs. Brassey and Co., the execution of the railway from Seville to Cordova

her shoulders and be smashed to shivers. Fortunately for Ireland, and fortunately for the character and utility of Mr. Gladstone's budget, Ireland is not on bankrupt as some of her false friends would have us believe. There are rent-rolls of from £20,000 to £50,000 per annum, even in that part of the empire. There are rich merchants and manufacturers in Cork, Dublin, and Limerick; there are sturdy and solvent yeomen in the black north; and there are linen manufacturers in Belfast and its neighbourhood who may vie in opulence with the men of Manchester: all of whom must be made to pay the Property and Income-tax, or justice will not be done either to Ireland or to England.

Next to the Property and Income-tax, the great object of attack appears to be the extension of the Legacy-duty to Real Estate. As the opposition proceeds in its development, it will probably be found that the party of Lord John Russell and Mr. Disraeli, and of the heterogeneous regiment that is for awhile marching under their colours, attach far more importance to this item of the Budget than to any other. Nor in so doing would they be wrong as reasoners, though perhaps they might be unskilful as tacticians. The re-imposition of the Property and Income-tax for seven years, important as such a measure may be, and intimately as it is bound up with the whole scheme of the Budget, is, after all, a matter of less importance to the landed aristocracy than a tax upon successions to real estate. If, as the opponents of the Budget have just discovered, a tax upon successions be so great a grievance, why did they not, when in power, and when they had the means and the opportunity of doing so, abolish it as affecting Personal Estate? If such a tax be a bad tax it ought not to extend to the personal property of the defunct trader or manufacturer; and if it be a good tax when affecting the money, scrip, jewels, books, and other personalty of the trader, it ought to be equally good as affecting the broad acres of landed proprietors. Either there should be no such tax at all, or it should extend to real as well as to personal estate. Unless the Opposition be prepared to pledge themselves to the abolition of the tax as at this moment existing, they ought not, in justice, to object to Mr. Gladstone's equitable scheme for extending it. But the fact is, no party is prepared to abolish the tax on successions, and it is by no means so unjust, according to Mr. Gladstone's amendment of it, as its opponents would have us believe. A similar tax exists, we believe, in every country in Europe; and in England, as we learn from the unquestionable authority of one of the most instructive speakers in the House, Mr. H. Drummond, it dates its origin from the Conquest. That honourable gentleman humorously described the tax to be one "upon elder brothers." These gentlemen form an estimable portion of the community, no doubt, but they are not very multitudinous, and not entitled to any extraordinary sympathy for their liability to pay the Government a reasonable per-centage when they succeed to the enjoyment of their estates. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton thought this tax "likely to break up the aristocracy." Not so thought Mr. H. Drummond. "Who," inquired that honourable gentleman, "were the persons who broke up the landed aristocracy in France? It was the younger brothers in the National Convention—it was the jealousy they felt when their fathers made a will. The elder brothers who inherited the land, paid no tax; while the younger brothers, if left a sum in money, had to pay upon it." Whatever value there may be in this historical illustration of Mr. Drummond, there can be no doubt of the fact that, if it be expedient that personal property should be liable to this tax, it is politic and just that real property should be liable to it also. We have no fears whatever that the landed aristocracy will be broken up or in the slightest degree injured by the new liability that is preparing for them. The aristocracy of Great Britain is too firmly rooted, and too broadly based, to be broken up by such a trifle as the tax that has so seared the imaginative member for Hertfordshire; and will flourish, we trust, strong and respected, after many generations of elder sons shall have cheerfully paid the tax that Mr. Gladstone, in common fairness, has proposed to levy upon them.

Though the symptoms of opposition are so decided upon these, as well upon other items in the Budget, there is reason to believe that the trial of strength which took place on a minor issue, on the 22nd inst., has sufficiently proved that Ministers will be able to carry their great financial project by a satisfactory majority. They have wisely and courageously determined to stand or fall by their Budget; and, if defeated in the present Parliament, they will appeal to the country. But a dissolution would be too inconvenient, and the result too surely in favour of the Ministry, to render it very likely that such a step will become necessary.

LAUNCH OF H.M.S. "JAMES WATT."

THE launch of this noble screw steam-vessel of war, sister ship to the *Agamemnon*, took place on Saturday afternoon last, at her Majesty's dockyard, in Pembroke.

The weather, which for some days previously had been most boisterous and unfavourable, cleared up on Friday night; and Saturday was as fine a day as could be wished for for the ceremony, a bright sunshine adding much to enliven the beautiful locality of the dockyard. Sheltered on all sides by lofty hills; forming one of the most picturesque and beautiful bays in the world; with great depth of water; capable from its position of safely admitting at all times, and in all states of the tide, and safely anchoring and refitting for service of the largest tonnage, under all circumstances of weather; Milford Haven must, at no distant period, become the greatest and most important harbour in the United Kingdom.

The ship of war, whose launch we have illustrated, is not the first vessel Government have contemplated naming after the great engineer. The *Retribution* steam-frigate was laid at Sheerness as the *James Watt*, but the name was altered during her construction; and this nobler monument of naval architecture in combination with steam, has the honour of helping to perpetuate the memory of this most eminent name in the progress of steam.

The event, though far from causing the interest which the late launch of the *Duke of Wellington* occasioned through Wales, was not without its attractions; and, though market-day in Pater, it brought nearly the whole population of the place, and the surrounding neighbourhood, to witness the sight.

The building of the *James Watt* was commenced by Mr. Abethell, the master-shipwright, now at Portsmouth; and completed by Mr. Rice, the present master shipwright at Pembroke; she is a noble specimen both of model and excellent building, and a credit to every one concerned in her construction.

The ceremony of naming the ship was performed by Miss Pasley, the daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Pasley, the Superintendent of the Dockyard; and at a little before five o'clock the gallant ship was safely and beautifully consigned to her future element, without accident or mishap, under a salute of 21 guns from H.M. steam-sloop *Magicienne*.

Ample accommodation had been provided by the authorities for the convenience of a large body of spectators, and every eminence and point from which a view of the interesting event could be obtained was crowded.

The *James Watt* is provided with Robinson's patent tiller, which is necessary, as the shaft of the screw comes up through the cabins; and it is therefore requisite, in order to clear the casing of the shaft, to have recourse to a long tiller. She will be fitted and commissioned at Plymouth. Her dimensions, power, and armament are as follow:—

	Feet	In.
Length, over all	265	2
,, between perpendiculars ..	230	0
keel for tonnage	194	8½
Breadth, extreme	55	5
,, for tonnage	54	7
moulded	53	9
Depth of hold	27	7½

Burthen, in tons, old measurement, 3063 7-94ths; new, 2908 5-20ths.

600-horse power.

Armament: Sixty-two 32-pounders, of 56 cwt., and 2 feet 6 inches in length; twenty-eight 8-inch guns; and one 68-pounder pivot gun, of 10 feet in length.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Paris danse. Paris se promène. Paris s'amuse. Paris va aux courses, preparatory to emigrating to the country, or to the square boxes stuck by the road-side, in the middle of treeless parterres, which in the environs of Paris occupy the place of our suburban villas and cottages. There are still fêtes, balls, soirées, and dinners going on. The last *toilettes* of the parting season—a little, a very little *fanées*—are bidding adieu to the public; the first of the coming one are proudly displaying their fresh charms, oddly intermingled by the caprices of the weather, which mixes furs and gauzes, velvets and muslins in strange confusion, and obliges the *belle dame* to sally forth with a parasol in one hand and a muff in the other, the latter, however, being much the more useful appendage.

The ball at the Tuileries, which will, probably, be the last of the season, was sufficiently brilliant and well attended, though some strange *toilettes*—and wrong, *par conséquent*, suppose some strange guests—found their way there. The Emperor, whose anxiety about the state of health of the Empress is considerable, only passed through the *salons*, and immediately returned to the private apartments.

The illness of the Empress, resulting from the imprudent use of a warm bath, is, it is feared, likely to be of some duration. This will at least defer, if not put an entire stop to, the morning *fêtes*, which it was anticipated would be given at St. Cloud in the early summer. It is, however, to be hoped that the care and advice will re-establish the health of her Majesty sooner than the period named as possible for the continuance of her indisposition.

The Faubourg St. Germain continues to *bouder*, and only gives dinners and *soirées en famille*; which present, for the most part, few attractions to excite the jealousy of the excluded of these exclusives. Most of the galeties, *à part* the official fêtes, are kept up by foreigners, especially Russians. Madame Nathalie de Soloyov and Princess Sophie de Galitzin particularly distinguish themselves—the first by the representations of an admirably-constituted troupe of theatrical amateurs; the second by a concert, splendid both as to execution and attendance. Concerts both public and private, continue to take place at all sides: there are *grands concerts, matinées musicales, soirées de musique*, right and left. Pianists, violonists, harpists, bassos, singers, seem to drop from the clouds; each presenting you with a ticket bearing, for the most part, a name you never heard before, and demanding ten francs in exchange—a sum you would, in eight cases out of ten, willingly give to be excused from appearing.

Notwithstanding the hail-storms and showers, and cutting blasts, the races—those of the Champs de Mars succeeding the steeple-chases of La Marche—are abundantly attended, and really present a very brilliant *coup d'œil*. The steeple-chases revealed a new phase in female caprice; or, more properly speaking, developed one which for some time has been growing into notice that of adopting masculine habits, expressions, ideas, and tastes, among a class of women whose positions and education ought to place them above the ridiculous and offensive affectation of such a style. Fencing, smoking, betting, gaming, and the use of sporting terms, are among these accomplishments; and, as in the last-named the men are but little skilled, we may guess the frightful confusion of the women on the subject. But it is the French pronunciation of the English names of the horses and jockeys that forms the mystification of its insulars, who hear for the first time in our lives the names of *Tocjaire* (Tiger), *Giant-yon* (Glenlyon), and *Fleng-bulk* (Flying Buck), as those which we have bestowed on our courses!

The Grand Opera is taking up some of the popular old ballets, "La Fille mal Gardée," and "Giselle;" with Mdlle. Mathilde Besson, a youthful, graceful, and agreeable dancer, of a certain amount of talent; and Mdlle. Regina Forch, with a *pas de concerto*. The Opéra Comique gives, this evening, a *représentation extraordinaire* for the benefit of the *œuvre des familles au 3ème arrondissement*; consisting of two new operas—one composed by Dupres, the singer, and written by MM. Scribe and de Courcy—and the other by M. Montfort, the words a posthumous work of M. Bayard. A *pas* by Cerito, and a piece selected from among the most popular of the Théâtre Français, complete the entertainment, which promises to be brilliant in every respect. Perhaps its greatest attraction will be the re-appearance, for this single occasion, of Mdme. Volnys, the *Licorice Boy*, who turned all heads in her ohildish parts, some—no matter how many—years ago, and who, Mdme. Arnould Plessy, has got an express permission from Russia for the purpose. The Italian Opera has risen from its ashes by the immense success obtained by Madame de la Grange—a success which has not only repaired the desperate failure of the commencement of the season, but assures its safety for the next. It is said that she has been offered an engagement *en blanc*, and has promised to accept it, filling up the blank with a sum only reasonable. It is further reported that this new state of affairs gives M. Corte, the manager, hopes of obtaining for next season the assistance of Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini, in exchange for the services of Mdlle. Cruvelli, who has the modesty to demand, *à elle toute seule*, a sum sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the three great talents put together.

A French paper states that an *appartement* has been taken in the *quartier* Montmartre, for Mrs. Stowe, who is coming to Paris to remain three months, previous to going to Italy: still flying, as we suppose, from her black persecutors.

A sale has taken place within a few days, which offered in every way points of high interest. It consisted of the paintings on porcelain of Mdlle. Perlot, sister of the actor, whose *Comédien d'Estampes, St. Prest Assiette*, and other characters, so enchanted the public of the St. James's Theatre, some six or eight years since. Mdlle. Perlot, pupil of Ingres and Madame Jacotot, has carried the art of painting on china to an artistic perfection rarely attained; and the collection in question is nothing less than a series of chef-d'œuvres. Among subjects of all classes and periods, the portraits of Talma, Mdlle. Mars, Pasta, and a sketch, done almost in childhood, of Mdlle. Rachel, attracted particular attention

A new "infernal machine" has been discovered. A vessel called the *Empereur du Brésil*, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at Havre on Monday last; and, in consequence of letters written by the captain, was immediately taken possession of by the police. Two large cases were seized on board, which, on being opened, were found to contain an "infernal machine" complete and mounted. A lookout man had been concerned in the fabrication of the machine, and who had been residing for several years at Rio, and who was on board at the time, has been arrested with his wife, and lodged in prison. The original information proceeded from the French Minister at Rio; but against whom the infernal machine was directed, we have nothing more than rumour.

The French Government have adjourned the concessions for the service of the Transatlantic steam navigation lines, appalled by the subsidy of 15,000,000f. demanded by the companies. A line to the Brazils is, however, promised.

The Emperor has placed a sum of 3,000,000f. at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior, to be distributed among proprietors who convert their houses into healthy and cheap lodging-houses for the working-classes.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree granting to the Count of Morny and to Messrs. Masterman and Co. the railroads from Clermont to Montauban, from Limoges to Agen, and from Lyons to Bordeaux.

Marshal de St. Arnaud, Minister of War, has recovered, and arrived at Paris, to resume his duties.

The Bourse was firm on Wednesday, with little business doing. The confidence of the speculators in the maintenance of peace was increased by a report that the French fleet had been recalled from the Bay of Salamis. The Three per Cents opened at 70f. 40c., and closed at the same price for the end of the month. A further rise would have taken place but for the numerous calls for joint-stock companies. The Four-and-a Half per Cents closed at 103f. 50c.

SWITZERLAND.

The Sonderbund party has again raised its head. Encouraged by Austrian demonstrations and Prussian pretensions, they have incited their dupes among the peasantry, headed by Colonel Perrier, of the Federal army, to invade the city of Friburg, where, through their instigators, they obtained possession of the college; but they received a severe defeat from the civic guard, who after some severe fighting remained masters of the ground. Many of the insurgents were captured, some killed, and not a few wounded, among whom is the military leader of the insurrection. Though the foolish and criminal attempt has been defeated, it is to be feared that its very failure may be made the pretext for precipitating external intervention. A letter from Friburg of the 23rd says:—

The city is in a state of siege. The gates are closed. Soldiers are to be seen in every direction, and the most profound silence everywhere prevails. The conquerors do not boast of their victory. Several civic guards killed in the encounter, are deep regretted, and a collection made in their favour produced 300f. Perrier has been tried by court-martial. On a table, in front of the Court, were placed a seven-barrelled revolver, and the rifle, sword, and cartridge box he carried. He boldly defended himself. His wound in the head is slight. Major Gerber saved his life by warding off a thrust of a bayonet, which would have run him through the body. His brother-in-law, Captain Landerset, who commanded the artillery against the insurgents, pleaded his cause. The public prosecutor asked that he should be condemned to irons during thirty years. The civic guards unanimously demanded his condemnation to death. The Council adopted the conclusions of the public prosecutor. This decision produced a painful impression on the civic guards, who observed that, in six months, probably, after he had been pardoned, they would again encounter him in the field. Perrier refused to name his accomplices. The Civic Guards fought very bravely and under great disadvantage, for they had to ascend two flights of steps, and to advance through a narrow street in order to reach the college. They were obliged to bring up the artillery by that difficult passage. The riflemen soon dislodged the peasants posted in the windows. The greatest number of the latter then took refuge in the church, where they were fired upon with grape-shot. Finally, they surrendered, the parish priest of Torny having stepped forward, holding a white flag in his hand. He was arrested. The Government has made many arrests. The state of siege has been raised. Among the prisoners taken are several curés, two former mayors, and a high bailiff. A flag was captured having on it the effigy of the Blessed Virgin.

The Government of Friburg has made a report of the affair to the Federal Executive, without, however, invoking its assistance, which is taken as a proof that the cantonal Government rules by no other strength than that which it derives from the sympathies of the people.

GERMANY.

We hear from Berlin that the principal article of the bill relating to the prohibition of the sale in Prussia of foreign publications has been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies. The rejection of this article is equivalent to the rejection of the whole bill. The check experienced by the Government has excited considerable sensation.

The Police Director, Stieber, has left Berlin for London, in company with the Secretary-General Nörner, to follow up certain clues and indications which the late discoveries and detections have thrown in their hands.

In consequence of the severe measures adopted in the province of Posen against the Polish Refugees, 200 of them have thought fit to take refuge in London.

The 1st of May is an important day in the history of the jurisprudence of the Austrian Empire, as on it the Austrian Civil Code comes into operation in all the provinces, with the exception of Transylvania and the Grand Duchy of Cracow.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber is dissolved. The elections are fixed for the 17th of May, and the meeting for the 13th of June. The programme of the new Government has appeared. There is to be no change in the constitution. Freedom will be extended to all religions, under strict superintendence. The manifesto announces the changes in the organic laws, by which the executive power will be really vested in the King, and concludes with an appeal to the wisdom of the nation. The late Government declares that it had no cognisance of the intentions of the Pope to pronounce an allocution on the question of a hierarchy in Holland.

DENMARK.

On the 18th inst. the question of the succession was brought to a division and lost, the majority of 97 to 45 not reaching the requisite proportion of three-fourths of the votes present. On the following day the meeting was dissolved. The announcement of the dissolution in the Volksthing produced a thundering "bravo" for the King and for the 45 minority.

The official list of the new Ministry is as follows:—Oersted—President of the Council, Minister of the Interior, and of Education. Bluhme—Minister for Foreign Affairs. Graf Sponneck—Finance. Scheel—Justice. Hansen—War, Steen Bille—Marine. Graf Carl Moltke—Schleswig. Reventlow-Criminil—Holstein and Lauenburg. It was rumoured that Rang would not only retain his *portefeuille*, but also that of Simony; subsequently, however, he seems to have had misgivings as to the stability of the Ministry, and Oersted to have taken the two vacant *portefeuilles* under his management.

TURKEY.

We learn from Constantinople that the proposals of Prince Menschikoff have not been accepted. Indeed, it is said the Divan, at the recommendation of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, raises great objections to them. An excellent understanding prevails between the English and French embassies.

AMERICA.

By the *Atlantic* we have advices from New York to the 16th inst. The President, it is said, resents the interference of England in Central America; and Mr. Buchanan, the new Minister to England, will make a representation on the subject.

General Santa Anna arrived on the 1st inst. at Vera Cruz, where he was very coldly received.

The Canadian Assembly had adopted a bill making various alterations in the tariff, by which goods that ascend the St Lawrence Canal will pass the Welland Canal free, and *vice versâ*.

Jamaica advices of the 5th inst. had reached New York. A perfect political fever appeared to prevail in the Island, in consequence of the rejection by the Council of a retrenchment bill passed by the House of Assembly.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail has arrived with advices from Bombay to the 29th ult.

The news from Burmah is by no means definitive. No Burmese envoys have yet arrived at Meaday, and several divisions of the Burmese army being still *en route* to Ava, considerably protracts all rumours relating to the war and peace parties. It is reported that the former has lately been gaining ground. At Prome and Meaday all is quiet. Near Donabew a combined attack was made on a stockade of the robber chief Meatoon. Sir John Cheape, the Commodore, and Captain Tarleton were each advancing by a different route, so as to surround him, all those who succeeded in making their escape being guarded by gunboats; the result was not yet known.

General Steel has reached Tonghoo, and opened communications with Prome and Meaday. His march has been performed with great rapidity, the distance (during the country is covered in the last ninety-three miles in eight days), yet without distressing his force. During his last few marches his cavalry came up with some of the baggage and straggling of the retreating Burmese, and captured about a dozen elephants and a great number of horses. Another rather extensive magazine, containing guns, muskets, and ammunition, was taken possession of. It is not probable that any general move will be made during the remainder of the hot season, but the commencement of the Burmese monsoon, a month hence, will open the high road to Ava to our large steamers, if anything then remains to be done.

The Chinese mail of the 25th of February has brought important intelligence regarding the progress of events in the Celestial Empire. The rebels have now got so far north as to threaten Shanghai, and are stated to have a force of 50,000 men within a few marches of that port. Seu-kwyng-Tsin, appointed by the Emperor to the chief military command of the combined attack which had been ordered on the rebels, has been worsted, and has fallen—according to some accounts, by his own hand; according to others, by that of the enemy. Altogether, the affairs of the Tartar dynasty are considered to be in a most critical state, though the young Emperor is endeavouring to meet the emergency with a degree of energy, and a disregard to antiquated Chinese maxims, which proves him to be far in advance of his predecessors. He has repealed a law, by which an edict which, printed on yellow paper, is now posted up in every place of public resort in the empire. He attributes the frequency of the reverses which his troops have met with to a slothful and trifling spirit on the part of the local officials, absence of discipline in the army, and a want of union, energy, and public spirit among all classes. "Above all," says the edict, "it is necessary in reporting to us to state the truth, without the least glossing over of facts." The Emperor details the military movements he has ordered for the annihilation of the rebels. Seu-Kwyng-Tsin was to lead the main body of the troops in person, detaching troops under his subordinate commanders to drive the enemy towards Woochung; three other Generals were to ascend the Yang-tse-Kiang with troops; and a fourth, with 10,000 picked men, had been despatched to defend the southern border of Honan, and to relieve Hookwang. All these were to be reinforced as rapidly as possible by troops sent forward from other provinces. All "were to unite, without regard to territorial distinctions, and advance straight

to Hoopah, to make a combined and annihilating attack." Of the military movements sketched out in the above edict, the portion assigned to Ben and the main body of the army has already turned out a failure, and it is reported that the other generals have been equally unsuccessful. The provinces already overrun by the rebels are stated to have been completely ravaged, and to be in a present in a state of anarchy, and any further successes of the rebels would, it is thought, very seriously affect the commercial interests of all the powers trading with China. An absurd suggestion has been thrown out that England, France, and America should assist the Emperor to maintain his throne a design which will probably be scouted by every public man in Parliament.

A powerful American squadron is on its way to the China Seas, and it is stated that a powerful Russian land force has been despatched thither to watch its proceedings. Under these circumstances, and in the present position of affairs in China, it is complained that our naval force in those seas is inadequate for the protection of British interests.

The Emperor has legalised the importation and sale of opium. This may lead to the extensive cultivation of the plant in the southern provinces of China, in which case the East India Company's revenue would suffer severely.

Whatever may be the immediate issue of the present struggle in China, it is evident the old, exclusive, and bigoted system of that nation has received a shock which is not likely to recover Our successes in China destroyed the prestige of the empire, at least in the provinces on the coast, and the rapidly increasing communication with California and Australia, and the tens of thousands of Chinamen now annually returning to their homes, with the savings and experience of three or four years' residence in the most "go-ahead" country in the world, cannot fail to have a great effect in a country, where printing is so cheap and education so general as in China.

AUSTRALIA.

By the *Pirarire*, we have received accounts from Sydney to the 31st January. The yield of gold continues unabated; several new fields have been discovered, and one of them, on the confines of the territory of New South Wales, is likely to prove a second Mount Alexander. The whole of the clip has been got in, but great delay is experienced in bringing it to market. High prices are ruling for both wool and tallow. An improvement in the rate of exchange (the banks now selling at 1 per cent and buying at 5½ per cent discount) has caused a corresponding advance in the price of gold-dust, which is now selling at from 3d. to 3d. 9d. for New South Wales being 3s. per oz. lower. Business of every denomination was thriving, and the arrival of emigrants was constantly on the increase. The Government escort, which arrived at Melbourne from near Bendigo and Mount Alexander on the 8th of January, brought down 20,607 ounces of gold, the quantity received from the same places by a previous escort amounting to 17,500. Gold was still coming in in considerable quantities, although a large proportion of the miners were engaged in prospecting, or, at least, in surface digging, seeming to have an aversion to expending any great amount of labour in sinking deep shafts or pushing tunnels into the hills. Some heavy swindling transactions have been carried on for a number of months past in Australia in the manufacture of spurious gold. It is stated that £100,000 had been made in five months by operations in the gold frauds, one bank alone having been mulcted in £50,000.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.

MONDAY.—Many years have expired since the opening day of the First Spring meeting at Newmarket presented so wintry an aspect: snow and rain fell alternately in heavy showers, and the day was comfortless in the extreme. The muster on the Heath consisted chiefly of the indefatigable lovers of business men, who, in spite of wind and weather, will congregate together. At the Rooms, in the morning, even money was betted on West Australian for the Two Thousand, 5 to 2 agst Syphine for the One Thousand, and 100 to 8, five times, agst Orinoco for the Derby.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs. each.—Petrel 1. Jullien, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs. each.—Alamode, 1. Dlomedia, 2.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Ariosto, 1. John of Berwick, 2.

TUESDAY.—The cheap and the regular trains brought down a large accession of visitors; but, notwithstanding a strong list of attractions, and more than ordinary interest attached to the principal feature of sport —the Two Thousand—the still stormy state of the weather had the effect of limiting the attendance of general company. There was, however, a goodly display of fashionables, and the ring was well thronged with speculators.

QUEENS PLATE of 100 Guineas. - Pancake, 1 Hasse Momburg. 2

MATCH: 100 sovs.—Hesperus, 1. Sophistry, 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each.—Child of the Mist, 1. Tittle Tattle, 2.

MATCH: 100 sovs.—Little Kitty, 1. Filly by Melbourne, 2.

MATCH: 150 sovs.—Knight of the Garter, 1. Nathan, 2.

THE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES. West Australian, 1. Sittingbourne, 2. Yardley Oak, 3. Lord Lyon, 4. Colt by Assault, 2

MATCH: 100 sovs.—Filly by Sir John, 1. Feversham, 2

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each.—Peacock walked over.

SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs each.—Ilex received forfeit.

WEDNESDAY

SWEEPSTAKES of £50 sovs. each.—Filbert walked over

SWEEPSTAKES of £50 sovs each.—Dlomedia, 1. Cobnut, 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each.—Cock Pheasant, 1. Dromedary 2.

PLATE of 50 sovs.—Ipsa lemona, 1. Beaucleve, 2

HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs.—Caurire, 1 Waverley, 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs. each.—Jullien, 1. Ionic, 2.

RENEWAL of the SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs. each.—Speed-the-Plough walked over.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs. each.—Filbert received forfeit

A most pleasant change of weather made some amends for the discomfort experienced on the two previous days. The day had its average of sport and a fair attendance of company.

THURSDAY

QUEEN'S PLATE. Ilex, 1. Ariosto 2.

1000 GUINEAS STAKES.—Mentmore Lass, 1. Comdit, 2.

HANDICAP, 25 sovs.—Erawn, 1. Assault, 2.

MATCH.—Petrel by Incognita.

MATCH.—Hesperus beat Sophistry.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET ON THURSDAY

10 to 1 agst Lord Lieutenant	4 to 1 agst Tadpool	30 to 1 agst Peggy	
15 to 1 — Trafic (off)	20 to 1 — Minerva (c)	50 to 1 — Woodwich	
	OPENING.		
7 to 2 agst West Australian (c)	100 to 6 agst Cinesa	40 to 1 agst Spread Eagle (c & f)	
8 to 1 — Orinoco	20 to 1 — Bronzet		
9 to 1 — Honeywood	40 to 1 — Jerry Sneak (t & c)	40 to 1 — Shaggy Summer	

IRELAND.—CURRAGH APRIL MEETING.—TUESDAY.

SCURRY STAKES of 5 sovs. each.—Patrick, 1. Jonny Lind, 2.

HER MAJESTY PLATE of 100 guineas.—Chit-Chat, 1. Redmond O'Hanlon, 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each.—Isabella, 1. Fuze, 2.

MADRID STAKES of 25 sovs. each.—Helena, 1. Sly Fox, 2.

MATCH: 50 sovs.—Ben Bedjer, 1. Knight of the Thimble, 2.

MATCH. 100 sovs.—Split the Wind received from Gleam.

LONDON MODEL YACHT CLUB.—This nursery for yachtsmen sailed their opening match on Tuesday, on the Serpentine. The races were in heats, for a silver cup and other prizes:—In the first heat, Wanderer (cutter) was 1; and Glorinna (lugger), 2: seven started. In the second heat, Scud (cutter) was 1; and Sir Peregrandum (lugger), 2: seven started. The third heat was won by the Storm Witch; and the fourth, by Wellington (These two heats were formed of the ten losing boats from the first and second heats). The grand heat sailed with The Scud, 1; and Weathergauge, 2

HER MAJESTY AND THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—Within the last few days there have been despatched from Windsor Castle several large cases, containing cabinets, and articles of *vertu*, selected by her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for exhibition at the forthcoming Industrial Exposition at Dublin. Amongst the articles sent are Winterhalter's full-length portraits of the Queen and the Prince Consort, from the Throne-room

BRADSHAW'S NEW RAILWAY-MAP (Adams, Fleet-street).—This new railway-map of Great Britain exhibits at one view all the rail ways, railway-junctions, and stations, as well as the lines of electric telegraph, canals, navigable rivers, and mineral districts, with their geological peculiarities. The lines belonging to the various companies are each coloured a different tint; and the distinction between the broad and narrow gauge is clearly indicated. To the traveller by railway this map will be highly acceptable.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—An estate at Clapham, Surrey, of fourteen acres, and one, being the third) at Walthamstow of thirteen acres; also a smaller one at Leighton Buzzard; have just been purchased for distribution among the members. These will make 190 estates purchased by this society since its commencement.

NEW RAILWAYS.

The Directors of the London and North-Western Railway have issued the following Circular to the proprietors:

In conformity with the intimation given at the recent half-yearly meeting, the directors have convened a special General Meeting of Proprietors, to be held on the 30th instant.

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons on Railways and Canals have made a preliminary report. Impressed, apparently, with the magnitude and importance of the questions referred to them, and finding themselves unable to complete their investigation in time to make any final recommendation for the guidance of the House in its legislation during the present session, the committee advised that the consideration of all bills involving the principle of amalgama tion between existing railways, or railways and canals, should be postponed for a year, and the House have resolved accordingly

In reference to this subject, the Board reported to the meeting held on the 18th February, as follows

"The Directors believe that inquiry must lead to the conclusion that the attempt to supply the requirements of the country, and to maintain competition, by granting rival lines, is an error, and if, on the recommendation of the Select Committee, the Legislature lays down a wise and just course of policy in regard to the future, it will be alike the duty and the interest of the existing companies to furnish all needful accommodation, by the extension of lines, which, though not profitable in themselves, would certainly throw upon the main line a large amount of traffic which could not otherwise be developed.

"The steps which your directors have thought it expedient to adopt will enable them to act upon such a decision of Parliament."

Although the committee have not yet concluded their inquiry, it is satisfactory to find it stated in their report, that they "infer from the evidence that in some shape or other ultimate combination of interest will result from the temporary competition of rival companies," and they cite instances as examples of what appears to be the general tendency in respect of competition and combination between railway companies."

The bills promoted by this company were specified in the report read to the general meeting, on the 18th February last, viz.:—

"A line connecting St. Albans and the district round Amersham and Chesham with the main line at Watford, eighteen miles; estimated cost, £162,000.

"A line from the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, at Oxford, through Thame to Tring, thirty-one miles; estimated cost, £400,000

"A short branch, forming a junction between the Buckinghamshire line and the line of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Company, near Oxford, two miles; estimated cost, £37,000.

"A line from Northampton to Market Harboro', eighteen miles; estimated cost, £250,000

"A line from near the Oldbury Station, on the Stour Valley Railway, to Stourbridge, eight miles and a half; estimated cost, £300,000.

"A line from near Wellington to Coalbrookdale, with branches, ten miles; estimated cost, £160,000

"A line from Shrewsbury to Newtown, with branch to Oswestry, forty-four miles; estimated cost, £600,000.

"A line from Crewe to Shrewsbury, thirty three miles; estimated cost, £350,000: also for power to widen the line from Primrose-hill to Willesden, and to take land for additions to stations at Warrington, Stafford, and Basford, and to divert part of the Grand Junction line.

"A bill to make a deviation of the Oldham branch (for which powers were granted to the late Huddersfield and Manchester Company), by which the expense will be materially lessened."

The branches from Watford to St. Albans and Amersham, at an estimated cost of £70,000 and £82,000 respectively, are projected with a view to the development of the resources of districts in the immediate vicinity of the main line; and, having regard to the position of the proposed lines with reference to the metropolis, and the small cost at which they can be formed, the directors entertain a confident expectation that the united earnings from the new traffic on the branch and main line will fully remunerate the outlay.

The line from Tring through Thame to Oxford, if sanctioned by Parliament, will be a most important one, which, although strongly objected to by the landowners and others interested in the matter, would no doubt be passed, if the superior project of this company were not proposed, and thus the entire district of Central Wales would be transferred to the opposing company.

The line from Crewe to Shrewsbury passes through a district free from any engineering difficulty; and many of the landowners having agreed to dispose of their land at fair rates, and to dispense with needless or costly works, the whole length, 33 miles, can be constructed for £350,000, about £10,600 per mile; its formation will bring Liverpool, Manchester, and Yorkshire into direct communication, by the lines of the company, with Wales.

By reference to the published statement of accounts, it will be seen, that in order to encourage and aid the extension of railways in connexion with the several lines now forming the system of the London and North-Western Company, the proprietors have, from time to time, subscribed to other undertakings; the capital so invested amounting to £3,292,656. The market value of the shares so held now amounts to £2,965,970. The proprietors have the option, should they think fit, to order the disposal of the whole, or any portion, of this property

A comparison of the market price of the shares, during the past four years shows the following results:—

Market value of the capital invested in other lines on the 1st January, 1850	..	£1,748,349
Ditto ditto ditto ditto calculated as the 1851	..	2,561,305
prices quoted at the close of April in each year 1852	..	2,683,450
.. .. 1853	..	2,965,970

Having regard to the steady increase thus shown to be taking place in the value of the property, to the still depressed condition of a portion of it, and to the reasonable prospect of further and considerable improvement, as also to other considerations connected with the objects which induced the investment in the first instance, it appears to the directors most desirable to make the property as productive as possible, and they have therefore resolved to recommend to the proprietors at the approaching half-yearly meeting, that the capital of the company be increased to the extent of £3,000,000, by the creation of 30,000 new shares of £100 each, to be issued for every £100 of stock), to the amount of £3,054,600, they further recommend that a deposit of £2 10s. per share of £12 10s. be made on the creation of the capital. At each half-yearly general meeting the directors will apprise the proprietors when any additional call will be required during the succeeding six months, a dividend after the rate of 4 per cent being allowed until the whole be called up, when the new creation will be converted into stock

With respect to the Manchester and Birmingham £10 shares upon which £8 are stated to be called, and the London and Birmingham £25 shares, upon which £8 remains uncalled, the directors will feel it due to the holders of these stocks to make further call upon them at an early date

GEORGE ANSON, Chairman

The report is considered satisfactory.

THE WILL OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON not containing any direct appointment of executor, letters of administration, with the will annexed, are being prepared for the present Baronet, Sir Edmund Antrobus, as the next of kin—his Grace having entered into the usual bond with sureties to the amount of a million.

THE WILL OF THE LATE GENERAL SIR EDWARD KERRISON, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.H., of Oakley-park, Suffolk, has been proved by his son, Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Bart., M.P., and Richard Denny, Esq., a power being reserved to Lady Kerrison, the relict, to whom is bequeathed all plate, jewellery, carriages, furniture, and the residue of real and personal estate. To Sir Edward, the present Baronet, he devises his freeholds in Suffolk and Norfolk, and elsewhere in Great Britain, as well as the estates bequeathed by his father, and over which he had a power of disposition. To his married daughters he makes up their marriage portions to £40,000, and a legacy of £5000 to his other daughter. The personalty was estimated at £60,000

THE SCHOLEFIELD TESTIMONIALS.—The Engravings in our Journal of last week, page 313, were from Daguerreotypes by Pickering, of Birmingham.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir Henry de la Beche, Director of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and of the Metropolitan School of Science, has just been unanimously elected a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, in the place of M. Mitcherlich, who has been promoted to an Associate Foreign Member of the Institute

The Chepstow Tubular Bridge is at length completed; and, after having undergone an examination by the Government Inspector of Railways, has been certified to be fit for traffic.

No less than 250 pike were captured last week, with a net, at Newark, in Nottinghamshire.

Two lines of submarine telegraph between France and Algeria are under consideration, one by way of Piedmont, Sardinia, and Corsica, to Bone; and the other from Perpignan, along the Spanish coast as far as Gata, and thence to Oran.

Professor Aytoun, of Edinburgh, author of the "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," intends delivering in London, early in May, a course of lectures on "Poetry and Dramatic Literature."

William Tyrrell and Charles Williams, who were left for execution at the late assizes for Lancashire, for murder, have had their capital sentences commuted to transportation for life.

The Anti-Slavery Society of Belfast has succeeded in obtaining an explicit promise of a visit to that town from the distinguished authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as soon as her health will permit.

Colonel Kemeys Tynte was prevented by illness from voting with the majority on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions on Friday night.

A gun, named Olivara, about three miles east of Lisbon, has been chosen for the commencement of the projected railway. The 29th inst. has been set apart for the ceremony of "turning the first sod." The Queen is anticipated to be present.

Honora Gibbons and Bridget Gerraly, who were left for execution at Liverpool, for murdering a child, for the obtainment of burial fees, have been reprieved, and transported for life.

A powder-mill exploded, near Wilmington (U. S.), on the evening of the 8th inst., killing the engineer on the spot.

The Earl of Rosse, as President of the Royal Society, gave his annual conversazione on Saturday last. On the tables were a number of exceedingly beautiful drawings of nebulæ, observed by Lord Rosse's gigantic telescope during the past winter

The inhabitants of Peacecheuch street have memorialised the Court of Sewers, praying that the wooden pavement might be continued in that very noisy thoroughfare, the residents having derived a great comfort and quiet for eleven years during which it had been down

The departure of the *Argo* steamer, belonging to the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, has been postponed from Wednesday, the 4th, to Saturday, the 7th of May next.

The Queen has appointed Mr. William T. Fraser to be Consul at Miramichi, New Brunswick, for the King of Prussia.

A Chinese child, named Keo, who had been brought to Europe, by M. Pallegoix, apostolic vicar of Siam, was christened on Thursday week in the church of St. Sulpice, in Paris.

The salmon-fishing in the rivers in Scotland has been very successful hitherto: and promises well, for the remainder of the season.

From Egypt, letters state that the cultivation of the sugar-cane, introduced into that country by Mehemet Ali during the latter part of his reign, had lately acquired considerable development.

In consequence of Mr. T. B. Macaulay's (M.P.) state of health being still anything but satisfactory, he has been ordered shortly to proceed to a warmer climate.

Victor Hugo is writing another vehement and eloquent book against the Bonapartist régime. One portion is said to be so terrible in its sting that "it would make a statue move."

The declared value of steam engines and other mill-work exported from the United Kingdom in the month ended the 5th ult., was £92,823.

The number of season tickets for the Dublin Exhibition, sold up to Tuesday evening was 5512 There are nearly 1300 men employed at the building over the gates.

The Siamese twins, who have been for years flourishing farmers in North Carolina, are about again to visit the principal American and European cities

Great disease prevails amongst the vines in the neighbourhood of Zante, Morea, and Cephalonia, which will seriously affect the crop of grapes

Colonel Colt is rapidly becoming a millionaire, from the immense demand for his revolvers

Mr. Thomas Dax, the senior Taxing Master of the Court of Exchequer, died suddenly, near the Mansion house, on Monday evening. He had been connected with the Court for about half a century. The appointment is in the gift of the Chief Baron, and the salary is £1200 a year

Several thousand workmen were last week discharged from the manufactories in Vienna, in consequence of stagnation of business

On Tuesday Mr. Rowden was elected Registrar at Oxford, by 393 votes, against 206 for Mr Cornish, and 162 for Mr Rawlinson.

The first legion of the National Guard of Turin has elected the young Prince of Piedmont, their apparent to the Throne, for its Colonel

The annual cricket match between eleven of all England (not Players), selected from the first players of the day, and fifteen from the undergraduates of Oxford University, will take place on Christ Church meadows, on May 23rd.

The last accounts from Tunis represent the health of the Bey as improving, and state that he hoped to be able to visit Europe in June

A bazaar in aid of the movement for ocean penny postage has been opened at the Manchester Exchange. The goods gratuitously furnished are valued at from £1500 to £2000; and 17 stalls have been taken

The Manchester police have memorialised the watch committee for an increase of wages, and their memorials are under consideration. The force comprises 400 men, arranged in four divisions.

The railway across the desert in Egypt progresses rapidly: in about two months, 67 miles of the line will be open.

Since the 5th of March, 82 persons have renounced the Roman Catholic religion in the church of St. Paul's, Bermondsey.

Mr. Walker, agent of the projected submarine telegraph between England and Ostend, has returned, viâ Brussels, after receiving the most satisfactory assurances of co-operation from the Prussian authorities.

Mr. Cubitt, who had the charge of lighting the House of Commons for some time, and discharged his duties most satisfactorily, has resigned; and the duties are in future to be performed under the superintendence of the Office of Works.

The Mormons are passing through St. Louis (U. S.) by hundreds a day, mostly from Europe. There were recently 4000 in St. Louis, waiting to begin their journey to the City of the Salt Lake.

On Wednesday last there arrived from Australia the *John Taylor*, with 11,647 oz. of gold; the *Sir Robert Peel*, with 13,836 oz.; and the *Clifton*, with 27,607 oz., valued in all at £212,760.

Mr. Francis Pulszky is at Boston, and was to sail by the next steamer from that port for Liverpool.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says:—"The utmost confidence is felt in circles well able to give an opinion on the matter, that the second reading in the Bill for the Admission of Jews to Parliament in the House of Lords will be carried by a respectable majority

The British barque *Robert Kerr*, with a cargo of iron, from Glasgow to New York, was totally abandoned at sea. Her passengers and crew were rescued by the British barque *Douglas*.

The declared value of the British produce and manufactures exported to Russia, during the year 1851, was £1,307,761, to Austria, £2,242,642; and to Turkey and its dependencies, £2,761,422.

The young Maharajah Dhuleep Sing was formally admitted into the Christian Church by baptism on the 8th inst., at Lathybur, by the Rev. W. Jay. He remains in retirement.

It is said that Professor Wilson (of *Blackwood's Magazine*) is past hope of recovery. His lower limbs are paralysed; and, although his mind is still clear, he is but a wreck of his former self.

On Wednesday, at the Scottish Hospital, the Crane-court, six natives of North Britain (all aged above 70) were appointed pensioners of £10 each per annum.

The Commissioners of Sewers have decided on cutting a new sewer from Newcastle street, Strand, up Wych-street and Drury-lane to Holborn, which will join the main sewer in the Strand, and thus empty itself into the Thames.

On Wednesday morning, a steam-boiler at Messrs. Priestley and Co.'s chemical works, Maiden-lane, King's cross, exploded, and caused the death of a man employed on the premises.

Two meetings have been held this week—one at St. James's, Westminster, on Monday, the other in Southwark, on Tuesday—to petition the House of Commons in favour of the Budget.

On Monday last the public were admitted by tickets to view the progress of the works at the New Crystal Palace, at Sydenham; the unfavourable state of the weather, however, prevented many from availthemselves of the opportunity

Messrs. Parent Schaken and Co. have undertaken, in conjunction with Messrs. Brassey and Co., the execution of the railway from Seville to Cordova.

BAY OF CARTHAGENA.—EMBARKATION OF GENERAL SANTA ANNA.

RECALL OF SANTA ANNA TO MEXICO.

THE political changes which have recently taken place in Mexico must create a lively interest in the movements of General Santa Anna: and a Correspondent at Carthagena has rightly estimated the attractiveness of the subject in favouring us with the accompanying Sketches illustrative of the General's residence during the last two years of his voluntary exile, at Turbaco, with some particulars of his habits of life; and a Sketch of the Bay of Carthagena, with the incident of the General's embarkation.

It will be recollected that at the close of the Mexican war, and after the disasters which befell his army, General Santa Anna took up his residence at the Havanna, thinking to meet there with the hospitality and generous reception which, in his position, he ought to have commanded; but the jealousy of the Spanish authorities was soon roused, and he was desired to quit the island as politely as it is possible for Spanish officials to issue such requests.

The General proceeded thence to Jamaica, where he resided some

COCKPIT AT TURBACO.

time, maintaining the best understanding with the authorities and principal inhabitants of that island; but a want of knowledge of the language, manners, and customs of the English induced him, though with regret, to quit the hospitable shores of Jamaica, and to turn his thoughts to one of the Spanish American sister republics. For that purpose he selected New Granada, and landed at Carthagena; but, finding that the climate did not agree with his family, he retired to Turbaco, a small Indian village, favourably mentioned by Humboldt, and situated about fifteen miles from the port of Carthagena. General Santa Anna's chief occupation, during his residence in Turbaco, has been to improve and beautify the general appearance of that village, and a fine property which he purchased in its vicinity.

The General is a tall, good-looking man, of a dark, truly Spanish complexion, with a quick, penetrating eye; he is an early riser, of thorough business habits, very temperate, seldom if ever indulging in the use of wine or spirits; and, unlike the generality of his countrymen, he seldom smokes. His manners are courteous and affable, particularly towards Englishmen, for whom he appears to have a decided partiality; and he cordially dislikes everything that savours of Yankeeism.

The General and his family embarked, on the 13th of March, on board the Royal steam-ship *Trent*, for Mexico, where, it is said, he has been called to preside over the destinies of that ill-fated country—with what success he will accomplish that object time alone will tell. It certainly appears difficult for the affairs of any country to be in a more deplorable state than at present obtains in Mexico. Little is as yet known of his programme: but, should it not be accepted *in toto* by the Mexican people, he will, in all probability, go back to New Granada.

One of the Sketches shows General Santa Anna's house in Turbaco, situated on the Plaza. It is the only stone house in the village; and contrasts strangely with the other dwellings, which are built of mud and covered with the palms. The busy scene was sketched at the moment that the General was quitting the village, to embark at Carthagena. Turbaco is situated at the entrance of a large forest, south-west of the Popa, one of the most remarkable summits in the neighbourhood of Carthagena. Humboldt states the village to be about 1151 feet above the level of the sea. From the terrace surrounding his habitation, he had a view of the colossal mountains of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Maria, part of which was covered with perennial snow. The intervening space, consisting of hills and plains, was clothed with luxuriant vegetation, resembling that of the Orinoco. The reader of Humboldt's "Travels" will remember his interesting account of the Volcancitos, or air-volcanos of Turbaco; the delight with which he speaks of his botanical excursions, "the little spring of Torecillo, the first sight of a gustavia in flower, or of the cavanillesia loaded with fruits having membranous and transparent edges."

To return to our Correspondent's Sketches. The next shows the "gallera," or cockpit, which General Santa Anna had built at Turbaco, to enable him to gratify his passion for that sport. Cock-fighting is a popular game in Mexico: it was once a Royal diversion in England, and Santa Anna has but followed the example of our Henry VIII. in erecting a cock-pit "for the more magnificent celebration of the sport," which, by the way, was prohibited by one of the Acts of Oliver Cromwell.

The Bay of Carthagena, with the embarkation of Santa Anna, and the boat conveying him to the *Trent* steam-ship is the subject of the uppermost Engraving.

Intelligence subsequently received states that Santa Anna had definitively consented to return to Mexico, as Dictator, on the 1st of April. He had a long interview with Escobar, and the sentiments he expressed have been published. They are not favourable to the United States. Santa Anna's watchword is "Independence or Death." He severely reproaches the Mexicans with ingratitude to him; declares he loves retirement, and only accepts power on patriotic grounds.

HOUSE OF GENERAL SANTA ANNA, AT TURBACO.—HIS DEPARTURE.

AGRICULTURE IN CANADA.—The Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada was formally organised on March 28; and its first Exhibition will be held at Montreal, in September next. The Postmaster-General has consented to allow the *Agricultural Journal* (patronised by the Board) to pass through the Post-office postage free, as he had previously allowed the same journal published in French. The Quebec Industrial Exhibition will be opened on May 27, in time for selections to be sent to the World's Fair, at New York, in the summer.

DOWNHAM RAM.

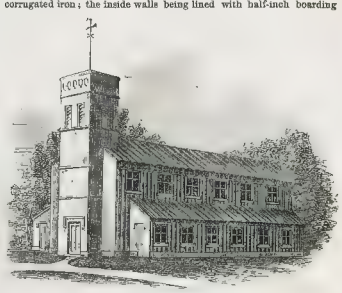
THIS fine specimen of the Asiatic breed of sheep was purchased about three years since of a sejoy at Attock, when the handsome animal was two years and a half old, and three feet high; and its tail weighed 25 lb. The upper wool was very long and soft; and under it was another kind, as soft as floss-silk. The animal was fond of being noticed and petted but its strength was so great as to render it unsafe to allow it to be at liberty

DOWNHAM RAM.

PORTABLE IRON CHURCH FOR THE DIOCESE OF MELBOURNE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

"NOTHING like iron" is one of the most practical "modern instances" The employment of iron may be traced through a long vista of ages; but it was reserved for our generation to produce the iron bridge, the iron road, the iron ship, and the iron house; and within the last few months towns of iron houses, to shelter the hordes of emigrants to newly-discovered lands of gold. A remarkable instance of the new manufacture, and its rapid extension, to meet the demands caused by the exodus to South Australia, has lately occurred in the city of Bristol, at Clift-house, Bedminster, where the stock of galvanised iron houses for emigrants has increased in a comparatively short time from a single model cottage to a sufficient number of dwellings in progress to form a little town; besides stores, villas, an hotel, parsonage houses for missionaries; and, last of all, a church, which has been ordered by the right rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne, and which it is believed is only the first of several which will be sent out to supply the means of public worship to the diggers. The smallest house made is the "cottage for the million.' It comprises two neat rooms, measuring 16 feet by 12, and can be purchased as low as 35 guineas. A house, in course of completion for the auditor of Melbourne, comprises four rooms, of 14 feet square, with an entrance-hall, closets, and a detached kitchen, and fitted with venetian blinds to every window, and a verandah running all round the villa. A parsonage-house has been made at a cost of 250 guineas, to the order of the Bishop of Melbourne: it contains a sitting-room, kitchen, servants' room, store-room, pantry, and four bed-rooms. The hotel or lodging-house is to comprise fourteen bed-rooms, so constructed as to divide into four compartments each, thus enabling the occupier to make up fifty-six beds.

We have engraved the church which Mr. Hemming, the proprietor of Clift-house works, has just completed for the diocese of Melbourne. It comprises a nave, and two side aisles, with pulpit, reading-desk, baptistery, vestry, and a tower; the whole covering an area of seventy feet by forty-eight feet. The outside casing is entirely of galvanized corrugated iron; the inside walls being lined with half-inch boarding



GALVANISED IRON CHURCH FOR THE DIOCESE OF MELBOURNE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

canvas, and paper. The ceiling, under the roof, is of inodorous felt, also lined with canvas and paper. The church contains nearly 700 sittings, besides every fitting complete, for divine service; and the whole has been erected in five weeks, at a cost of £1000.

The Clift-house factory commenced with the proprietor's endeavour to make a light portable house for a son about to emigrate; and his success led to the present establishment, where hundreds of workmen are employed. An important feature in the premises is the seasoning stove, a large building in which the doors, sashes, &c. (of wood), are, before they are fitted together, exposed and thoroughly seasoned to a higher temperature than they will have to stand in the colony; thus providing against shrinkage, which would otherwise inevitably take place. The houses consist of a timber framing, the sills of oak; the walls, roof, and ridge-capping being of galvanized corrugated iron. Between the iron walls and wood lining is left a space of three inches throughout the building, by which means complete ventilation is secured, and the temperature in summer much lessened, and increased in winter; or the framing may be filled with sun-dried bricks. Again, felt is a non-conductor of heat, and thus prevents its entrance in summer, and its escape in winter. The erections are entirely put together with iron screws and bolts, and may be put up by any inexperienced person in a few hours, every part having been carefully fitted, numbered, and lettered. The facilities for package and removal are evident. A recent visitor to the factory writes:—"We knocked against a moderate-sized box near the entrance. 'That,' said the principal, 'is the whole of one house, and that bundle braced together is the rafters and principals; and you will observe that the flooring forms the packing-case; the iron clamps at the corners are for the principals, instead of mortise and tenon-joints, which emigrants could not manage; and the whole weight is perhaps under two tons.'"

Some of the portable furniture is remarkable for its ingenuity; and the new manufacture is altogether a very striking picture of the triumph of mechanical appliances in meeting the requirements of this rapid age.

THE "FOSFORO" RIVER STEAMER COALING AT PORT FAMINE.

A VOYAGE TO VALPARAISO.

Early in the summer of last year, a small screw-steamer was built of iron by Mr. Laird, of Birkenhead, for the Maule River, South America. The vessel is named the *Fosforo*; her register is 43 tons, and 40-horse power (engines by Mr. E. Humphreys); depth of hold, 6 feet; length over all, 105 feet. She left Liverpool on July 17, when she was loaded to a foot and a half of the water's edge. She was rigged as a three-masted schooner, and had no keel. The ship's company consisted of commander, two mates, two engineers, two firemen, and six men; and the *Fosforo* arrived at Valparaiso on the 15th of November, having touched at Madeira, Rio Janeiro, and Monte Video, for the purpose of coaling. The total consumption of coals of various kinds was 160 tons, equal to 138 tons of Welsh coal. The passage occupied 121 days, 46 of which were under steam and sail, and 28 days under sail alone; having averaged six knots an hour all the way out. The remainder of the time was consumed at the various ports touched at, in coaling, and repairing some trifling accidents of machinery, and at anchor through stress of weather in the Straits of Magellan.

The *Fosforo* is the smallest steamer that ever performed so long a voyage, the following details of which have been communicated by Capt. Walter Hall, the commander of the vessel; a somewhat fuller account appears in the *Sailors' Home Journal*:—

"Off the River Plate, we experienced heavy weather, with a high cross sea: the vessel behaved well, but required steam to keep her bow to the sea. We passed along the coast of Patagonia, and entered the Straits of Magellan in the month of October—in these parts, the worst month of the year. The weather was so tempestuous, that we were compelled to steam close in shore, where we found smoother water, and sometimes eddies in our favour; but, in navigating so near the shore, great care was necessary to keep the screw clear of the kelp, which is here so abundant, that the way of the vessel was frequently stopped. The passage through the Straits—entering at Cape Virgins, and quitting them at the Gulf of Penas—occupied eighteen days, thirteen of which we were at anchor from stress of weather; the remainder of time (five days and eight hours) the vessel was under steam, and ran about 700 miles.

"We passed Port Bulnes—the small Chilian settlement which will, no doubt, eventually become a coaling port for steamers passing through the Strait—anchored at Port Famine, where we fortunately found coal, on the bank of a rocky cove, left there by a ship in distress, which we embarked with considerable risk, from the difficulties of the place, combined with the tempestuous weather, and the smallness of the only boat we had, which was but 14 feet long.

"We anchored at Port Gallant, where the steamer was laid on the beach, to unship the screw, and put another collar on the shaft. This is the best anchorage in the Strait: from the stillness of its waters, it is a perfect wet-dock; and, from its position, invaluable: we entered at night, and were caught in a south-west gale, so common in the Strait.

"Anchored at Port Tamer, where I found two vessels stranded; these afforded me an ample supply of wood for fuel. After leaving this port, in thick weather, I discovered a channel four or five miles to the westward of Cape Philip, which is not laid down in the chart of the late survey of the Strait. I ran up to its northern extremity, steering N.N.W. by compass, a distance of eight or nine miles, when I anchored in a snug cove, in three or four fathoms, for the night. This inlet is about a mile and a half wide, decreasing to half a mile. I have no doubt there are many good anchorages here, and I think the place would be altogether eligible for steamers to stop, being the last good anchorage on the north side of the Strait. I passed through Smyth's and other channels to the northward, and entered the Pacific by the Gulf of Penas, where it blew nearly a hurricane for three days, from S.W. to N.W.

"I should have endeavoured to escape these tempests but for our short supply of provisions, by attempting the passage alluded to by Byron, in his interesting narrative of the loss of the *Wager*, as communicating with the Gulf of San Rafael, through which the Indian guide tried to take the *Wager's* barge, but was unable to do so by the strength of the current.

"On the 15th December we left Valparaiso, in the face of a fresh southerly gale, for the River Maule (appropriately called the Thames of Chili), a distance of 190 miles southward. Our ship's company then consisted of myself, one mate, one engineer, one stoker, two sailors, and a cook. The bar of this river is a great drawback to the success of the port, and the country adjacent. Sailing vessels are sometimes detained for three months here after they are ready for sea. The river is probably navigable for steamers drawing three or four feet of water.

"Advancing beyond this, great difficulties occur from the shallowness of the water, and quick turnings of the river; when heavy falls of water are met with in the narrow and crooked reaches, and large stones are frequently hurled down by the strength of the current. The banks of the stream are very picturesque, the foliage extending to the water's edge.

"I cannot close this imperfect account without mentioning the favourable impression made on the natives by the appearance of the little steamer going full speed up this river, which had never before been navigated by steam; she was crowded with the inhabitants of Constitution, who were much delighted with their trip. Nothing surprised them more than the easy way the steamer turned in the narrow and crooked reaches: we had more the appearance of a pleasure party than an exploring expedition.

"I should add that the *Fosforo* was sent out by Messrs. Brownells and Co., at Liverpool, to Joshua Waddington, the enterprising merchant of Valparaiso."

The first of the accompanying Illustrations (from Sketches by Captain Hall), shows the *Fosforo* coaling at Port Famine, with a little boat, 14 feet long.

Next is the *Fosforo* lying on shore at Port Gallant, to unship her screw-propeller. In this Sketch we have a glimpse of the striking coast scenery of Patagonia.

PORT GALLANT, PATAGONIA.

REDCLIFFE INFANT SCHOOL, BRISTOL.

Every addition to our scholastic institutions is at this moment peculiarly interesting, from the large share of public attention directed to the subject of the Education of the People. The instance before us has a twofold attraction; in its presenting a welcome termination to protracted Chancery proceedings; and a successful application of the funds thus set free, in carrying out the intentions of the benevolent founder; this being, we understand, the cheapest building ever erected in Bristol.

REDCLIFFE INFANT-SCHOOL, BRISTOL.

The city of Bristol—which in wealth, trade, and population was long reckoned next to London within this kingdom, is famed for the number and efficiency of its endowed charities. Among its benefactors we find recorded a worthy citizen named Brickdale, who, many years ago, willed that the proceeds of certain lands which he possessed should be applied to benevolent purposes. But these good intentions were for a time frustrated. A doubt arose in the mind of a certain churchwarden, whether the particular course which had been given to the charity was that which Brickdale had desired; a "friendly suit" in Chancery was instituted, and the funds were locked up, save for expenditure in costs. The details are not necessary for our present purpose; suffice it to say that an order to obtain a site and erect a School for Infants, was confirmed in 1845; and by those steps, slow if not sure, for which the Court is noted, matters have been brought so near to a close, that a School and Residence have been erected on the south side of Pile-street, not far from Redcliffe Church, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

We engrave an elevation of the structure, which is a meritorious architectural composition, and well-arranged plan. It includes a school-room, fifty feet long by twenty-five feet wide, with a gallery for assembling the children, fifteen feet by ten feet six inches; a residence for the mistress; and a covered play-ground beneath the school. The height of the school-room is twelve feet at the sides, and twenty-five feet in the centre. Ventilation is provided for by gratings at the level of the floor and under the plate, and by a louvre in the roof; while fresh warmed air is admitted from the back of the stove, which is formed of fire lumps. The building is of Pennant stone, with Bath stone dressings: the walls, internally, are rendered with blue lias cement. The roof is covered with green Bangor slates. The porch is surmounted by a turret for the bell. The tenders for the work ranged from £1066 to £789; the cost of the whole has been about £900. The School is built almost within the patriarchal shade of St. Mary, Redcliffe, one of the finest specimens of parochial church architecture in England, in the restoration of which Mr. Godwin has for some time been engaged. The school was, we believe, used for the first time on Saturday last. The architect, we perceive, is a candidate for the Islington district surveyorship, now vacant: Mr Godwin has worked many years for the public (without fee or desire for it), both in sanitary progress and in the honorary secretaryship of the Art-Union of London; which labours will, doubtless, be appreciated in the coming contest.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.

The drawing of the prizes of the Art-Union took place on Tuesday in the Lyceum Theatre. The proceedings commenced shortly after twelve o'clock. The theatre was crowded with well-dressed persons. Lord Monteagle, the President of the Association, was in the chair. Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., Hon. Sec., read the report to the subscribers, which was unanimously adopted. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure for the present year:—

Amount subscribed	£13,348 13 0	
Set apart for pictures and other purposes ..	..	£8,001 0 0
Cost of engravings	..	2,548 8 1
Printing and other expenses	..	2,797 4 11
	£13,348 13 0	

After the usual routine business had been transacted, the prizes were drawn. The following is a list of the principal:—

A Work of Art of the Value of £200.—Lygon, Hon. F., Grosvenor-place.

A Work of Art of £150.—Haynes, B., Ewell; Wilson, H., Bury St. Edmunds.

A Work of Art of £100.—Allon, Rev. H., Canonbury; Long, C., Euston-square station; Richmond, W. A., Kensington; Snee, Miss M., Islington; Yarrell, W., Ryder-street.

A Work of Art of £80.—Balch, W. Y., Boston, U.S.; Biddulph, W., Shadwell; Brandard, E. F., Islington; Edwards, G. C., Mincing-lane; Hardman, Miss A., Bolton; Harris, F., Abingdon; Maudsley, T. H., Lambeth; Moore, Dr. J., Van Diemen's Land; Norton, John, King-street, St. James's; Swindell, C. E., Stourbridge; Turner, G., jun., Torquay; Walker, G., Manchester.

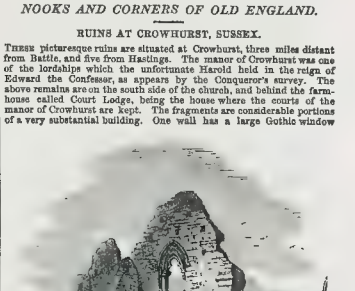
And besides these there were, also, fifteen prizes, at £60; twelve, at £50 twenty-eight, at £40; twenty-eight, at £25; thirty, at £20; twenty, at £15; twenty-five, at £10; five, for a group in bronze, "Satan Dismayed;" ten, a bronze statuette, "A Boy at a Stream;" thirty, to a Tazza in Iron; fifty, to a Parian statuette of "Solitude:" fifty, to a Porcelain statuette, "The Dancing Girl Reposing."

Thanks to the chairman and Mr. C. Mathews, for the use of the theatre, were passed, and the meeting separated.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

RUINS AT CROWHURST, SUSSEX.

These picturesque ruins are situated at Crowhurst, three miles distant from Battle, and five from Hastings. The manor of Crowhurst was one of the lordships which the unfortunate Harold held in the reign of Edward the Confessor, as appears by the Conqueror's survey. The above remains are on the south side of the church, and behind the farm-house called Court Lodge, being the house where the courts of the manor of Crowhurst are kept. The fragments are considerable portions of a very substantial building. One wall has a large Gothic window with cinque-foil head. Horsfield, in his "History and Antiquities of Sussex," says:—"Grose conjectured it to be the remains of an oratory, or chapel. It is probably the ruins of the ancient manor-house; the modern one adjacent having stolen away its honours. The style of architecture is older than, and much superior to, that of the church; and the great extent of the foundations shows it to have been a structure of no mean pretensions. Under the room to which the large window belonged, was another with a groined roof, and two small windows beneath the large one; and south of these the entrance, with remains of a handsome groined roof." As a nook of venerable antiquity, this proves an attraction to the visitors to the watering-places in the neighbourhood.



RUINS AT CROWHURST, SUSSEX.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 1.—Rogation Sunday. Prince Arthur born, 1850.
MONDAY, 2.—Canuten born, 1851
TUESDAY, 3.—Columbus discovered Jamaica, 1405.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Seringapatam taken, 1799.
THURSDAY, 5.—Holy Thursday. Ascension-day.
FRIDAY, 6.—Battle of Prague, 1757.
SATURDAY, 7.—Half Quarter-day.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 7.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
H. m. | A. m. | H. m. | A. m. | H. m. | A. m. | H. m. | A. m. | H. m. | A. m. | H. m. | A. m. | H. m. | A. m.
5 10 | 5 35 | 9 40 | 10 20 | 11 0 | 11 30 | noon | 0 20 | 0 50 | 1 5 | 1 30 | 1 45 | 2 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. C.—OUR Correspondent will see that we have availed ourselves to some extent of his communication

PHOTOGRAPHER, Rotherhithe.—A positive is obtained from a collodion negative, by pouring over its surface some proto-nitrate of iron, or a solution of the oxide of silver in cyanide of potassium. The latter process is the one usually employed in France for the production of the positives for stereoscopes.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER—*Argus* of Bradley: "Sa. a fesse engr, and in chief a mullet between two crosses formée fitchée arg"

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—"Per fess arg. and or, in chief a lion passant ppr in base a saltire az."

P. B. F. S., BERWICK; CAMOISE.—We are not at liberty to state the quarters name.

A CORRESPONDENT.—An alien cannot hold freehold land or chattels real. He may, however, easily enable himself to do so by naturalization, at a small expense, under the recent act of Parliament.

A. R.—"Studied" *i.e., adorned with studs.* In the blazon submitted it is the collar that is studded.

Our Obituary Notices are unavoidably postponed.

*** The LITERARY SUPPLEMENT will be given with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for next Saturday, May 7.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1853.

THE state of affairs in the East still continues unsatisfactory. Although little or no dependence is to be placed on the truth of the statements and rumours that reach us, through Trieste and other Austrian Channels, especially when these rumours relate to insurrections and attempted revolutions in Constantinople, there is evidence enough to show that the crisis has by no means passed, and that mischief is still brooding over the Ottoman Empire. It is some satisfaction to know that Prince Menschikoff, though still lording it in Constantinople, and giving himself airs more appropriate to a conquering general, than to the peaceful representative of a friendly power, has a check upon his movements, in the person of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the able Ambassador of Great Britain. That veteran diplomatist fully comprehends the magnitude of the questions at issue. He knows that not only Turkey but British India is menaced by the Czar, and that everywhere between Constantinople and the frontiers of Hindostan, Russian intrigues and influence are at work; that ten years ago the Affghan war, if not openly, was secretly fomented against us by Russian agents; and that still more recently the Russians were discovered under the walls of Herat, with the same design of hostility to Great Britain.

France is almost as much concerned as England in the independence of the Porte. She has not, it is true, any Indian empire to be endangered; but she has her rank in Europe to maintain, and interests to subserve in the Mediterranean and in Africa—neither of which would accord with the dismemberment of Turkey by Russia and Austria, and the establishment of the Muscovites at Constantinople. We know nothing of the instructions given to her new Ambassador, M. de Lacour; but it is to be hoped that he is sufficiently impressed with the dignity of his own country to avoid the error of pampering the pride of the Russian Envoy, and of thus ministering indirectly to the designs of Russia. But, whatever the ulterior policy of France may be, the Sultan, strong in the alliance of Great Britain, will be able to maintain no mean and inconsiderable front against armed aggression, if now, or at any future time, Russia should resort to that extremity. The Turkish army numbers 350,000 men, well disciplined and accoutred. The Turkish cavalry is magnificently mounted; and its artillery, under the able direction of a Prussian Colonel—Kurczowsky—is admirable. But it is not likely—menacing as the department and demands of Prince Menschikoff may be—that Russia will have recourse to present war for the accomplishment of her objects. The Emperor Nicholas is bold, when boldness will serve his purpose; but he is patient and prudent, when patience and prudence are more calculated to aid him in the traditionary policy of his empire. The advice of Peter the Great has sunk so deeply into the minds of Russian rulers as to have become to their minds a command and a prophecy. "He who will reign at Constantinople," said Peter to his descendants, "will be the real sovereign of the world: therefore, we must stir up incessant wars in Persia and Turkey; establish dockyards in the Black Sea, and gradually take possession of it; hasten the fall of Persia; penetrate to the Persian Gulf; re-establish, if possible, by way of Syria, the commerce of the Levant; and advance as far as India, which is the mart of the world." When Peter uttered these remarkable words, Great Britain had no mighty empire in the East to abate his enthusiasm or tarnish the colour of his golden visions; but the successors of Peter, though not quite so sanguine as regards India, have never ceased to covet and to strive for the possession of Constantinople. By intrigue or by open warfare it is most probably they will attain their object, unless France should, as true policy demands, forget at last, all her unworthy jealousies of this country, and cordially unite with us in preventing the catastrophe.

ALMOST for the first time in her eventful history, Ireland fully shares in the growing prosperity of Great Britain. Though a faint cry of distress is raised on her behalf in Parliament, the cry is rendered nugatory by the cheering reports that reach England from almost every part of the sister country. Famine, pestilence, and what is called the "Exodus," have so reduced the numbers of the Celtic population, that the union workhouses have scarcely any inmates but the aged and the disabled; and the complaint of farmers and landed proprietors is no longer of a redundancy, but of a paucity of hands to till the soil. The great and small properties that are publicly sold under the beneficial operation of the "Encumbered Estates Act" realise unprecedently high prices. In many instances farms and estates have been disposed of at higher rates than similar properties would have brought in the most favoured counties in England. And, what is a most cheering circumstance, the Scottish and English purchasers not only settle upon and cultivate their new estates without the ancient dread of assassination to paralyze their energies and restrict their enterprise, but with the positive good-will and hearty support of the surrounding population. "The Saxon in Ireland," says the *Galway Packet*, "may no longer be regarded as a sentimental tourist, sitting on the box-seat of a mail-coach, with note-book in hand delineating the physical appearance of the country, and caricaturing the 'wild Irish.' He is now a veritable settler, snugly located in every romantic spot along our western coast. The fertile farms that have lain waste for the last few years, from which extermination drove the oppressed native, and the houses wherein famine seized its victims, are being fast occupied by English and Scotch settlers. That some of the fairest portions of Ireland will shortly be in the actual occupation, or under the control, of the Saxon, is a fact that can be no longer questioned. Every day English speculators in Irish farming may be seen on their way westward, in search of suitable homesteads." Nor are these circumstances—favourable as they are to the speedy development of the long-neglected resources of Ireland—the only cheering incidents in the economic history of that country at the present day. The *Limerick Reporter*, in reference to the first of the great Munster fairs, just held in Limerick, states that "the amount of stock sent in for sale was unprecedented; and that, notwithstanding the amount, there was not a prime beast left unsold, at prices which, a few years ago, would have been looked upon as fabulous." Such accounts as these, which appear to be strictly true, and to be confirmed by every day's intelligence from Ireland, are somewhat at variance with the arguments of those who protest against the extension of the Property and Income-tax to that country on the plea of its poverty and misery.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the infant Prince continue perfectly well. The Court will leave Buckingham Palace this afternoon (Saturday) for her Majesty's marine residence in the Isle of Wight; returning thence on the 28th proximo, when the usual royal hospitalities will commence.

The christening of the infant Prince will take place early in June. The King of Hanover, with his youthful family, will arrive in this country during the first week in June, his Majesty having consented to stand sponsor in person for his Royal nephew, who is to receive the name of "Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert." The other sponsors will be the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, the Princess of Prussia, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge. The Drawing-rooms announced last week, and a succession of other hospitalities, will distinguish the Court during the sojourn of the King of Hanover in this country.

The week just closed has been distinguished by a very numerously attended Levee at St. James's Palace, and by the recurrence of the birthday of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on the occasion of the birthday of the Princess Alice. The same morning the Prince Consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, went to Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, in Baker-street. On returning, the Prince, with the youthful members of the Royal family, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge at Cambridge House, Piccadilly (the Duchess), at Gloucester-house, Piccadilly. In the evening the Prince Consort and the youthful Royal family honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert presided at the Council for the Management of the Duchy of Cornwall, at the Duchy-office, Somerset house.

On Wednesday the Prince Consort held a Levee.

On Thursday morning the ceremony of marching the Queen was performed in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. At noon the Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace for the Royal Academy in Trafalgar-square. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred and the Princesses Alice and Helena. The Royal party were received by the President of the Academy, Sir Charles Locke Eastlake, and conducted through the different rooms of the exhibition. Prince Ernest of Leiningen arrived at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, on a visit to her Majesty.

The Countess of Mount Edgcumbe has succeeded the Viscountess Canning in her duties as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE LEVEE.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., held a Levee, by desire of the Queen, on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. His Royal Highness, attended by his equerries, entered from Buckingham Palace about two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards. The Prince was conducted to the Royal Closet by the Great Officers of State of the Queen's Household.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., attended by Lord William Paulet, was present at the Levee.

The Earl of Lucan had an audience of his Royal Highness, and presented the Badge and Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath, worn by his uncle, the late Admiral the Hon. Sir Bladen Capel.

Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., had an audience, and delivered to his Royal Highness the Ribbon and Badge of the Order of the Bath, worn by the late Viscount Melbourne.

Lieutenant H. M. Bouverie (Coldstream Guards) had an audience, and delivered to his Royal Highness the Ribbon and Badge of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, worn by the late Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bouverie.

The Levee was very numerously attended, both in the diplomatic and general circles. In the latter the following presentations took place:—

Lieutenant-General Earl of Peterborough, by Lord Hardinge.
The Earl of Lisburne, on his marriage, by Lord Rokeby.
Viscount Enfield, on being removed to the House of Peers, by the Duke of Bedford
Viscount Hinton, on appointment to the Colonelcy of the 1st Somerset Militia, by Lord Rodney.
Viscount Jocelyn, on appointment as Lieut.-Col. Commandant Essex Rifles, by Lord Maynard
Lord Erskine, on his marriage, by the Earl of Clarendon
Lord Worsley, by the Earl of Yarborough
Lord Norreys, by Lord Wilton
Lord Penrhyn, by the Marquis of Breadalbane
Lord Carew, on being invested with the Order of St. Patrick, by the Earl of Clarendon
Lord de l'Isle and Dudley, on his marriage and succeeding to the title, by the Earl of Munster
Col. the Hon. C. Dundas, M.P., on appointment to the Cavalry Brigade Militia, by the Earl of Hardwicke
Captain Hon. M. Stopford, R.N., on appointment as Naval A.D.C., by Vice-Admiral the Hon. J. Percy.
Col. Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., A.D.C., on his return from India and appointment as A.D.C. to her Majesty, by Viscount Hardinge
Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., by the Lord Chancellor
Sir Atherton, on his appointment as one of her Majesty's Counsel, by the Lord Chancellor
Mr. Pashley, on his appointment as one of her Majesty's Counsel, by the Lord Chancellor
Mr. Cecil Lengston, by his brother-in-law, the Secretary of Ordnance
Mr. T. Duncan, R.A., Keeper of the National Gallery, by Lord John Russell.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS

The great saloon of Willis's-rooms was, on Wednesday evening, the scene of a magnificent private hospitality, dispensed by the Countess Dowager of Erroll and her son and heir, the Hon. Mr. Hay, on which occasion of the fête was the introduction of the younger branches of the two families—the Lady Alice Hay and the Misses Kennedy Erskine. The company began to arrive shortly before eleven o'clock. They were welcomed by the noble hostesses in the reception saloon, and from thence passed into the ball room. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured the fête with his presence, arriving from the Countess of Eglinton's assembly shortly after midnight. The ball was opened at eleven o'clock, with a quadrille, in which the Dolphin Bicaniere led off with his niece, the Lady Alice Hay. Her Ladyship was also selected by the Duke of Cambridge for the first waltz, after his Royal Highness's arrival. The Duke of Cambridge also danced with the Misses Erskine during the evening. The ball was kept up with the greatest possible spirit until one o'clock, when a superb supper was served to the company in an adjoining saloon. The festivities were subsequently renewed, and the morning had dawned before the company separated. The guests at this ball exceeded 700 in number.

The Countess of Eglinton commenced her hospitalities for the present season on Wednesday evening, by an assembly at the family mansion in St. James's-square. The réunion was of the most brilliant description, the leading members of the fashionable world, to the number of nearly 600, taking the opportunity to pay their respects to the Countess His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured her Ladyship with his presence, arriving about half-past eleven o'clock

The Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert held her first "reception" on Wednesday evening, at the residence of the right hon. the Secretary-at-War, in Belgrave-square. The réunion was a perfect ovation to the hostess—upwards of a thousand members of the aristocracy and fashionable world attending to pay their respects. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured Mrs. Herbert with his presence.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, went to Claremont on Tuesday morning, and visited the Countess de Neuil and the French Royal family.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary dined with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at her residence, Gloucester-house, Piccadilly, on Monday. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent joined the Royal circle in the evening.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited the Duchess of Kent on Saturday, at Clarence-house, St. James's.

Lord Brougham has arrived in Grafton-street, from Paris, for the season.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from the Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
April 22	29.577	53·5	43·2	45·3	— 2·2	86	S.E.	0.57
" 23	29.773	54·6	37·7	43·2	— 4·6	74	N.E. & N.W	0.02
" 24	29.825	48·1	36·9	40·3	— 8·0	85	S.W	0.00
" 25	29.337	44·0	32·6	35·6	—12·9	96	N.W.	1.03
" 26	29.646	53·1	38·9	43·5	— 5·3	69	N.W. & N.E	0.03
" 27	29.845	59·3	32·5	44·4	— 4·6	72	VAR.	0.02
" 28	29.802	58·9	32·1	45·5	— 4·0	76	E	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.39 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.34 inches by 3h. p.m. on the same day. After 6h. p.m. on this day it increased rapidly to 29.80 inches by 6h. p.m. on the 24th, then decreased to 29.37 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 25th, increased to 29.86 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 27th, remained nearly stationary till 6h. p.m., and decreased to 29.83 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week was 29.638 inches The weather during the whole week has been cold, and at times very severe. The temperature has been a few degrees higher only on the 24th and 26th, when it was 40° and 42·9° respectively below the averages of the same days in the preceding thirty-eight years. The mean daily temperature on the 24th was 40·3°, being the lowest mean temperature recorded as having happened on that day since the year 1827, when it was 37·4°: and the mean daily temperature on the 25th was 35·6° only, being the lowest mean temperature recorded on that day in the same list a week, and a second as far back as the register extends. The mean temperature of the week was 42·28°, being 6° below the average of thirty-eight years. The range of temperature during the week was 21·7°, the highest and the lowest reading both occurring on the 27th. The mean daily difference of temperature during the week was 17·3°. Hail fell slightly on the 23rd, and snow fell early in the morning of the 25th. Rain fell during the week to the depth of 1¼ in.

Lewisham, April 29th, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending April 23, the number of births registered in the metropolitan districts was 1580: of these 813 were boys, and 767 were girls. This average number in the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years was 1476. The number of deaths was 1187; in the week ending April 9, the number was 1040; and in that ending April 16, it was 1233: so that the mortality, up to Saturday last, was decreasing by slow degrees; but it is to be feared that the severity of the weather, as shown in our table above, will cause an increase of deaths. The average number of deaths in the corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, increased in proportion to the increase of population, was 1038: consequently, the deaths registered last week are in excess of the estimated amount by 144. The number of deaths caused by zymotic diseases was 218 (their average is 188): of these, measles carried off 34; hooping-cough, 66; and typhus, 47. To disease of the brain, spinal marrow, &c., 137 (their average is 117): of these, there were 25 apoplexy, 25 paralysis, 51 convulsions. To diseases of the heart and blood vessels, 84 (their average is 84): of these, 48 were diseases of the heart. To diseases of the lungs, 242 (their average is 148): of these are due 126 to bronchitis, and 80 to pneumonia. To diseases of the stomach, liver, &c., 74 (their average is 58); and to violence, &c., 29. By comparing the number of the deaths due to the respiratory organs, the decline of these diseases is shown; the number in the preceding four weeks were 426, 323, 261, and 242; from bronchitis, 231, 185, 151, and 126. But it will be seen that diseases of this class are still much more fatal than is usual in the middle of April; for the deaths from these causes, as above stated, were 242; while the average in ten corresponding weeks in ten preceding years increased, is only 85.

THE "GUNPOWDER" AT ROTHERHITHE.—On Thursday, Mr. Henry, the magistrate, delivered his judgment in this case against Mr. Hale, which was reported at length in our Journal and various other gunpowder, at some length; but the section of the act, the 11th, the one under which the defendant was summoned, provides—

That no person shall have . . . . . in any one house, shop, ... or mark . . . . . a greater quantity . . . . . than 2 pounds weight of gunpowder, or . . . . . of fireworks . . . . . unless a dealer, on pain of forfeiture . . . . . allowed quantity, and also two shillings for every pound of the excess . . . . . that whichever . . . . . be greatest; and that no person shall be for the . . . . . of any gunpowder . . . . . in any greater quantity than the allowed quantity shall be forfeited, and that the defendant shall pay two shillings for every pound thereof, such allowed quantity or excess . . . . . to be estimated or to differ between pounds weight.

Mr. Bodkin applied to have the penalties enforced against the defendant, because Mr. Henry had decided that the composition which had been used was in fact gunpowder, and there could be no doubt that the rockets sold by Mr. Hale were dangerous. Evidence was given to prove that Mr. Hale and his people had been found manufacturing the rockets, among others, a Major Lesser, a Hungarian, who was introduced to Mr Hale by Mr Kossuth. He stated that

During the time I was working in the factory I was sent to Kossuth, near Pimlico, about the middle of October. I was Kossuth at the . . . . . where I saw Mr Hale and the rest in the garden constantly . . . . . I was told to take no time from one end it was then that Kossuth told me to keep the affair secret. A little later I was sent by Mr. Robert Watt to Kossuth. In consequence . . . . . I went to Kossuth, and saw him in his own room. When I left the work I was paid by Mr. Hale. Kossuth said to me. Mr Robert Hale said to myself and my fellow workmen on several occasions in public houses and other places, that we must not believe that Kossuth was a man of Hungary if I have often uttered in what was called his Magazine

Cross-examined by Mr. Cankwell. I obtained this employment after I came out of Maidstone jail for debt. I was in jail for about half a year. We worked, a German, gave similar evidence. The Magistrate said there was sufficient evidence to send the case before another tribunal, and committed the defendants, bail being taken for their appearance.

MEETINGS AND ANNIVERSARIES.—We can only find space for a brief record of the various meetings which have recently taken place in the metropolis:—The annual meeting of the Church of England Metropolitan Training Institution took place at the College of Highbury, on Wednesday.—The Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress held its anniversary festival on Tuesday, at the London Tavern.—The General Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Working-classes held their annual meeting at Willis's Rooms, on Monday.—The annual assembling of the Ragged Aid Society assembled, and held their annual meeting.—The anniversary meeting of the friends of the London Homœopathic Hospital was held on Monday, at the Hospital, in Golden-square, Oxford-street.—The friends and supporters of King Edward Ragged and Industrious Schools had a meeting on Tuesday, at the school-room in Spitalfields.

MUSEUM OF PATENTED INVENTIONS.—A document lately signed numerical has been addressed to the Board of Trade, praying the Government to give every facility in their power towards furthering that portion of the "surplus" scheme of the Exhibition of 1851 which relates to the establishment of a Museum of Inventions. The Board of Trade has informed the memorialists that it has forwarded the above memorial, together with a similar one from Bradford, to the Commissioners of Patents (to whom those provinces the subject more especially rests), accompanied by an expression of its sympathy with the objects prayed for.

MEMORIAL TO THOMAS HOOD.—A meeting was held on Wednesday night at the Whittington Club, for the purpose of receiving the final report of the committee for the erection of a monument to the late Thomas Hood. The report, which was read, stated that the total amount of subscriptions was £443 8s. The gross expenditure, including the purchase of land at Kensal-green Cemetery, was £54 9s. 1d. Mr. Matthew Noble furnished a model of the proposed monument, which was adopted. We shall engrave the design.

SURREY DISPENSARY.—The seventy-sixth anniversary of this deserving charity was held on Wednesday evening at the Bridge-house Hotel, Southwark; and was attended by many of the supporters of the dispensary dined together, under the presidency of Mr. Grissell, High Sheriff for the county of Surrey. Among the company were Mr. W. J. Evelyn, M.P.; Mr. A. Pellatt, M.P.; Mr. Bagnall, Treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital; Mr. Allen, Master of Dulwich College; Mr. J. Hinde Palmer, &c. It was stated that the dispensary, since its foundation, has administered relief to 600,000 cases. During the last year nearly 6000 cases were relieved, of which upwards of 1000 were visited at the patients' own houses. Subscriptions were announced amounting to between £700 and £800.

ROBBERY AT MR. LAFONT'S RESIDENCE.—On Friday evening week, while Mr. Lafont was at the St. James's Theatre, some thieves entered his apartments, in Bury-street, St. James's, and completely stripped them. His entire wardrobe, jewellery, including gold watches, and a valuable gold chain (presented to him by the French Ambassador, &c.), were carried off, leaving him literally nothing but the clothes he was wearing at the time.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—The articles contributed by Holland were despatched on Saturday last from Rotterdam by the *Albatross* screw steam-ship. They consist of ninety-three cases of pictures, and twenty-five cases containing the Japanese productions, which the Dutch Government have allowed to be sent to the Exhibition. The latter are in charge of Mr. Van de Castecle, the director of the Royal Museum at the Hague. The Belgian contributions, amounting to 250 cases, were forwarded from Antwerp on Thursday week last in the *Devonshire* steam-vessel, which has been specially chartered for the purpose. The despatch of the above articles was superintended by Mr. Roney.

ARREST OF DRS. ULLATHORNE AND MOORE.—On Tuesday week last the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, Vicar Apostolic for the Midland District, and Dr. Moore, President of Oscott College, were arrested for large banking liabilities incurred without any view to personal advantage. They are now in prison, and have no alternative but to pass through the Insolvent Court.

THE SHAWL TRADE.—As an instance of the extraordinary prosperity of the shawl trade this season, it is currently reported that one large house in Paisley made sales during the last month to the extent of £10,000. The trade of that town generally has not been in such a prosperous condition for many months back. The satisfaction to be felt at this state of matters is greatly enhanced from the fact that this prosperity is not confined to any particular branch of manufacture, all workmen being fully employed.

STEAM TO THE BRAZILS.—The *Brasiliana*, a screw-steamer of 1100 tons, the first vessel of the new line projected by the South American and General Steam Navigation Company, was launched on Saturday from the building-yard of Mr. John Laird, Birkenhead. Her dimensions are—length, 250 feet; beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet; height of spar-deck, 3 feet. She has engines of 250-horse power.

DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—The following superannuations took place on Saturday, at the Devonport Dockyard: Mr. Richard Scott, clerk, on £220 per annum; John Thomas, leading man of shipwrights, on £24 per annum; William Cleave, shipwright, on £24; Henry Fowler, shipwright, on £22; Henry Bennett, caulker, on £24; and Francis Lawrence, labourer, on £18 per annum.

THE GREAT SHAKSPEARE FESTIVAL.—The great demonstration in honour of the natal day of the immortal Shakspeare took place on Tuesday, at Stratford-upon-Avon. The proceedings commenced by a large body of gentlemen assembling around the house (fortunately preserved to the country) in which Shakspeare was born. Mr. Linneus Banks then delivered the oration. The "pilgrims" then proceeded to the grave of the bard in Stratford Church (where Mr. James Bennett, of the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, recited the ode. The visitors then went to the Shakspeare-hall, where a concert took place; Mr. Sims Reeves singing "Blow thou winter wind" (" As You Like It"), and "Take, oh, take those lips away," composed expressly for this festival by Mr. F. Mori. At the conclusion of the first part of the concert, Mr. Vandenhoff pronounced an oration, which was loudly applauded. In the evening a dinner took place at the Town-hall, at which Mr. Benjamin Webster presided, which terminated the proceedings of the day.—[Next week we shall engrave a scene from this interesting festival.]

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.—On Monday a large meeting of the leading Liberals of North Lincolnshire was held at the Corn-Exchange, Lincoln—the Hon. W. J. Monson in the chair—when it was unanimously resolved to bring forward two Liberal candidates to replace the present members for the division at the next election. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and several resolutions were proposed and carried.

GAROTTING IN GLASGOW.—On Thursday night week, a gentleman, going home by South-side-hill street, was unexpectedly assaulted by some ruffians, seized by the neck and throttled till he was insensible. While in that state, his upper coat, waistcoat, watch, pocket-book, several shillings, and a measuring line had been taken from his person.—A second case occurred the next Saturday evening, when a gentleman was followed into the Thistle and Soho close, Gaustord-street, by three youths, and garotted according to the system. They robbed him of a silver watch and gold key, and a silk purse containing about 24s. In both cases, the ruffians escaped.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY FORGERY.—The person who was brought before the Lord Mayor, on the 18th inst., on the charge of having attempted to defraud Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., by means of forged acceptances, and who refused to give his name, was brought up at the Mansion-house, for re-examination, on Tuesday. The justice-room was crowded. No evidence tending to clear up the mystery was produced; and, after the examination of one or two witnesses, the prisoner was again remanded.

SEATS ON OMNIBUSES.—Mr. Bendon, on Tuesday, at Hammersmith, delivered judgment in a case of considerable importance to omnibus proprietors, as to whether a passenger up in an omnibus had a right to a particular seat which he had previously engaged and paid for. Mr Bendon stated that he had consulted with his colleague (Mr. Broughton) upon the subject, and they were decidedly of opinion that no person could engage a particular seat upon an omnibus; and that, therefore, his decision would be against the defendant, who would have to pay a nominal fine of 1s. for the assault, and 2s costs.

THE NEWPORT SAVINGS BANK ROBBERIES.—Yelf, the fraudulent savings bank actuary at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, has been sentenced and remanded. He has committed forgeries in order to conceal his robbery of the bank deposits. He commenced his frauds in 1839, and for ten years he appropriated nearly £1000 a year. Some years since, when confidence in savings banks was shaken owing to the miscalculations of some actuaries, the directors of the Bank declared that Yelf's accounts had been examined, and were found to be correct. Great laxity appears to have been observed by the directors, and they have promised to subscribe to prevent the losses from falling entirely upon the poor depositors. During the time that Yelf was robbing the poor at the rate of £800 a year he was acting as a religious preacher. A government officer is investigating the accounts of the bank.

THE SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER.—The fellow who gave himself up at Marlborough Police-office, for the murder of his wife at Edinburgh, but which was false, was brought before the magistrate at that office on Tuesday last; when Mr. Broughton severely lectured him for the shameful deception which he had practised, and the trouble he had given to the police, and discharged him with a hope that the punishment which he had already undergone would be a warning to him for the future.

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON SUNDAYS.—On Monday a deputation of working men waited upon Lord Palmerston at his residence, Carlton-gardens, for the purpose of presenting a memorial against the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays. The deputation having stated their views, Lord Palmerston said he was exceedingly glad to have met the deputation on this occasion, and, as they had been in quiet a peaceful and just with him, he would be on a par with them in cordially expressing his opinions on the question. For himself, he could not see how the opening of the pleasure-ground could be productive of the amount of evil described. He could not see the harm of an individual, who devoted a portion of the seventh day to the worship of his God, going afterwards to view the pleasure-grounds; but he was only stating his private opinions. He had frequently taken a ferry across the river on Sundays, and had also taken a row himself, and had seen individuals issuing the banks, taking fresh air. He should not object to ensure for the working public houses and beer-houses on Sundays; but he thought opening the Crystal Palace would draw people away from such places. He certainly objected to the desecration of the Sabbath, but was not unfavourable to harmless and innocent recreation after divine service. The deputation, having thanked his Lordship, withdrew.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF PROPERTY.—On Wednesday week, a portion of the London property of the late Mr. Peto, was sold by auction, by direction of the Court of Chancery. The following was the result:—A valuable leasehold property, comprising the whole of Furnival's-inn, sold in one lot for £55,000; a freehold property, Fenton's Hotel, St. James-street, realised £18,800; two freehold houses in Clifton-street, Finsbury, £1100; a freehold dwelling-house and part of Robinson's horse repository, £1870, five leasehold residences in Portland-crescent and Upper Portland-place, produced £20,150; two improved rents, of each, realised £2000; also a plot of villa ground, at Blackheath, £1810, &c.; producing altogether upwards of £100,000.

THOMAS SHAKSPEARE.—In the year 1597 there resided in Lutterworth, in Leicestershire—only distant from Stratford-upon-Avon, the birth-town of Shakspeare, a very few miles—one Thomas Shakspeare, who appears to have been employed by William Glover, of Hillingdon, in Northamptonshire, gentleman, as his agent, to receive for him and give an acquittance for a considerable sum of money. Having regard to the age in which this Thomas Shakspeare lived, coupled with his place of residence, is it not probable that he was a relative of the great bard?—CHARLECOTE—*Notes and Queries*

WOODCOCKS' NESTS.—Two woodcocks' nests were discovered by the gamekeeper to the Earl of Carnarvon: the first was found on the 6th instant, and the other on the 9th instant, in the grounds at Highclere, in Hants—each bird sitting on four eggs. The woodcock is a native of the countries bordering the Baltic, which it leaves in autumn on its route to this country, and generally returns in March and April.

THE THORNS OF MAY.

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

I.—THE YOUNG MAID GONE A-MAYING.

I HEARD a young maid saying—
"Sweet is the time of Maying,
Pleasant the odours playing along the bended grass
When we catch the under-toning
Of the tender cushat's moaning,
And the mountain winds salute us, kissing as they pass.

"O! lovely is the viewing
Of the ruddy Morning's wooing,
When, from out the cloudlands stealing, like a startled fawn she showeth,
Leaving grey Night complaining
In the path of her disdaining.
Soft does his soul revealing, that still follow where she goeth.

"And beautiful to mark,
Ere the dazzled earth grows dark,
The conquered sun down-dying on the crimsoned fields of day,
Like a youthful warrior fighting
For the land of his delighting,
While the evening gales go sobbing through the blossoms of the May!"

Thus, while the May-bloom seeking,
I heard her gentle speaking,
And it thrilled me with the memories of a spring-time long ago,
When, with the thorn-boughs laden,
I met another maiden,
Whose passing from the green earth left me wintered in the snow.

So she fleeted, like the seeming
Of that early youth-time's dreaming—
A vision of deep beauty to still the soul of care,
And long after she had parted
And left me—newer-hearted,
I heard her bird-voice echoing on the rapt, impassioned air.

O! wild, untutored singing,
Music of Love's own ringing,—
'Twas like a mate-call sounding, murmuring as she passed!
O! tender, May-strung flower,
O! life's delicious hour,
Touched by the golden dawning, wherefore away so fast?

II.—THE OLD MAN GONE A-MAYING.

THERE went an aged man
Along the uplands, gathering the May.
The day was gracious as that first spring day
When tender Eve began
To feel it sweet
To track the feet
That through the wild grass ran.

That time I heard him saying—
"Where is the May? The dews have filled mine eyes:
The hills rise steeper than they used to rise,
When, with the flushed Morn straying,
She smiled to see
How full of glee
A young heart goes a-Maying.

"The joys of life grow rare!
Where is the thrill of Nature's glory born,
With which of old I greeted each May morn?
Departed!—Where, oh! where
The thoughts' rich flood,
The bounding blood—
The passion and the prayer?

"The springs of earth are failing!
The waning eve-star paleth in her place:
Ne'er did I see her with so wan a face
Along the welkin sailing!
The coolness sweet
Faint round my feet—
What is the old world ailing?"

He ceased; and laid him where
The broad tree shadows danced as in a pool
Along a verge of light; while, calm and cool,
One other Presence there
Stole in and made
Eternal shade,
Shutting out sun and air.

When that ripe sire was born
He waited to enter on a world so sad
Yet rose, in quitting, seemed it not so bad;
For, though his flesh was torn,
I saw him smile,
I saw him feel the while
His foot against the thorn!

Enough!—'tis idle playing:
Leave we the gathered sheaf among the flowers;
The key of Heaven's garner is not ours!
In truth, there is no saying
What guardians keep,
What pleasures sleep
The tired soul gone a-Maying.

MUSIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Handel's oratorio, "Judas Maccabeus," was performed on Tuesday night by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under the direction of Mr Surman; with Mr H. Blagrove, leader of the band, and Mr Jolly, organist; and Miss Birch, Miss A. Byers, Miss M. Wells, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Seymour, and Mr. Lawler, as principal vocalists.

The second performance of the Quartet Association took place at Willis's Rooms on Thursday; Sainton and Cooper taking the first and second violin parts alternately, Hill and Piatti having the viola and violoncello. The scheme comprised Haydn's Quartet in F No. 82, Beethoven's in E flat, op. 74, Mendelssohn's Quartet in F minor (posthumous), and a Sonata in A major for pianoforte and violin, by Herr Peter, who was also the pianist on the occasion.

Herr Jansa had his fifth soirée at the Queen-Anne-street Rooms last Monday, assisted by M. Billet, Herren Hesmer, Rowahitzky, and Mr. W. F. Reed; Mdlle. Herrman was the vocalist, and Mr. Grattan the accompanyist.

Handel's "Israel in Egypt" was repeated last night by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter hall, under Costa's direction: Mdmes. Clara Novello, Miss F. Rowland, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Staudigl, and Formès being the vocalists.

The second concert of the Royal Academy of Music was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, last Saturday morning. There was an average amount of scholastic ability exhibited on the occasion; and the singing of Miss Freeman, a soprano, and Miss Street, a contralto, must be selected as worthy of special encouragement.

At the sixth subscription concert of the Harmonic Union, on Monday last at Exeter-hall, under the able direction of Benedict, Macfarren's cantata "Lenora," was produced, together with selections from Handel's "Alexander's Feast," and "Acis and Galatea." Benedict's clever pianoforte concerto in C minor, admirably played by Miss Arabella Goddard; and a very skilfully written overture in E flat, by Mr. Cusins. The vocalists were Mdme Louisa Pyne, Miss F. Rowland, Mrs. Macfarren, Sims Reeves, and Staudigl.

Next week will be the fourth Philharmonic Concert; the third meeting of the Musical Union: the second concert of the Orchestral Union; and the concerts of Signor and Madame Ferrari, Mr. Aguilar, Mr Holmes, and Mrs. John Macfarren.

Signor Nappi gave a concert at the New Beethoven Rooms on Thursday evening, assisted by Mesdames A. Newton, Nott, Barclay, and Coulon; and Messrs. Benson, Regondi, Sprenger, &c.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The return of Mario—"that dear Mario," according to drawing-room, as well as managerial, phraseology—last Tuesday night was rapturously greeted. The Russian snows this time have used the pet of tenors tenderly. True, there may not be that gorgeous power and luscious fulness in his voice which he possessed in former days; but, as an artist, he has gained immeasurably. At no period of his career did he sing with more finish and finesse than on Tuesday. The audience welcomed him from beginning to end; and, encouraged by the plaudits of a house crowded to excess, Mario achieved one of his most brilliant triumphs

Grisi, the first of the quartet, party forming the original cast (Rubini, Tamberini, and Lablache), has resigned the part of *Elvira* to Madame Bosio, to whom let no one expect to find the sentiment, poetry, and passion of Grisi's delineation—but let the most captious be satisfied with young, fresh, and promising talent, possessing a nice voice, a nice style, and nice execution, without any pretensions to wondrous vocalisation Madame Bosio lacks animation, but her singing has its special charm, and she is evidently growing in favour. Her most successful effort was the *cabaletta* of the "Qui la voce," and she merited the recall for her clever roulades. She will do well, however, to accelerate the times of the various movements—her tendency to drag the measure is one of her chief defects.

The appearance of *Formès* for the first time in the old partian *Georgio*, excited considerable curiosity. He made up well, but he was scarcely master of the music, and it is of a school which is perhaps the least adapted to his peculiar powers. Ronconi gave vital importance to the somewhat insignificant character of *Riccardo*. Carefully acted, the artistic abstraction was again, as in all his conceptions, complete; and he did not fail, from time to time, to throw into his music some of those delicious *traits* of ornamentation, which only a truly great artist can display.

A second magnificent performance of *Norma* by Grisi, on Saturday night, to a densely-crowded house, must not pass unrecorded; and the fourth representation of Rossini's "William Tell," for the first extra night, on Thursday, proves that the management has at last won from the public—thanks to the transcendant triumph of Tamberik—a recognition of the recondite beauties of that superb opera.

Verdi's "Egioletto" is underlined in the bills as the first novelty of the season. Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" is also in preparation.

LYCEUM.

Two new pieces have been produced here; one entitled "*A Fast Train*—High-pressure—Express;" the other, "A. S. S." *The captandum* nature of the former is apparent enough; but the latter, if only for its triviality, is a remarkable production. What can be the sufficient motive of the piece, the resolution of an old gentleman that his daughter shall marry somebody whose initials are "A. S.," simply because his knives and forks and spoons are marked with the letters "A. S.?" This is all the plot. Our *Augustus Sidgyles*, impersonated with sufficient ludicrousness by Mr Suter, advances his claims, and almost extinguishes another suitor, whose name (*Ogilvie*) begins with A. S. at first supposed to be an S. But matters are set right at last by a new-married couple of the required initials taking the place of the old gentleman's hands at cost price. The house has been but ill attended.

The "Fast Train" is an adaptation from the French, the hero being translated into a go-a-head American, who knocks up the father of his presumed intended at four o'clock in the morning. Having, however, mistaken the lady, some embarrassment ensues; but, ultimately, the right parties get united. Mr. C. Mathews dashed through the part of the fast Yankee with great spirit, and gave utterance to his extravagant anecdotes in the patter-and-clatter style, with a rapidity which has ceased to astonish.

OLYMPIC.

One would have thought that the theme of Shakspeare's "Macbeth," would have preserved it from burlesque. Mr. Talfourd, however, has found the means of connecting it, with ludicrous associations; and more fortunate still, with a low comedian, Mr. Robson, capable of giving an air of originality to burlesque itself. Mr. Robson does not caricature the exaggerations, but simply exaggerates the part, painting the terror and horror of the character and the deed in ludicrous colours, without altering the outline or the feeling. The accessories of the piece were well contrived; and the adoption of some of the business introduced at the Princess's—particularly the elimination of the ghost of *Banquo* from a clock-case, with the ghost, a skeleton of an umbrella, and an apparatus for illuminating his countenance—was most judicious and efficient. The dialogue sparkled with puns; many of the situations were grotesque, and the parodies unmistakably excellent. We are far from approving the treatment of such an argument in a burlesque form; but we must acknowledge that it was provocative of mirth, and attracted a numerous audience.

ST. JAMES'S.

The drama of "Le Chevalier de St. Georges" has been revived, for the purpose of exhibiting M. Lafont in the character, it being one of his great parts. The subject is well known to English playgoers from Mr. Balfe's opera of "The Bondman;" but MM. Mélesville and Beauvoir's production presents it in a more legitimate and dramatic shape. The acting, too, both of Madame de Fresle and Mdlle. Page is exceedingly interesting; and the whole performance appropriate to the feelings of the day.

On Wednesday the vaudeville of "Les Fées de Paris" was performed; the part of *Juliette* being sustained by Mdlle. Page, and that of *Lazare* by Mdlle. Fleury. The entertainments were for the benefit of the former. The drama is a production of the late M. Bayard, the celebrated author of "Un Fils de Famille," but is scarcely adapted for general performance, though, as a pet piece, well enough adapted for occasional purposes

STRAND.

The musical travestie of "Macbeth," produced at this theatre, has been eminently successful. It is introduced to the public by a bill under the signature of Mr. Allcroft, having three leaves, the last containing an address to the public, being a parody of Mr. C. Kean's fly-leaf to the Princess' broadsheet. The operatic *Macbeth* is an Irishman, performed by Mr. Hodson, whose humour is irresistible. *Phelim Macbeth* is quaintly adapted with a variety of contrarious feelings, and gives utterance to his sentiments in whimsical rhymes, stuffed with out-of-the way allusions, and delivered with extravagant gesticulations. In the course of this burlesque opera, the whole of Locke's music is contrived to be given. Miss Isaacs performed the principal witch; *Hecate* was done for by Mr. Leffler; and *Lady Macbeth* caricatured by Miss Featherstone. The scenery is good; and the houses have been crowded.

HAYMARKET

Of all the dramatic productions of Mr. Robert Browning, "Colombe's Birthday," is, perhaps, the sweetest in sentiment, and the simplest in structure. The heroine is *Colombe of Ravenstein*, Duchess of Juliers and Cleves; but by the virtue of salique law, one *Prince Berthold*, has a right to claim the succession. It is *Colombe's* birthday, and the lady expects a state celebration; but the audience-chamber is not crowded as usual, some mysterious cause restraining her courtiers from the wonted renewal of their allegiance. In fact *Prince Berthold* has put in his claim which only waits for some one bold enough to present it. The poor Duchess is an object of pity to the mean and the selfish. At this juncture arrives from Cleves one *Valence*, an advocate (Mr. B. Sullivan), with a petition, full of the misery of the inhabitants. As the price of being admitted to the Duchess's presence, he undertakes to deliver the paper—ignorant, however, of its purport. The audience obtained, and the document presented, he perceives that he has been made the tool of the Count, and forthwith challenges him to the lists. *Gaubert* (Mr. W. Farren), its agent. *Colombe* is highly interested by the exhibition, accepts the championship of *Valence*, whom she recollects as having before made a congratulatory speech to her at Cleves on the part of the citizens. The advocate improves his opportunity; and, for the sake of his native city, implores her not to abdicate. Accordingly, the lady summons up her courage, and determines to maintain her position: as her only loyal subject, *Colombe* invests *Valence* with all her authority. *Prince Berthold* next comes upon the scene; a good-humoured soldier of fortune, who expects to be Emperor, and who desires not to press hardly upon the failing Duchess; and has, indeed, determined to console her for the coming blow by marrying and thus affording her the opportunity of becoming an Empress. At this offer *Valence* is startled; for his heart has kindled in the transaction, and he feels that he loves the lady. However, he does his duty unhesitatingly, and bears the mission to the Duchess. Willing is she to accept the compromise; but, in doing so, gives expression to feelings which encourage *Valence* to a declaration of love. This scene, one of the most delicious in our dramatic recollection, was admirably acted. Miss Cushman in it manifested all her delicacy and power. Nothing ever more excited the tender sensibilities of our nature, and those delightful emotions where we sympathise tearfully, yet not painfully. In the fifth act, *Colombe*, having survived the struggle of feeling, yields to the pleadings of true love, and, for *Valence*, surrenders not only her present petty dignity, but the hopes of empire. Thus Love conquers, and his victory is the triumph of the moral over the material.

The production of a piece so pure in its purpose, theme, and treatment, is highly honourable to the management, and cannot but have the most beneficial influence on the public taste. It was placed upon the stage with the utmost care: the scenery was beautiful; and the acting of Miss Faucit graceful and exquisite in the extreme. Its success was decided.

"THE FIRST OF MAY," [illegible]."—PAINTED FOR HER MAJESTY, BY WINTERHALTER.

"THE FIRST OF MAY, 1851."

THE incident commemorated in this picture is of threefold interest. It occurred on the 1st of MAY, 1851, just after the opening of the Great Palace of Industry of All Nations; and the day was the birthday of the illustrious Wellington, as well as of the infant Prince Arthur, to whom, by Royal invitation, the Duke stood godfather. The gallant hero of a hundred fights, after assisting at the ceremony of the inauguration of the Great Exhibition, hastened to Buckingham Palace with a handsome casket selected from amongst the varied and costly articles *of vertu* thrown open to public view on that day, intending it as a birthday present to his Royal godson. He arrived at the Palace before her Majesty and Prince Albert had returned from the Crystal Palace; but, after waiting a few minutes, they arrived, when her Majesty was so pleased at the graceful act of attention intended on the part of the Duke, that she hastened to snatch up the infant Prince, *en dishabille*, even from the couch where he lay, to receive the present; a present we have no doubt he will dearly prize in future years. The Royal mother, holding her young child in her arms, contemplates the handsome cadeau with evident satisfaction. The expression of the Duke is marked with benignity and respectful homage. In the rear is Prince Albert, whose mind—notwithstanding the interesting scene passing before him—seems still to be engrossed with the great national work which he has this day brought to a happy completion (seen in the distance), and a plan of which he carries.

This picture, which was painted by Winterhalter, at the Queen's express desire, is one of the contributions forwarded by her Majesty to the Great International Exhibition about to be opened at New York. A fine engraving of the picture in mezzotint, by S. Cousins, has been published by Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi, Pall-mall East, by whose permission it is here copied.

SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "COLOMBE'S BIRTHDAY," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

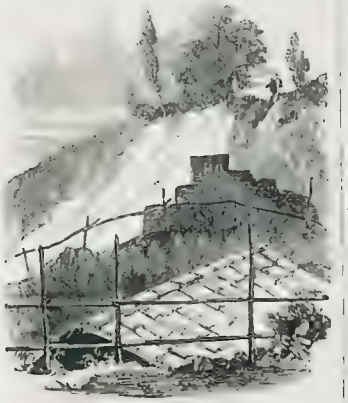
THE LATEST EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Naples, April 14th

It would be difficult to visit Pompeii at any period without finding new and interesting material either for reflection or illustration, and at the present moment the world of antiquarian treasure is unusually attractive, from the discoveries which have taken place during the last two years. The dates of the most important excavations, it should be remembered, are:—1748, Amphitheatre; 1763, Gate of Hercules; 1764, Theatres, and Temple of Isis; 1811, House of Pansa; 1813, Forum; 1818, Temples of Mercury and Venus; 1825, House of the Tragic Poet; 1826, Street of Mercury; 1829, Street of Fortune; 1841, Street of Merchants; 1846, Quadrivium; and 1847, House of Lucrezio. From the last-named date, I propose placing before the reader a notice of the excavations up to the present day.

I left Naples with an antiquarian friend, in a carriage, wishing to avoid the snort and whistle of a railway, the mocking vitality of which may, nevertheless, be heard in the death-like stillness of the Forum of Pompeii. We drove at once for the Street of Tombs, by far the most interesting way of entering a classical city. On either side the marble monuments of the dead glittered in glorious sunlight; but never more can those tombs arrest the footsteps of a relative or a friend. Here I found that the well-known Exedra had been restored, with all its decorations; but no new excavations had taken place in this part of the city. Passing the gates, we were shown some lately-discovered walls of Pompeii; and were informed that ere long the whole of the encircling battlements would be definitely traced. Entering the Forum, we found a few workmen employed in clearing away the sand which the late rains had deposited on the marble pavement where, centuries ago, the magistrates solemnly paced, and the coxcomb idly wandered.



ROOF OF A HOUSE, AT POMPEII.

Whilst passing on, in the direction of the new excavations, we observed that in many instances the fresco paintings were losing their colours; indeed, some have been lately removed to the Museum on that account. It is also found necessary to restore, in many instances, the brickwork of the houses of Pompeii, which is done by temporary roofings; whilst the mural frescoes are edged with a white cement, which by no means improves their appearance. In this way the buildings of Pompeii are now dotted over with ugly white patches in all directions.

It is calculated that about one-third of the city of Pompeii is now exposed, including four principal streets, and a... the important buildings of an ancient city. A long street, leading to the Stabian Gate, is now being excavated. These works were begun in 1851; when the street was first opened, it was supposed to be that of the Goldsmiths', from the number of objects of jewellery found in the first one or two houses; but subsequent revelations have not confirmed the expectation.

As we entered the Stabian Street, we observed on either side a series of dwellings, the lower portions of which had evidently been used for shops. The fresco paintings were remarkable only for the freshness of their colouring. The last stratum of earth had not yet been removed from the floors of some of the houses, so that there may be much treasure yet undiscovered. We next proceeded to the most important house yet found in this street, and which had been lately excavated for the Imperial Princes of Russia (See Illustration). You enter a wide portico of the *ostarius*, paved with marble, where an elegant table of the same material is placed. The clawed legs of this table are carved with fruits, and the form is very elegant. You then come upon the *atrium*, with the usual *impluvium*. None of the surrounding columns is perfect; and only one of the capitals was found, which is rather grotesque than classical. The circular object near one of the columns, is a Well, fluted all round, the rim of which bears traces of its having been much used. The *ala*, or wings, of this dwelling occur at the further end. The centre room is large, and might have been used as a *triclinium*. It is decorated with those floral romances and architectural illusions which glitter brightly on the walls of Pompeii. This room opens into two smaller apartments—one on the left, and one on the right—nearly destroyed. The main wall on the right contains a niche with steps, but no statue was found. The present dwelling, like most of the houses of Pompeii, had evidently been well rifled by the ancients. Some copper kitchen utensils and a few unimportant marble decorative garden sculptures are all that was found in a dwelling of so much importance.*

EXCAVATION NEAR THE GATE OF STABIA.

Threading our way through the back doorway of this house, we came upon the most remarkable discovery which has yet taken place, viz., the complete roofing of a house, of which I send you a drawing. It will be remembered that Pompeii having been destroyed by falling ashes, and then covered by earth, was the occasion of the roofs falling in. The very little care used in clearing away the incumbent earth has left us in the dark about the construction of ancient roofings.† Here, then, for the first time, we have a complete roof of a house formed of square tiles, about twelve inches by twelve, with coping tiles running between them; and over the back-bone, so to speak, of the construction, a cement was used to make the roofing water-tight. So perfect is the roof, that it might have been constructed yesterday, and it would suit an English cottage

* The small objects found at Pompeii are always removed to the Museum of Naples. Up to the present time no attempt has been made to restore a house and furnish it, although so much material exists for so doing.

† Mr. Falkener, an English architect, excavated a house at Pompeii some years ago, and personally attended the works from the very earliest stages, by which means he was able to collect much valuable data concerning the construction of the roofing as well as the height of the dwelling.

HOUSE AT POMPEII, EXCAVATED FOR THE VISIT OF THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN FAMILY.

as well as a Roman dwelling. The whole is railed round, and will probably not be removed.

We next proceeded to the site of the excavations on which the workmen are now employed. Here I made a drawing, to show the way in which the works are carried on. The workmen are digging and picking away with little care. A not very intelligent inspector stands by, smoking his pipe; and when anything is found, it is thrown into a basket, which is guarded by a soldier. The drawing shows the termination of a street which runs through the Gate of Stabia. The building just brought to light is remarkable for having two large windows, a luxury by no means common at Pompeii. An archway breaks the centre of the front wall, over which is an aperture, which may have been caused by accident, as there is nothing in the masonry to denote a window. Two large stones are resting on the top of the wall, indicating an upper floor. On the centre stone of this building are clearly read, in the long Roman character of Pompeii, the words C.UM HOLCONIUM.* When some hundred feet more have been excavated, the whole of this street, extending as far the Gate of Veturius, will be open to the light.

The present Neapolitan Government does not appear to take much interest in Pompeii: more of the city was excavated during the French rule in Naples than has been brought to light either before or since that period

We had now spent a whole day at Pompeii, directing our attention almost exclusively to the novelties. It began to rain, but so excited was my antiquarian friend W., that I could not get him away. He walked about in the wet, with his umbrella under his arm, abstractedly meditating, to the great annoyance of guides, who like superficial observers best. I got into the carriage, corrected my sketches, drank some wine grown over the tomb of Pompeii; and, with the permission of the lady who accompanied us, lighted my cigar. No happiness can continue for ever; the antiquary was obliged to join us at last, and with the usual exclamation to the coachman of "Avante, avante!" we found ourselves once more on the road to Naples.

* This mode of advertising on the walls is very common at Pompeii. The *album* of the Latins acted like a modern sign.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

The Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill was read a second time to-night, after a long debate, in which the bill was supported by the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lyttelton, and Earl Grey; and opposed by the Bishop of Exeter, Lord St. Leonards, and the Earl of Derby.—The Bishop of EXETER moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months; but, upon the suggestion of the Earl of Derby, the right rev. Prelate did not press his amendment to a division; and the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The South Sea Annuities Commutation Bill went into committee. On the second clause (which provides that proprietors of South Sea, and other minor Three per Cent Stocks may receive for every £100 of such stock: Either, 1, £93 10s. New Three-and-a-Half per Cents; or, 2, £110 New Two-and-a-Half per Cents—both guaranteed for 40 years; or, 3, an Exchequer Bond for £100 bearing interest at 2½ per cent until 1864, and 2½ per cent until 1864) being put,

Sir F. KELLY repeated the objections which he urged upon the introduction of the bill. He protested against any addition being made to the National Debt as a period of national prosperity. Proposal No. 1 might ultimately effect a saving of £700,000 or £900,000 a year; but the conversion proposed by No. 3 would at once add four millions to the capital of the National Debt. If it were carried out to the whole amount of the Three per Cents, it would involve an increase in the debt of fifty millions. This stock was to be guaranteed for forty years, although in the last forty years the interest of money had fallen 2 per cent Consols, forty years ago, were at 60; and if money had fallen 2 per cent in the last forty years, was it not probable, with the increasing prosperity and capital of the country, that in the next forty years interest would at least fall 1 per cent? The country would be paying 2½ per cent when the market rate of interest was 2 per cent; and then, at the end of forty years, the Government, when they had the option of paying off the stock, would have to pay £110 for every £100. He proposed to leave out the alternative No. 3

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that his three alternatives were not equivalents simply and solely, according to arithmetical calculation. Considering the steadiness of the Exchequer Bonds, and the many conveniences connected with them, they would become a favourite means of holding securities, and would be accepted at a lower rate of interest. The main object was to create a 2½ per Cent Stock; and he conceived it most desirable to introduce into the structure and system of the debt a stock bearing a rate of interest which, in case the value of money should be subject to a favourable alteration, would form the basis for extensive operations. The committee could not make sure of creating a 2½ per Cent Stock by Exchequer Bonds. He had certainly proposed a moderate increase of the capital of the debt, not from indifference, but because he thought the price worth paying for the purpose of attaining a great object. It might be possible to create a Sinking Fund out of the annual saving made by the proposed 2½ per Cent Stock, so that not one farthing need be added to the capital of the debt at the end of forty years, and he would give his attention to the subject.

Mr. BARING, Mr. DISRAELI, and Sir J. PAKINGTON opposed the scheme, mainly on the grounds stated by Sir F. Kelly. Mr. HUME and Mr. GOULBURN, and other members supported it, several of them arguing, at the same time, in favour of the conversion of a large portion of the debt into terminable annuities, so that a portion of the debt might be finally extinguished at the cost of a present increase in the interest of the debt payable during the lives of the annuitants. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's plan was affirmed, upon a division, by a majority of 89; the numbers being—For the clause, 234; against it, 175.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that a power would be given to the holders of Exchequer Bills to convert them into stock, which would aid in establishing a £2 10s. per cent stock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

One of the puzzles of the Session—to those who do not rightly estimate the increasing interest taken by a section of the public in Church questions—has been afforded by the debates upon the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill. The subject, by the great majority of the public, is regarded as one of the most uninteresting and uninviting character which can possibly take up the time of the House; and many a reader of the morning newspapers has laid down his journal with feelings of deep disappointment, if not of anger, at seeing its columns filled with interminable discussions of a question which, it would seem, at first sight, might be exhausted by a speech of half an hour's length from each side of the House. Yet, upon every stage of the bill in the House of Commons long and elaborate speeches have been delivered, for and against the measure, to full houses; and the galleries have been on each occasion crowded with strangers. The same, or we should rather say an increased, amount of public interest has accompanied the bill to the Upper House. Upon the second reading of the bill, on Friday night, one of the fullest houses of the session was assembled; and to-night, when the fate of the bill was supposed to be jeopardised by an amendment to be moved in committee by the Earl of Derby, their Lordships again came down in unusual numbers.

The first clause of the bill empowered the Canadian Legislature to deal with the Clergy Reserves; and Lord DERBY moved an amendment, the effect of which was to preserve to the Established Church in Canada all the proceeds of the revenues granted to it, and hitherto appropriated under the acts of 1827 and 1840; but to give the Colonial Legislature free power to deal with any portion of the Clergy Reserves which was not already so appropriated and allotted. It appeared, in the debate that ensued, that the sum which the amendment proposed to place beyond the control of the Local Legislature did not amount to more than £30,000; while the unappropriated lands, over which the noble Earl was willing to give the Canadian Parliament the control, consisted of upwards of a million acres, which, in the course of half a century, might very well realise £300,000 or £400,000. It was also stated that the Churches of England and Scotland received an unfair proportion of the fund; seeing that three-fourths of the population only received one-third of the income

The Duke of ARGYLL contended that the faith of the CROWN was not pledged to the Church of England alone, but generally to the religious bodies of Canada. He protested against the doctrine that the clergy reserves of Canada stood on the same footing as the ancient endowments of the churches of England and Scotland. The reserved land was indebted for its value to the labour of the people of Canada; and we had no moral right to dispose of the proceeds of the land without reference to the wishes and feelings of the people of Canada. The Bishop of ST. DAVID's supported the bill, and the Bishop of LONDON the amendment.

Some warmth was imported into the discussion by the Bishop of OXFORD, who quoted a passage from Burke to show that our colonies became intractable "whenever they see the least attempt to wrest from them by force, or shuffle from them by chicane," the right to govern themselves. The Bishop of Exeter had said, on a previous night, that he (the Bishop of Oxford) robbed the memory of his father (Mr. Wilberforce) of its highest honour by the arguments he had used.

If their Lordships agreed with his right rev. brother in that opinion, he must beg of them to repress it, for he could assure them there was no feeling dearer to his heart than the honour of that honoured name. Sprung from one gifted with the highest opportunity—the friend of England's greatest Minister (Pitt)—who, with a great and commanding social position, used all those advantages for no personal aggrandisement, and died a poor commoner—poorer than he had entered upon public life, after having seen all his contemporaries rise to wealth and hereditary honour, and who, leaving to his children no high rank or dignity, according to the distinctions of this world, bequeathed to them the perilous inheritance of a name venerated by the Christian world (Cheers)—he could not bear it to be said he ever for an instant had derogated from that father's fame. He could not admit he had done so.

The Earl of DERBY could not admit that by this amendment, they had attempted either to "wrest by force" or "shuffle by chicane." The right rev. prelate would himself regret the use of such expressions, and think some apology due for having so pointedly characterised the amendment, for which he was justified in applying those words. He (the Earl of Derby) disclaimed the offensive imputation conveyed in those expressions.

The Bishop of OXFORD stated that the noble Earl must have seen that he (the Bishop of Oxford) made the motion with a smile, in a playful way, and with no intention to do what was offensive. He could only say that it was far from his intention to offer any offence whatever.

The following "scene" succeeded:—

The Earl of DERBY: My Lords, I accept at once the explanation which has been offered by the right rev. prelate, but when he tells me that it is impossible for him to say anything offensive because he has a smiling face, he will forgive me if I quote in his presence, from a well-known author, without intending in the least to apply the words to him—

A man may smile and smile, and be a villain

(Cheers, laughter, and some depressory remarks). I am at a loss to conceive to whom what I can say can be offensive—

The Earl of CLARENDON (interposing with great energy and excitement of manner): It is to me (Loud cheers). It is to me I say (Renewed cheering). I and my noble friends near me were offended by that expression. We are not accustomed to hear such expressions (Repeated and prolonged cheering). We are not accustomed even in the language of poetry to hear such a word as "villain" applied to any noble Lord in this House (Loud cheering)

The Earl of DERBY: I must say, my Lords, that I think the interference of the noble Earl wholly uncalled for (Cheers); and especially unbecoming the position which he at present holds in her Majesty's Government, for he must have heard me say, before I made use of the expression, that I was making a quotation in which I was quite certain the right rev. prelate would feel that I was not applying to him the expression which occurred in that quotation, any more than I believed, after his explanation, that he had intended anything personally offensive to me (Cheers). It will be quite time for the noble Earl to vent his indignation when he becomes the subject of personal attack. I can assure him that I have not the slightest intention to make him so; and I do not believe that it is the general feeling of the House at all to join in. I must say, the somewhat singular introduction of a much-wasted indignation, which I suppose was drawn out by the protracted length of this debate (Cheers).

The committee then at once divided, when the numbers were—Content (for the amendment), 77; Non content (against it), 117: majority (in favour of the Government), 40.

Their Lordships then adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The youthful Viscount Goderich, who was unseated for Hull, took the oaths and his seat as member for Huddersfield.

Lord D. STUART said that the name of M. Kossuth having been mixed up with the seizure of certain Austrian goods, he begged to read to the House a letter he had received from that gentleman, disavowing any connexion with the matter:—

Alpha-road, St. John's-wood, April 1.

My Lord,—In answer to your kind note, I have the honour to say that all the accusations in the *Times* of to day, about a house in my occupation having been searched, and a store of war materials belonging to me been discovered and seized, are entirely unfounded. Not only no house in my occupation, but also nowhere else in England, could have been any store of war materials belonging to me discovered and seized, for the simple reason that I have no store of war materials belonging to me in England. But while I give this plain and flat denial to the alleged charge, I desire explicitly to be understood that I do not disavow my hostility to the oppressors of my country, but rather avow openly my determination to free my country from them. To this, my aim, I shall and will devote my life, my property, and to this activity I never will recognise any other limit but honour, humanity, and the laws of that country where I happen to reside. And, as it is not contrary to honour and morality to have stores of war material, to be used when required in the service of my country, I declare that such I have, but I have them in such countries where it is lawful for me to have them, even with those intentions which I openly avow. But in England I have them not, because I have been told that some doubts may be entertained about the legality of such an act. With this explanation I repeat, no store of any war materials of mine could have been seized, because I do not possess, either directly or indirectly, anything of the kind in this country.—I remain, with high regards and particular consideration, my Lord, yours respectfully,

The Lord Lindsey Stuart. L. KOSSUTH.

The first formal discussion of the Budget took place to-night, and great anxiety existed on the part of strangers to obtain admission. Some hundreds were unable to gain an entrance, and patiently awaited their chance for several hours in St. Stephen's Hall. Fortunately for them, the debate was dull and languid throughout the evening; and many persons who had obtained seats rose and went away, after listening for an hour or two to the less distinguished members to whom the debate of to-night seemed by consent to be left.

The renewal of the Income tax for seven years, at 7d. in the pound for two years, 6d. for two more, and 5d. for three more—its extension at 5d. to incomes between £150 and £100 per annum, and also to Ireland—and its continuance in a shape which recognises no distinction between fixed and precarious incomes—constitute the great subject matter of consideration. But every member who spoke considered himself at liberty to go over the whole ground of the Budget. In lieu of the resolution granting a tax upon incomes until April, 1860, Sir E. BULWER LYTTON moved an amendment to limit the duration of the tax for seven years, and its extension to classes hitherto exempted from its operation, without any mitigation of the inequalities of the assessment, are alike unjust and impolitic. He wished to see a broad distinction made between precarious income and income arising from realised property. Mr. BOOKER, representing an agricultural constituency, felt the greatest dismay at the plan propounded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which offered no relief to owners or occupiers of land, while, in the tax upon successions, it tended to break up the great landed aristocracy of the country. The hon. member put in for his agricultural constituents the claim of "some marked difference between precarious and certain incomes." Mr. HUME had a good deal to say against the assessment and collection of the Income-tax; but was too much charmed with the extension of the Legacy-duty to quarrel with the Budget as a whole. Mr. FAGAN strongly approved of the present of £4,000,000 made to Ireland by the abandonment of the Consolidated Annuities, but did not see why Ireland should be called upon to pay Income-tax. Mr. MAGUIRE and Mr. GROGAN took the same view; but another Irish member, Mr. J. BALL, contended that Ireland had been very favourably treated by the Budget. Colonel SIBTHORP announced his unmitigated hostility to the Income-tax. Mr. NEWDEGATE, Sir W. JOLLIFFE, and several Opposition members opposed the Budget, as another blow at the agricultural interest, and declared their opposition to the tax on real property. Mr. DRUMMOND denied that the Legacy-duty would, as Mr. Booker had suggested, break up the aristocracy. It was nothing more than a tax upon elder brothers; the aristocracy of France had been broken up by younger brothers in the National Convention. The Income-tax was the *substratum* of a scheme for creating a machinery by which the National Debt might be ultimately reduced. Mr. MUNTZ said the Budget contained a great deal of which he approved, but he could not support so oppressive a tax as the present Income-tax. On the motion of Mr. Cobden, the debate was adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

A conversation upon the dissolution of the contract with the Australian Royal Mail Company, led to a statement by the Postmaster General, Viscount CANNING, that the payments for mail-packet service amounted to the enormous sum of £800,000 a year. The Government wished to take a course that would relieve them from these heavy payments, but they found that the major part of the contracts with the great mail steam companies are for seven, nine, ten, or eleven years, so that the Government are bound for a great number of years to the payment of very heavy sums. The Government would prescribe the price for this service, and the only condition would be, to limit the time in which the service was to be performed. If the shipping interest would not accept the terms of the Government, they might be obliged to rely upon the act of Parliament, which enabled them to employ any vessel sailing from this country as the medium of conveying ship-letters. In three months seventy vessels a month had sailed from English ports for Australia, many of which were calculated to perform the voyage at a greater rate of speed than had heretofore been attained by steamers. There was also an alternative communication already secured by means of the Overland Mail, *viâ* Singapore. Earl GREY declared that all successive Governments had made a great mistake in not reducing the cost of sending letters to the colonies. A charge of 1s. was nearly prohibitory to the working-classes; and, if it were reduced to 6d. for a half-ounce letter, a much larger number would be sent, and the revenue would gain, for the expense of sending letters was not proportioned to their number or to their bulk; a single letter would cost very nearly the same as a large number.

Lord WROTTESLEY, in a speech better suited to the atmosphere of the Royal society, and delivered to a select audience of eight or ten noble Lords, directed attention to a scheme of Lieut. Maury, the Director of the National Observatory at Washington, for improving the art of navigation by obtaining from the masters of vessels observations with regard to the winds and currents of the sea, so as to obtain the means of investigating the laws of atmospheric and oceanic circulation, and advancing the science of meteorology generally. The scheme had been widely adopted in the American mercantile navy, and at the present time there were nearly a thousand masters of ships who were engaged in making these observations, who received gratis in return the charts of the winds and currents, and the sailing directions which are founded upon them, corrected up to the latest period. During the short period the system had been in operation, the results to which it had led had proved of great importance to the interests of navigation and commerce. The routes to many of the most frequented ports in different parts of the globe had been materially shortened—that to San Francisco, in California, by nearly one-third. A system of north-westerly monsoons in the equatorial regions of the Atlantic and on the west coast of America had been discovered; a vibratory motion of the trade-wind zones, and, with their belts of calms and their limits for every month of the year, had been determined; the course, bifurcations, limits, and other phenomena of the great Gulf Stream, had been more accurately defined, and the existence of almost equally remarkable system of currents in the Indian Ocean, on the coast of China, and on the north-western coast of America, and elsewhere, had been ascertained.

Earl GRANVILLE said that Lord Clarendon had brought the plan under the notice of the Treasury.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated that Sir C. Wood would bring forward the Government of India Bill between the 20th and 30th May.

Mr. RICE moved for a select committee to consider the expediency of adopting a more uniform system of police in England and Wales. He contended that parish constables were unfit to perform the duties of an efficient police, and referred to the reports of the constables of public-houses and beer-shops, and that there was a strong feeling throughout the country that it ought to have the benefit of a strong national police.—The motion was seconded by Mr. HUME, who considered that the time had come for examining whether the existing police had proved beneficial; if not, it should be abolished; if it had, there was no reason why it should not be universal. Lord LOVAINE, Mr. RICE, and Sir J. PAKINGTON spoke in favour of the motion. Sir GEORGE GREY and Sir J. GRAHAM concurred in recognising the superiority of the county police over the parochial constables, the false economy of refusing to adopt the Police Act, and embarrassments arising from the jealousy of small municipal authorities in forming a police. Without pledging the Government to any specific views, he thought the committee would lay a foundation for legislation.—Mr. MACKIE moved that the inquiry be extended to Scotland. This amendment was adopted, and the committee ordered to be appointed.

On the motion of Mr. H. HERBERT, a select committee was appointed to examine the present state of the communication between England and Ireland; and to report what improvements modern science can suggest with the view of rendering it more commodious

The National System of Education in Ireland—which has been discussed until nine-tenths of the public must be heartily sick of the subject—was again the theme of debate, upon a motion, by Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, for a select committee to inquire into its working. No new reasons were given for wasting the time of the House by this motion. The grievance of the Irish Church party, who every year weary the patience of the House, was described by "the rector of one of the largest parishes in the north of Ireland," quoted by Mr. Whitehouse, who says—"If I walked into the school in my parish, and attempted to read to the children one verse out of the New Testament, I should lose my grant from the Board, if I had one. Although I am a minister of the Church of the Reformation, before I could read in the school a chapter from the New Testament, I should be obliged to put up a placard to warn off the presence of all persons who might be supposed to hear the very words which I am bound by my ordination vow to make known to all men; and that is so repugnant to my feelings and principles that I cannot do it." On the other hand it was stated that for an hour a day he may have all the Protestant children of the school, in the school itself if he likes, to read the Bible, say the Catechism, answer questions, repeat hymns, or whatever else he pleases. If they are too many for one class he can have them in as many detachments as he finds convenient. He is not allowed to compel the attendence of those children who believe him a heretic. On the one hand Mr. Whiteside's rector, and the Irish clergy who thought him, were supposed from fidelity to their religious principles and duties; while by the Ministerial benches they were charged with bigotry, and with bringing to the work of education a proselytising spirit, which could not fail to lead to counter demonstrations on the part of the Roman Catholic priesthood, and to excite animosities, the indulgence of which, if they received any countenance from the Legislature, would cause the youth of Ireland to perish for lack of knowledge.

Sir J. GRAHAM stated that, although the population of Ireland had diminished by 2,000,000 during the last few years, from the combined effects of famine and emigration, the number of children in the national schools had continued undiminished, so that, as they amounted at present to 570,000. He congratulated the House that these young people were receiving a better education than probably the youth of any other European country. After an attempt to adjourn the debate, which was negatived by a large majority, the House divided upon the original motion, which was rejected by 179 to 108.

The South Sea and other Annuities Commutation Bill was read a third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The second reading of the Attorneys' and Solicitors' Certificate Bill was deferred by Lord R. GROSVENOR till the 1st of June. The noble Lord said the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to attorneys, were unacceptable to the profession; and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not alter his Budget, as far as the attorneys were concerned, he should divide the House upon the third reading of the present bill.

The greater portion of the sitting was occupied with the amendments proposed to be made in the South Sea and other Annuities Commutation Bill. Sir F. KELLY proposed a clause to limit the creation of the New Two-and-a-Half per Cent Stock to £11,000,000. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the clause was inconsistent with that already agreed to, which made the limit £30,000,000. The clause was withdrawn, and Sir F. KELLY then proposed a clause with reference to stock held under trust, the effect of which was to inhibit trustees, executors, and administrators from commuting stock, without the consent of all the parties beneficially interested. The clause was opposed by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL (who had prepared a clause), and defeated by 138 to 51 votes. The Solicitor-General's clause was then proposed and carried, after another division, in which an amendment of Sir F. Kelly's was negatived by 134 to 67. The bill then passed

Mr. Whitbeade obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the operation of the Irish Encumbered Estates Act. Under that act, he said, 1000 estates were waiting for sale, and of the proceeds of sales, which, up to the 1st of April, amounted to £8,636,285, no less than £3,731,401 remained undisposed of, owing to the pressure of business in the court, arising from the working of one of the clauses of Sir J. Romilly's bill; so that the delay was now greater than in the Court of Chancery.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion for the third reading of the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill, the Earl of DERBY said that, though he still entertained strong objections to the bill, yet he looked upon the majority the other night as decisive upon the point, and would not, therefore, offer any further opposition to the measure. After a few words from the Earl of WICKLOW and Lord REDESDALE in opposition, the bill was read a third time and passed.

TRANSPORTATION.

In reply to Earl Grey, the Earl of ABERDEEN said, that although promises had been held out to certain of our criminals now confined in the different prisons of this country, but who were under sentence of transportation for various periods, that by good conduct they would be entitled to their removal to the colonies, with tickets of leave, the Government found it impracticable to carry out literally the terms of their engagement. The number of convicts to whom those regulations applied was about 1052. Still, the good faith of the Government would be substantially preserved towards those criminals by a diminution of the duration of their punishment under certain regulations. The subject was now under the consideration of the Government, and he hoped that a measure would shortly be ready for them to submit to Parliament. The question of transportation, at present, was a very difficult one. He would not express any opinion as to an adherence to the principle, as that was a question which must be left to the consideration and decision of Parliament.

Earl Grey and Lord Campbell severally expressed their regret at the statement of the noble Earl—that the pledges given to those criminals would not be adhered to, and that transportation was not, at all events, for the present, to be carried out.

After a few words from the Earl of ABERDEEN and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE in explanation, a short discussion ensued, in which the Duke of NEWCASTLE, the Earl of DERBY, the Earl of DONOUGHMORE, and other noble Lords took part, after which the subject dropped.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. EWART asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether the question would be considered by the Government of conferring a system of municipal self-government on the metropolitan boroughs; and of instituting any superintending authority which may provide for the many exigencies (as widening roads, and leaving open spaces for air) arising out of the constantly-increasing extension of the city of London? Lord PALMERSTON said that the metropolitan boroughs, if they thought proper, had power to apply for a charter of incorporation.

In reply to a question from Mr. Labouchere as to the licenses of dealers in tobacco, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he was very sensible the scale of licenses proposed would operate with great severity; but the scale should be printed, and ample time would be given for consideration.

In reply to Sir John Shelley, Sir W. MOLESWORTH hoped that Battersea park would be completed by this time next year. He believed it would require about £60,000 more than was already voted for the purpose of completing the park.

Mr. FRIGHT asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether property in the possession of corporate bodies was to be subject to the duty on successions. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it would be the duty of the Government to submit a motion with respect to property in the possession of corporate bodies.

INCOME-TAX.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, and the adjourned debate was resumed by

Mr. COBDEN, who dwelt upon the enormous additional expenditure which had been incurred within the last few years, and said, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer was compelled to provide for the cost of those who supported that expenditure—and not the Manchester School, which always opposed it—that must bear the responsibility. The difficulty the late Government, as well the present Government felt, was the difficulty to find a direct tax to enable them to supersede a certain amount of indirect taxation; but this they could not accomplish so long as they allowed their expenditure to keep equal pace with their growing revenue. With respect to the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he would turn to the debate of the Income-tax, upon which the right honourable gentleman had been very earnest and very unsatisfactory. A tax on consumable articles always pressed more heavily on the poor than on the rich; whereas an Income-tax did not press on trade or commerce at all so severely. There was no demoralisation arising from the Income-tax, for, unlike taxes of a different character, it gave no encouragement to smuggling. The right hon. gentleman would not agree to any modification of the Income-tax, because it could not be made perfect, yet nobody would contend that Mr. Disraeli's proposition was not an approach to justice, when he proposed 5½d. on precarious and 7d. on real income. He would not say that the right hon. gentleman had not shown any ground for doing nothing. Still, when he considered the other portions of the Budget, he must say that, as a whole, he was ready to take it with both hands. He thought the right hon. gentleman was right in extending that tax to incomes of 150. The Legacy-duty went far to redress the injustice of the Income-tax, and the Government deserved credit for grappling with a duty which he disliked even Pitt himself to cope with. He advocated the extension of the Income-tax to Ireland; and, inasmuch as the people of Ireland were offered a compensation in the abolition of the Consolidated Annuities, he advised the Irish members to close with the offer. With respect to the Advertisement-duty, he hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not make two bites of a cherry, but would take off the whole duty. As regarded the duty on supplements, he believed that Mr. Gladstone had no desire to favour any particular journal, but his repeal of that duty would, no doubt, have that effect. He therefore hoped that the right hon. gentleman would re-consider this part of his proposal.

Mr. Serjeant SHEE strongly condemned the extension of the Income-tax to Ireland.

Mr. RICARDO said that the evidence before the committee had convinced him of the impossibility of removing the inequalities of the Income tax. The imposition of the Legacy-duty went, however, a great way towards an equivalent for the Income-tax inequalities.

Mr. FRENCH was against the extension of the Income-tax to Ireland.

Mr. T. BELLEW supported the proposition of the Government.

Mr. SANDERS also spoke in favour of the Government propositions, but thought that the Advertisement-duty altogether should be abolished.

Sir F. BARING expressed his satisfaction that the Government had come to the conclusion that the Income-tax was not a proper permanent tax in time of peace; and he would, therefore, support the proposition in respect to it. He thought the propositions in reference to the Soap and Tea-duties, and the Legacy-duties, were also deserving of praise. He could not, however, concur in the proposition to extend the Income-tax to Ireland, nor to make it applicable to incomes below £100.

Lord LOVAINE and the Marquis of GRANBY severally opposed the propositions generally of Mr. Gladstone.

Sir C. WOOD defended the course taken by the Government, and combatted the objections urged against it.

The debate was then adjourned until to-morrow (Friday).

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, CLOCKS, AND BELLS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In the course of the last few days an electric telegraphic station has been opened adjacent to the lobby, for the use of members and parties engaged in Parliamentary proceedings, and direct telegraphic communication is thereby obtained with all parts of the country, and intelligence transmitted. Operations were on Monday commenced for placing an electric clock over the principal entrance to the lobby, and a general system introduced of notifying to members in all parts of the House the precise moment of a division by the electrical ringing of 80 bells in various directions, the bells being set in motion by an apparatus in charge of one of the officers at the lobby door. Wires are also being carried to the Carlton, Reform, and other clubs.

ELECTION MATTERS.—*Athlone*: Mr. Keogh returned.—*Carlow*: Captain Bunbury returned. *Knaresborough*: Messrs. Woodd and Dent declared the sitting members. Mr. Westhead rejected.—*Berwick-on-Tweed*: Mr. Forster and Mr. Stapleton not duly elected.—*Maidstone*: Mr. Dodd not duly elected.—At *Taunton*, Sir John Ramsden (Liberal) is opposed by Mr. Badcock (Conservative), a banker.—At *Berwick-on-Tweed*, four Liberal candidates are in the field against two Conservatives. A committee is appointed to decide which two of the Liberals shall withdraw.—The petitions against *Finsbury* and *Hereford* are withdrawn; as also the one against *Cavlow* in the late general election.—*Dublin* and *co. London derry*, both petitions against the sitting members withdrawn.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COLONA.—1. The solutions are correct. 2. Your problems shall have immediate attention 3. The Numbers you require, including the one for May, we will give instructions to have printed, but there should be no difficulty whatever in your obtaining those through any bookseller.

T. E. H. S. (a fishertber).—Play the game over once more, and you will find your error. If Mobsechander had played his Queen to K B 8th, what prevented the adverse Queen from capturing her?

B. D.—As for particulars and tickets of the Great Manchester Chess Meeting, on the 6th and 7th of next month, apply to the Secretary, Mr. A. Fisher, 12, Kennedy-street, Manchester

J. P.—Of solutions—Best just north too obvious.

A. B. C.—It is quite sound, we believe, and certainly very clever.

J. S., Guernsey.—See the notice to Correspondents, in No. 7, &c., in our Number for April 16. You are quite right.

E. M. J., Norwich.—The Solution of Enigma No. 806 is—1. K to B 8th, 2. Q takes Kt (ch), 3. P mates.

B. H., Argate.—It shall be examined.

S. M. W. B.—You must not extricate your King from a check by Castling.

G. B. J.—Yes shall have our opinion next week. 2. We are told it will. *Nous verrons*

R. W., Sedbergh.—They are too simple.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 481, by Jack of Worcester, Farnwood, H. P. C., A. D. of Malines, R. W. M., D. W. H., Jejues, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Edible, Lynx, Harrovensis, D. W. H., Phis, M. D., B. B., Engineer, Sailor, W. F., are correct.

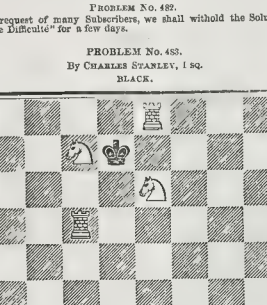
PROBLEM No. 482.

At the request of many Subscribers, we shall withold the Solution of "Une Difficulté" for a few days.

PROBLEM No. 483.

By CHARLES STANLEY, I SQ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, checkmates in four moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Game, played by Correspondence, between Mr. V. GREEN, Hon. Sec. of the Oxford Chess-club, and Mr. C. F. SMITH.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q to K R 3rd	R to K B 2nd (b)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. Kt takes K	K takes Kt
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	19. Q takes R P (ch)	K to his B 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	20. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	21. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to K Kt 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	22. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R sq
7. Castles	B to Q Kt 3rd	23. Q takes Q (c)	R takes Q
8. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	24. P takes Q P	R to Q B sq
9. P takes P (en passant)	Q K P takes P	25. R to Q B sq	B to Q B 2nd (d)
10. K R t checks	K Kt to K 2nd	26. R to Q B 3rd	Kt to K sq
11. K takes his 5th square	P to Q 4th	27. K to his Kt 2nd	B to Q Kt 3rd
12. K R to Q Kt 5th	Castles	28. P to K R 4th	B to Q Kt 4th
13. Q B to Q R 3rd	Q B to K 2nd	29. P to K 6th	Kt to Q Kt 4th
14. K takes Q B (ch)	P takes B	30. Kt to K B 5th	B to Q Kt 3rd
15. Q to her 2nd sq	P to K Kt 3rd	31. R to K 8th	K to his Kt 2nd
16. K R takes B (a)	P takes R	32. K to his B 2nd	K takes Kt
		33. P to K 7th (ch)	K to his Kt sq
		34. R to K B 7th,	

And Black abandoned the game.

(a) He now obtains a powerful attack, and succeeds in keeping it up without relaxation until the enemy is compelled to strike his colours.

(b) A cruel necessity, but he has nothing better to do.

(c) This appears, upon examination, to be his best move; for suppose—

23. P to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to B 4th
24. Kt to K B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 5th

And White cannot avoid the exchange of Queens.

(d) Leaving the Q B P to be taken was too shallow a device in a contest by correspondence, where a player has time to look for traps and pit falls.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Well-fought Game between Mr. LÖWENTHAL and "GAMMA."

(French Game.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Gamma).	WHITE. (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Gamma).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	21. Kt to K R 4th (c)	Q to K Kt 5th
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	22. R takes Kt	Q takes Kt (d)
3. P takes P	P takes P	23. R takes R	K takes R
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	24. R to K sq	R to K B sq
5. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	25. P to K B 3rd	B to Q B sq
6. Castles	Castles	26. B to Q B 2nd	Q to K B 3rd
7. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 3rd	27. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K Kt 4th
8. P to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	28. K to K B sq	P to K Kt 5th
9. P to Q B 3rd	P to K B 4th	29. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K Kt 2nd
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to K B 4th	30. Q to K Kt 6th	B to Q sq
11. Q to her Kt 3rd	K to R sq (e)	31. R to K 8th	Q takes Q
12. Q Kt to his sq (f)	P to K B 5th	32. R takes K (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
13. P to Q B 4th	Q Kt to K 2nd	33. B take Q	K takes K
14. P to Q B 5th	B to Q B 2nd	34. P to Q R 4th	P takes B P
15. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt takes B	35. P takes P	K to Kt 3rd
16. Q takes Kt	P to Q 5th	36. B to K 8th	R to B 3rd
17. Q Kt to K sq	Q Kt to K sq	37. P to Q Kt 5th	B to Q B 4th
18. Q to K 2nd	B takes K R P	38. Kt to K 2nd	K to K 2nd
		39. B to K K 5th	B to Q 7th

The Game was prolonged to nearly 60 moves, and finally won by GAMMA.

(a) Compelling White to look to the safety of his Q Bishop

(b) M. instead of retiring the Kt, he had played P to K B 3rd, Black might have taken that Pawn with his King's Bishop, or have played P to K B 5th in either case securing a great advantage in position.

(c) The best move, apparently. If he had taken the Bishop, Black would have obtained more than a sufficient compensation in force and attack together

(d) Black's position looks better than it really is, for he must now take the Kt, and thus lose time.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 811.—By A. AMBLER.

White: K at his Kt 2nd, Q at K B 7th, B at K R 2nd, Kts at Q Kt 6th and Q R 8th; P s at K B 3rd, Q 2nd, and Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at Q Kt sq, R at Q sq, Kt at Q B sq, P s at K Kt 4th, Q 3rd, 5th, and 6th, and Q Kt 2nd.

White to mate in four moves.

No. 812.—By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

White: K at Q R 2nd, Q at K sq, R at Q 8th; Bs at Q 7th and Q Kt 8th; P s at K B 4th and Q B 3rd.

Black: K at Q 4th, Q at Q 3rd, R at K R sq; Kts at K Kt sq and Q R 6th, P at Q Kt 2nd.

White playing first, to mate in three moves.

No. 813.—By A. F., of Florence.

White: K at Q B 2nd, Q at K Kt 6th, R at K R 2nd, Kt at Q B sq, Kt at K 8th; P s at Q B 3rd, Q Kt 4th, and K 3rd.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at Q Kt sq, R at Q B 2nd, R at Q 2nd, B at K B 8th; P s at Q K 5th, Q Kt 4th, Q 3rd, K 2nd and 5th, Kt K 5th and K R 6th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 814.—By the Rev. H. BOLTON.

(A beautiful piece of play.)

White: K at Q R 7th, Q at Q Kt 7th.

Black: K at Q R 8th, P at Q R 7th.

White to play, and win the game.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARMY.—The 52nd Light Infantry at Dublin, and the 81st Regiment at Kilkenny, are placed under orders for India, to relieve the 18th Royal Irish and 80th Regiments, now serving in Burmah, both of which corps have been sixteen years on foreign service. The 52nd will embark about June. The depôts of both regiments are at present at Chatham. Captain Blackwood Price's field-battery, quartered at Shorncliffe, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to join the camp to be formed on Cobham-common, near Windsor, in the beginning of June next. The battery is composed of six guns, eighty-five horses, and 125 non-commissioned officers and men. Captain F. A. Campbell's field-battery, at Chatham, of similar strength, have also been ordered to join the camp at the same time.

WOOLWICH.—The *Phænix* screw steam-sloop, Commander Inglefield, has been taken into the basin to have her coaling completed. The *Brendalbane* store-ship, engaged to accompany the *Phœnix* to the arctic regions with stores, for the relief of Captain Sir E. Belcher's expedition, is in the inner basin, being strengthened. After she is completed she will be again taken up to Deptford, to receive provisions of various kinds and wine, rum, and brandy for the absent voyagers. The *Diligence* transport has been docked and fitted to convey coals to the Arctic Sea for the use of the vessels searching for Sir John Franklin.

THE *Hastings*, 74, Captain Austin, flag-ship of the China station, arrived at Spithead on Sunday. She has been a long time on the passage, consequently has no news. The family of the late Sir Francis Austin have arrived from the East in the *Hastings*.

NEW UNIFORMS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.—Immediately after the levee, on Wednesday, Messrs. S. Isaac, Campbell, and Co., army contractors, St. James's-street, had the honour of a special interview with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at the Palace, when they submitted the new patterns of uniforms, accoutrements, &c., which have recently been sanctioned by the authorities at the War office and Board of Ordnance, as the proposed change of dress for the British army.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ST. MAGNUS CHURCH, LONDON-BRIDGE.—A large number of workmen are engaged in repairing the upper portion of this church, which is to undergo a complete renovation.

ST. DIONIS, FENCHURCH-STREET.—The presentation to the Hvirg of St. Dionis Backchurch, has lapsed to the Bishop of London, six months having expired since the resignation of the late incumbent, without the induction of a new one by the patrons.

THE late Bishop of the Isle of Man, Dr. Short, now Bishop of St. Asaph, has given £1000 for the widows and orphans of those clergymen who have, as incumbents or under the Bishop's license, officiated in that island. His Lordship has expressed a wish that the fund should be called "Mrs. Short's money."

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. T. J. Rowsell, to St. James's, Westminster. The Rev. J. Prior, to Kirkington, Yorkshire. The Rev. J. Ford, to Old Romney. The Rev. T. Erskine, to Steppingley. *Vicarages*: The Rev. A. Kent, to Coln St. Aldwyn. The Rev. W. Dixon, to Shepreth, Cambridgeshire. The Rev. J. Fletcher, to Cubbington, near Warwick.—The Rev. J. Moultrie, to be a Rural Dean of Coventry.—The Rev. C. Jenkyns to the Incumbency of All Saints, Tuckingmill, Camborne.

TESTIMONIAL.—A splendid silver candelabrum, elaborately chased, was on Monday presented to the Rev. Philip Parker Gilbert, M.A., by his late congregation at St. Mary's, Haggerstone, as a token of gratitude and esteem for his laborious and useful exertions during a faithful ministry of sixteen years.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—A silver salver has just been presented, by a number of his former and present pupils, to T. K. Heath, Esq., F.C.P., late Principal of Barlington Grammar School, Hammersmith, accompanied by an illuminated address on vellum, expressive of the pupils' deep sense of the zeal and kindness which, for twenty-five years, have characterised his professional career.

CROSBY HALL.—The Earl of Carlisle delivered a second lecture before the Evening Classes of Young Men, on Thursday evening—the subject, on this occasion, being the past Gray. His Lordship began by remarking that personal impulses led him to the choice of the poets Pope and Gray as the arguments of his lectures. The latter occupied a lower position as the Parnassian Mount than the former; but he was not a precocious, and his works were few; but they were lofty in their aim and execution. Had he shown prodigality as well as perfection of genius, he would have been entitled to as high a rank as Virgil: the same delicacy of taste and exquisite style of workmanship were apparent in his productions. He was affected with hereditary gout, and thus had predisposed him to a remorse, but not morose, melancholy. Gray manifested but little of the spirit of authorship. He would not accept of remuneration, and wished to remain anonymous. He was never in love; his affections centred in his mother. Lord John Russell had expressed an opinion that Moore was the first of English lyrists: he begged to differ, and put in a claim for Gray. As a letter-writer, Gray occupied a position between Walpole and Cowper. Dr. Johnson's remarks on Gray were disgraceful. The noble lecturer then proceeded to cite passages from the poems on "Spring" and "Eton College," which took many recognitions. The picture of schoolboy life was not accurate; and the boys themselves were unconscious of his melancholy forebodings, being consigned over, in the last stanzas, not only to the pains of life, but to death. Of the famous those boys were four who had since been Prime Ministers in England, and one who became the Duke of Wellington. After some further recitals, he concluded with high encomiums on the "Bard," which were received with great applause. The Lord Mayor then expressed the thanks of the meeting, and complimented his Lordship's efforts to enlighten the young men of the city.

MAY MEETINGS.—We continue from our last Number the list of the various religious and other meetings to be held during May and June.—Monday, May 2: Wesleyan Missionary Society, Exeter hall (Mr. J. Heald, chairman); Naval and Military Bible Society, Willis's Rooms (the Marquis of Chomondeley, chairman); Home and Colonial School Society, Gray's-inn-road (the Earl of Chichester, chairman); Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, London Tavern (Mr. Apsley Pellatt, M.P., chairman); Church of Scotland Missions, Exeter-hall (the Duke of Argyll, chairman).—Tuesday, May 3: Church Missionary Society, Exeter-hall (the Earl of Chichester, chairman); Christian Instruction Society, Weigh House Chapel (the Lord Mayor, M.P., chairman).—Wednesday, May 4: British and Foreign Bible Society, Exeter-hall (the Earl of Shaftesbury, chairman); Society for the Evangelisation of Foreigners, Newman street (Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., chairman).—Thursday, May 5: London City Mission, Exeter-hall (no chairman yet named); Irish Society of London, Hanover-square Rooms, (the Marquis of Blandford, M.P., chairman); Sunday School Union, Exeter-hall (the Lord Mayor, M.P., chairman).—Friday, May 6: London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, Exeter-hall (the Earl of Shaftesbury, chairman); Governesses' Benevolent Institution, Hanover-square Rooms (the Earl of Harrowby, chairman); Bibliocratic Platform and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, Willis's Rooms (the Earl of Talbot, chairman); Religious Tract Society, Exeter-hall (the Lord Mayor, M.P., chairman); Irish Colonial Church and School Society, Exeter-hall (no chairman named).—Saturday, May 7. Royal Naval School Society, Willis's Rooms (the Earl Manvers, chairman).

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, ALBERT-ROAD, REGENT'S-PARK.

ON Monday last (St. Mark's Day), this church, which has been erected in a newly-formed and rapidly-increasing district of the densely-peopled parish of St. Pancras, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London; assisted in the ceremony by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Middlesex, the Ven. and Rev. Stephen Robinson, the Rev. Thomas Dale, Vicar of St. Pancras; the Rev. W. B. Galloway, the Incumbent of the district; and numerous clergy from the adjoining district.

The prayers were read by the Incumbent of the district; and an impressive sermon was preached by the Bishop, from the text "But as for me, I will come into thy house, in the multitude of thy mercy, and in thy fear will I worship toward thy holy temple."—Psalm v. verse 7.

After the ceremony of consecration, the Bishop and a numerous party of the clergy and laity were entertained at breakfast by the Incumbent.

The church stands on a plot of ground at the end of the long walk of the Regent's-park. The architecture is of the style known as Early English, of the geometric period. The walls are of Kentish-rag stone; the doors, windows, and other architectural features, of Bath stone.

The plan of the church is simple, being a parallelogram, 103 feet long, 63 feet wide, and presenting little variety of outline. There are no transepts or ideal side chapels, even the chancel forms no important feature externally, being only a prolongation of the nave. The architect has sought to give the character of a metropolitan parish church, and not that of an enlarged copy of a village church. The interior is divided into nave and aisles by five bays of stone columns and arches, the divisions being marked externally by buttresses. The roofs of the nave are covered by three span roofs, that of the nave is open-timbered, that the aisles are ceiled at the level of the springing of the roof. The nave with flat close-boarded and ribbed ceiling, open to the roof, and

NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARK, ALBERT-ROAD, REGENT'S-PARK, CONSECRATED ON MONDAY.

corbels. The height thus obtained in the aisles gives ample space for galleries, which are constructed over them.

The chancel window is a large seven-light traceried window, adapted from Tintern Abbey. The aisles are lighted by two-light traceried windows, with triangular lights, forming a second tier of windows above them, giving light and air to the galleries, of which arrangement an example is found in Westminster Abbey. It gives a peculiar character externally, as the aisles present a double range of windows. The tower is at the north-west angle; and, with the spire, rises to the height of 126 feet. The bell is by Messrs. Mears.

It has been stated that the chancel forms no distinct feature externally; but it is well marked internally by its occupying a large space of the eastern end of the church, including the last bay of the nave arches, which are enclosed with chancel seats. The paving in front of these seats and the cancelli railing, which is a trefoiled arcade, executed in carved wainscot, is inlaid with Minton's encaustic tiles. The pulpit and reading-desk, both of careful design, are also of wainscot, supported on Caen stone bases. The organ, an excellent one, is by Messrs. Gray and Davison.

The seats throughout the church are of deal. There is an effective porch on the north side of the church, with a deeply-recessed doorway of clustered columns, and rich arch mouldings, among which is the dog's tooth enrichment. Over this doorway is a quatrefoil, containing the sculptured emblem of St. Mark, the winged lion.

A dwarf wall built of Kentish rag and Bath stone encloses the site, and access is given to the enclosure through a well-designed arched gateway, opposite to the tower of the church. Accommodation is provided for 1200 persons; more than one-third being free sittings. The building has been executed in a sound and workmanlike manner by Mr. Myers, under the direction of the architect, Mr. Thomas Little, of Northumberland-street, New-road. The amount of the contract was £6778; of which, upwards of £1700 remains to be raised by voluntary subscription.

DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE MILL AT HALIFAX.

On the morning of yesterday week, the 22nd inst., a most destructive conflagration took place in the town of Halifax, by which a large mill, with its valuable contents, was reduced to the fragmentary ruins depicted in the accompanying Illustration, from a sketch by Mr. T. Binns, of Halifax. The premises were built in 1847, were situated between Gaol-lane and Ann-street, and consisted of five stories and an attic; there being also a room on the basement along the lower half of the plan. It was the most substantially-built mill in Halifax, and the rooms were about 130 feet long by 45 feet wide inside; the two lower stories being, however, shorter by the width of the engine-house, which was at the east end. The building belonged to Messrs Leyland and Highley, card-makers; but part of it was let off to Mr. Illingworth and Mr. Joseph Wood, worsted spinners.

The mill had been left quite safe, to all appearance, on Thursday evening, and remained in apparent safety through the early part of the night; but about half-past two o'clock, the policeman on duty in Ann-street was startled by seeing a light flash from the building. He at once aroused the neighbourhood, awoke Mr. Leyland and his family, and ran to give the alarm at the police-office. Mr. Isaac Swaine, the superintendent of the fire-engines, and the fire brigade, were roused; and the fire-engine of the Halifax, Bradford, and Keighley Insurance Company, drawn by men to the spot; followed by the Leeds and Yorkshire engine, also the two fire-engines belonging to the town. When the engines reached the spot the flames seemed confined to the two windows near the south-east end of the second story, which was in the occupation of Mr. Illingworth. The first object of Mr. Swaine was, therefore, to endeavour, by placing an engine on each side of the mill, to cut off the remaining parts of the rooms, so as to confine the fire to that end in which it had originated. But, owing to the inflammable nature of the floors and their contents, and the prevalence of a strong east wind, all human precautions proved in vain. The flames spread onward and upwards with appalling rapidity: the entire mill was in one roaring conflagration soon after three o'clock; and, before four, the roof and part of the walls had fallen in. Meanwhile, the smaller engine, which had been taken to the west end of the mill, was of necessity deserted, and was consumed in the conflagration it had been brought to stop; the men who were working it having a narrow escape of their lives. At this end of the mill, the flames were made more furious by three pipes of oil which were in the lower room.

The falling in of the roof presented a terrific spectacle: the building resembled a vast fiery furnace, the heat of which was so intense that it burnt the hose of the fire-engines, and ignited the window-frames of the houses on the opposite side of Gaol-lane. Fortunately, the mill was isolated, or it is impossible to tell how far the conflagration would have spread. The flames were driven by the wind over the low cottages in Malt-shovel-yard; and burning wood was carried in quantities into the town; but, happily, without igniting any other buildings on fire. When the destruction of the mill appeared inevitable, the brigade directed their efforts solely to the preservation of the surrounding property, and to the abatement of the fire around the steam-engine: in this they were favoured by the wind, which had altered their previous exertions to save the mill; and the steam-engine, boilers, and boiler house were thus preserved. During the forenoon, one of the engines was brought again to the spot, to put out the fire still lingering about the engine; and, while playing the water upon the flames, a portion of the wall gave way, one of the stones striking a fireman on the ribs in the rush to save himself.

Early in the forenoon, the safe (a large iron one) of Messrs. Leyland and Highley was reached, and its contents taken out. The books were greatly damaged; and a quantity of gold, silver, and copper was found molten. With this exception (if it be one) scarcely an article has been saved; and the blackened remnants of the mill walls seem more like some ruins of an ancient edifice than the support of what was the day before a hive of busy industry.

Messrs. Leyland and Highley's loss is stated to be about £19,000, towards which they have an insurance, in the Halifax, Bradford, and Keighley Office, of £7000. Mr. Illingworth's loss will not be less than £8000; and Mr. Wood's loss will exceed £4000: both are partially insured in the Leeds and Yorkshire Office.

REMAINS OF MILL, AT HALIFAX.—SKETCHED AFTER THE FIRE.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

VISCOUNT GODERICH, M.P. FOR HUDDERSFIELD.

Viscount Goderich belongs to that class of young noblemen in this country who find their surest hope of gaining a place in the public regard, in identifying themselves with popular progress, and what is generally termed the cause of the people. Stepping from the pedestals which rank and wealth have raised for them, they meet the classes below them half way—are the first to extend the hand of sympathy, and to propose the interchange of mutual good offices. Viscount Goderich, during the course of his brief public life, has been unceasing in his endeavours to advance the comforts and welfare of the lower and particularly the working classes, and to elevate their station in society. In the year 1852 he had an opportunity of signally evincing the sincerity of that feeling, when he laudably exerted himself to promote an amicable adjustment of the serious differences which for so long a time had unhappily subsisted between the master engineers and their workmen in the iron trade.

George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Viscount Goderich, only son of the Earl of Ripon, who in years gone by was so well known by the *soubriquet* of "Prosperity Robinson," was born on Oct. 24, 1827, and is,

VISCOUNT GODERICH, M.P. FOR HUDDERSFIELD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY M. BAUM, OF HUDDERSFIELD.

consequently, still a very young man. He was privately educated; and, in 1849, was for a short time attaché to the special mission sent to Brussels by Lord Palmerston, to endeavour to put an end to the war between Austria and Sardinia, and of which mission the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ellis was the head. Very shortly after his return to England he began to engage public attention by the interest he took in all questions affecting the working classes.

At the general election in 1852 he was returned for Kingston-upon-Hull, in conjunction with Mr. James Clay, by a large majority, over the then Ministerial candidate, Mr. Bramley Moore, and the Hon. C. L. Butler. He was, however, unseated on petition, very shortly after he had taken his seat. Although opportunities of frequently addressing the House of Commons were thus denied him, the noble Viscount made one speech, which he delivered with great self-possession, yet in a manner at once evincing so much modesty and frankness that he succeeded in passing that ordeal of criticism which is so trying to young members. Although unseated on the ground of bribery practised by his agents, the committee exonerated him from all connivance at these corrupt practices.

When Mr. Stansfeld was unseated for Huddersfield for bribery, political parties in the town, favourable to the late member, introduced Mr. Joseph Starkey, an eminent manufacturer, and of Liberal politics, as his successor. That section of the Liberals, however, who took part in unseating Mr. Stansfeld, was anxious again to introduce Mr. Williams, the unsuccessful candidate at the general election. This gentleman entered an appearance, but nothing more, and upon his leaving the field, the choice of his friends fell upon Lord Goderich, who consented to stand for the borough.

On the 30th of March, therefore, his Lordship met a large body of his future constituents in the Philosophical Hall, in order to make known to them his political creed. His reception was of a most gratifying description. Having been introduced to the meeting by the retiring candidate, Mr. Williams, he vindicated himself from any participation in the acts of bribery alleged in the Kingston-upon-Hull petition, and then proceeded to state his political views. First, however, with regard to the terms on which he sought to obtain the suffrages of the people of Huddersfield. He remarked, that if he had been willing to profess principles which were regarded as more in consonance with the position which he held, and which Mr. Williams had told them, was his misfortune and not his fault (Laughter and Cheers); if he had had the misfortune, not only to be "a live Lord," but to have acted, as many live Lords had acted, he might have obtained a seat in Parliament with no trouble, no expense, and no inconvenience (Loud applause). But he only sought a seat there to advocate those principles which in his heart he believed to be true; and, therefore, he at once had appealed to large constituencies as an independent candidate. The noble Viscount then explained his principles to be those of enlightened and steady progress; of reform, rapid but not hasty—never ceasing, but not violent. He was the advocate of that reform which was the only safeguard against revolution—of that reform which was in fact the truest Conservatism; and which had never, so far as he had learned, been the ruin of empires, whilst the opposite policy had been so (Loud applause). One of the causes which led him most to rejoice at the final settlement of the Free-trade policy, was that it would open the way to the consideration of another question in which he felt personally the deepest interest, the question of Parliamentary Reform. The only principle on which he would rest the representation was that it should be extended to the utmost possible point; and he should be willing to advance in that direction by all the means which the circumstances of the country would allow (Applause). He had no sympathy with the principle of finality (Applause). Passing to the ballot, and the re-distribution of electoral districts—both of which measures he advocated—his Lordship then touched upon the questions of Church endowment by the State, and grants out of the public revenue for religious and ecclesiastical purposes—to both of which he expressed his decided hostility; and he concluded his speech by stating that he should go to the House of Commons the advocate of the cause of the people, and in that capacity alone would he act. The noble Viscount was returned for the borough by a majority of 82 over Mr. Starkey.

As may be gathered from his declared opinions, Viscount Goderich is of Liberal politics, in favour of the extension of the suffrage and the ballot, and announces himself as an independent supporter of the present Government. In 1851 he married Miss Vyner, eldest daughter of Henry Vyner, Esq., and grand-daughter of Earl de Grey.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The original, or "old" Society of Painters in Water Colours opened their forty-ninth Exhibition for the season on Monday; and the crowds which have thronged their elegant little gallery ever since afford convincing proof that the interesting art they cultivate has many and influential votaries.

Most of the members and associates contribute on the present occasion their usual number of pieces, in the several styles in which they respectively excel: amongst the absentees of those we have been accustomed to admire, are Cattermole, who has withdrawn in favour of the Royal Academy; and John F. Lewis, who perhaps is studying brilliant colouring and delicate outline under the bright skies of the East.

Copley Fielding, the President, first attracts us with a fine coast scene (14) "near Bembridge, with Culver-cliff, Isle of Wight," in which the effects of a coming storm are very truthfully produced, with blacks, whites, and greys. His "View of Windsor Castle from the Great Park," is a fine panorama of magnificent wooded scenery; but the sky is too deeply blue for our inland climate. Amongst his other landscapes are several from his favourite haunts in Cumberland and Westmoreland, in which there is nothing to cavil at, nothing left to desire. Add to these 273, "View of Ben Conachan, over Loch Awe, Argyleshire," a perfect gem.

John Callow's sea-pieces are as admirable for intrinsic merit as for variety in treatment. In 45, "An Emigrant Ship embarking Passengers in Plymouth Sound," we have a simple subject executed with a bold broad touch; the water clear and deep in tone, as it is in our English Channel at early morning; and the ship with her sails hanging loosely from the yards, as prepared for setting: a thing of life realised in all its details with the nicest accuracy. 81, "Assisting a Disabled ship into Yarmouth Harbour" is equally good, but of a different character; the surges breaking riotously over the jetty; and the disabled ship, having lost half her spars in the struggle with the elements, rolling heavily as she strives for the harbour. In 147, "Stormy Weather at Sea," the billows run high, but with a broad base, and a wide berth between them, as on the Atlantic. 187, "Margate from the Sands," is a very pleasing view of a well known cockney resort.

William Callow's architectural and other views are always admired for their warm tone and delicacy of finish. His "Rialto at Venice" (28), "Church of San Giovanni and San Paolo" (74), "Cathedral of Abbeville" (83), "Mont Blanc, from Chamouni" (88), and "High-street, Lincoln" (103), will support his well-earned reputation.

"THE SHEPHERD."—PAINTED BY WALTER GOODALL.

In the landscape department Duncan's sea and moonlight pieces next claim a meed of hearty praise for their genuineness of character and tasteful treatment. We especially admire three in the present collection, viz.: 113, "Crossing the Bar," a furious storm raging at the mouth of a harbour—we believe Boulogne—and two vessels, one a steamer, tossing and struggling to cross the bar; and 128, "Stormy Sunset—Douglas-head, Isle of Man," in which the genial warmth of the sun softens the asperities of the storm. Still more beautiful is No. 287, entitled "Moonrise," an exquisite bit, introducing the windmills at Millwall, and with a glimpse of Greenwich Hospital in the distance. Of this very capital piece we have great pleasure in producing an Engraving.

George Fripp has two very charming landscapes, close together: 32, "Sunrise in the Highlands," exhibits a mountainous spot in Argyleshire, under the effects of a morning sun, so cunningly executed that the light mists ascending along the ridges of the hills in all directions, seem almost to move before us. 99 is a capital "Distant View of Bordon Tower and the Valley of the Wharfe, near Bolton Abbey."

56, the "Lake of Como," by H. Gartiman, is a gorgeous representation of a magnificent piece of scenery. 146, "Aberystwith from the Sea," by S. P. Jackson, is a good landscape, with an agreeable effect of sunset.

W. Goodall, in *genre* subjects, has an original and effective style, which are happily illustrated on the present occasion in a small piece (21) entitled "The Shepherd." The honest rustic, attended by his dog, is trudging across the fields, which, being covered with snow, render a considerable display of action necessary. The figure is full of character, and the colouring is nicely toned. In another piece, (185) "Half way Home," we have a woman and two children amusing themselves, seated on a bank by the roadside; a basket of fruit &c., beside them, which they have to carry home.

Carl Haag comes out in great force this year, and in various fields of achievement. 88, "Marino Fallero and the Spy," is an incident most effectively rendered. The cautious attitude of the masked spy is well expressive of the purpose with which he leans over the sleeping Doge. The colouring is rich and harmonious. 127, "An Italian Peasant Girl," and 136, "A Roman Model," are clever studies of single heads. 172 represents the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Prince Leiningen returning from a chamois hunt, in the valley of the Inner-Riss, Tyrol. The romantic scenery of the valley is well depicted, and the portraits

MOONRISE."—PAINTED BY E. DUNCAN.

of the distinguished sportsmen are, we believe, accurate; but being portraits, the attitudes are rather stiff, and contrast strikingly with the more natural and animated forms of the attendant guides in the other parts of the picture. This work is the property of her Majesty. 181. "Remains of the Temple of Jupiter Tonans, at the Roman Forum," is a stately architectural group, treated in a picturesque manner, under a glowing atmosphere, and is altogether a very striking and satisfactory production.

On either side of the last-mentioned are two very fine landscapes. 175. "The Challenge," by D. Cox, representing a mountain spot, with wild cattle; and 186, "Deer-stalker, Glen Nevis, Inverness-shire," by T. M. Richardson, where we have a fine sporting country, with an admirable group of sportsmen.

John Gilbert exhibits a more ambitious work than is usually attempted through the medium of water colours; and indeed we must add that if he has not wholly confined himself to them, availing himself occasionally of opaque colours for the production of deep effects. The subject of this picture, which is of considerable size, and occupies the place of honour, at the upper end of the room, is the forced abdication of Richard II. (Shakspeare's), and the particular moment that when he calls for the looking-glass, that he may contemplate his features.

> Give me that glass, and therein will I read.
> No deeper wrinkles yet? Hath sorrow struck
> So many blows upon this face of mine,
> And made no deeper wounds &c.

The attitude and expression of the fallen monarch are well studied, somewhat, we apprehend, after approved stage models: the face wearing a disordered aspect, with a redness about the eyes, as though they had been suffused with tears. The figure, nevertheless, is dignified and commanding, and occupies the centre of the picture. The other figures are, perhaps, a little too numerous, and crowded together too closely, and without sufficient distinctiveness of character and relationship to the momentous incident which they watch bear a part. In the colouring of the various parts, the artist, we think, has in outdone anything hitherto accomplished in this school; the rich green and blue carpeting of the steps being marvellously real; and the various draperies rich in hue, and substantial in the folds. The artist has, in the same manner, a capital little bit, in *chiaroscuro*, conceived in the true spirit of Rembrandt, of a musician tuning his violin (298).

F. Taylor's "Bringing Home the Dee" — 181, is a very creditable performance, in a field which Landseer has almost made his own; yet there is nothing in it that savours of Landseer, or any other; the artist depending wholly upon his own resources, and an honest treatment of his own materials, for success.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although the demand for money for commercial purposes has increased to some extent, without, however, leading to any advance in the rates of discount, large parcels of first-class bills having been done as low as 2½ per cent per annum, the demand for cash has been very limited during the whole of the week, and prices have had an upward tendency—the Three per Cents having touched 101, both for money and the account. In ordinary times, the late large shipments of bullion to the East, and which have increased since we last wrote, would have been productive of lower quotations, and a strong feeling in favour of a higher value of money; but as it will understood that immense quantities of gold are on passage from Australia, and that there is every prospect of the foreign exchanges becoming more favourable to this country, a scarcity of cash appears now to be wholly out of the question; whilst it is very unlikely that the directors of the Bank of England, with the present prospects before them, would deem it necessary to raise the minimum rates of discount. The arrival of gold from Australia, up to Monday, amounted to £300,000; and we have had an import of 203,000 dollars from South America.

On Monday, Bank Stock was done at 226½; the Three per Cents Reduced were 100¾, Three per Cent Consols, 100¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103¾; Consols for Account, 100¾; Exchequer Bills marked 4s.; India Bonds, 40s. pm.; and India Stock, 262. Prices were well supported on Tuesday. On Wednesday, Consols were 100¾ to 101; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103¾. The Market on Thursday was steady, yet Consols were a shade easier; the Three per Cents having been 100¾ for Money, and 100⅝ to 101 for the Account. The Three per Cents Reduced were 100¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103⅝; Long Annuities, 6 5-8-16ths. Bank Stock, 225½. India Bonds, 40s. to 35s.; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 7s. premium.

On the whole the Foreign House has ruled very inactive, but no material change has taken place in quotations. French Four-and-a-Half per Cents Rentes have been done at 102f 50c. (Exchange, 25f. 10c.); Austrian, 101; Brazilian, Small, 101; the Five per Cents, 100¾; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, New, 100¾; Secondary, 95¾; Granada, 22; Dec. Coupon, 24; Greek, Red, 11½ to 12; Mexican, for Money, 27½; for the account, 27¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 88¾; the Scrip, 4; the Three per Cents Referred, 60 to 62; Portuguese Four per Cents, 40; Russian Five per Cents 120, Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 104¾, Sardinian Five per Cents, 88; Swedish, 12 to 12½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half Cents, 64¾ to 65; and the Four per Cents Certificates, 95.

We regret to state that a heavy failure has been announced in the metal market. The liabilities of the firm are over half a million sterling.

Our advices from the manufacturing districts are very favourable. Large foreign orders are on hand, and the demand for fabrics for home use is exceedingly active, considering the immense production.

The transactions in Miscellaneous Securities have been devoid of interest. Australian Agricultural have marked 43 to 45, Peel River, 4½ to 5 pm.; Van Diemen's Land, 20 to 21; South Australian Land, 48 to 50; North British Australian, 1½ to ¾ pm.; Scottish Australian, 48 to 50; Port Phillip Mining, ¾ to ⅞ pm.; Australian Coal, 4½ dis. to par; Union Bank of Australia, 76 to 78; Bank of Australasia, 46 to 47; London Chartered of Australia, 2⅝ to 3 pm.; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1½ to ¾ pm.; Bank of South China, and Australia, ¾ to 1 pm.; Oriental Bank, 51 to 53; British American Land, 5¾ to 6; Berlin Waterworks, ¼ to ½ pm.; North of Europe Steam, 4 dis.; Central Pacific, 1½ to ¾ pm.; ditto of France, 3; General Steam Shipping Company, 10¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 83½ to 83; Ditto New, 46; Royal Mail Steam, 72; East London Waterworks, 125¾; Grand Junction, 98; Kent, 84; West Middlesex, 110; Southwark and Vauxhall, 90; Hudson's Bay Stock has changed hands at 220.

The settlement of the Account has somewhat interfered with the dealings in the Railway Market, nevertheless prices have had a decidedly firm. Government having announced its determination to oppose all amalgamation, until some general measure is adopted, the various bills already preferred for that purpose will not be proceeded with for the present. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES.—East Anglian and Exeter, 10½; Caledonian, 87; Chester and Holyhead, 23½; Cork and Bandon, 22¾; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 49½; Eastern Counties, 18½; East Lancashire, 73; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 72; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 81; Great Northern Stock, 90, do. A Stock, 89¾; do. B. Stock, 151; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 104; Great Western, 92¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 79¾; Ditto, Fifths, 1½; London and Blackwall, 8½; London, Brighton, and Southend, 7; London and Brighton, 106; London and North-Western, 110¾; Ditto, Fifths, 1½; London and South-Western, 93¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, 36; Midland, 73¾; Midland Great Western (Ireland), 35¾; Norfolk, 58; North British, 35; North Staffordshire 13; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 32; South Eastern, 76¾; South Wales, 56½; Waterford and Limerick, 33¾; West Cornwall, 10¾; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 70; York and North Midland, 59¾.

LONG LEASED ARE FIXED.—East Lancashire, 5 per Cent, 165¾; Wear Valley, 3½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—East Anglian, 3¾; Eastern Counties Six per Cent Northern, 7½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 5 per Cent, 109½; Ditto, redeemable at ten per cent premium, 112; Ditto, Four and a Half per Cent, 104½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), Half-Shares, 8¾; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 107; Ditto, Four per Cent, 94; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, Five per Cent, 111; Midland Great Western (Ireland), 5¾; North British, 3¾; North Staffordshire, 4½; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 11½; York and North Midland, 15½.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 2; Great Indian Peninsula, 4; Grand Junction, 4; Great Luxembourg, 2; Namur and Liege, 2; Sambre and Meuse, 2; Ditto, six interest, 6; Northern of France, 5¾; Paris and Lyons, 58; Paris and Orleans, 62; Paris and Rouen, 4; Paris and Strasbourg, 35¾; Sambre and Meuse, 3; South-Eastern of France, 2¾; Upper Indian Scrip, 4 pm.

Mining Shares have been far from active. On Thursday, Agua Fria were 2¾ to 3; Anglo-Californian, 1¾ to ⅞; British Australian Gold, 1½; British Iron, 9¾; St. John del Rey, 3¾; Colonial Gold, 3¾; Copiapo, 7¾ to ⅞; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 3¾; Great Copper Vein Scrip, 3¾ to 4½; Liberty, 1¼; Linares, 11¾; Mexican and South American, 2; Nouveau Monde, 2¾; United Mexican, 6; Waller, 1½ to 1; West Grenada, 1¾; Yuba, 1½ to 2.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week, the arrivals of English wheat have been on a very moderate scale. Really fine qualities have moved off steadily, and, in some instances, the quotations have had an upward tendency; whilst the value of other kinds has been well supported. Fine foreign wheats have changed hands to a fair extent, at extreme currencies; but low qualities have been neglected. Barley (the receipts of which have been small) has sold freely, on former terms. In the value of malt, we have to change to a trifle less. Beans, peas, and flour have commanded rather more attention, on former terms.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 43s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 46s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 37s. to 39s.; ditto, white, —s. to —s.; rye, 28s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 27s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 30s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 32s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 50s.; brown ditto, 46s. to 48s.; Kingston and Ware, 52s.; Chevalier, 54s.; Hertfordshire, 52s. to 53s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s. to —s.; potato ditto, 19s. to —s.; Irish, Waterford and Cork, black, 15s. to 16s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 17s.; Sligo, Limerick, and Londonderry, ditto, 16s. to 17s.; Scotch, potato ditto, 20s. to 21s.; ditto, feed, 18s. to 19s.; maple, 34s. to 36s.; ditto, white, 30s. to 32s.; fallen, 27s. to 29s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 36s. to 44s.; Suffolk, 32s. to 33s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s. to 35s. per 280 lb. *Foreign.*—American flour, fine, 30s. per barrel; French, 34s. to 36s. per sack.

Seeds.—The demand for most kinds of seeds is in a sluggish state, and prices are barely supported. There is rather more inquiry for cakes, at full quotations.

Linseed English, sown sign., 66s. to 68s.; Baltic, crushing, 47s. to 50s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s. to 46s.; hempseed, 38s. to 44s. per quarter; Carawayseed, 8s. to 12s. per cwt.; Coriander, 6d. to 8d. per lb.; white ditto, 7d. to 9d.; mustard, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 5s. to £9 10s.; ditto, foreign, £7 10s. to £8 10s. per ton. Rape cakes, £4 15s. to £5 5s. per ton. Canary, 60s. to 64s. per quarter. Red clover, 60s. to 64s.; white ditto, 58s. to 66s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 44s. 7d.; barley, 31s. 7d.; oats, 18s. 11d.; rye, 30s. 6d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 34s. 1d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 44s. 9d.; barley, 31s. 7d.; oats, 18s. 11d.; rye, 30s. 6d.; beans, 34s. 8d.; peas, 34s. 1d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—The business done in this article, owing to the proposed reduction in the duty is trifling. Imports, however, are very full, and prices are well supported. The lowest to ordinary sound congou, is 10½d. to 11d. per lb. Up to Saturday last duty was paid on 9,761,553 lb., against 14,419,286 lb. in 1852.

Sugar.—Most kinds of raw sugar have met a steady inquiry; and, in some instances, the quotations have had an upward tendency. Refined goods have sold slowly at 45s. 6d. for brown lump per cwt., and 46s. 6d. for fine. The grocery trade generally are doing a fair local business to the end of April were 1,814,334 casks, against 1,852,650 ditto, to the same date last year.

Coffee.—Our market is in a very inactive state, and, in some instances, the quotations are somewhat in favour of the buyer. Foreign parcels may be purchased on similar terms.

Rice.—We have to notice a slow inquiry for all descriptions, but no actual change has taken place in prices.

Fruit.—Currants are dull in sale, on former terms. In the value of Valencia raisins a change has taken place. Other kinds of fruit command very little attention.

Provisions.—Several parcels of new Irish butter have changed hands at 80s. to 84s. per cwt. Carlow, 82s. to 86s.; Tralee, 80s. to 82s.; Cork, fourths, 80s. to 90s.; and thirds, 78s. to 82s. per cwt. Foreign, the supply of which is on the increase, has a downward tendency. English is quite as dear as last week. Fine weekly Dorset, 100s. to 104s. per cwt.; mids, 92s. to 94s.; per single dozen pounds, 8s. to 9s. Bacon and all other kinds of provisions, are very dull.

Tallow.—The anticipated reduction in the soap duties, and the limited stocks at the out ports, have caused our market to rule active, on higher terms. New P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 47s. 6d. to 48s. 3d. Town Tallow is 46s. to 46s. 6d. Delivery to the end of the month for new is 47s. 6d. to 48s. Town Tallow is 46s. to 47s. per cwt. net cash.

Oils.—Common fish oils, and other kinds of fish oil, have sold very dull at £2 per ton, and the value of linseed and spirits of turpentine is not supported. Palm-oil has advanced £1 to £2 per ton. Rapeseed, 32s. 6d. to 33s. per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 5s. to £4 15s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £5 5s.; and straw, £1 7s. to £1 16s. per load. Trade dull.

Coals.—Carr's Hartley, 19s. 6d.; Chester Main, 15s. 6d.; Holywell, 16s. 3d.; Tyne Main, 14s. 6d.; Belmont, 15s. 6d.; Hetton, 15s. 6d.; Kelloe, 15s. 6d.; Lambton, 15s. 6d.; Cowpen, 15s. 6d. per ton.

Spirits.—East India rum is dull in sale, at from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. Leewards, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. Barbadoes, 1s. 9d. per gallon, on the spot. Brandy, the stock of which is still increasing—is heavy, at the late decline. Corn spirits are tolerably firm.

Hops.—The show of samples is limited, yet the demand is in a sluggish state, as follows:—Mid and East Kent pockets, 115s. to 152s.; Weald of Kents, 110s. to 126s.; East Sussex, 105s. to 120s. per cwt.

Wool.—Our market continues very firm, at very full prices. The stocks are limited for the time of year.

Potatoes.—The supplies of both English and Foreign being limited, the demand is heavy, and prices have a downward tendency. York Regents are selling at from 160s. to 180s.; Cobbolds ditto, 80s. to 120s.; Scotch ditto, 80s. to 120s.; and Foreign, 80s. to 100s. per ton.

Smithfield.—Beasts have met a slow trade, at a decline in the quotations of 2d. per 8 lb. In the value of other kinds of stock very little change has taken place.

Beef from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; lamb, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—A fair average business has been transacted in these markets, as follows—

Beef, from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 10d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 22.

1st Foot: J. M. Brown to be Captain, vice Hargrave. 3d Dr. Gds.: C. Tritton to be Second Lieut., vice Kyrle. 6th: H. Parkinson to be Ensign, vice Armstrong. 7th, Lieut. A. Hunt to be Lieut., vice Bennett. 13th: H. Wilkinson to be Ensign, vice Hunt. 14th: Ensign W. Hall to be Lieut., vice Graves. 21st: First Lieut. J. M. Bannatyne to be Captain, vice Gordon Cumming. Second Lieut. W. R. Gardiner to be First Lieut., vice Bannatyne. Ensign R. Stephens to be Second Lieut., vice Carleton: Lieut. F. E. Tinley to be Adjutant, vice Barnard. 23d: Second Lieut. H. Tuite to be Lieut., vice Devonie. 27th: Ensign W. Thomas to be Second Lieut., vice Carnegie. 34th: C. A. Turner to be Ensign, vice Hays. 39th: Lieut. J. Brown to be Quartermaster, vice Lord Bingham. Ensign J. H. Fripp to be Lieut., vice Brown. Sergt. R. Day to be Ensign, vice Edenton. 52d: Lieut. C. Hay to be Captain, vice Barnes. Ensign W. Harbord to be Lieut., vice Hay. Ensign, vice Robson. 65th: R. Gray to be Ensign, vice Young. 66th: W. T. Wade, gent., to be Ensign, vice Wright. 69th: J. Hopkins to be Ensign, vice Molesworth. 84th: Joseph W. S. Richardson to be Ensign, vice Medhurst. 85th: Ensign J. Saunders to be Lieut., vice Hamilton. 89th: Lieut. W. Shadbolt to be Paymaster, vice J. E. Boggis. 90th: H. O'Kane to be Ensign, vice Hankin. 93d: C. J. Hudson, gent., to be Ensign, vice Sandilands. The Rifle Brigade: Ensign Arnold to be Lieut., vice Colebrooke. Lieut. T. M. W. Dickson to be Ensign, vice Hastings. 7th Garrison Batt.: Wetzel to be Ensign, vice Kenny. Quartermaster C. Carrel, to be Quartermaster, vice Wetzel. 8th: Colour-serg. W. Brown to be Quartermaster, vice Lambert. J. Wakely, gent., to be Ensign, vice Brown. 9th: Second Lieut. R. H. J. Meredith to be First Lieut., vice Alfred Bayly, deceased. Ensign J. Allan to be Second Lieut., vice Meredith. Ensign M. F. Dillon to be Lieut., vice Smyth. W. H. [illegible] to be Ensign, vice Dillon. 10th: Ensign J. Cameron, W. Farquharson to be Lieutenants, vice Cameron, deceased. Ensign F. D. Smith to be Ensign, vice J. P. O'Loghlin, who retires. 11th: Lieut. J. Hamilton to be Captain, vice Hamilton, deceased. Lieut. J. Hamilton, from the service by the sale of a commission. Serjt. J. Gordon, 96th: F. Pike to be Ensign, vice [illegible].

BANKRUPTS.

[illegible] Old Jewry-chambers, and Queen-street, Cheapside, E. DOWN, Taunton, Somersetshire, [illegible] Bishopsgate-street Without, grocer. W. H. ADAMS, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, and

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Macbeth, Tuesday, Anne Blake; Thursday, The Cerolan Brothers; Saturday, St. Cupid; or, Dorothy's Fortune; and the new drama of Marco Spada every evening

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, for the Last Appearance of Mdlle Page, will be repeated LE CHEVALIER DE ST GEORGES. Le Chevalier, M Lafont; Madame De Frey, Mdlle Page. With other Entertainments.—First Appearance of M C. Mathieu Duchaz, as Monsieur Jean Monsieur Regnier will make his First Appearance this season on Friday evening next, in a new Comedy by Henry Mayeur, entitled Le Bonhomme Jadis.—Boxes and Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

MUSICAL UNION.—His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, Patron.—TUESDAY, May 3, WILLIS'S ROOMS. Quartet E major, No. 39 (Pleyel), Haydn.—Quartet B flat, Op. 18, pianoforte, oboe, clarionet, bassoon, and horn; Quartet, B flat, for pianoforte, oboe, clarionet, bassoon, and horn; Quartet, Weistrumpe, Goffrie, Hill, Piatti, Harrott, Lazarus, Baumann, and Jarrett. Pianists: C Halle Straquen, on giving their names, can procure tickets. Half-a-Guinea each, at CRAMER and Co's, Regent-street CHAPPELL and OLLIVIER'S Bond street. Members can pay for visitors at the Concert-room. No artist admitted without a ticket. Doors open at Three o'clock.—J. ELLA, Director.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—HARP UNION.—THE Members respectfully announce THREE MORNING CONCERTS, under the Patronage of her Majesty The Queen and her Royal Highness Prince Albert. Tickets to be procured of Mr. T. M. Wright, Secretary, 1, Hanover-street, Hanover-square; Mr. Allison-street; and Mr. E. J. Trust, 18, Westbourne-grove.

POETRY and DRAMATIC LITERATURE. WILLIS'S ROOMS.—A COURSE of SIX LECTURES on POETRY and DRAMATIC LITERATURE will be delivered at the above Rooms, by J. ROBERSON ANTLOPE, of Edinburgh (Author of "The Law of the Scottish Deaf and Dumb"), on FRIDAY next, will take place on FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6th, commencing at Half-past Three o'clock. Tickets for the Course (the same numbered and reserved), 21s; for the Course of Six Lectures, 10s 6d; single Lectures, 3s; Old Bond-street.

LECTURES on INDIA.—Mr. BUCKINGHAM will commence a SECOND COURSE on INDIA, on MONDAY, the 2nd of MAY, and an EVENING COURSE on THURSDAY following. Tickets for the Course (the same numbered and reserved), 21s; for the Course of Six Lectures, 10s 6d; single Lectures, 3s; Old Bond-street.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC every Evening, at Eight o'clock (except Saturday). Stalls, 2s., which can be secured at the Box-office every day, from Eleven to Four. Area, 1s. Gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance every Tuesday and Saturday at Three o'clock.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly

DISTIN'S PRESENTATION CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, MAY 2nd, 1853. To commence at Half-past Seven. At the PRINCESS'S CONCERT-ROOM.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till dusk. ADMISSION, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.—GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary.

THE EXHIBITION of PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES by the best English and Continental Artists is NOW OPEN, at the PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION, 168, New Bond-street (next the Clarendon). The Collection includes a great variety of new and important Pictures recently taken by eminent Photographers, as well as the best specimens of Views by the early Masters in the Society of Arts. Open from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are open to visitors daily. The collection of living animals is the largest in Europe, and contains many objects never seen in any other menagerie.—Admission, 1s.; on Mondays, 6d.

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Under the Patronage of
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
H.R.H. the Duchess of GLOUCESTER.
H.R.H. the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE.

A BAZAAR will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on FRIDAY, the 3rd of MAY, under the Patronage of H.R.H. the Duchess of GLOUCESTER, and the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE, for the purpose of enabling the Committee to complete the purchase of the above House, and to establish it on a permanent basis. The Committee confidently hope that many ladies will be induced to aid in a cause which will be found to have peculiar claims on their sympathy (it being the cause of gentlewomen suffering under reverses of fortune), not only by assisting at the Bazaar, but by having the great kindness to honor the Bazaar by their personal influence which must be most powerful, and by which alone the Institution can be established and generously continued to do.

The Ladies Committee will be glad to receive contributions from Ladies willing to assist the Institution, through the medium of the Bazaar, addressed to "The Ladies' Committee, 25, Queen square, Bloomsbury;" or to "The Residents of the Home," at the same address; or to gentlewomen, to the care of Mrs. Bowtell, Lilon-street, Bedford-square, by whom orders will be executed.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer, Mrs. Hall, 25, Queen's Mrs. Bell, the Lady Superintendent at the House, or by Mrs. Lewis.

The Institution now affords a Home to sixty Gentlewomen, with comfortable wives and children by their very limited means, and there at least fifteen candidates awaiting admission. Of the debt occasioned by purchasing two large houses, and old ones, a considerable balance remains to be liquidated and the assistance of a benevolent public is urgently required at this time, to enable the Committee not only to extend the benefits of the Institution to a larger portion of a most interesting and deserving class which their (the Committee) anxiously desire to do—but even to maintain the Establishment in its present (struggling to the feeling of the Committee) too circumscribed operation. Subscriptions and donations will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs Hanson and Co., Pall-mall East, and by Messrs. Pratt and Co., Fleet-street, by the Secretary, at the Office of the Institution, 32, Sackville-street; and by Mrs. Bell, at the House.

DUBLIN GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—THE GRAND EXCURSION TRAINS will be issued as favorable for a month—will be issued at the following rates, and after the 30th of May

	1st Class	2d	Cabs.
London (Euston & Station)	2 0 0	1 5 0	
Birmingham, Coventry, Leamington, Rugby, Warwick	1 0 0	0 15 0	
Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester	1 5 0	0 17 6	
Bury Bridge, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, Lichfield	0 5 0	0 3 0	
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby	1 5 0	0 15 0	
Manchester, Warrington, Stoke, Macclesfield	1 4 6	1 0 0	
Liverpool, Chester	1 4 6	1 0 0	

They enable the holders to proceed to Chester, Bangor, Dublin, Cork, and the Lakes of Killarney.

The holder of each Irish Tourist Ticket is entitled to have issued to him, at the office, 40, Westland-row, Dublin, at very reduced rates, tickets for a tour in the county Wicklow, to Rosmeare and Glengariff, up the river Shannon, for the Giant's Causeway, and from Belfast, for the excursion to the Giant's Causeway, and from Dublin to Galway for the new through Connemara.

Every purchaser of a ticket is presented gratis with a copy of the Illustrated Irish Tourist Guide, published at 1s. 6d. by Bradshaw.

The fullest and most accurate information afforded at the Chester and Holyhead Railway Office, 32, Westland-row, Dublin. See also Bradshaw's Guide, page 183.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

FIVE BONUSES have been declared, at the last in January, 1853, the sum of £18,158 was added to the Policies, producing a Bonus varying with the different ages from 24½ to 35 per cent on the Premiums paid during the five years, or from £2 to £15 10s. per cent on the Sum Assured.

The next Bonus will be declared in January, 1858, and the Shareholders being now provided for, the ASSURED will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, WITHOUT ANY LIABILITY OR RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.

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DIVISION of PROFITS.—Policies effected before the 30th April will be entitled to a larger Bonus at the ensuing Division of Profits, than if deferred until next month.

JOHN LE CAPPELAIN, Actuary and Secretary.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

NEW BOOKS FOR MAY.

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BANQUET IN HONOUR OF MRS. STOWE, IN THE MUSIC-HALL, EDINBURGH.—(SEE PAGE 334.)

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

The mutations of fashion during the last three years have been chiefly a few modifications in the adopted patterns of the day; and the novelties for May are especially of this class. The number of flounces has always been kept to three, for morning dresses; for evening there is much variety, but they should always be in odd numbers. The pagoda sleeves are still worn, and will be the fashion for the ensuing summer; but, instead of being plainly trimmed at the extremity, as when they first appeared, all kinds of ornaments are added. *A jockey* is put on the shoulders, with a fringe, which is repeated at the extremity of the sleeve; the sleeve is slit to the elbow, and is fastened by little stripes of the same stuff as the dress, on which are applied a slight trimming of jet, with which the body also is trimmed. The inside of the seam of the sleeve is sometimes covered with lace braid, with which also the extremity of the sleeve is trimmed, above a fringe. Velvet and small-plaited ribbons are also used, in bows, in great variety.

Bonnets are very small, and are more worn about the neck than on the head. They are still to be seen trimmed with velvet; but we are enabled to announce that plaited straw in stripes, mixed with ribbons, will this year be for the groundwork of the bonnet; and crape-net and flowers will be used for trimming. The flowers which were worn round the front of the bonnet have been dispensed with, bunches on each side being sufficient. Crape bonnets are made with much net, which is set on, from front to back, over the whole bonnet, except on the front row, which is adapted for a falling veil; the trimming, blonde and flowers.

The scarf-mantelets will still be worn. They are made of lace, or guipure. The shape is nearly round behind, two ends rounded in front, without being very long on either side; and there are three or four rows of lace. For spring the ground of the mantelet is made of taffetas nearly always blue; for summer, the ground will be replaced by net or still better by full lace.

Dresses are still worn with small skirts, the petticoat being separate from the body; which allows the former to be worn with a velvet corsage for the present season, and with a muslin canezon for summer. Taffetas are made with patterns for three flounces, of plain stuff, of various dark shades—black, blue, green; *violet pensée* (a new and charming shade), with plain stripes of a lighter shade for the trimming of the flounces. Large plaid checks of rather dark shades, and without trimming, or flounces, are new; the variety of shades is sufficiently ornamental, and would seem to be spoiled by trimming.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In-door Toilette.—Guipure cap, with small ribbons put on in flat bows long lappets falling on the shoulders.

White Cashmere Dress, of large flowered pattern, reaching nearly up to the waist. Body plain white, without pattern, with facings, trimmed with ribbon put on flat, and round the edge with a silk fringe of the same depth. The skirt is quite round; pagoda sleeves, trimmed with two bows of ribbon put on the seam of the insides.

Blonde Bonnet, with small flounces, laid one over the other; mousquetaire collar, with long pointed teeth. Taffetas dress, with three flounces; mantelets, with four rows of lace of different widths: the shape is slightly in a point for behind, for the lace is so arranged as to form the circle. Lace bonnet, with long tulle falling behind, and bunches of flowers. Taffetas dress, embroidered down the front. Spring mantelet of taffetas, fully embroidered all over the ground-work; bound behind with two rows of lace, uniting in a single row in front; the edge trimmed with a velvet ribbon, stamped, which is repeated at the beginning of each lace flounce.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, April 30, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 620.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1853. [SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

"TOWN" AND "COUNTRY."

We continually hear of a "town interest" and of a "country interest," of manufactures being opposed to agriculture, or *vice versâ*; and of the views and opinions of "Manchester" as of necessity clashing with those of the rural districts. But with the irrevocable settlement of the Corn-law question, it is time that these idle and mischievous distinctions should disappear, not only from the hearts and understanding, but from the mouths of men. No one in the position of a statesman and legislator, or that of a leader of public opinion, seriously believes that there is, or can be in this country, any interest, however great or powerful in itself that is disconnected with the general interest of the nation. Agriculture is an ancient and honourable art—the most ancient and the most renowned of all the industrial pursuits that occupy the time and the skill of reasonable beings. Without agriculture all other arts would avail us little or nothing. No man of common sense seeks to undervalue or despise it. Above all, no man out of Bedlam advocates the oppression of those who gain their subsistence by it, or would wilfully do anything to cause the fertile fields of his native land to remain untilled, and the sheep and cattle to remain untended upon the hills, for the sake of manufactures or commerce—or any other "interest" still greater, if any greater there can possibly be. On the other hand, the large body of intelligent men interested in agriculture, either as owners or occupiers of the soil, are not so utterly unreasonable as to underrate the importance of manufactures or commerce. The farmers and farm-labourers know full well that—unless their wives and daughters will knit and spin, like the maids of Penelope, in old Homeric fashion; and unless they will themselves renounce their tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, spice, and many other luxuries, if not necessaries, for the due supply of which countless fleets make the circuit of the globe—there must be such persons as handicraftsmen and mariners; and that, the more these prosper, the better for agriculture, and for all engaged in it.

But these things are truisms; although a stranger to our habits might imagine, after attendance at some of our public meetings, and after perusal of some of our daily and weekly disseminators of opinion, that the British public had not yet arrived at the distinct knowledge of them. The old cry is still kept up, though it has long ceased to serve its purpose, and become obsolete; and a venerable absurdity still totters about the earth, and will not die; although its time has long since expired, and it only exists upon sufferance.

We are, therefore, glad to see that Mr. Disraeli—the leader of a party which has long made, and whenever it has a chance, continues to make, unreasonable demands on behalf of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil, as if they were a race apart, and privileged and entitled to receive more favour and protection from the State than their fellow-citizens engaged in other avocations—has at length deemed it necessary to administer a gentle reproof to these, and to all others who would set class against class and interest against interest. "There is," said the right honourable gentleman, "no difference of material interests between town and country. I am told," he continued, "that between the great towns and the country gentlemen there is a difference of material interests. I am told that there are moral, social, and political differences between them also. I should be very loth to believe it." Some moral and social differences there are, notwithstanding Mr. Disraeli's unwillingness to believe in them. The dwellers in towns are necessarily quicker and better informed than those who inhabit purely rural districts. The townsman rubs more frequently against his fellows than the peasant. He is nearer the centres of intelligence and of opinion. He has greater opportunities of learning and hearing the march of the world. The daily intercourse of life is more favourable to the development of his mind; and as his circle of observation is more extended, his means of self-instruction and elevation are more numerous. The peasant is cut off from much, if not all, of this sharpening and invigorating influence, and his bright faculties but too often go to rust for want of exercise. Our foolish taxes upon literature and upon knowledge aggravate the loneliness of his position, and keep his mind darker than it need be, by depriving him of the current history of his country and his time. But these differences are not political ones. Going on to argue that it was neither our manufactures, nor our commerce, nor our own agriculture, separately or combined, that made this country pre-eminent among the nations of the world, but the force of the national character, our long assured liberties, and the sterling worth of our venerable institutions, Mr. Disraeli denounced those who showed political hostility to the land; and, without intending it, denounced in the same breath all those who would express political hostility to the towns. Mr. Disraeli's position as the leader of what is called the "country" or agricultural party—a party that we hope will very speedily change its name—thinks it incumbent upon him to be more severe upon those who fancy themselves opposed to the landed interest than upon such of his followers as imagine their interests irreconcileable with those of traders and manufacturers. Yet we know enough of Mr. Disraeli's career as a Minister to be certain that were he again in the possession of the power which he covets, he would not incur the risk of damaging the general interests of the nation for the purpose of showing undue favour to the cultivators of the soil. And it is not only Mr. Disraeli, but those whose general views on politics are diametrically opposed to his own, who take this view of a statesman's duties and responsibilities. Were it possible by any turn in the wheel of politics that Mr. Cobden or Mr. Bright should next week become Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is morally certain that neither of these gentlemen would seek

A BUSH-FIRE IN AUSTRALIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

for an instant to discourage or oppress agriculture, or confer upon the towns and their industrious people any privilege or immunity whatsoever, that would render the business of the farmer less profitable than it now is. We may be sure, too, that they would not even inflict a moral hardship upon the estimable men to whom we are mainly indebted for all the first necessaries of existence. They would not consider themselves the ministers of Manchester, or ignore the feelings and the rights of all who were not cotton-spinners, wool-manufacturers, or workers in brass and iron; but would do impartial justice, like men of common sense and common honesty.

We could have wished that Mr. Disraeli's reprimand had been somewhat stronger; but, such as it is, it may afford a proof that a foolish distinction is beginning to be discountenanced by the leaders of the party that was formerly most zealous in insisting upon it. They are at length aware to the fullest extent of the fact that the interests of all classes are identical. Who is there who does not know that nothing causes such ruin to trade and manufactures as a bad harvest? and that the non-arrival of one year's supply of cotton from the United States of America would be felt as a calamity in the remotest hamlet and village of the empire, as well as in Manchester, and that it would affect the "many-acred squires" of Buckinghamshire, Wiltshire, and Devonshire almost as seriously as it would the mill owners of the West Riding? In the practice of statesmanship it is now found to be utterly impossible to legislate for a class, however powerful and pertinacious. Such legislation, as history records, was attempted by the original framers of the Corn-laws. The result—after thirty years of discontent and suffering—would, in all probability, have been a revolution, if it had not been for the sagacity and self-sacrificing patriotism of the late Sir Robert Peel. That struggle has happily ended. Not only all the "best heads," but even the inferior heads that formerly believed in the policy and necessity of taxing foreign corn, have gone over to the other side, and the political differences between the plough and the spinning-jenny, and between the country and the town, are virtually at an end. It will be wise policy not to revive the remembrance of them. The division of Monday night, and the large majority in favour of the Budget, show that the present Parliament will not countenance them any longer, and that the future policy of Parliament will, in the words of Lord John Russell, be such "*as will neither neglect the interests of the land, nor the interests of trade, but consult all together; showing no undue favour to any class, but adopting a course which each will acknowledge to be just.*"

A BUSH FIRE IN AUSTRALIA.

BY AN AUSTRALIAN SQUATTER.

(From a Correspondent.)

My companion and myself breakfasted when the sun was little more than half an hour high; and, mounting our horses, we crossed the river on a punt which does duty for a bridge, and directed our horses' heads towards Melbourne. For the first hour we rode slowly, to allow our horses to come to their wind, of which they were likely to have need; for, we had determined on sleeping in an inn on the Melbourne side of the Big Hill, which gave us about ninety miles of a ride to do. An hour elapsed, and then we began to canter gently: the canter became quicker until we had increased our pace to a hand-gallop. Perhaps there are no horses in the world more deserving of repute for what is termed *bottom* than those reared in New Holland; and certainly many which we receive worse treatment or do harder work. Who would think of riding an unfortunate grass-fed beast ninety miles in Europe, with nothing by the way but two feeds of oats, or an hour and a half's liberty, to feed on grass? This, however, is what we proposed to do, and often done before.

Nor was this our first day's journey on the same beasts, as the day before we had come twenty, and the day before that thirty-five miles, across the bare plains of the Edwards River.

The miles began to diminish as we kept on at a long steady hand-gallop, pulling up our beasts for a few moments every mile and a half, or two miles, to a walk. The white bleached plains of the Campaspe, were left Lehind. The barren heads of New England, also were passed. The M'Ivor Creek was gained; and in the roadside inn of the same name our horses had an hour's respite. We again mounted and passed on. But what avails it to name hills, creeks, or plains, that so few know. Let us surprise ourselves with four only in the township of Kilmore.

A bush fire was raging on either side of us as we descended into the rich flats which lie to the north-west of that township. As we advanced we noticed that the hills around us in every direction were enveloped in a dense smoke, and mostly to the southward, rising thickly from the summits of the Big Hill, across which lay our route. The heat was intense; huge surges of fire were visible in the distance, rolling with resistless impetus over the plains, leaping on the wooded hills, blackening all that it passed over, and causing affright and destruction in its course.

Coming in view of a station which is situated in this fine undusting park-like country, a disastrous scene presented itself to our eyes. The hills, as I have said, in every direction were enveloped in a dense lurid smoke. Huge trees—like gigantic funnels of steam-engines—were belching forth flames thirty, forty, and even fifty feet in height, which waved and curled in the wind. Horses were galloping affrighted over the plain, and cattle in long lines were rushing before us, bellowing as they poured into the flats. Shepherds were to be descried as they hurried their flocks for protection towards those spots where the grass was shortest. Here and there were persons galloping at headlong speed to his home in the forests: all were seeking safety from the merciless element.

A wild dog, which had been dislodged, came to the edge of the forest. Loath to abandon his cover, he stood for a moment uncertain, lifted up his voice in a long piteous howl, scoured across the plain, and, in a moment was hid from our sight by the tall green reeds on the banks of the creek. Below us was a station; near the house were a barn and wool-shed, and many stacks of oats and wheat. The fire was creeping gradually and slowly towards them; a thread of fire—if I may use the expression—like a thing endued with life, like a brilliant serpent—was winding its way amongst the grass to the stacks and buildings. We at a distance at once saw that the struggles of the proprietor and several of his men to arrest the flames were utterly hopeless; and, therefore, did not move to assist them, but slighted from our horses to view the catastrophe. The wife and children on the shore of the inn who would fain bar back the tide. In vain they plied their green boughs, beating out for an instant the point of the flames most in advance. The luminary, as if forecasting a prey, noiselessly stole on. There was but little smoke from this part of the fire as the grass was short, but it was very dry, and a wind was breathing on the fire. In vain were struggles! in vain were hopes! but man will struggle: even death is met with less regret, dying. And the hardy Britons wrestled with their foe; but in every direction it over-lapped them, and without a check kept on, and at every point they were beaten back. They did their duty well, and retired slowly, leaving nothing untried. And now the fence which enclosed the stack-yard was almost gained. I saw the master throw down his bough, and could fancy I heard him exclaim, "It's useless;" for his men all imitated his example, and it was time, unless they had resolved to conquer their foe or be roasted. They had just time, and time only, to escape from their perilous position, all blackened and begrimed with the smoke and ashes: a minute more and it would have been too late.

The fire had conquered: it leaped on its prey, it reared its gorgeous crest upon the stacks, a dense smoke arose, a mimic volcano spouted its flames, and in two minutes all was reduced to ashes.

Without proffering useless condolence, we mounted our horses and pushed on. For three miles we met no fire, and were about to quit the little enclosed farms, which on a bright spring morning have sometimes recalled to my mind the green fields of England, where I passed some of my boyish years; when, before us to the southward, and on our left, to the east, we met the advancing flames. The stubble was on fire. The fences which separated the various farms were glaring red; the flames were roaring as they swept over these lands, reducing to ashes in a moment the stacks of the poor farmers. Here we met a woman and four children on the road; she was crying, and told us yon burning house had been her home. I pointed to her in which direction to fly, and we galloped on. The two fires were now meeting and burning the large brush fences on each side of the very wide road. Four hundred yards would see us in the township, and we clapped spurs to our horses, but soon repented. I happened to be leading, and pulled up. "I cannot stand this," said I. "Nor I," answered my companion. Not another word was spoken. We returned at a gallop, our horses evidently much frightened. I felt as if I was suffocated. Escaped from the flames, we kept a little to the right, headed the fire, and passed by a hut as yet distant from danger. The owner of it asked me to tell some of the people of Kilmore to send him his assistance. It was nearly entirely useless, such a fire brooks not resistance. We hurried on, and passed a little boy crying as he ran along—he was not on the road, but going in the right direction. I was sorry afterwards that we had not seen him out of danger. I hope he found his home.

We had now passed the worst of it, and were soon in the town, where ourselves and horses were glad of a little refreshment after our hot work. We can tell the amount of gingerbeer we drank, or the number of pipes we smoked, as we listened to the various accounts, rumours, and opinions concerning the fire; for the fire, of course, was the general topic of conversation. It extended over many miles of country; I cannot at this moment recollect how many, but if I say sixty or seventy I am within the mark. Indeed, bush fires are often much more extensive. Some of the squatters in the inn related how several thousand sheep had been overtaken and burnt in one direction; others spoke of houses and huts; and another of a woman and four children, who had fallen victims to the flames; and all concurred in the opinion that to cross the Big Hill on the road to town was impossible. That, however, we had determined to essay, though there were two people present, who had made the attempt, been forced to return. Business, however, of an urgent nature forbade our delaying; besides, we were heated by what we had passed, and screwed up to the right pitch for doing whatever was possible. Indeed, had we been cool and unexcited, I am not sure but that the smoke and flames which were visible from the windows of the inn, would have taken away all hopes of pursuing our road. As it was, they only urged us on to try what we could do

An hour passed, and we were again in the saddle. The sun was getting low, and had lost some of his power; but it was most plentifully made up for by the scorching breeze, which blew over the burnt and smouldering plains and forests. A few yards from the inn-door was the commencement of our forest-road; and, shoving our feet home in the stirrups, and drawing our straw hats tightly over our brows, we struck in our spurs, and gave our horses the rein. And truly it was a road to try those who had described the road had neither exaggerated its dangers nor its inconveniences. Hundreds of hollow trees were on fire; their interiors, when visible, appeared perfect furnaces, and they sent forth a heat which, when we were obliged to pass close them, was truly terrific.

At times I thought I should fall from my saddle, which I could not but think began to feel very crisp beneath me. The wind every now and then roared through the burning waste, carrying with it dense clouds of ashes, obscuring everything nearly to the darkness of night. In these moments we were obliged to pull up, as the road became quite invisible, though at other times so distinct that on ordinary nights I have galloped along it without accident. A few yards before us, pillars of fire, like a pillar of fire, lay across our path, obliging us to leave the road and go round it; and when off the beaten track, our horses, in the obscurity, sometimes trod on spots where fire had crept into the earth, along the rotten roots of trees destroyed by former fires, burning their feet, and covering themselves and riders with hot ashes. My face, too, had just that sort of feeling which made me almost fancy that a rub of my hand would bring the skin off. It certainly was the hottest job I was ever engaged in

At last we saw some clear ground before us. This was the summit of the hill; and on the last rise, as we emerged from the thickest of the fire, we saw before us several bullock-drays, and their teams, standing on the side of the hill. Their owners were, like us, begrimed with the ashes and smoke which proceeded from the burning forest: they were seated on the ground in silence, their heads resting in their hands; nor did they perceive us until we were within a few yards of them When they saw us, they all rose to ask about the road. Our reply, of course, put an end to their hopes of proceeding; and we recommended them to chain their beasts to the surrounding trees, in order to avoid the hazard of their wandering in search of water and getting burnt.

Our troubles were now at an end. A road of unobstructed road lay before us, and eight of a burning forest were in our rear. Our horses, in the comparatively cool atmosphere, became quite refreshed; and we pushed on to the Kenlochewe, where, like *Jack Falstaff*, we might ask each other, "Shall we not take our ease in our inn?"

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT LINCOLN IN 1854.—A deputation from Lincoln, consisting of the present Mayor of Lincoln, Robert Gardener Hill, Esq., F.S.A.; the Hon. A. L. Melville, and other gentlemen, waited on the council of the Royal Agricultural Society, praying that the meeting of 1854 should be held at Lincoln. The council of the Society graciously acquiesced in the request of the deputation.

THE BUDGET AT MANCHESTER.—In answer to a memorial from the Manchester Commercial Association in support of the Budget, Mr. Gladstone has written an autograph letter, in which he says:—"I have read the memorial, proceeding, from a body of such intelligence and weight, with much gratification, and I am confident, I may say, on the part of my colleagues and on my own, that it will encourage us to persevere, as opportunity may offer, in the promotion of measures conformable to the policy on which the proposals now before Parliament are based."

SOUTHAMPTON.—The steam-ship *Magdalena*, Captain Chapman, arrived here on Tuesday afternoon, with the usual West India and Mexican mails. She brings the large number of 136 passengers; and also on freight 1,000 dollars in gold, 1,000 dollars in silver, 1,000 dollars' worth of pearls, £3823 platina and gold, £2965 precious stones, 77 serons of cochineal, 5 ditto of jalapa, 54 barrels of coffee, 94 cases of cigars, 166 bales of tobacco, 23 bales of sarsaparilla, 8 packages of succades, and 49 tierces of coffee.

THE PRICE OF WOOL.—The *Galway Packet* says:—"It is worthy of remark that the price of wool, which was only 18s. 6d. last October, is now run up to £1 5s. 6d. This extraordinary rise is attributed to the short supplies from Australia, where stock farming has been neglected for the more exciting and profitable occupation of gold-digging."

THE HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.—A successful meeting has taken place in Birmingham, upon the subject of closing places of business at mid-day on Saturdays. Several firms declared their readiness to join the movement, and it was stated that nearly 9000 people in Birmingham participated in the boon

THE FRAUDS ON THE ISLE OF WIGHT SAVINGS-BANK.—Yelf, the fraudulent savings-bank actuary, has been fully committed on charges of forgery and larceny. He robbed the bank chiefly by forged cheques during the seven years to about 1850, and the directors, when Yelf presented a forged cheque, looked at the index of the bank ledger to see if the drawer's name appeared there, or if he had any effects, the forgery must have been detected. After the frauds in the Hochdale savings-bank were known, Government ordered an examination throughout the country, the director of the Isle of Wight Newport bank entrusted Yelf with the examination, who pronounced accounts of course correct, and the directors were satisfied! Yelf is £1450 in debt to the Stamp-office, and the authorities have seized upon his property, so there will not be a farthing for his savings-bank creditors. A poor old Isle of Wight shepherd, named Cass (all his lifetime economical), is a sufferer from Yelf's defalcations, having lodged there £200. This he lost through the failure of the party where it was placed. By renewed efforts he scraped together £100, and placed it in a private bank. The bank broke, and he lost all again. He once more recovered and deposited in the Newport bank, and the poor old man is again a loser. Yelf was a bookseller and savings-printer, and had a tolerably good business; and during the time the forgeries were going on the auditors were very slack indeed.

FLIGHT OF A SUPERINTENDENT AND INSPECTOR OF POLICE.—On Saturday last information was received from Tunbridge-wells, of the sudden disappearance of Superintendent Morton and Inspector Dadson, of their town police—two officers upon whom the greatest confidence was reposed on account of their extreme activity in routing out one of the most notorious gangs of thieves in the county, and in connection with the Frimley murderers. Morton has been nearly nine years superintendent at Tunbridge-wells. It is supposed that he is a considerable defaulter, and that most serious charges can be brought against both the runaways.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE work of embellishment goes on more actively than ever in the Bois de Boulogne: and such is the interest displayed by the workmen employed in it. No less energetic are the labours bestowed on and about the continuation of the Rue de Rivoli. not only houses but whole streets are being swept away and rebuilt with an astonishing rapidity—to the extreme inconvenience and even distress of the inhabitants, who are often left houseless, being unable, in consequence of the immense rise of rents, to find lodgings on terms suited to their means.

Within a few days the Palais Royal is to be given up to the *ex-Roi Jérôme*, for whose reception it has been for so many months preparing. The apartments once occupied by Cambacères are designed for the Prince Napoleon; who, however, is, we believe, disposed to remain for the present in the *appartement* he has arranged with no less taste than luxury in the Rue de l'Université.

The principal galeties of the past week have been the Ministerial receptions, most of which were very brilliant; probably, because they are almost the last grand entertainments of the season. There was M Billault's dinner: an Archbishop and a Cardinal, senators, members of the *Corps d'Etat*, and the *Corps Législatif*, to the numbe of about forty guests. M. de Persigny (Madame de Persigny was not visible, on account of indisposition), to which it is a matter of remark, she is very subject on reception nights, though her general health is happily good), M. Fortoul, M. Baroche, M. Maupas—in short, all the Ministers, with the exception of M. St. Arnaud, whose health, though much improved, does not as yet permit him to entertain or to go into society—followed in the wake; and almost every evening in the week was thus employed.

M de Lamartine has just placed in the hands of the editor of the *Siecle* the first volume of his "Histoire de la Constituante." It is said that this book will not only sustain but increase the reputation of its gifted author. A society has recently been formed for the exploitation of M. de Lamartine's works, in order to relieve him from the pecuniary difficulties which unfortunate circumstances, united to his too generous liberality, and his inattention to his affairs, consequent on his uncertain health and ceaseless literary occupations, had plunged him. Almost all the shares are already placed, numbers having been subscribed for by the peasan e of Saône et-Loire, and other departments, in token of the popular esteem and regard in which the home of the poet, historian, and politician is held. M. de Lamartine has just quitted the *appartement* he recently occupied in the Rue de l'Université, for a small house with a garden, in the Rue de la Ville l'Evêque, for greater repose and tranquility, to continue his literary labours

A variety of theatrical and musical novelties are in preparation. At the Français, "Mirabeau," by M. A. Pouyat; at the Gaîté, "Le Pirate," by M. B Lossey; and M. Pousard is, it is whispered, writing a comedy on a most impressive and novel subject for Mdlle. Rachel. The concert of M. Jaques Offenbach, announced for the 6th instant, promises, from the programme, to be the most brilliant and attractive of the season, uniting the first talents of the day, performing some of the best music. Mdlle. Madeleine Brohan, whom report has already *fiancé* some half-dozen times, we are assured, is not to be married—*pour de bon* this time—to a M. Huchard, on her return from her London engagement

The arrival of spring is opening all the summer *fêtes* in and about Paris. On the 1st, the Hippodrome commenced its season, with a magnificent provincial *meilleure*, "The Climate of the Birth of Venus," and a variety of other brilliant spectacles. The Park and Château d'Asnieres, Ranelagh, and all the other public gardens, are hanging up their coloured lamps and decorations, tuning their fiddles, and making their preparations for the reception of the thousands of guests of all ages, fortunes, grades, and positions who, in the course of the next four or five months, will frequent them. These public fêtes have in France a custom confined to the trading or lower classes. Of course, these are their principal supporters; but there is generally, especially on particular occasions, a considerable sprinkling of the higher grades of society, many men and some women—the former dancing and amusing themselves in the latter in a sort of half incognita, which, however, they take little pains to preserve, walking about on the arm of some steadier cavalier, enjoying the coup d'œil, the gaiety, the dancing, the music—almost always good—and the taste and ingenuity with which scores of unpromising ground are made to represent garden, grove, shrubbery, wood, and wilderness.

We hope in our next letter to be able to entertain our readers with an account, from our own personal experience, of some of the extraordinary cheap-moving experiments now taking place here. The phenomenon is become too general to admit of contradiction, but we will say nothing on the subject till we can speak from our own observation.

The *Moniteur* announces that her Majesty the Empress, who has been *enceinte* for two months, and who has been unwell for the last few days, miscarried on the evening of the 29th of April. Her Majesty's health is now good, as satisfactory as can be expected under the circumstances. It was said that she sustained serious injury from the fatigue of standing five hours during the ceremony of presenting Archbishop Morlot with the red hat of a cardinal Wednesday's letters state that the Empress is considerably better in health, but that she still, on the recommendation of Dr. Dubois, keeps her bed.

It is stated that the Empress has decided on not accepting the dotation which the Senate is disposed to offer her Majesty.

The Marquis de Valdegamas, Spanish Ambassador in Paris, died on Tuesday. The Marquis de Valdegamas, better known as Juan Donoso Cortes, had been the warm advocate of liberal institutions in Spain; but recoiled with disgust from the excesses which followed the revolutionary outbreak of 1848. From that period his political opinions underwent a change, which he carried to an extreme.

A private letter from Toulon gives sad details respecting the recent departure of 250 political convicts for Cayenne. These unhappy prisoners uttered the most lamentable cries on going on board, and some were in such an excited state that they had to be bound, and borne in that condition on board the vessel

The Emperor has commuted the sentence of death passed on the individuals named Mercadies, Galzy, Delpech, Denis Carrier, Barthez, Garly, Triadon, by court-martial on the 24th December, 1852, into hard labour for life. These men were engaged in the insurrectionary movements which took place at Bedarieux after the *coup d'état* in December, 1851.

A communication by electric telegraph is now open between Paris and Evreux, and Paris and Bayonne.

The rise in public securities made further progress at the Bourse on Wednesday. This improvement is attributed to the result of the division in the House of Commons on the Budget in favour of Ministers, and to the expectation that a number of the holders of Three per Cent Consols will transfer their capital to the French *rentes*. The Three per Cents opened at 81f. 50c., rose to 81f. 75c., and closed at 81f 70c. for the end of the month; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 103f 90c.

BELGIUM.

The French Cabinet has despatched to Belgium M. His de Butenval; who recently proved himself at Turin to be one of their most unscrupulous agents. It is stated that some weeks ago an insinuation reached the little Court of Brussels to the effect that any serious acquisition made by Russia in the East would be held by France to constitute a sufficient ground or pretext for the abolition of existing territorial treaties and the Belgian frontier. At any rate, the language of M. His de Butenval has revived the ready apprehensions of the Belgian Government; and, perhaps, it is in connection with this circumstance that the young Duke de Brabant, whose majority was recently celebrated as a festival by the whole of Belgium, is shortly to proceed to Vienna to pay his respects to the Austrian Court. Meanwhile, King Leopold proceeds to Berlin, and the Emperor of Russia to Warsaw, whence it is probable that these Sovereigns will repair with the King of Prussia to Vienna.

HOLLAND.

Our readers are aware that the Pope has repeated, with aggravating circumstances, the affront already offered to England, by the establishment of a Papal hierarchy without the assent or knowledge of the Crown. The King has availed himself of the energy displayed by the ultra-Protestant party to eject a Ministry to which he was not warmly attached; and, by the dissolution of the Second Chamber of the States, the new Cabinet has thrown itself upon the high Orange and Protestant party in the country, by which it will be warmly supported.

DENMARK.

We announced last week the rejection of the bill regulating the succession, and the appointment of a new Ministry. The Constitution framed in 1848 has virtually placed the supreme power in the hands of the minority, by requiring on certain occasions that resolutions should be carried by three-fourths of the votes given. The Government is now once more thrown into agitation by the refusal of the Assembly to accede to the conditions to which the very existence and integrity of the Danish monarchy are attached. This upward conduct of the minority tends unhappily to undermine the Constitution itself, and, possibly, to affect the independence of the State.

GERMANY.

The Bishop of Ripon will visit Berlin next June, for the purpose of confirming such youthful members of the Church of England as are prevented from celebrating this rite in England.

The question of the political refugees in England has been brought before the German Bund; and the declaration of the Prussian Government is published. It amounts to this. Prussia has full reliance that the British Government will do everything in its power to assist in the punishment of past and the prevention of fu ure outrages; and therefore it is held, that any d monstration which might make it appear that foreign powers influenced the British Government would impede the fulfilment of this expectation.

A letter from Vienna, of the 29th ult., says:—

The Emperor this day held his first public reception since his recovery. It is said that the Emperor of Russia, the King of the Belgians, and the Duke de Brabant, the Kings of Prussia, Bavaria, Greece, and Naples, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, are to arrive here in the course of the month of May.

SWITZERLAND

The investigation into the late sedition at Freiburg is being actively prosecuted. The effect of the Austrian Minister's last note at Berne was such that the Swiss Federal Council was on the point of sending him his passports; and France holds herself in readiness to make a counter demonstration on the western frontier.

ITALY.

A private letter from Rome of the 21st ult. says that the Pope has sent a "special blessing" to Dr. Newman in his own handwriting, which is not usually done. "I had the document in my hands," adds the writer, "and I give you the translation as well as my memory serves me:—

May the Almighty and merciful God bless him, and give him grace and strength to withstand the attacks of his enemies, and to resist the assaults of the evil one; and may he remember that, being acceptable to God, he must be well proved by temptation.

The Papal Government continues to exhibit the total and irretrievable decay of its temporal authority in direct connection with unlimited and unprecedented claims to spiritual supremacy. A French brigade is its only defence in Rome; but, in France, it prohibits books, imagines the ecclesiastical law, suspends the clergy from their functions, and publishes edicts, which are received by French Bishops "on their knees," with the fulsome ejaculation, "Peter has spoken by the lips of the immortal Pius IX."

In Piedmont, the Government struggles manfully in defence of the rights of the house of Savoy, the independence of the State, and the constitutional franchises of the people. But, with all its ability and zeal, it is the Government of an intelligent minority, detested by a large portion of the upper classes and of the clergy, ill-supported in some parts of the kingdom, and liable to be betrayed in an emergency by the Italian people. Between Austria and Piedmont, as well as between Austria and Switzerland, the seeds of hostility and ill-neighbourhood have been sown by Mazzini's misdirection, and the blood and the taxes of Turin has once more been led to expose itself to peril by a spirited defence of men who have done nothing to win the respect of the country.

The Austrian army which occupies Tuscany is to be lessened by 2000 men, who are to be detached into the Romagna.

SPAIN

The present Cabinet is said to be one of transition merely. M. Bermudez de Castro, Minister of Finance, gave in his resignation on the 29th; but the Queen did not accept it, and the Ministerial crisis still continued. That there exists in the highest quarters a determination to maintain a constitutional government in Spain there can now be no doubt whatever, and it is equally certain that no Ministry can expect to hold its place in quiet, or for any long period, who will not consent to observe scrupulously that act. The real danger to the crown of Isabella II. will proceed, not from the excesses of the Liberal party, but from the attempts to introduce an absolute system of Government in place of a Constitutional one. Every man of eminence in public life is openly against the extraordinary and destructive policy of the Court. Narvaez is still kept in banishment and in disgrace. The Palace is the scene of intrigues between Christina, Munoz, and their creatures, which can only be compared to the scenes of Dalcour. The Queen herself has more than once been on the point of destroying that Constitutional Charter, which is her best title to the throne; and the house of Bourbon seems only to have prolonged its existence in Spain to exhibit to the world the degradation of a race of kings.

PORTUGAL.

We have Lisbon letters to the 20th ult. The Chamber of Deputies had approved all the electoral list decrees of 1851 and 1852 by eighty votes against twenty. The declining health of Marshal Saldanha seems likely, ere long, to renew the contest of parties for that power which he obtained by a military revolt, though he has since exercised it with moderation.

The railroad had not been opened, and difficulties appeared still to impede the project; the excuse now being that a bill had to be passed through the Cortes before the works could commence.

TURKEY

A despatch from Constantinople, dated the 25th ult., says that the question of the Holy Places is settled, and great concessions have been made to Russia. M. de Lacour, the French Minister, is said to have displayed a very conciliatory spirit in the negotiations. The only negotiations now pending are relative to the question of the Greek Patriarch. The armament is suspended. The exchange on London has risen. The blockade of the Albanian coast has been raised, and the fleet employed on that service has returned to Constantinople.

PERSIA.

Persia is preparing for another expedition against Herat. The British Ambassador, Colonel Shiel, had declared that he would demand his passports if the projected expedition were carried out.

CHINA.

The precise claims of the rebel leader, and the grounds of disaffection with the Imperial Government which influence his followers, are not clearly stated in any of the ordinary communications from China. Those communications would lead to the supposition that the weakness of the reigning dynasty had invited an attempt at its expulsion from the immense empire which its more vigorous founders subdued two centuries ago. But a Californian journal contains a statement relative to the rebel leader and his objects, which, if true, casts an entirely new light on the circumstances of the case. This statement is as follows:—

The Rev. J. J. Roberts, a native of North Carolina, who has been residing some years in China, writes a remarkable letter to a friend in California relative to the Chinese rebellion. He says—"The chief leader in the affair turns out to be, as I learned at Hong-Kong, a man whose surname is Hungname Saw-Chuen. He came to Canton and studied Christianity for several months, some five or six years ago, and instead of raising a rebellion to upset the Government, he seems rather struggling for religious liberty, and is upsetting idolatry. He is a man of no extraordinary appearance, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well built, round faced, regular in his features, rather handsome, about middle-aged, and of gentlemanly manners. While here, he applied himself to the study of the Scriptures, daily committing them to memory, and maintained a blameless deportment. He requested to be baptised, but left for Kwangsi before he was fully satisfied of his fitness. When he first came to me, he brought some pieces of poetry and other essays which he had written respecting the Christian religion, the knowledge of which he professed to have derived—first, from a tract received at one of the examinations in Canton; and, secondly, from a vision he had while sick, which, he said, corroborated the doctrines learnt out of the book; and hence he believed in the true God, and came to Canton expressly to be instructed, and to learn the will of the Lord more perfectly from his own Word. . . . . I am informed that about 100,000 are now numbered on the side of the chief, that he is popular among the people, treating them with respect, generosity, and kindness.

In addition to this singular story, it is said in other quarters that the Empress of China is a Christian, and the Emperor himself more than half a convert.

AUSTRALIA.

The *Statesman* has arrived from Port Phillip, having sailed on the 20th of January. The total amount of gold she brings is not at present known, the advices only giving the shipments from Geelong, which were 10,339 ounces, valued at about £42,000. The intelligence by this opportunity is two days later, but comprises few points of interest. An arrival by the *Lady Seymour* with 2000 ounces of gold had been announced; and the latest accounts from the mines were satisfactory. New discoveries had been made at Ballarat, the value of which appeared to be undoubted. The quotation of gold in Melbourne was £3 12s. 6d. per ounce. Sales of real property continued to be made at advanced prices. It is stated in private advices from Sydney that the net profits of the Scottish Australian Investment Company for the half-year ending December amount to £8700.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The sensation produced at the Quartet Association, by the performance of a quartet by Cherubini; and, more recently, at the New Philharmonic Society, by the execution of his sublime "Requiem," in C minor, gave to the programme of Monday's Philharmonic Concert peculiar interest, as it was announced that a symphony by the Italian composer, expressly composed for the society, would be revived. At length, then, justice is to be done to one of the most distinguished composers of his epoch; and gradually a the period approaching when the "agitation" made in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, on behalf of Cherubini's lyric productions, will meet with the success which attended our efforts to make the works of Meyerbeer known in this country. "Lodoiska," "Medea," "Les Deux Journées," &c., have yet to be tried here are the Florentine's fame rests chiefly on his overtures. In the meanwhile, prejudices are being dispelled—exclusiveness in schools is becoming extinct—and it may be really believed that, some day, even English musicians will have their chance, especially if they will throw off their bigotry and asperity, and become liberal and tolerant in their strictures on "foreigners and foreign art."

Cherubini's Symphony (which was arranged as a quartet, and played last season by the association) is not of the grandest scale. Its proportions, indeed, if compared with those of Beethoven, are small; but there is a liveliness in the ideas, and a richness in the orchestration, which impress the hearer with the most pleasurable sensations. In the slow movement, the pastoral sounds sing their own melodious strains. In the minuetto, there is a quaintness and vivacity quite piquant and even exciting; the dialogue in the wood band was delicious the players seemed to revel in it, and the auditors to sympathise most cordially with them. The Symphony was cautiously received. Philharmonic hearers are so fearful of their idols being disturbed, as if there was not room for any one except Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, and Mendelssohn. Another novelty in the scheme was Molique's violoncello concert, played by Piatti here the admiration was equally divided between composer and executant; the slow movement was heard with enthusiasm. The concerto is a fine conception from one of the greatest of living musicians; and, with the exception of a little triviality in the finale, may be pronounced to be admirably constructed, and tastefully scored. The genuine of Piatti was divine, and his passage playing a wondrous display of executive perfection. Next in interest and importance was Hallé's noble reading of Beethoven's pastoralé Pianoforte Concerto in E flat. He reads his composer like a true and conscientious artist, thoroughly resolved to be identified with, and not to be distinct from, the conceptions of the master he is charged to interpret. He was immensely applauded at the end of his grateful task, which he accomplished from memory.

It was universally remarked that the "Pastorale" symphony and "Euryanthe" overture never "went" more finely; even the *sforzando* critics were struck dumb by Costa's poetic readings.

Mrs. Endersohn and Herr Standigl were the vocalists; but both were out of voice, and very unfortunate in their selections.

The fifth concert will be on the 16th inst.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The pitiless rain and murky fog which at one time last Tuesday enveloped the encountants at Willis's Rooms in darkness, did not prevent upwards of 200 amateurs from assembling at the third meeting. The programme was rich in materials, and the players comprised the greatest [illegible] could be desired. Its character. Herr [illegible] Piatti, [illegible] Hallé, [illegible] Viola, and Lucas [illegible] Pianoforte, Mr. Hallé [illegible] concert [illegible] Haydn's [illegible] Quartet in [illegible] which his grand tone and exquisite phrasing were fully developed, and with the "perpetual motion" of Paganini, which for rapidity of touch and articulation was quite astounding. This solo was cheered to the echo; Hallé gloriously terminating the sitting with "Lieder ohne Worte," and solos by Chopin

NOTES OF THE WEEK

Mr. Aguilar, an English pianist and composer of great ability, gave his annual concert on Wednesday, at the Hanover square Rooms. In the scheme was his new trio in G minor, for piano, violin, and violon cello; a work which will greatly increase the estimation in which he is held. The solo instrumentalists were Vieuxtemps, Hausmann, Regondi, Pratten, Lazarus, Baumann, and Jarrett; and the vocalists were Mdlle. Anna Carr, Madame Dorda, Herr Reichardt, and Herr Hoelzel. Herr Kuchler and Mr. F. Mori were the conductors. The selection of music did credit to Mr Aguilar's classic taste.

Signor and Madame Ferrari, well-known professors of singing, assembled their friends and patrons at the Hanover Rooms, on Tuesday, and presented an interesting programme, under the able direction of Mr. F. Mori and Mr. Alfred Mellon. The gifted Sterndale Bennett, Miss Coles, Herr Pauer, Signor Giulio Regondi, Watson (violin), Piatti, Miss Bassano, Miss R. Fitzwilliam, Messrs. Benson and Ransford, aided the *beneficiares*, so that a goodly array of vocal and instrumental talent was congregated.

Haydn's "Creation," and Mr. H. Leslie's very clever "Festival Anthem," were performed at Exeter-hall on Wednesday night, by the Harmonic Union, under Benedict's admirable conductorship; the vocalists were Miss L. Fyne, Miss F. Rowland (a singer of much promise), Sims Reeves, and Standigl.

Mr. Holmes, the pianist and composer, who quaintly "invited the musical public to witness the performance of his sons, Alfred and Henry, as violin artists," to the Queen's Concert-room, on Thursday night, called also into play the talents of Mrs. F. Crook, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper (piano), Mr. Webb (viola), Piatti, the Misses Brougham, Miss Birch, and Miss Clara Holmes; Herr Rummel and Mr. G. F. Flowers officiating as accompanyists.

Amongst the musical arrivals are Madame Angri, the contralto, Herr Sobolewski, a composer, from Germany, highly recommended by Meyerbeer, with Mdlle. Sobolewski, a vocalist; Mdlle. Gravelet, a pianiste of distinction from Paris; Herr Reichardt, the Viennese tenor; and Emile Prudent, the pianist.

In addition to the Gloucester Musical Festival, in the autumn, there will be the opening of St. George's Hall (under the patronage of the Queen and Prince Albert), in September, at that wonderfully-increasing town, Bradford, in Yorkshire, under Costa's direction. Next week will be the fourth New Philharmonic Concert, at Exeter-hall; the performance of "Elijah" (under Costa's direction), by the Sacred Harmonic Society; the concerts of the "Harp Union;" and of Miss Arabella Goddard.

In this age of innovation and improvement, let it be notified that a long-wished-for reform in the music at our public dinners is in progress. At the anniversary festival of that admirable institution, the "Westmoreland Society," last Tuesday, at the London Tavern—the Hon. Colonel Lowther, M.P., in the chair—we were much struck with the purpose exhibited in the programme, and with the judicious taste displayed in the selection of the pieces. The singers were—Mr. Francis, Mr. Benson, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. J. L. Hatton; and when such works are heard, as those of the last-mentioned professor, who combines within himself the varied abilities of a pianist, vocalist, and composer, it is certainly to be regretted that a wider sphere of action is not open to such writers.

Dupree's new two-act opera, "La Lettre au Bon Dieu," just produced at the Opera Comique in Paris, the libretto by Scribe and De Courcy, has been successful; the débutante of the grand tenor, Mdlle. Caroline Dupree, was the *prima donna*. M. Montfort has produced a new one-act opera at the same establishment, "L'Ombre d'Argentine;" and M. Hignard, a new composer, has brought out at the Théâtre Lyrique a new act work, "Le Colin-Maillard." There are four theatres in Paris at which French composers can introduce their lyric productions. In London there is not one!

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

There seems to be a fatality attendant on the performance of Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan" in this country. Its first production, in May, 1847 although signalised by one of the greatest vocal and histrionic triumphs ever witnessed on any stage, in Ronconi's masterly delineation of *Chevreuse*, a part written expressly for his powers, for the Italian Opera House, in Vienna, in 1845—was exceedingly disastrous, owing to the failure of Madame Ronconi as *Maria*; and this untoward event led to a disunion in the company, exceedingly unlucky for the interests of the establishment, then in the first year of its existence. The revival of the work was not fortunate on former seasons; for one capital mistake has always been made, namely, not securing for the character of the heroine of the story—which is so familiar to the frequenters of the French theatres, under the title of "Un Duel sur Richelieu"—such an actress as could [illegible] up to Ronconi in the last thrilling act. The amateurs who recollect Mrs. *Maria*, in Paris, will not easily forget the fact; and there are those who have seen Viardot in St. Petersburgh, who are equally rapturous in their praises of her acting and singing. The most interesting representative here, has been Madame Forconiui, at her Majesty's Theatre; but the tide of success, was interrupted by her illness. There must be a first-rate *Maria*, if Ronconi's sublime effects are to be adequately developed; and it is doing a glaring injustice to Donizetti, to fasten on him the blame of a failure, which is not to be ascribed to any deficiency of musical inspiration on his part. What did "William Tell" effect here, until Tamberlik's genius was found to embody the leading part? Let Grisi resume her part of *Maria*, and then let us judge whether the opera be as weak as its detractors have hastily assumed. From these observations, it will be gathered that Mdlle. Alboni, the new prima donna, was a failure. Such was the case, a more uninteresting vocalist pretending to the highest rank was never met with; and Ronconi had the up-hill labour of having to remove the most disagreeable sensations she created whilst she was on the stage. Tamberlik's *Chalais* equally suffered from the same cause, and the new contralto, Mdlle. Didiée—although decidedly successful in her debut—has not yet artist sufficient to turn the scale in point of interest. What renders the mishap of the intended new prima donna more vexatious was, that she is the daughter of a once-celebrated singer in Italy; and there was, consequently, every sympathy for the new-comer. Mdlle. Didiée sung at the italian Opera house in Paris. Her organ is not equal in quality; and it appears, in fact, to appertain to distinct registers; but there is sentiment about her; and the "Son leggiero" won a deserved encore.

When the French claim their Talma, and the English vaunt their Garrick, Kemble, or Kean—Italy, sunk as she is in fine art, in the present age, may raise her drooping lyre, and, as she sweeps the strings, may exultingly exclaim, "Ronconi!" Such singing and such acting as are combined in his *Chevreuse* must be recorded as the most marvellous [illegible] of power and passion that can ever be hoped to be seen on a lyric stage.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was revived—glorious Grisi resuming her grand impersonation of Victor Hugo's terrible heroine; Mario singing with his flute-like mellifluousness, the noble and romantic *Gennaro*; and Ronconi enacting the revengeful *Duke* with tiger like stealthiness and ferocity. Mdlle. Didiée was the generous *Maffio Orsini*. The new contralto made a favourable impression. She is certainly an Alboni, not as she an Angri. She is a better actress, but is not so good a singer, as De Meric; and is assuredly an improvement on Segum. She won the encore for the brilliant cavatina in the second act, which, however, by a house filled to overflow, in every part. Altogether, it was a magnificent representation—band and chorus striving to keep pace with the distinguished talents of the leading performers.

Next Thursday the first act of "Norma" and the whole of the "Puritani will be given; and next Saturday Verdi's "Rigoletto" will be produced.

ST. JAMES'S

On Monday much excitement was produced by the début of Mdlle. Madeline Brohan in MM. Scribe and Legouvé's historical comedy, "Les Contes de la Reine de Navarre," which was performed for the first time here; and in which Mdlle. Brohan made her first appearance on the Parisian stage in 1850. The play is in five acts, and, as might have been expected, indeed wild work of the historical materials. The principal aim of the structure is to present an attractive symbol of its brilliant heroine, *Marguerite de Valois* (Mdlle. Brohan). The subject of the plot is the liberation, by her agency, of her brother, *Francis I.* (M. Lafont), from his imprisonment in Madrid. Her devises towards this object include the most *espiegle* as well as public earnestness; her talent, also, for story-telling, and the resources of personal fascination, are brought distinctly out in the course of the action, and render the development of the character one of uncommon artistic interest. The action itself is reduced to the utmost simplicity and unity by the dramatists, the time comprising merely a day and night; and the scene being confined to the Royal garden at Madrid. The play commences with the appointment, by *Charles V.*, of *Granthiara*, his Prime Minister, but also lover of *Marguerite Royal*, then present at the Spanish Court, as the betrothed of the *Emperor*. Soon after her arrival, *Marguerite* throws her spells over the Spanish despot, and obtains his consent to visit her brother. Her first visit is welcomed by starvation. But she succeeds in persuading him still to live. A scene in which *Marguerite* wins on his affectionate reminiscences, and induces him to pledge the health of his friends, and to partake of wine and fruits, is a gem, which was admirably acted both by Md le. Brohan and M. Lafont. For securing his release, however, it is needful that *Francis* should cede the Duchy of Burgundy to the Spanish monarch's unscrupulous interests. He promises to abdicate in favour of his son; but this act must be done secretly, and they are carefully watched. *Marguerite* hits on an expedient. She had already interested *Charles* by one of the tales of her celebrated "Heptameron," and proposes to obtain his permission, in which she succeeds, to send a specimen of the work, among his own despatches, to *Louise of Savoy*, her mother. Of course the instrument of abdication is substituted for the supposed novel. The trick is, however, perilous. For the attempt, nevertheless, *Charles* would appear to have forgiven her the more, and offers to the spirited and ingenious woman his hand; which she, considering the political advantages of such an union, is not indisposed to accept, notwithstanding an inclination in favour of the Count *d'Albret*, Comte de Navarre, which the *Emperor* discovers, and accordingly changes his intentions. A union, however, is effected between the captive *Francis*, and *Eleanore*, sister of *Charles*, and, by means of a secret door, contrives to visit the prisoner. While the marriage ceremony is proceeding, *Marguerite*, by reciting one of her tales to the Emperor, prevents him from entering until all is over. *Charles* then gallantly acknowledges his defeat, releases *Francis*, and permits the marriage of *Marguerite* with *Henri*, while *Isabella* is free to wed the *Count de Montbrun*. The intrigue throughout the play is really managed; and the quiet yet pointed action of Mdlle. Brohan singularly attractive. Altogether, this is one of the most interesting and effective productions of the season.

LYCEUM

Under the title of "Trying it On," an adaptation of "Une Rivière dans le Sac" has been produced. Mr. C. Mathews enacting the part of the fidgetty pilferer with the success that might have been expected. Mr. William Brough, as the modifier of the play, has shown much ingenuity in the manner of recasting the materials; and the curtain fell to the delight of the audience.

OLYMPIC

"The Miller of Derwent Water," is the title of a new melodrama at this theatre. It has the merit of evolving a story. *Sir Marcus Lister* (Mr. Cooke), a capitalist and monopolist, desires to purchase from one *Jeffries* (Mr. H. Farren), his hereditary mill; and, on his refusal, erects a mill in opposition, and ruins him by underselling. To crown all, the miller's daughter, *Mercy* (Miss Anderton), elopes with Lister's son, who has an independent fortune. Thus all ends happily; and the piece has the fair promise of becoming somewhat popular. This end was promoted by the introduction of some subordinate comic characters, as usual in Mr. Fitzball's pieces, and in which Mr. Robson bore a prominent part.

Gay's "Beggar's Opera" has been given this week at the Strand Theatre; with Miss R. Isaacs as *Polly*, Miss Featherstone as *Lucy*, and Leffler as *Macheath*.

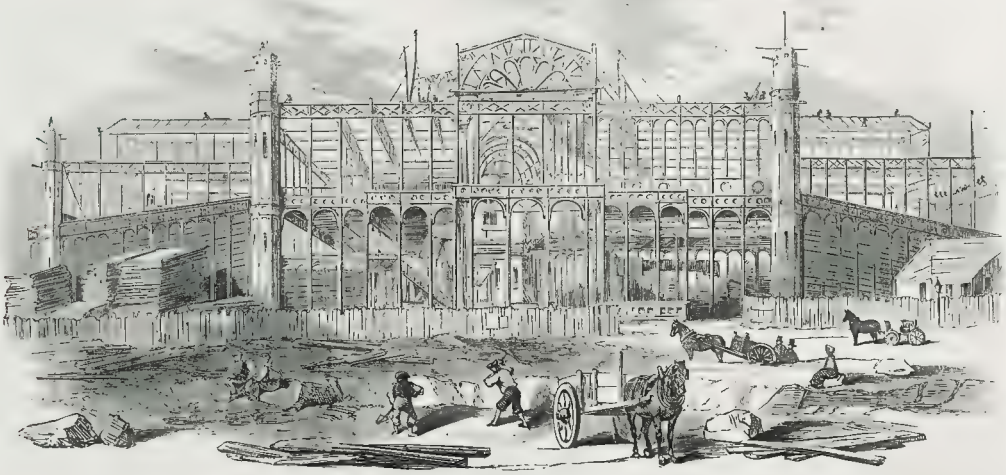
THE UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, April 20th

Most of the exciting accompaniments of the Great Exhibition year in London seem likely to be re-enacted here, with fitting variations as may suit the different bent of the two nations. With the exception of what may be called the heavier handicrafts, the ingenuity of teamsters — who are all "on strike" for higher wages—the remaining part of the population seems active and looking forward to an unusually brilliant shopping campaign. Already (thanks to the Great Exhibition) the Broadway stores have assumed more than their wonted splendid appearance; though the delicate wares, whether for apparel or otherwise, seem terribly the worse for the dust arising from a score of upstart hotels rearing their heads in every direction. The Crystal Palace and its minor rival, Franconi's Hippodrome, must be supposed to swell the human tide of New Yorkers prodigiously, if they are to attract as many visitors as would fill the hotels, whose yawning brick halls will, in a brief month or two, be ready to shelter and welcome any amount of excursionists.

The great iron frame of the Industrial Palace is complete, save the dome, which may be expected to rear its colossal head in a few days; meanwhile, the sound of the granite's blast is incessant, as well the hammering of rivets, and the duller sound of the pick-axe. Like its London forerunner, the New York structure has for a while thrown some rather conspicuous pieces of masonry in the shade. It is placed close by the Croton Reservoir; from the parapet of which crowds of eager promenaders watch the progress of the work (a glimpse of the reservoir is seen at the right side of the Sketch). On the other side a monster Babel-like wooden tower will soon rear its head some two or



PRESENT STATE OF "THE CRYSTAL PALACE," AT NEW YORK.

three hundred feet high. This is Barnum's addition to forthcoming amusements. The galleries are already commenced. One fancies an elephant striding up to its summit, as in some towers of Hindostan. Barnum is precisely the man to revive that eccentric feat.

But all the menageries which have ever appeared here must fade before th troupe of Franconi, who has just arrived. The private view of his equestrian spectacle takes place on the 25th; till then, every one is on the tenter-hooks of expectation. People gape at the very announcements of what is in store for them in the big booth of Madison-square. Imagine announcements comprising "daring feats and animated splendours," the Pentathlon and Stadium, and other athletic entertainments; the whole to be thrown open to the public on the 2nd of May. With one or two exceptions scarce worth mentioning, there has been, as yet, no representative of Ducrow or Astley in America; so that Mons. Franconi will have a clear field before him.

These coming spectacles of the gymnasts have been forestalled by Exhibitions, which appeal to quite other sensations and faculties; we here allude to the New York Academy of Paintings, which was last night opened to private view. The American school of art may safely be said to have considerably progressed, since the time (some score or more years) when Basil Hall pronounced it "hard, flat, and woodeny," though these three adjectives might even now not inaptly suit some of the crudities hung so unchartably for their owners here. The whole collection impresses you as an average one in Suffolk-street would do. With no aims at historical composition worth noticing, portraits and landscapes hold the line. Amongst the former, the portrait of Eastlake, the President of the Royal Academy, stands conspicuous, as a carefully elaborated and characteristic likeness, which was duly appreciated at the Trafalgar-square *salon* last year. A lady's head by the same painter (Huntingdon) is also of considerable merit

Landscapes evidently are the forte of the rising American school. There is something very striking in the general novelty of the scenery, the totally different scale of harmony from which the British painters have made their own, which shows that, in landscape even, endless monotony of tone and subject might occasionally be departed from. That a little effort is necessary, the works of Durand seem to show: perhaps the effort in his compositions is a trifle too obvious. Eclecticism in matter as well as style, tends to give an overdrawn and unnatural character to otherwise meritorious works. Fancy the twelve cantos of "Paradise Lost" thrown into one pictorial illustration! The very thought is oppressive, and one feels that the dimensions of Banvard's last panorama of 12,000 feet would hardly suffice for its development; yet that is the complaint of Durand's fine picture of the "Progress of Civilisation." Not amenable to this charge, but a downright bold piece of scenic painting, is Cropsey's "Niagara Falls" - the best approach to the sublime we have seen of this volume of waters. Kenseth has some exquisitely mellow mountain scenes: his is a pleasant medley of Both and Ruysdael, whom he has studied without merging his originality in either. Pre-Raphaelitism finds its champion in Mr. Tait, whose "Hunting Party" closely reminds one of Hunt's later works. Evidently Ruskinism has in the future of American art a determinate stronghold.

A BURMESE DANCE.

A SCENE of peace from a seat of war may be an agreeable variety in our Illustrations of our contest with the Burmese.

The Engraving, from a sketch by a recent traveller, correctly represents the dresses and musical instruments, and the style of houses (built of wood) and the temples (of stucco) common in Burmah.

The dress of the women, consisting merely of a coloured silk handkerchief worn as a waist-cloth, exposes the leg as high as the knee when the wearer walks. The white jacket of the women is only worn by those that are married; and a simple scarf is folded across the breast by the unmarried. The hair, of glossy blackness, is never covered by cap or bonnet; and the women use a chattah (umbrella), of the Talipât palm.

The lower part of the dress of the men is always of silk, of gay and varied patterns, and is worn as shown in the Sketch. The jacket is of fine white cloth. The hair is dressed in a knot on the top of the head. Round the temples is worn a piece of book-muslin, of very fine quality, the arrangement of which occupies much of the time of those who are inclined to coxcombry. A singular custom prevails of wearing as an ear-ring, the box in which is contained the "pâu," which they chew. The lower lobe of the ear is distended frightfully, so as to allow the insertion of the box, which unscrews in the middle for that purpose.

The musical instruments consist of banjo, drum, and triangle. The music is, to English ears, very monotonous. The mode of dancing, though quite suited to the natives of a hot country, where exertion is disliked, and activity in exercise unnecessary, is very peculiar. It consists of what we should call posturing—the men balancing themselves in extraordinary positions, with such contortions of the fingers, arms, and legs, as are most painful for an Englishman to witness. When any extraordinary feat is accomplished, the spectators express their approval by significant grunts, "ughs," "hahs," &c.

A BURMESE DANCE.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD CROSS, RESTORED.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, ANGELL-TOWN, NORTH BRIXTON

THIS beautiful structure was consecrated on Saturday last, by the Bishop of Winchester, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, and upwards of twenty of the neighbouring clergy. The Bishop, attended by his chaplain, was received shortly before eleven o'clock, at the door of the church, by the Commissary, the Registrar, the clergy, and others attendant upon the occasion. The right rev. prelate immediately proceeded to the Communion-table, where a petition was presented praying for the consecration of the church. The petition having been read, the Bishop signified his consent, and commenced the consecration service by walking in procession down one of the aisles, and returning up the other aisle, attended by the Commissary and the clergy; the Bishop and clergy alternately repeating the 24th Psalm. After the usual prayers, the Bishop being seated, the Commissary read the sentence of consecration, which was signed by the Bishop, and ordered by him to be duly registered among the muniments of the Registry-office. The usual prayers for morning service were read by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan; after which an eloquent sermon was preached by the right rev. prelate. The sacred edifice was crowded in every part by a congregation who manifested great interest in the event.

The church is capable of holding 1150 persons, and has been built at the sole expense of William Stone, Esq., of the Casino, Herne-hill, on ground liberally granted by B. J. A. Angell, Esq., of Rumsey-house, near Calne, Wilts, who has also given the site for the parsonage-house, and for schools, and dwellings for the teachers, built on another part of this large estate, shortly to be entirely covered with houses. The cost of the church (designed by Mr. Ferrey) has been upwards of £3000. It is in the Perpendicular style: the plan consists of a lofty and massive west tower, with octangular pinnacles at the angles; there are a nave, north and south aisles, and a conspicuous north porch, chancel, and vestry.

The seating is entirely of oak; the paving of encaustic red and black tiles. The roofs are stained deal, and the spaces between the timbers tinted in azure colours. An organ remains to be provided.

The materials of the building are Kentish rag facing, varied with Devonshire rag-stone in the ornamental parts; the dressings being of Bath stone. The contractors are Messrs. Holland, of Duke-street.

The ecclesiastical district of St. John's is detached from St. Matthew's, Brixton, the Incumbent of which (Dr. Vaughan) has given £1000 towards the several erections; and his son, the Rev. Matthew Vaughan, is the appointed minister of this new church.

As the name of the new town is one of much interest in the county of Surrey, we may be induced to refer to the subject in a subsequent Number.

RESTORATION OF LEIGHTON BUZZARD CROSS.

AMONG the fine old market crosses which the wear of centuries has spared for the admiration of the lovers of art is the Cross at Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire, supposed to be the work of five centuries since, at one of the best periods of our architecture. In this long interval time had, however, reduced the monument to a very dilapidated condition: this was a subject of much concern to the townspeople, who frequently expressed a wish for the restoration of the olden work; when Colonel Hanmer, of Stockgrove-house, having purchased the manor—held many years by the family of Lord Leigh—by his liberality, aided by several influential gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, the restoration of the Cross was commenced in September last, and has lately been completed, under the direction of Mr. W. Cox, of Leighton.

From its architectural details, we may attribute this cross to the reign of Edward III. It consists of two stories, the lower covered with a stone groining, which, in its turn, forms the base of the second story. The tracery of this lower portion is remarkably good. It rests upon five buttresses, and a centre shaft, with small shafts and caps at the angles, internally; the cornice is charged with gargoiles and grotesque heads, and is surmounted by a pierced parapet, embattled.

The second story contains five statues, arranged in the following order:—Looking down the chief street of the town, and towards the parish church, you perceive the Virgin with the Child; on her right, a bishop, possibly the bishop of the diocese for the time being; on her left is a venerable crowned and bearded figure, whom we may conjecture to be King Edward III.; on the right of the bishop stands St. John the Baptist, with the Agnus Dei and a book; on the left of the king is Christ, having risen from the tomb.

The five outer buttresses are also affixed to the jambs by tracery work, forming flying buttresses at the angles. The centre of the cross is a large crocketed pinnacle, surmounted until recently by a wrought-iron vane, over which stood a cross and crown. Whether this formed part of the original structure is uncertain.

In the foundation-stone, which was deposited by Colonel Hanmer, is engraved the following inscription:—

LEIGHTON BUZZARD

This ancient Gothic cross is said to have been erected A.D. 1250. Temp. Edward III.

A.D. 1620 it was repaired by a rate of fourpence levied upon each inhabitant, and it has since received several imperfect restorations.

At the present date, 1852, its very dilapidated state being much deplored, the Lord of the Manor, aided by some of the wealthier inhabitants of the town, raised the following liberal subscriptions:—

Colonel Hanmer, K.H., Lord of the Manor	..	£140	0	0	Mr. Joseph Proctor	..	£ 26 5 0
Mrs. Grant	..	52	10	0	Mr. C. Ridgway	..	26 5 0
Mr. Bassett	..	52	10	0	Mr. E. Lawford	..	26 5 0
Mr. F. Bassett	..	26	5	0	Total cost	..	350 0 0

Mr. W. Cox, Dunstable, Architect and Sculptor.

And it was restored to its former beauty and original state.

There has been an additional £75 subscribed for a new iron palisade by the Lord of the Manor and J. D Bassett, Esq.

Mr. Cox, the architect, has faithfully carried out the design of the restoration. The figures of the old cross, which were in a very dilapidated condition, have been placed round the Market-house—a very excellent arrangement; and those on the present structure have been beautifully executed by Mr. Cox, who was also the sculptor of the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford.

EXHIBITION OF CABINET WORK.—FOUR van-loads of highly valuable specimens for this Exhibition were removed last week from Windsor Castle to Gore House, Kensington. Besides the contributions of her Majesty, the Dukes of Hamilton, Buccleuch, Devonshire, and Northumberland, the Earls Spencer and Amherst, the Lords Willoughby d'Eresby and de l'Isle, Sir Anthony Rothschild, Mr. Charles Mills, Mr. C. R. Wall, M.P., Mr. H. Maguire, Mr. James Morrison, Mr. George Field, Mr. I. K. Brunel, Mr. E. Pownall, Mr. John Auldjo, Mr. J. Swabey, Mr. D. M. Davison, the Rev. M. Taylor, Mr. H. Farrer, and other gentlemen have liberally consented to lend valuable examples for public instruction in the production of cabinet work.

NEW CHURCH OF ANGELL-TOWN, NORTH BRIXTON.

TESTIMONIAL TO COLONEL HIGGINS, R.A.

ON Saturday last several influential Canadians, on a visit to England, in the name of the hon. the Mayor and citizens of Quebec, presented to Colonel Higgins a superb piece of plate, designed and manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, and bearing the following inscription:—

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO COLONEL HIGGINS, R.A.

Presented to Colonel Gordon Higgins, Royal Artillery, by the Mayor and Councillors, the Magistrates, and the Citizens of Quebec, as a mark of their regard and esteem for one who, while holding the distinguished position of Commandant of the Garrison for a period of five years, evinced, in his frequent intercourse with them, public and social qualities which, eliciting their highest approbation, induced in all a feeling of respect for him as an officer and a gentleman.

Prior to Colonel Higgins quiting Quebec, he was presented by the Mayor, on behalf of the principal inhabitants, and in the presence of an influential meeting, with an address, expressive of their sincere regret at the termination of the gallant Colonel's period of service in Canada. To the address is attached the names of the Chief Justice of the Province, the Hon. Sir James Stuart, Bart., of other Judges, of some of the members of the Provincial Administration, of the principal merchants, and of some hundred other gentlemen. Colonel Higgins thanked the meeting for this distinguished honour; and the plate here engraved is the handsome testimonial of esteem, the presentation of which awaited the arrival of the gallant Colonel in England.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY, M.P. FOR NEW ROSS, IRELAND.

THE distinct personal interest attaching to Mr. Duffy's appearance in the Imperial Parliament, is peculiar and great. The man, who in 1852 was returned to serve in Parliament for the small but thoroughly independent borough of New Ross, Wexford, was, not five years ago, tried as a rebel—as the chief organiser in the partial Irish outbreak of that period against the English connection—and he has entered Parliament without, in any respect, having compromised or contradicted the convictions in conformity with which "Young Ireland" entered on

MR. CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY, M.P. FOR NEW ROSS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD

that final struggle, which resulted in the deportation, to Van Diemen's Land, of O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell; but in the acquittal (upon legal and constitutional grounds, of their friend, Mr. Duffy. Could a better evidence be referred to of the thorough "freedom" of the English Constitution? And beyond the personal interest there is now an extensive public interest. Mr. Duffy, as a member of Parliament, took his position in Imperial politics, as the representative of the "party of independence"—as the leader of the party, which not only all English politicians, but the governing classes of Ireland, regard as peculiarly impractical; and, as an isolated individuality in the Legislature, there could, in his case, be none but the personal importance arising from the protests of a highly intellectual man, upon grounds which he could urge, as a foreigner, against the continuance of the English connection with Ireland. The recent confusion, however, thrown into Irish politics, by some utterly unexpected combinations, compels a new career for Mr. Duffy; and the probability would seem to be, that the "ex-rebel" will be the leader in the English House of Commons of the *par excellence* "Irish

party" that party, including men who have little or no sympathy with Young Ireland, and with whom Mr. Duffy's ultimate purposes can only allow a temporary agreement.

In England hitherto, Mr. Duffy's name has been best known in connection with the celebrated *Nation* newspaper—a journal which is historical for its influence in reforming the newspaper press of Ireland, creating a new Irish literature; and, politically, for the results of its influence in breaking down the power of O'Connell over his countrymen. The political tendencies and fortunes of the *Nation* are matters of the news of to-day; and the more agreeable portion of its character to dwell upon in our columns is that which relates to its literary fruits. Mr. Duffy was the founder of the *Nation*, the originator of its peculiarly systematized nationalism of policy, and has been the sustainer of its ceaseless work from 1845 up to this moment, when, direct appeals to independence being now suppressed, it is as powerful as ever in directing the younger minds of Ireland, not only in regard to current politics, but in regard to general literary and social philosophy. The *Nation* was the centre of the political movement of Young Ireland; around it gathered all the aspiring men who had grown weary of O'Connell; and to its teachings men like Mr. Meagher owed all their oratorical inspiration. In the *Nation* grew up that "belief poetry of Ireland" to the striking vigour, beauty, and originality of which men like the late Jeffrey pay the warmest and heartiest tribute; and, from the appearance of its first number, the marked modern intellectual movement of Ireland—so far as it is a scientific attempt to discover and to analyze the native elements of Irish literature—conspicuously dates. Mr. Duffy is entirely self-educated—a singular fact in connection with the founder of a literature; and he is sprung from the peasant class—as singular a circumstance in regard to a man who was finding a leader of the young orders of Ireland before he was forty. He is the son of a Monaghan farmer; but though an "Ulster man," who are of as much Scotch as Irish blood, he is essentially Celtic in race, as his appearance sufficiently testifies. A common ethnographical observation in the House of Commons during the short session before Christmas, when he made his first appearance being that there must necessarily be some affinity between Irish celts and "pure Scandinavian," seeing that Dr. and Mr. Duffy might be taken for one another. He appears to have developed unusually early his literary tastes, for it would seem that in his eighteenth year he went to Dublin friendless and unknown, but determined on being an author. As with many others who have started with the same ambition, he found the great avenue to fame was through a newspaper office.

After the ordinary gradations on the Dublin press, Mr. Duffy, probably finding abject acquiescence in O'Connellism uneasy, and no other policy then possible on the Liberal side, proceeded to Belfast, where he became editor of an influential newspaper. He returned to Dublin in 1841, became connected with the "Mountain" of the O'Connell party; and in 1842 he started the *Nation*, announcing that he had begun an educational journal; and electrifying the political and literary circles of the Irish metropolis by the unreserve and the originality of his tone and topics. The motto, which, in imitation of the English *Examiner*, he adopted and placed over his leading articles was a phrase from Chief Baron Woulfe—"To create and foster public opinion in Ireland, and to make it racy of the soil;" and that sentence is the text of all he has done since, both with respect to politics and to literature. In five years he had created a public opinion; planted a party; and the contest with O'Connell and the artificially forced "rebellion" of 1848 were the result. But up to 1847 he has acted in concert with O'Connell; and in 1844 was a fellow-prisoner with O'Connell, for "sedition," in Richmond Gaol, Dublin: being liberated, it will be remembered, after the "delusion-and-mockery-and-snare" speech of Lord Denman, by the House of Lords. The struggle between Old and Young Ireland was, perhaps, precipitated by events, but was inevitable, sooner or later. O'Connell had worked the people up to the highest pitch of expectancy; and, in fact, the country which witnessed the monster meetings was already in a revolutionary state. When "agitation" had done all that agitation could, the young followers of the old leader asked if all was not "ready?" and when O'Connell said that he would never shed a drop of blood to gain an object which it was clear "agitation" alone would not gain, the only consistent course for the Loncster of the party to pursue was to retire. They left the Repeal Association, and founded the Irish Confederation. Then came the prosecutions, and the foolish attempt of Mr. Smith O'Brien to rouse a nation to arms, while all the priests were proclaiming peace. Mr. O'Brien failed; and he and Meagher, and the student and vulgar Mitchell were transported. Mr Duffy was implicated; and, though there is reason to believe he was against all the violence and all the folly of his confederates, he never said a word expressing a desire to have his acts at all distinguished from those theirs. He accepted his fate, and volunteered defiance. Nevertheless, after several trials, he was acquitted, practically for want of evidence.

Indirectly it cannot be said that Mr. Duffy failed. He had destroyed the huge imposture of O'Connellism in Ireland, and he had evoked a manlier spirit in public affairs, and insisted upon a higher standard for public men. He himself has admitted the direct failure, but never appears to have been disheartened. On emerging from prison he at once started the *Nation* again, modifying his programme of policy, and in a great measure promising to limit his energies to the obtaining of social reforms. He seized the main point—the abiding and everrenewed cause of the social mischief in Ireland—the bad land laws, and he initiated the agitation of tenant right, the consequences of which have been seen in the "independent party" sent to Parliament from Ireland, to promote a measure on this subject. It must be confessed that the controversy provoked by the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in 1851 assisted greatly in the success of Mr. Duffy's efforts to construct an Irish Parliamentary party, which should necessarily act as a check on Palmerston, at enmity with every English government, and separated from every English party. It is this, as all Englishmen think—most impracticable Parliamentary policy, which Mr Duffy, with others, is now insisting on in Ireland; the results being the contest at the Carlow and Athlone elections.

Mr Duffy is a barrister; but, like most journalists, who seek from the Bar the "standing" they fancy their own profession does not give, he has never practised. He has been twice married.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CONFIRMATION OF THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.—The ceremony of confirming the election of the Rev. John Jackson to be Bishop of Lincoln took place on Tuesday morning, in the parish church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside.

CONSECRATION.—Thursday morning was fixed for the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Jackson, Bishop of Lincoln. Shortly after eleven o'clock the several prelates engaged in the ceremony left the Archiepiscopal Palace and proceeded to Lambeth church. The consecrating Bishops were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, Carlisle, and Llandaff. The Bishops of Chichester and Ely were also present. After the usual morning service had been performed the sermon was preached by Dr. Irons. After which, the Bishop elect, vested with his rochet, was presented by the Bishop of London and Archbishop Sumner, the Bishop of London (addressing the Archbishop) said, "Most Rev. Father in God, we present unto you this godly and well learned man to be ordained and consecrated Bishop." The Archbishop then commanded the Queen's writ for consecration to be handed to him, and the remarks read by Mr. F. H. Dyke. After which the several oaths were administered, and the rest of the consecration service was proceeded with, and was terminated by the administering of the sacrament.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. R. G. Calthrop, late Curate of Newburn, Northumberland, from Parishioners, in Durham.

NEW CHURCH AT PIMLICO.—A new church, dedicated to St. Gabriel, has just been completed in Warwick-square, Pimlico, and will be consecrated on Thursday next, the 12th instant, by the Bishop of London. We shall give further particulars, and an illustration, in a future Number.

VISITATION.—On Tuesday the venerable Archdeacon Hale held a visitation of the clergy of the City and Archdeaconry of London, in the parish church of St. Sepulchre, Snow-hill. There were about 130 clergymen present.

ELECTION EXTRAORDINARY.—In consequence of the resignation of the Rev. J. Cleobury, the perpetual curacy of Piddington, Oxon, is vacant. The presentation rests with the inhabitant householders of the village. The living is worth £300 a year in addition to the residence. There are no less than 100 candidates for the office, and but 60 voters. The election is to take place at the church on the 2nd of June.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Recent dates.* The Rev. B. Crook, to Killeevan; Rev. E. Holmes, to Wakerley, Northamptonshire; Rev. Evan O. Hughes, to Llandeniolen, Carnarvonshire; Rev. J. Prior, to Kirkington, Yorkshire; Rev. J. B. Mayhew, to Great Horseley, Essex; Rev. Edward Gray, to Alwalton, Huntingdonshire; Rev. R. Decker, to Lyndon, Rutlandshire; Rev. R. Turner, to Tiffield, Northampton. *Incumbencies:* Rev. W. Valentine, to Allerton, Yorkshire; Rev. W. B. Benison, to the new church of St. Paul, Birmingham; Rev. E. Walker, to St. Matthias Church, Salford. *Vicarages:* Rev. A. Kent, to Cobham, Kent; Rev. W. Pedford, B.A., to Holland to St. Dunstan's, Canterbury; Rev. C. J. Goldie, to Melbourne, Cambridgeshire.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 8.—Sunday after Ascension-day.
MONDAY, 9.—Easter Term ends. Corporation and Test Acts repealed, 1828.
TUESDAY, 10.—Theatrical Performances first licensed.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Mr. Perceval shot by Bellingham, 1812.
THURSDAY, 12.—Lord Strafford beheaded, 1641.
FRIDAY, 13.—Old May-day. Henry IV. of France assassinated, 1610.
SATURDAY, 14.—Oxford Term ends. Henry Grattan died, 1820.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 14, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m
2 15	2 35	3 0	3 20	3 45	4 5	4 30	4 50	5 15	5 35	6 0	6 20

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY,
MAY, 1853.

On SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 14, the Eleventh Anniversary of the commencement of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, will be Published

A DOUBLE NUMBER,

Containing a Series of Splendid Engravings—copies of some of the finest Pictures in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, just opened, including—

The Execution of Montrose	..	*E. M. Ward, A.*
An Episode of the Happier Days of Charles I	..	*F. Goodall, A*
The Monarch Oak	..	*M. Anthony.*
Fisherman's Widow ("Year of Wakefield")	..	*T. Faed.*
The City of Refuge	..	*F. Armytage.*
The Order of Release, 1651	..	*J. P. Mullins.*
Duguesclin and Hilline	..	*A. Solomon.*
Death of Thomas a Becket	..	*J. Cross*
Scene from the "Tempest"	..	*C. Roll.*
Fruit	..	*G. Lance.*
"The Brothers' Little Pet" (Sculpture)	..	*A. Munro*
"The Maid of Saragossa." "A Daughter of Eve" (Sculpture)	..	*J. Bell.*

With a copious and interesting Critical Review of the Pictures exhibited

The DOUBLE NUMBER, printed carefully on paper manufactured expressly for the purpose, will also contain the following Engravings:—

The Laying Down of the Submarine Electric Telegraph Cable from Dover to Ostend. The Cable Manufactory, &c.
Opening of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway. (Two Views.)
The "Bengal" Iron Steam-ship.
New Metropolitan Churches of St. Gabriel and St. Anne.
Assault of the Mandingo Town, Medina; Portrait of the Chief, &c. (Three Engravings.)
The Tomb of Napoleon at Paris.
And other Illustrations—Experiences of an Australian Gold-seeker (with Engravings). Plan of the Estate at Kensington, purchased by the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, &c. Opening of the Dublin Great Industrial Exhibition on Thursday next.

Price of the Two Numbers, ONE SHILLING

To secure Copies, Orders must be sent immediately to all News-agents and to the Office, 198, Strand, London

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS PUBLISHED A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1853.

THE decisive majority of Monday evening leaves no doubt that the safety of the Budget is secured, and that the re-installation of a Derby Ministry is not to be looked for till the "Greek Kalends." There is, consequently, no fear of a dissolution of Parliament—an event which would have been exceedingly inconvenient, if not mischievous, at the present time. An examination of the division list shows some curious results. Out of sixty-four members who on November last supported the abortive Budget of Mr. Disraeli, no less than forty-seven have gone over to the Ministerial side, and swelled the majority on Monday evening. Of the remaining nineteen, three were prevented from attending the House by indisposition, and sixteen were absent without explanation or pairs. What the opinions of these nineteen gentlemen may be, the country and their constituents will probably learn at some future period. In the meantime, sixteen of them may be fairly classed among the waverers, shaken in their allegiance to their party; not quite at with the old love, and not quite prepared to be on with the new; but only waiting for time and circumstance to make the inevitable change. But these results, though gratifying, are not calculated to excite surprise. The case is altered, however, with regard to some of the Irish members. When we find that Messrs. Duffy and Lucas, and twenty-seven other representatives of Irish constituencies, formerly claiming to be Liberals and Free-traders, went out into the lobby with Mr. Disraeli, we cannot but express our wonder that such a leader should have found such allies. Mr. Disraeli has denied that he made any compact with the Irish members who formerly opposed his policy, although the existence of such a compact has been generally asserted, and very widely believed, and though it was affirmed in an Irish journal, by a gentleman said to have been present when the compact was proposed. We must, however, take Mr. Disraeli at his word, and treat the Irish compact as a purely imaginary one. But, what ever the real state of this matter may have been, we shall doubtless find, now that the Budget is certain to be triumphantly carried, that these Irish members will be disposed to return to their own ranks, and to support the Government against any hostile amendments that may be moved on the less important portions of the Budget which do not extend taxation to Ireland. They are clearly not the allies upon whose aid Mr. Disraeli can rely when dividing on the Legacy-duties, or in any general attempt to embarrass or defeat the Ministry. For, let these gentlemen say what they will, the extension of the Income-tax to Ireland is by no means unpopular among the great bulk of the people of that country. It is only a small minority in Ireland that will be liable to the new burden; while the overwhelming majority will feel the benefits of the Ministerial measure, in the reduction of the prices of necessary commodities, and in the impetus that will be given to trade and commerce. The fear of their constituents will be before the eyes of these twenty-nine gentlemen—if the voters in their several counties and boroughs be, as we suspect nine-tenths of them to be, men who possess far less than £100 or even £50 per annum. To these, twenty-nine Irish opponents of the Budget are to be added five English members, who have been hitherto reckoned as supporters of the Ministry. This makes a Ministerial loss of thirty-four, to counterbalance the gain to which we have already adverted. But these numbers represent simply the idiosyncracies and peculiarities of a few members of Parliament, pledged, some of them, against an Income-tax in any shape; and are not to be taken as applicable to the future stages of the Budget.

For these and other reasons we incline to believe that the future divisions will be still larger than that upon the [illegible] and Income-tax clause; and that the older the [illegible] the more supporters it will find both among the English and Irish members.

THE present session of Parliament is likely to be long celebrated in our annals for the numerous committees it has appointed to investigate bribery and corruption in small boroughs, and for the unsparing censure which the majority of those committees have passed upon the venal voters and impure agents where such practices have been proved to exist. But, notwithstanding all this apparent zeal, it is still a question whether the old reproach against the House of Commons, that it had no real desire either to prevent or to punish bribery, is not as well-founded as ever. Although the evidence given before the Chatham Committee was in the highest degree damaging, the House has refused to institute any proceedings against Sir Frederick Smith—described by Mr. H. Drummond, amid loud cheers from every part of the House, to be "a meritorious officer and an honourable gentleman." "When we are all of us called upon," continued Mr. Drummond, "to take up stones to cast at Sir Frederick Smith, I should like to inquire who amongst us will say 'I am without sin'?" Mr. Drummond, in this instance, hit the right nail on the head. A small minority in Parliament, including Lord John Russell and many others of its brightest ornaments, is, we believe, sincerely anxious to efface this plague-spot of bribery from the constituencies and from the Legislature; but the majority have laxer notions, and appear to think that the only sin in bribery is—to be detected in it. Gentlemen of the purest private character, and of the most unsullied honour in every relation of life, think it no moral offence to bribe needy, unprincipled, and rapacious electors, directly and indirectly, by hard cash, or by appointments in the public service. And such being the feeling among so many "honourable men" who aspire to legislate for this great country, and who fill conspicuous stations in its aristocracy, it is scarcely surprising that the poorer classes should not think themselves warranted in having a purer code of political morality than their betters. We have but to study the melancholy evidence given before the committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Stafford, the Secretary to the Admiralty under the Derby-Disraeli Administration, to understand how it is that poor men are demoralised by the political impurity of the rich. That evidence, as far as it has yet been published, is quite sufficient to convince any one of the uselessness of attempting to elevate the character of humble men who have votes, while men in the position of Prime Ministers, Chancellors of the Exchequer, and Lords and Secretaries of the Admiralty, think it no shame to job the patronage of such great national establishments as the dockyards, for the sake of influence at elections. It afforded no room for any moral imputation upon the late Ministry, that it was composed for the most part of unknown and inefficient men, or that Mr. Disraeli introduced a Budget which excited that most formidable of all kinds of opposition—derision; but it does afford ground for the gravest censure of their conduct, that at a time when the public mind was excited upon the subject of the national defences—or at any other time—they should have appointed incompetent persons for the service of the dockyards, avowedly for the purpose of influencing elections. It should be remembered, too, that this was done in spite of the earnest remonstrances of the responsible officer, and in contravention of the principle laid down by Sir Francis Baring—and rigidly adhered to until the Duke of Northumberland became First Lord, and Mr. Stafford Secretary, of the Admiralty—that dockyard appointments should be regulated by merit and capacity alone. We cannot wonder that so many ten-pound householders should make it a rule to job and sell their political privileges, when such examples are set before them by men in high places. When the House of Commons deems it just and proper to institute a criminal prosecution—or, latter still, an impeachment—against one of its own members for bribery, or for a more flagrant offence, like that charged against Mr. Stafford, we shall believe, *but not till then*, that it is really desirous to purify the constituencies, and to clear its own character and dignity from the imputations that now so seriously affect the one and detract from the other.

THE COURT.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louisa, Princess Arthur, the infant Prince, and suite, left Buckingham Palace at eight minutes before two o'clock on saturday afternoon, for the Isle of Wight. The Queen and the Royal party were conveyed by a detachment of Lord Dreadnought's Nine Elms station of the London and South Western Railway, and left by a special train for Gosport. The illustrious party crossed the Solent in the *Fairy* Royal yacht, and arrived at Osborne at ten minutes before six o'clock.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince, with the Royal children, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne.

On Tuesday the Queen again drove out in the grounds. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Royal children walked as usual in the [illegible].

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Helena and the Princess Louisa, drove out in a pony carriage, and returned to Osborne about six o'clock.

On Thursday afternoon his Royal Highness Prince Albert embarked on board the screw steam-ship the *Impregnable*, and proceeded a few miles out to sea, at the rate of speed of that vessel along the measured mile. The Royal Highness returned to Osborne at half-past five o'clock. The Queen and the Royal family went out, as usual, in the grounds.

THE ARRANGEMENTS of the Court for the present season have been announced since the arrival of her Majesty in the Isle of Wight. The Queen will return to town on the 24th instant. Her Majesty's birthday will be celebrated on the 24th of May. It was generally told upon that occasion; but three drawing-rooms are announced during the month of June, as follows:—On Friday, the 2nd of June; Tuesday, the 14th of June; Thursday, the 23rd of June. It is also her Majesty's intention that state balls shall take place at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, the 15th of June, and on Wednesday, the 29th of June; and that concerts shall be given on Friday, the 3rd of June, Monday, the 20th of June, and on Monday, the 4th of July.

The christening of his Royal Highness the infant Prince will take place on Monday, the 27th of June.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duchess of Norfolk gave a grand ball on Wednesday night, at Norfolk House, in honour of her Royal Highness the Princess Mary. The invitations were limited to about five hundred guests, including the Diplomatic members of the aristocracy. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary arrived about a quarter past eleven o'clock. The Duke of Cambridge came shortly afterwards. During the evening the Princess Mary honoured Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard with her hand in a quadrille, the Duke of Cambridge dancing with the Lady Adelaide Fitzalan Howard.

Lady Stanley of Alderley gave a grand ball on Monday night, at her new mansion in Dover street. The invitations exceeded 700. The Duke of Cambridge honoured her Ladyship with his company.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester on Wednesday, at Gloucester House.

The Duchess of Sutherland has invited a large number of lords and gentlemen to meet Mrs. Beecher Stowe at Stafford House this day (Saturday).

The Earl of Clarendon gave a Cabinet dinner to his colleagues on Wednesday evening.

The Countess of Jersey had an assembly on Friday evening.

The Lady Constance Grosvenor gave birth to a son on the 28th ult. at Stanford-hall.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MAY 5th

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer: Highest Reading	Thermometer: Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.							Inches.
April 29	29·658	54·8	43·2	44·0	— 5·9	95	E.	0.37
„ 30	29·669	64·0	38·8	50·2	— 0·1	76	„	0.00
May 1	29·686	70·0	37·6	54·0	+ 4·1	55	„	0.00
„ 2	29·803	65·0	44·4	52·8	+ 1·7	78	E.	0.00
„ 3	29·742	58·1	48·1	50·4	+ 1·2	99	VARIABLE	0.52
„ 4	29·731	57·1	44·6	47·0	— 0·2	95	E.	0.10
„ 5	30.128	63·6	40·2	51·8	— 0·7	68	E.	0.00

Note. The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.65 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.96 inches by 9h. a.m. on May 1st; decreased to 29.79 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 3rd, and increased to 30.30 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.842 inches. The mean daily temperature has varied during the week from 6° below, on April 29th, to 4° above its average on May 1st. The mean temperature of the week was 50·8°, being 0·4° below the average of thirty-eight years. The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 19°. The range of temperature during the week was 33·3°, the highest reading 70·9°, and the lowest 37·6°, both occurring on the same day. Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than nine tenths of an inch. The mean reading of the barometer for the month of April, at the level of the sea, was 29.634 inches. The mean temperature of the air was 46°, being 0·8° below the average of thirty-eight years. The mean temperature of the dew point was 38·9°. The mean degree of humidity was 78; complete saturation being represented by 100. The mean daily range of temperature was 14·4°. And rain fell to the depth of 3·4 inches.

LEWISHAM, May 6th, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week ending April 30, the births of 1252 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these, 587 were boys, and 770 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of 1843-52 the average number was 1441. Registering the deaths of the Registrar-General observes, that it is gratifying to observe a decided improvement in the public health. In the first three weeks of April, the deaths in London were 1346, 1946, 1822; in the last week of the month the examination is considered le, the number being 1089. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1843-52, the average number of deaths was 980; which, if raised in a certain proportion, according to increase of population, becomes 1023. The excess of mortality in last week, above the estimated amount, is, therefore, 66—a result which is much more favourable than any of those returns have yielded since the cold weather set in. In January the deaths were about 1000 weekly; since that time they have ranged from 1260 to 1946. In the past week 227 deaths are referred to zymotic diseases: of these 67 are hooping-cough, and 41 typhus. To dropsy, &c. 46. To tubercular diseases, 222—still 31 above their average: 151 of these were consumption. To diseases of the brain, &c. 117. To diseases of the heart, &c. 70. To those of the lungs, &c., 206: of these, 100 were bronchitis, and 75 pneumonia. To diseases of the stomach &c., 60; and 24 to violence, &c. From these general particulars, compared with previous returns, it will be seen that fatal cases arising from diseases of the respiratory organs, have declined in the last two weeks from 342 to 206: those from zymotic diseases suffer little in the general results. Typhus is on the decline. The Registrar-General remarks, speaking of meteorological observations, that it is difficult to over-rate the value when these observations possess and will acquire—as the diseases of men, the crops of the agriculturists, as well as the health of the rich and many manufacturing processes, depend on the state of the weather to an extent which has not yet been determined. That this is the case, our own observations, published in this paper during the past quarter, have abundantly proved

METROPOLITAN MEETINGS AND ANNIVERSARIES.—On Friday week, the London Library and Society, at the offices, in Hanover-square, the Sunday-the London University College, in the Lecture-room, Gower-street (on Monday, the Home and Colonial School Society, at the Institution, Gray's Inn-road; the Wesleyan Missionary Society, at Exeter-hall; and the Naval and Military Bible Society, at Willis's Rooms.—On Tuesday, the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, at the Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street; the British and Foreign Bible Society, in Exeter-hall; the Medical Benevolent College, in Freemasons' Tavern (upwards of £2000 was collected); the Queen's College Hospital, at the Albion Tavern, the Middlesex Hospital School of Medicine, in the hospital; the University of London, in the large hall of King's College, the St. Pancras School, in the school-room, at Pancras-churchyard; the Wykehamists, at Willis's Rooms; the Evening Classes for Young Men in London, at the Lowther Arcade, the Strand; the Society for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, at their offices, John-street, Adelphi (Captain Sammarez, R.N. in the chair).

ADDRESS TO DR. JACKSON.—An address from the parishioners of St. James's, to the Bishop of Lincoln, was presented to him on Wednesday, at his rectory in Piccadilly. After a few pertinent and feeling remarks, a copy of the address, beautifully illuminated, on vellum, with the signatures, and bound in red morocco, was handed, by the Hon. E. Byng, to the Bishop, who acknowledged it in suitable terms. In addition to the address, a testimonial of plate, to the value of nearly £700, is in course of preparation by Messrs. Wilkinson and Dobson, of Piccadilly.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY DINNER.—On Saturday week, according to custom, the President and Council of the Royal Academy, of Arts entertained a party of noblemen and gentlemen of distinction at the rooms of the association, in Trafalgar-square, on the occasion of the opening of "The Exhibition," Sir C. L. Eastlake, the President of the Academy, in the chair. The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Dufferin, Chevalier Bunsen, the Baron de St. Paulo, Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Charles Dickens, and other gentlemen, addressed the company, in proposing the toasts of the evening.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION BILL.—A public meeting was held at the Hall of Commerce on Monday evening. Mr. Wickham in the chair, when resolutions were carried disapproving of the Government scheme of education, as unsuited for, and tending to interfere with the carrying out of the voluntary principle.

CITY CENTRAL TERMINUS.—On Monday a very numerous and influential deputation, accompanied by the Marquis of Clanricarde, the members for the city of London, and several of the representatives for the metropolitan boroughs, waited upon Lord Palmerston, at the Home-office, to solicit the co-operation of Government in carrying out the above scheme. Several gentlemen of the deputation having explained the object of their visit, Lord Palmerston said he was happy personal feeling as well as official duty to promote a message possessing the sanction of bad feelings the shipowners tried to lower the wages 5s per month, but the men have refused it.

He recently received advices from the Baltic, we learn that the navigation was free, and that a large portion of the corn bought on British account was being despatched

The Prussian 12-gun war-steamer, built at and named *Dantzic*, of 360-horse power, and a crew of 180 men, will start for Portsmouth in a few days to be in her care, and thence proceed to join the British squadron in the West Indies

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Ralph Waldo Emerson has in print, and nearly ready for publication, a volume of impressions received during his visit to England.

Newcastle has 14 public libraries; Leeds, 20; Birmingham, 21; Liverpool, 36; and Manchester, 61.

The Marquis de Valdeiglesias, the Spanish Ambassador to France, died in Paris on Tuesday evening.

Capt. William Vincent, of Pembroke-house, is appointed to succeed Capt. Richard Barton as Marine Superintendent of the Royal (West India) Mail Steam-Packet Company at Southampton

We hear that it is in contemplation to form a Medical Board at Somerset House, for the purpose of directing the medical affairs of the Navy.

Information has been received by the Board of Trade, from her Majesty's Consul at Bahia, that yellow fever has again made its appearance at that port.

John Guthrie, Esq., has been appointed Sub-collector of Customs at Geelong, Australia; and Richard Down, Esq., Landing-surveyor, at the same place.

The Duchess of Alba (sister to the Empress of the French) has left Spain, on a visit to Paris.

Three months ago three Mormons only were known at Malmö, in Sweden. These three have made so many proselytes that there are now 60—which 29 are Swedes—wonderful, as their preachers pay 14 Swedish dollars to each convert baptised!

The annual distribution of prizes in the various departments of King's College took place on Saturday, in the large theatre. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided.

A terrific conflagration took place at Brooklyn navy-yard, which destroyed ship timber valued at 120,000 dollars.

The proposal for the erection of a new church, or rather cathedral, on the site of St. Peter's, in Church-street, was negatived by the select vestry at Liverpool, on Tuesday.

The barque *Eliza*, arrived at Boston, fell in, on the 28th of March, with the ship *St. George*, from Glasgow for Boston, in a sinking condition, and took off her crew, twenty-one in number.

General Sir Walter Gilbert, Bart., after fifty-two years' service in India, has returned, viâ Egypt, to England, in a weak state of health

An explosion, on Saturday last, at a chemical manufactory at Battle-bridge, while preparing sulphate of ammonia, caused the death of one man, and severe injuries to another

The steamer *Melbourne* arrived safely in Swan River on the 7th of February, after a four months' voyage, and several mishaps on her passage out

The bill for the conveyance of a line of submarine telegraphs between France and Algeria is at present under consideration of the Council of State. Mr. J. W. Brett is the *concessionaire*.

Steam-packet navigation between Stettin and Stockholm will open on the 16th, and continue weekly. The *Sagler* steamer, built in London, is destined for this service

A man named Walter Partridge (keeper of a beer-shop in the Harrow road) has been fined £13 9s. for purchasing a Minie rifle of a private of the Coldstream Guards.

Leipsic fair has terminated. The demand for leather, cloth, and other staple articles has been brisk, but less business than usual was done in English cottons

On Tuesday last, Sarah Jones, aged 17 years, of Chester, was shot unintentionally by Edwin, a youth 12 years of age, son of her master, Mr. Wren, tea merchant, Balliol road, Bootle.

Mr. Manjilla, general of the Argentine army, and brother-in-law of Rosas, has, after a long residence in France, set out for Buenos Ayres.

The chicory factory of Messrs. Grice and Co., George-yard, Whitechapel, was much injured by fire early on Wednesday morning.

The Jacksonian Prize has been awarded by the College of Surgeons to Mr. Henry Thompson, of Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

At Liverpool, recently, a strange fish, shaped somewhat like a turbot, four feet long by three feet wide, and with a mouth of enormous capacity, was caught in George's Dock.

On Wednesday, a carman, named Wilmott, while driving a cart in Lue beth-walk, came in contact with a brewer's dray, and was thrown out, fell under the wheels of the dray before it could be stopped, and was killed on the spot

By a decision of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, a young newsagent in Dublin, named Russborough, has come into possession of "ten thousand a year."

The provincial journals still report movements in all quarters for an advance of wages, coupled, in some places, with demands for fewer hours, and oil or boons.

The Pope has ordered the Roman artist, Jacometti, to execute in marble a statue representing "Judas giving the kiss of treason to our Saviour," which is to be placed in an upper hall of the Vatican.

The artist Sherwan, condemned to death for the murder of his wife in Ireland's Eye, but who is transported for life, has sailed for Western Australia in the *Robert Small*

The Minister of Peru at Rome has requested the different sculptors in the city to send in designs for an equestrian statue of Bolivar.

Thursday being Ascension-day, the children belonging to the different parochial schools throughout the metropolis, beat the boundaries of their respective parishes in procession as usual.

The Greek Government has concluded a postal convention with the Glasgow and Liverpool Shipping Company, establishing a communication twice or thrice a month between Liverpool, Gibraltar, Malta, Syra, Smyrna, and Constantinople.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has acknowledged the receipt of Bank-notes, value £800, "in further payment of a debt long due to the nation."

Advices from Canada refer to the buoyancy of the revenue. duties in the tariff have been reduced £70,000 for the year, and a surplus revenue will exist of 1,200,000, of which £75,000 is to be appropriated to the sinking fund

On Friday evening week an explosion of gunpowder took place in the house of a grocer named Smallshaw, at New Springs, near Wigan, by which he and his wife, and a Mrs. Lever, who was making some purchases, were killed.

On January 1, 1852, the number of paupers in Ireland relieved on that week-day was 170,854; and the 1st January last, 111,[illegible] five years, after deducting the increase in one place of seven, was [illegible].

Mr. Daniel Cannon has been fined by the Excise £25 for mixing chromate of lead with snuff. The full penalties were £[illegible]. The defendant said he only did it to add brilliancy to the mixture

There has been a strike among the sailors at Exmouth: in consequence of bad freights the shipowners tried to lower the wages 5s per month, but the men have refused it.

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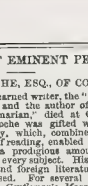
EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

JAMES ROCHE, ESQ., OF CORK.



THIS learned writer, the "J. R." of the literary world, and the author of "Recollections of an Octogenarian," died at Cork on the 1st ult. Mr. Roche was gifted with an extraordinary memory, which, combined with his constant habit of reading, enabled him to store up in his mind a prodigious amount of knowledge on almost every subject. His familiarity with classical and foreign literature, has seldom been surpassed. For several years, he contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine* under his well-known initials: but his highly-interesting, though discursive articles, were so surrounded, in the pages of our venerable contemporary, with the dreary speculations of its antiquarian correspondents, that they attracted less public notoriety and approval than they deserved, or would have obtained in a more popular periodical.

Mr. James Roche, who had reached his eighty-fourth year, was brother of the late Mr. William Roche, M.P. for Limerick, and third son of Stephen Roche, Esq., of Grange Castle, county Kilkenny, by Sarah, his second wife, daughter and co-heir of John O'Bryen, Esq., of Moyraine. The Roches, of Limerick, claim to be a branch of the ennobled house of Fermoy.

Mr. James Roche married Anne, daughter of John Moylan, Esq., and has left two daughters, both married. He was long connected with banking pursuits, and was a magistrate for the city in which he resided.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS FELLOWES, C.B.

THE death of this highly-distinguished officer occurred at the vicarage, Great Bedwyn, Wilts, the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. Wm. Collings Lukis, on the 12th ult. He had completed his 75th year. Sir Thomas was brother of Sir James Fellowes, Knight, M.D., F.R.S., and youngest son of the late Dr. William Fellowes, of Bath, Physician Extraordinary to George IV., when Prince Regent. He was born at Minorca in 1778, and entered the Royal navy, on board the *Royal George*, towards the close of the year 1797 (having previously been midshipman in the East India Company's service), and was eminently distinguished throughout the war. In "O'Byrne's Naval Biography" the details of Sir Thomas Fellowes's exploits fill two closely printed columns of that work

Having gained his lieutenancy, he was appointed to the *Sweeper* gunbrig, and afterwards to the *Unique*, 14 guns, with which he served with distinguished honour in the West Indies, and was rewarded with a Commanders' commission on the 15th September, 1800. In the following year he was appointed, under Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, to the chief command of the whole Cadiz flotilla, consisting of 30 sail of gun boats. Captain Fellowes was promoted to post rank 4th March, 1801, when he resigned the command of the Cadiz flotilla. Early in 1812 he was appointed to the *Fame*, 20, in which ship he recaptured the *Perthshire* letter-of-marque; and destroyed the notorious heavy-armed American privateer, *Rosamond*, near Puerto Cabello. After the peace we do not think he was employed till he was appointed to the *Dartmouth*, 46, on the 23rd of February, 1827, when he sailed for the Mediterranean with the dispatch of the treaty between Great Britain, France, and Russia, for the protection of Greece. At the battle of Navarino, which was fought on the 20th of the following October, Sir Thomas, by bringing the *Dartmouth* into action, together with six fire-ships and four other vessels entrusted to his care, was the theme of praises and commendation throughout the fleet. He paid off the *Dartmouth* 10th March, 1830; and since that period has been successively commissioned to the *Pembroke*, 74, and the *Vanguard*, 80, on the Lisbon and Mediterranean stations. He was appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty in 1841; and in 1843 to be Captain-Superintendent of the Royal Naval Hospital and Victualling-yard at Plymouth.

He received his flag as Rear-Admiral in 1849. Sir Thomas was a Knight of the Russian order of St. Anne, of the Redeemer, of Greece; of the Legion of Honour in France, and of the Spanish orders of Charles III. and San Fernando.

Sir Thomas married, first, 9th November, 1813, Catharine Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Addy, Bart: she died in October, 1817, leaving one son, the present commander, William Addy Fellowes, R.N., and two daughters. He married, secondly, 24th August, 1819, Mary Anne Colborne, daughter and heir of Colonel Isaac Humphreys, of the Bengal Artillery. Lady Fellowes survives, and has several children.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES THOMAS JONES.

THIS gallant officer, whose death occurred recently, was the representative of the family of Jones, of Fonthill, Monmouthshire. Sir Charles was born in 1778, and entered the navy May 2, 1791, on board the *Vulcan* fireship. During the first five years of the French revolutionary war he served with the Channel fleet under Lord Howe and Admiral Hotham, in the former of which ships he witnessed the occupation of Toulon, in August, 1793; and was wounded on Lord Howe's action, June 1, 1794; and in the latter participated as midshipman in the action fought off Isle de Groix, June 23, 1795

When Commander—a rank Sir Charles attained after twelve years' active service—Lieutenant, August 15, 1810—he was employed, from June 16, 1814, to December, 1818, in the *Harrier* sloop, among the Canary Islands, where the merchants, in token of their grateful esteem, presented him with a magnificent piece of plate. He became Post Captain Aug. 1, 1819, accepted the retirement as such Oct. 1, 1846, and was made Rear-Admiral August 27, 1851.

Sir Charles (upon whom the honour of knighthood had been conferred in 1836) married, in 1817, Jane Helen Melville, only daughter of Gilbert Mitchell, Esq., of Bermuda, and had four sons and first, Charles Saltern (who died unmarried, September 15, 1842); second, Maurice, Lieut. R.N.; first, Gilbert, Lieut. H.E.I.C. Madras Artillery; and fourth, John Matthew, of the Inner Temple.

Sir Charles was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, and served the office of High Sheriff in 1832.

THE DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE Very Rev George Butler, D.D., Dean of Peterborough, son of the Rev. Weston Butler, was born at Pinner, July 5, 1774. He took his degree at Cambridge, in January, 1794, being then only nineteen years old, he was Senior Wrangler and Senior Smith's Prizeman of his year—Lord Lyndhurst (then Mr. Copley, of Trinity College) being in each case second in turn. The following year he travelled (principally on foot) through a great part of Germany, where he formed the acquaintance of Klopstock, Schiller, Goethe, and other eminent literary men. On his return he kept his terms at Lincoln's-inn, and was on the point of being called to the bar when the appointment of mathematical lecturer in his college altered the direction of his life. After being Fellow of his college, and a select preacher before the University, he was, in 1805, elected Head-master of Harrow School. In 1810 he was presented to the college rectory of Gayton, in Northamptonshire. He continued in his arduous office at Harrow till 1829, when, after four-and-twenty years of duty there, he retired to the living of Gayton, and devoted himself with the same unwearied energy to the functions of a parish clergyman. In 1836 Dr Butler became Chancellor of the diocese, and in 1842 was appointed by Sir Robert Peel to the canonry of Peterborough, which on the latter office he continued till his death, which occurred on the 30th ult. Besides his great mathematical attainments, Dean Butler was also a distinguished classical scholar, and spoke German, French, and Italian with correctness and fluency. He was practically versed in chemistry and other branches of physical science. He was a good musician and draughtsman; and he excelled in all athletic exercises, being one of the best runners, fencers, and swimmers of his time. A remarkable example of his love of gymnastic exercises was afforded by his boat, which was driven by a paddle-wheel worked by himself when in the act of rowing. But what was, on the ground, a pleasant hobby became the principle by which he was riveted to the scene of a most daring and successful act, that obtained for him a medal from the Royal Humane Society.

MR. SAMUEL WOODBURN.

THIS well-known amateur and dealer in pictures of old masters, early drawings, and prints, died on the 2nd ult., at his residence in Piccadilly, at the age of seventy-three. Mr. Woodburn (says the *Literary Gazette*) has been long considered one of the first, if not the very first, judges of ancient art of his time, and has helped, more or less, to form many of the finest private picture-galleries of Europe. The collections of the Duke of Hamilton, grandfather of the present Duke, and of Lord Fitzwilliam, now at Cambridge, were formed chiefly by him; as were also the Dimsdale, the Sykes, and the Lawrence collections. Of the last of these, valued at £100,200, at least half were gathered and supplied by Mr. Woodburn. In testimony of his services Sir Thomas Lawrence painted Mr. Woodburn's portrait, and presented it to him. Lord Fitzwilliam left 3000 guineas, a token of quite habitual and confidential employment. He probably, leaves behind him no one in equal in opinion on ancient art. He was possessed, at the time of his death, of a large collection of pictures, drawings, and engravings.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S WILL.—In the late Duke's will there is contained a clause appointing those who were holding at the time of his death the offices of Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Speaker of the House of Commons, to be the executors thereof—viz. the Earl of Derby, the Right Hon Benjamin Disraeli, and the Right Hon. G. Shaw Lefevre, who, having respectively renounced taking upon themselves probate of the will, letters of administration annexed thereto were on Thursday, the 5th inst., granted to his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

THE UNITED STATES EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

THE presence of a large and powerful American fleet in the Eastern Seas possesses an unexpected interest at the present moment, in consequence of the intestine convulsions which endanger the throne of the present Emperor of China, and the probability that he may solicit on his behalf the intervention of any civilised foreign power which may be able to render him assistance against the successful rebels, who are defeating his troops and ravaging a large portion of his empire. Some account of the vessels composing the American Expedition to Japan, and of its gallant Commander-in-Chief, cannot, therefore, fail to be interesting to our readers.

The Japan expedition was several times on the point of sailing before its actual departure; but first, the dispute about the North American fisheries; secondly, the Lobos Islands affair; and, more recently, the Cuban difficulties, each in its turn interrupted the course of this enterprise. The rumour that President Pierce had given orders to recall the expedition has recently been positively contradicted. The squadron, as originally intended by the late Administration, to be placed under the command of Commodore M. C. Perry, as the Commander-in Chief of the United States naval force in the East and China Seas, and with a view to his contemplated visit to Japan, consisted of the following vessels:—One ship of the line, the *Vermont*, 74; frigate *Macedonian*, 36; three steam-frigates—the *Mississippi*, Commodore Perry's flag-ship (of which fine vessel we give an Engraving), 10; the *Susquehannah*, 8; and the *Powhattan*, 6; one first-class steamer, the *Alleghany*, 2; five sloops of war—the *Saratoga*, 20; *Plymouth*, 20; *Vandalia*, 20; *Vincennes*, 20; and *St. Mary's*, 22: to be accompanied by a surveying ship, the *Porpoise*, 10; and three store ships *Supply*, 4; *Southampton*, 4; *Talbot*, 4. Total sailing vessels, 11; steamers, 4. Total number of vessels composing the squadron, 16. Total guns, 260. Officers, seamen, and marines, 4000.

This force, with the exception of the *Vermont*, 74, the *Macedonia*, 36, and the *Alleghany* steamer, is now assembling at Macao. The *Vermont* is ready to receive her crew; but, while the Board of Admiralty at Whitehall are constrained to admit the prevalence of desertions in the British navy, the difficulty in obtaining seamen is equally felt in the United States navy, in consequence of the temptations offered to seamen by the high rate of wages in the merchant service. Such is, indeed, the condition of the recruiting service, that it is impossible to say when, if at all, a crew of 800 men can be collected for the *Vermont*. Besides this, the number of men of all classes employed in the naval service of the United States having been limited by law to the small number of 7500, and Congress having failed at its last session to grant to the navy department the authority which is asked to enlarge the number, the withdrawal of the *Vermont* from Commodore Perry's squadron has become unavoidable. The *Alleghany* is now in the hands of the mechanics; but the delay in preparing her for sea will also probably render her services unavailable for the expedition. This, however, will not interfere with the contemplated visit of Commodore Perry to Japan; and it is said that, even with these reductions, a more efficient and powerful fleet never sailed from the American coast; although the vessels as originally proposed, carried but 260 guns. The strength of the expedition is not to be measured by that number. Every English sailor knows that American men-of-war carry more weight of metal to their size and tonnage than those of any other nation. Several of the vessels carry 10-inch shells, weighing 100 lb.; others 10-inch solid shot, weighing 128 lb.; others 11-inch shells, weighing 123 lb. The Americans affirm that no fleet carrying the same number of guns, or even of the same tonnage, has ever yet floated capable of producing such destructive results.

It is said that the expedition has not sailed with any hostile intentions towards the Japanese Government or people, and that it is not contemplated to use any force. But cases of quarrel are not wanting. The Japanese have barbarously seized American sailors, who have been shipwrecked upon their coast, and have confined them in cages. Commodore Perry will call the Government of Japan to account for these outrages. The Americans say that since Japan condescends neither to give reasons for what she has done, nor to apologise for it, it is necessary to ask her attention to the business in a way she will not be likely to refuse. So the expedition goes to "coerce the Government of Japan into civilisation," and if she will not consent to negotiate with a nation whose subjects she has treated with barbarity, she is to be taught a lesson of humanity, and "be made to wheel into the ranks of civilised empires."

COMMODORE MATTHEW C. PERRY, COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.
FROM A DAGUERRÉOTYPE BY MEADE, BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

Among the subordinate results of the expedition will be the establishment of a coal dépôt upon the Japan coast; nor will the promotion of scientific objects be forgotten, unless more stirring occupation should intervene. Lord Wrottesley, in his speech in the House of Lords last week, bore cordial and generous testimony to the characteristic vigour and activity with which the Americans are labouring in the field of science; and the Japanese expedition is likely to bear rich fruit, if the Japanese accept the olive-branch which Commodore Perry will hold out to them. A squadron, under the command of Captain Ringold, will make a survey of the Chinese and Japanese Seas, and will, indeed, delineate the Asiatic coast up as far even as Behring's Straits. It is stated that, although Captain Ringold's corps of engineers and scientific men will contribute all they can to the knowledge of mankind by these explorations, his squadron will be within the call of Commodore Perry in the event of hostilities with the Japanese.

We conclude with some biographical details of Commodore Perry:—

Commodore Matthew C. Perry is a brother of the late Commodore Oliver Perry, whose fame is inseparably connected with the achievements of the American Navy on the Lakes, during the last war with Britain. He was born in Rhode Island, from whence he entered the naval service of the United States, as a midshipman, on the 18th of Jan., 1809; since which time he has seen more active service than almost any of his compeers. On receiving his warrant, he joined the schooner *Revenge*. He was shortly afterwards ordered to the frigate *President*. In November, 1813, he was transferred to the frigate *United States*; and in April, 1814, was again sent to the frigate *President*. On the 18th December, 1814, he was ordered to the brig *Chippewa*; after which he was transferred to the Navy-yard at New York, with the rank of Lieutenant. In the course of the active service above enumerated, as a Midshipman and Lieutenant, the gallant Perry participated in all the stirring events in which the vessels named were engaged, when he was in them, during the war with Britain; discharging his arduous duties with intelligence and intrepidity, and laying the foundation for the high reputation as an officer and gentleman which he has acquired in after years.

In August, 1819, he was ordered to join the ship *Cyane*; and in May, 1821, he was honoured with his first command, of the schooner *Shark*, as Lieutenant-Commanding. His next tour of duty was on board the ship of the line *North Carolina*, of which noble craft he was the First Lieutenant. Being promoted to the rank of a Master Commandant in 1830, he was immediately ordered to the command of the ship *Concord*, wherein he made a cruise of two years and seven months, for the most part in the Mediterranean. On his return to the United States, in January, 1833, he was transferred to the New York Navy Yard, and served there as second in command, as Master Commandant; after which, being promoted to the rank of a Captain on the 9th of February, 1837, he was transferred to the command of the steamer *Fulton*. In 1840 he took command of the steamer *Missouri*. In June, 1841, Captain Perry was ordered to the command of the New York Navy Yard, and remained until the treaty for the suppression of the Slave-trade made it necessary, in 1843, to despatch a United States squadron to the coast of Africa, of which he was placed in command. After serving a long tour of duty on that disagreeable and dangerous station, in 1846 Captain Perry was despatched to New York, on "special service," where he superintended the construction of Government docks and steamers. In March, 1847, he received the command of the home squadron, joining it in time to win imperishable renown, while rendering important services on the coast of Mexico. In November, 1848, Commodore Perry was detached from that squadron, and ordered to New York, as the General Superintendent, on the part of the Navy, of the construction of the Ocean Mail-Steamer Squadron. In this position he remained until March, 1852, when he was ordered to the command of the Japan expedition, on which duty he is now absent.

In his late annual report, the Secretary of the Navy thus alludes to Commodore Perry:—

The opening of Japan has become a necessity, which is recognised in the commercial adventure of all Christian nations, and by every owner of an American whale-ship, and every voyager between California and China. This important duty has been consigned to the commanding officer of the East India squadron; a gentleman in every respect worthy of the trust reposed in him, and who contributes to his administration the highest energy and ability, improved by long and various service in his profession.

In the course of this long, active, and varied service, Commodore Perry has not only widely distinguished himself by a display of gallantry and seamanlike conduct on all occasions, but he has given evidence of varied talents and attainments, such as have rendered his connection with the service of extraordinary benefit to his country; more especially in perfecting many of the improvements in the United States Navy, which experience and the progress of the naval science have rendered necessary. Activity, energy, and quickness of apprehension are the traits of character which, distinguishing Commodore Perry above most of his compeers in the service, have enabled him to outstrip almost all of them in the amount and the variety of public duties it has been his lot to perform.

THE STEAM-FRIGATE "MISSISSIPPI," UNITED STATES NAVY.

SHAKSPEAREAN COMMEMORATION, AT STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.—THE ORATION AT THE CHURCH-GATE.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE BAZAAR, IN MANCHESTER.

THIS BAZAAR was opened on Tuesday, the 26th ult., and closed on the following Friday; and the result far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of all who contributed to the demonstration. Its success was, in fact, complete and brilliant; and proved the deep and general interest felt in the movement to lift from the heart-communings of the sea-divided families of the British empire, and other lands, that grievous tax and impediment imposed upon it by the present high rates of ocean postage. The "Ladies' Olive Leaf Societies," formed for disseminating the ideas of peace and goodwill among the populations of Christendom with the help of friends they won to the work, supplied the articles for the Bazaar. And these came up in boundless variety from almost every part of the United Kingdom; the work of a thousand busy fingers, plied with delicate taste and skill. And the place for this display was most fitting the large room in the Manchester Exchange, perhaps the most important focus-point of commercial intercourse in the world. The hall was gracefully and admirably decorated; and the two parallel rows of stalls, extending nearly the whole length of the room, were arched and embellished with exquisite taste, presenting throughout the four days' sale a most picturesque object for the eye to dwell upon. The ladies who attended the stalls were chiefly members of "Olive Leaf Societies," in Lancashire. One came all the way from Plymouth to superintend the sale of articles contributed in that town. Another was present from Chatham, Kent; and one from London. The ladies of Manchester were indefatigable, and entered into the work with an animation and earnest zeal that seemed to increase in vivacity to the last. One, who had a brother or sister in Africa, and twenty cousins in Australia, furnished a splendid stall, chiefly from articles wrought in her own house by herself and a skilful milliner employed to assist her for a week or ten days. At this stall alone more than £100 were taken.

The hall was well filled with visitors; frequently being excessively crowded for several hours at a time. The receipts at the door for admission the first day amounted to over £60, although the charge was 2s. 6d. per ticket. Nearly the whole stock of articles was sold without recourse to auction. The gross amount received exceeded £1000, which, after all expenses are deducted, will supply the means of agitating the question of Ocean Penny Postage until the boon shall be fully realised to mankind. And the joy and gladness which it will bring to the hearts and homes of millions, will be a rich reward to those benevolent ladies whose gentle and social activities, taste, and skill, stocked the Bazaar in Manchester.

COMMEMORATION OF THE BIRTH OF SHAKSPEARE.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY (April 23) is held to be the day on which Shakspeare was born, at Stratford-upon-Avon, A.D. 1564. Some uncertainty prevails as to the above being the actual date of the Poet's birth; and the feeling that an event so closely associated with the glory of England should be celebrated upon the day of her patron Saint may possibly have led to this adoption. The town of Stratford and its inhabitants, it has been truly said, have existed on Shakspeare and his fame for more than two centuries; and we regret that, in return, they have done so little to hallow his memory. There have been various "Commemorations" of the Poet's birth, it is true; but, as far as Stratford is concerned, they have been for its pelf; and when, a few years since, the natal house in Henley-street was about to be taken down, it required an appeal to the world to save it from destruction. The memory of Shakspeare is, however, about to confer still another benefit upon Stratford; for, we agree with a writer in the *Birmingham Journal*, that had it not been for the birth of Shakspeare in Henley street, we very much question whether, in this said Parliamentary session of 1853, a bill would have been before the House of Commons for bringing the town of Stratford into connection with the great trunk lines of railway which now stretch from one end of the land to the other. In the prospectus, the circumstance which has made Stratford the Mecca and the Jerusalem of all who speak the English tongue, was dwelt upon as the only guarantee for the success of the scheme which required to be mentioned; so that in the middle of this money loving nineteenth century Shakspeare may be considered as "patron" and originator of the project for giving his native town a railway.

But, the course of "Commemorations" at Stratford "never did run smooth," and this year has added its proof. It appears that a number of Birmingham gentlemen made arrangements for a "pilgrimage" to the birth-place and the grave; to be followed by two concerts, a series of orations, and a dinner in the evening. Unfortunately, in doing so, they did not think proper to consult the influential residents of Stratford-on-Avon and its neighbourhood, who have been accustomed to celebrate the event by a dinner at the Town-hall. The consequence was that these gentlemen took no part in the more attractive programme, but simply dined together on the 23rd, under the presidency of William Judd Harding, Esq. The other party, not deeming Saturday a suitable day for a demonstration of the nature intended, fixed it for Tuesday the 26th of April, the day on which Shakspeare was baptised, and the earliest well-ascertained date of his existence. The weather was bright and smiling, but not so the Stratford people, who held aloof from the celebration, and there was no public reception of the visitors. The omnibuses containing the "pilgrims" did not arrive at Stratford until eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and it was twelve o'clock before the "pilgrimage" commenced at the One Elm, near the town, from whence the procession arrived in due time at the house in which Shakspeare was born, and into which they entered. In about ten minutes Mr. George Linnæus Banks ascended a temporary platform in front of the ancient abode of Shakspeare, and delivered an oration on his genius, addressing the assembly as "men of Warwickshire," and very properly rebuking the apathy of the townspeople.

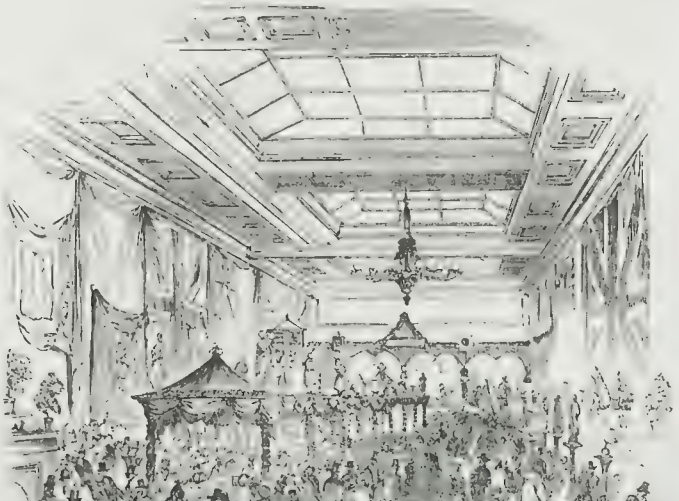
The procession then walked to the church of the Holy Trinity, accompanied by a considerable concourse. On the arrival of the multitude at the church doors, "the sordid spirit" was fully exhibited in the form of a placard, in large letters, stating that a gratuity would be expected for the clerk. Great numbers applied for admission, and it may be presumed that the clerk (or "money changer," as he ought to be called), profited considerably by this "order of the day." The homage of the pilgrims being duly paid to the poet's tomb, they proceeded to the roadside adjacent to the principal graveyard, where, on a platform, Mr. James Bennett, tragedian, of the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, delivered with much effect, some extracts from an ode composed for the occasion, by Mr. Ouseley, of Shrewsbury, entitled "The Grave of Shakspeare," and commencing thus:

> Speak not!—scarce utter breath; this hallowed spot
> Entombs the dust of one whose world-wide fame
> Crowns him the master spirit of all time
> Here "gentle Shakspeare" sleeps. Within these walls,
> Cramped in a little space, the mouldering form
> That gave to thought a substance, and portrayed
> Visions of beauty ne'er before conceived,—
> Enshrined here lies.

The Illustration shows this impressive scene, with a portion of the beautiful lime-covered walk. This was followed by the chanting of Shakspeare's magnificent peroration from "The Tempest"—

> "The cloud capp'd towers."

The chanting was given with much effect, and, for the occasion, was peculiarly appropriate. It was performed by Messrs. Savage, Fellows



"OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE" BAZAAR, AT MANCHESTER.

Hall by Matthison, Morley, Heritage, Taylor, Bickley, and Stillard. These objects of the "pilgrimage" being attained, the procession moved to the centre of the town, followed by a large crowd

The next object of attraction was the grand musical festival, held in the Shakespeare Rooms, which was very well attended; the principal artists being Mrs. Bull, Miss Wight, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. F. Mori, Mr. Glyde, and Mr. Lazo. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Vandenhoff, the tragedian, delivered an oration on the genius of Shakspeare, in which he read the death-scene of *Cardinal Beaufort*. The performances were highly satisfactory, and constituted a very suitable portion of the commemoration.

The festivities concluded with a public dinner held in the Town-hall, and which was ably presided over by Mr. B. Webster, late lessee of the Haymarket Theatre

After the festival, Mr. George Lindsay Banks presented a pair of small and elegant Library bellows to several gentlemen who had contributed their assistance to the festival; as well as to one of the artists of this Journal. The value of the gift consists in the wood with which the bellows are formed being selected from an aged elm tree, under which the principal affairs of Stratford-on-Avon were formerly conducted. A gentleman of fortune gave a very high price for this ancient relic, intending to have some articles of furniture made from it. He died before he could fulfil his design. Mr. J. C. Onions, of Birmingham, purchased the wood, and made from it these memorials, which he kindly gave to Mr. Banks for presentation

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, April 29.

JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in moving the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill, frankly admitted that his former opinions against the present bill were founded on a remnant of that old feeling against the Jewish race which at one time prevailed so strongly all over Europe. The principle established by the legislation of recent times was, that religious truth or religious error should not be the test of qualification for civil rights; and the political emancipation of the Jews was all that was now wanting to complete our civil liberty. The noble Earl emphatically warned their Lordships of the danger of a serious collision with the House of Commons, if they went on year after year refusing the just demands of the House of Commons in a matter in which their own body and compassion were essentially concerned.

The Earl of Shaftesbury moved that the bill be read a third time that day six months. In resisting these demands, he deemed that he ought to be regarded as an enemy to the Jewish people. All personal sympathy had long since ceased. He respected them; he remembered their past, he contemplated their future. He saw them to be now under a cloud, but hereafter to be the sovereign family of the human race.

The Earl of Aldemarle said it was not argument, but prejudice that hindered the Jews from obtaining admission into Parliament; and this prejudice would soon die away, as the prejudice against Scotchmen had died away. To treatment of the Jews was not a bad test of the enlightenment of a country. Spain, Portugal, Russia, and the Pope oppressed the Jews; but in France for forty-five years, and in Holland for two hundred and fifty years, they had been admitted to a perfect equality of privileges with their fellow subjects.

The Earl of Darnley and the Earl of Winchilsea opposed the bill

The Archbishop of Dublin refused to discuss this measure as a benefit to the Jews. He regarded it rather as a bill for the relief of the electors, to enable them to return whom they pleased. He was not anxious to send Jews into Parliament, but he wished to see the restrictions removed from Christians, so that they might have liberty to elect those whom they thought fit. He was dissatisfied that declarations were required at all of members of Parliament. He wished to see all religious disabilities, of whatever kind they might be, swept away altogether

The Bishop of Salisbury declared that, if this bill passed, the Christian character of the country would be impaired, if not destroyed

The Bishop of St. David's, on the contrary, asked what there was in the religion professed by a portion of her Majesty's subjects, which ought to disqualify them the faithful discharge of the duties of a representative in Parliament. The phrase of unchristianising the Legislature was an excellent one, it conveyed no notion whatever. A Christian Legislature was not necessarily a Legislature in which none but Christians were admitted. A Christian Legislature might be one which represented the constituencies of a Christian country, which was not only as good as the other, but much better. Suppose the bill should pass, and not a single Jew thereafter should enter the House of Commons. Would the Legislature in that case be unchristianised

The Earl of Harrowby opposed the second reading, not because he was afraid of the numbers of the Jews, but because he believed that while the bill would be extremely injurious to the religious feelings of the people of this country, it would not confer any adequate advantage on those who were the special objects of it. The people of this country might find a sufficient number of persons to represent them without choosing among the 5000 or 10,000 Jews scattered over the country who, in respect to property, were eligible to become members of the Legislature

The Duke of Argyll supported the bill

Lord Brougham, who said he spoke under the pressure of illness, supported the bill. He bore testimony to the liberality of the Jews in supporting the charities of the metropolis.

The House divided—

Content (present)	.. .. ..	70
Proxies	.. ..	46
		116
Not-Content (present)	.. ..	96
Proxies	.. .. ..	68
		164

Majority against the bill —49

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, April 29.

A discussion of some warmth took place between Sir J. Walmsley, Mr. Bright, and Lord Palmerston, on the subject of the seizure of warlike stores at Rotherhithe, and the employment of police to watch the residence of M. Kossuth, and other political refugees. Mr. Bright called upon the noble Lord to say that he had no evidence to connect Kossuth with the making of warlike stores. But Lord Palmerston declined to answer a question which he said no man had a right to put to him, and which it would be contrary to his duty to answer, as a judicial inquiry was now pending.

Mr Cobden denounced in strong terms the system of police watching.

THE BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the debate upon the resolution for granting an Income-tax, and Sir B Lytton's amendment, was resumed by Mr. Moore, who said that Ireland was sufficiently taxed. Mr. J. M'Gregor said that Ireland ought to be grateful for the benefits derived from the Income-tax, seeing how it had enabled England to assist her upon the failure of the potato crop. He regarded the Budget as the most important and valuable proposition that had been submitted to the House since Sir R. Peel repealed the Corn-laws. He believed that the Budget would be much more productive than the Chancellor of the Exchequer had calculated Col. Sibthorp, Mr. H Herbert, Mr. C. Forster, and Mr. P. Urquhart supported the Budget; which was opposed by Mr. C. R. Morgan, Lord A. Vane, Lord Jocelyn, and Mr. Cairns. Mr. Cardwell said, that having held a subordinate situation at the Treasury in 1845, under Sir R. Peel, he knew from personal experience that that lamented statesman most carefully examined the possibility of extending alleviation to the professional classes; and that he had determined that, without breaking up and destroying the Income-tax, it was impossible for him to accomplish that task He shewed with respect to the articles of taxation and exemption articles of consumption which the Income-tax had enabled the Government to propose, and the tendency on the part of the revenue to recover itself by the increased consumption. The result of the taxation which Great Britain had borne for ten years, and from which Ireland had been wholly exempted, was that prohibitory duties had been entirely repealed, protective duties had been abolished, articles of first necessity had been relieved from duty, the raw materials of industry had been freed from taxation, trade had been stimulated, industry had been excited and encouraged, and large and general prosperity had been the result. Had Ireland derived no share of these advantages? Preeminently she had. He called upon the House to give its cordial assent to a measure replete with comfort and happiness to the people. Mr. Henley protested against no attempt being made to mitigate the inequalities of the Income-tax at a moment when it was proposed to re-enact it for seven years. Because full justice could not be done should there be none at all? Mr. Cairns showed that the Legacy-duty would operate upon a vast amount of property, including settlements of personal as well as of real property. The most skilful and competent judges said it was perfectly idle to suppose that the amount would be limited to £2,000,000; he believed that the Legacy-duty would produce at least £4,000,000.

The debate was then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The subject of internal improvements and public works in India was again the subject of discussion, upon the presentation of a petition by Lord Wharncliffe from the corporation of cutlers at Sheffield, praying for the improvement of the roads and canals; the neglect of providing means of irrigation; the absence of bridges; and the cheapness of labour, which rendered it possible to construct public works at a small expense, were in turn dilated on by the noble Lord and Lord Ellenborough, who energetically supported the prayer of the petition. The latter noble Lord developed a scheme for providing funds for internal improvements in India, viz., by converting East India Stock into Three per Cent Stock, at a small premium upon the present market value of India Stock. The difference of interest, by pledging the credit of this country, would provide a fund of £200,000 per annum, which should be devoted for works of improvement within the Presidencies, in proportion to the revenues of those Governments. Earl Granville said he considered immediate and great changes were necessary in the Government of India.

On the motion of the Earl of Aberdeen, their Lordships agreed to concur in an address presented by the House of Commons for a commission to inquire into corrupt practices at elections for the borough of Cambridge.

The South Sea Annuities Commutation Bill passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

THE BUDGET.

The adjourned debate upon the re-imposition of the Income-tax was resumed to-night by Sir W. Clay, who declared that the entire metropolis was decidedly in favour of the financial scheme of the Government, and that its rejection would cause the deepest regret, not only throughout the metropolis, but in all the great towns of the kingdom.

Sir F. Kelly at great length opposed the scheme, as inflicting an intolerable burden upon the already overburdened landed interest.

Mr. Lowe argued that it was perfectly impossible to graduate the Income-tax so as to obtain impartial justice in its assessment.

Mr. Butt saw no rational hope of being relieved from the Income-tax in 1860. He protested against a proposal to continue the tax for seven years, without any attempt being made to remedy its injustice Ireland had passed through a great crisis, and was overtaxed already, and it was not fair at such a time to impose an Income-tax upon her

Mr. Serjeant Murphy deemed the extension of the Income-tax to Ireland to be a measure of inevitable necessity, and as such accepted it

Mr. Conolly declared that Ireland already paid her fair share of taxation, and that she had not sufficiently recovered from her depression to enable her to pay the Income-tax.

Mr. E. B. Hoche regarded indirect taxation upon the necessaries of life as much more unjust and unequal than the Income-tax. A tax on tea or sugar, or any other necessary, which fell heavily on the poor man and lightly on the rich man, was much more unjust than the Income-tax. Ireland would benefit much more by the relief from the payment of the Consolidated Annuities, than she would suffer by the imposition of the Income-tax. He would give the Budget his support, because he believed it to be a Budget for the working classes.

Mr Disraeli addressed the Committee at great length against the financial scheme of the Government. He said the late Government wished to re-impose the Income-tax for three years, in order to relieve land from the burdens which unjustly pressed upon it, but they proposed to establish a different rate of payment for incomes derived from real property and incomes the result of intelligence and skill. He was incredulous as to the abrogation of the Income-tax at the end of seven years, for the spirit of the times appeared hostile to its abrogation. But (said Mr. Disraeli)—

If this tax is not to be mitigated, and if its inequalities and its injustice to be baffle both Minister and Legislature, the best thing to do is to apply your surplus and security income as you receive it to the reduction of an impost which no Minister can manage and no people can long endure (Cheers).

He had one great objection to the financial policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that it was conceived in a spirit of injustice to the land bearing the Income-tax, paying as it did an annual sum of £60,000,000 sterling, directly or indirectly, upon a single crop of the British Islands. The average of the united duties levied in one way or another on both were different. He should have preferred his own more prudent arrangement regarding the duties of 1842, and levied that supply of ten which China could afford as was illimitable, he was not terrified by the arrangement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer But, by the duties upon tea more than 100 per cent, tea would be brought into increased competition with the beverages prepared from home productions. The late Government saw the importance of increasing our commerce with India and China, by reducing the duties upon tea. The new tariff would enable us to deal with the wine and brandy duties, whereby our commerce with France and the south of Europe might be increased, but the late Government thought they were bound simultaneously to reduce the burden and mass of indirect taxation that pressed upon the industry of the British producer. If Parliament thought it right to permit articles to enter into competition with articles produced by the English cultivator of the soil, they should take care that it was an unrestricted competition on the part of the British farmer. He believed that all taxes on successions were unsound in principle. They were taxes on capital—unsound in principle as regarded personal property, and still more unsound as regarded landed property, because they led to partition. Was it generous to attack the land after such an immense revolution in those laws which regulated the importation of foreign produce? He had received 200 or 400 letters complaining of the tax upon licenses, and declaring that it was worse than the Income-tax. The right hon. gentleman appeared to have yielded to the discontent which his proposa. had excited, and was about to alter his scale. He must have thought his original proposal just, proper, and politic; but he changed his opinion in twenty four hours, when the trades rose and told him they would not endure it. The noble Lord (J. Russell) had taunted his party with having refused an ass duty upon corn; but it would only have been fair if he had stated to the House and his friends that he had refused it.

When the noble Lord remembers under whose advice and at whose instance that proposal was refused when he remembers who are those by whom he is now surrounded. (Opposition cheers) when the noble Lord remembers that he had thrown away the Whig party, and that he himself accepted a subordinate office under the subordinate office of Sir Robert Peel, I think he might have felt that the time has come when these sneers and taunts should cease (Cheers).

Mr. Disraeli concluded by deprecating the hostility evinced by the representatives of the great towns to land, and asserted that every man in the country was deeply interested in maintaining the stability of the possession of the land of this county:

If, however (said the right hon. gentleman), the representatives of towns are still animated from me as if they still proceed in their illusory progress—they may arrive at the goal which they may contemplate—they may find—they will find—they have set before them; but I believe they will be terribly disappointed. Sir, you will not effect a change from a land-tax to a property-tax without a terrible struggle.

Lord J. Russell said that no House of Commons since 1842 had seriously contemplated the termination of the Income-tax; but, by continuing it for the limited time proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House of Commons would be enabled to part with the tax if it should think fit to do so. The noble Lord detailed some of the great advantages of the Budget—the repeal of the duty on soap, the reduction of the ten duty, and the adjustment of the assessed taxes on horses, carriages, and servants. Mr. Disraeli complained of new taxes upon land, and said that the Budget was framed in a spirit hostile to the land; and yet while it was in preparation before the House, moved by the hon. member for Hertfordshire (Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton). Did it take off burdens from land or impose new taxes upon trade? On the contrary the proposition before the House was that whereas land was now taxed 7d., and trade 7d., land should continue to be taxed at the same rate and trade and manufactures at a lower rate. Was ever anything so contradictory? He contended that Ireland would be greatly a gainer by the Budget. The relief given by the Consolidated Annuities was £245,000, by the Tea duties £871,000, and other smaller items £50,000; while in 1860, Ireland would be relieved from £670,000, and the only duties imposed would be the Legacy duty and the Spirit-duty leaving £412,000 a year as the balance of remission to Ireland. He admitted that the course which Parliament had taken in 1842 and again in 1846, in levying an Income-tax and reducing the duties upon articles of consumption was more beneficial to the country than the course which he proposed to take in 1842. The noble Lord concluded as follows:—

It was said last year (by the Earl of Derby) and I think it was a proof of little wisdom in him who said it—that he would endeavour to rule this country so as to check the advance of democracy. Depend on it, that the ruler who sets himself to check the advance of democracy will but increase the irritation and augment the influence of the power against which he sets himself. (Hear, hear); but, if you consult the interests of the people, you will make democracy conservative; you will carry democracy with you, instead of having it oppose you as an enemy. I rejoice that, towards the termination of this course—which Parliament has now for nearly twelve years pursued my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer has had this opportunity of laying the propositions before the House which whether we consider the propositions themselves, or the manner in which they were introduced—must give him a name to be enrolled among the Financial Ministers of this country (Cheers). If, in order to do this, it has been his fortune to live before his age, he must find his reward in the approbation and support of this House, and in the gratitude of an admiring people. (The noble Lord resumed his seat amid loud cheering.)

The Committee then divided; the numbers were—

For the resolution	.. ..	333
Against it	.. ..	272
Ministerial majority	.. .. ..	61

The announcement was received with vehement cheering from the supporters of the Government.

Mr. Lawless then proposed an amendment to omit from the resolution the words "United Kingdom" and substitute the words "Great Britain," with the view of exempting Ireland from the imposition of the Income-tax.

The debate on this amendment was adjourned, notwithstanding numerous calls for an immediate division; and the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Lord Chancellor, in moving the second reading of the Charitable Trusts Bill, repeated the arguments by which the necessity for such a bill had been so often urged. It had been ascertained pretty accurately that the institution of proceedings in Chancery on the subject of a charitable fund which did not yield more than £30 a year would necessarily absorb the whole of the capital—from £600 to £1000—even if the parties prosecuting were successful. There were no less than 12,760 charities in this category, which were, therefore, without the pale of the law, and must be dealt with by some cheaper and more summary jurisdiction. A board would be established, which would exercise a supervision over all the charities in the kingdom, at no expense whatever to the smaller charities. Trustees of every charity would have to keep regular accounts of all their receipts and expenditure, and to deposit a copy with the clerks of the County Courts, which would deal with the smaller class of charities; and another copy with the Board in London, where they would always be accessible to inspection. The bill gave the board great powers, and they might frame a new scheme (subject to the veto of Parliament), where the funds of charities were applied to injurious or useless purposes. The expenses of the board, which would consist of two unpaid and two paid commissioners, would be defrayed out of the public exchequer.

Several peers, and among them the Earl of Brougham, thanked the Lord Chancellor for his measure; but Lord St. Leonards objected to give to a board thus constituted the powers conferred by the bill.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee

The Cathedral Appointments Bill was read a second time.

Three bills brought in by Lord St. Leonards, amending the law relative to dower, went through a stage.

Earl Granville moved the third reading of the South-Sea Annuities Commutation Bill

Lord Monteagle said that the plan for augmenting the capital of the Dock was open to very grave objection. For the first time in the history of England, without any pressure of financial difficulty, they were about to issue Government paper to pass from hand to hand after the fashion of a circulating medium, which was not convertible into the coin of the realm; and, consequently, had not that security against an over-issue. Now, ought the Government to become bankers and issuers of inconvertible paper, and that for so long a period as forty years? This was the principle adopted in France, with such ruinous consequences. He warned their Lordships, from the frauds committed by Mr. Beaumont Smith, that forgeries of Exchequer Bonds would be attempted

The bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

Mr Locke King brought forward his annual motion, "to give the right voting for counties to all occupiers of tenements of the yearly value of £10 Lord J. Russell said that the motion was intimately connected with the whole question of the representation, and to deal with it the Government would have to postpone all the important questions in which they were engaged, to take up the one of the reform of the representation. The Government were not indisposed to consider the whole question, and he hoped to be able to introduce a measure, at a time and in a manner, which would enable us to remove the persons attention of the House. Mr. Hume was perfectly satisfied that a full and satisfactory Reform Bill would be introduced next session He advised his hon. friend not to press his motion to a division. Mr. Hadfield said the state of the representation of the country was most unsatisfactory. In a population of 27,000,000 the majority of the members of that House were returned by 174,000 electors Mr. L. King withdrew his motion

Sir J. V. Shelley drew the attention of the House to the following sessional order with reference to elections:—

That if it shall appear that any person hath been elected or returned a member of this House, or endeavoured so to be, by bribery or any other corrupt practices, it is House will proceed with the utmost severity against all such persons as shall have been wilfully concerned in such bribery or other corrupt practices

He adverted to the resolution of the Chatham Election Committee, that no election of that borough had been tainted by or stained in the Post-office, obtained for his son by Sir F. Smith; and moved that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute Sir F. Smith for such bribery. Sir F. Thesiger observed, there had been no instance of such a prosecution as this is such a case, and against corruption as called imperatively upon the House to interfere, and he thought the House should be extremely cautious in directing such a prosecution, where it might be attributed to party feeling, and where there was not a fair and reasonable prospect of a conviction Mr W. Williams thought this case one of a very light character compared with others Mr. Brampton, chairman of the Chatham committee, said the decision they had arrived at had not been one, but upon the whole evidence. It had been proved, however, that it was quite impossible for any candidate to stand for Chatham without making promises; and the question was, whether the House, in not taking steps to correct the evil in doing so, they did not lay a snare for candidates. Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Pigott, Mr. W. M Smith, Mr W. J Fox, Mr. T. Duncombe, and Mr. Heywood having spoken against the motion, and Mr. Pellatt and Mr Stanley in its favour, Lord John Russell said, as the Government had confined its prosecutions of the Crown, whose opinion was, that there was ground for a prosecution, though they would not answer for its success He left the House to decide upon the motion —a decision which was not free from influence. Mr. Drummond, in a satirical speech, of extraordinary humour and pungency, declared that Governments must either rule by brute force, as in Austria or France, or by self-interest call it bribery, corruption, or what you choose. The latter principle pervaded our whole system, from the palace of the Sovereign, through the House of Lords, through the House of Commons, and through the whole of the constituencies, and you could not rule in any other way.

Why (said the hon. gentleman) is there such desperate anxiety to come to this House? Because this House is the great place bazaar (Laughter), the great office market (Laughter). Here places, rank, and title, Lord Chancellor, and orders of Knighthood. Why is the House beset with so many members of the legal profession? (Loud Laughter) Is it because they find at first sight partisan speech in this House is a surer road to the bench than hard flogging in chambers or attendance in court? (Hear, hear). But is it for the public advantage that this shall be the school in which the lawyer shall study for the gravity of the criminal? I am not sure whether the Attorney-General is in his place just now, but there are gentlemen in the House of whom it is pretty well known that by this little trip out the elections which they adorn (Laughter). To be sure, every case has its price, as well as every individual. You cannot bribe

in the House of Lords by £2 10s., or a place in the Post-office; but is there no bribery in making Baron Viscounts, and Viscounts Earls, and Earls Marquises? (Her r, hear). There is a bill introduced by the noble Lord, or some reformer or other, prohibiting the giving a few yards of penny ribbon to the wives and daughters of the electors—it is bribery! But you will find in the House of Lords the gift of three yards of green ribbon, or blue ribbon, very conducive to the public interest (Laughter). I am not censuring these proceedings; I justify them; it is the only system by which your Government can be carried on. I am only sorry the Government have not got a great deal more power of this sort (Loud Laughter). When gentlemen come down to the House they must carry on their "bribery and corruption," as it is called (which is self-interest), in another way. They must put up with seats at boards, and things of that sort (Laughter); and when there is a man that is particularly boring (Bowring), why, he must be sent to Hong Kong (Roars of Laughter). I am very sorry that the Government have not in their gift a great many Hongkongs; the House would be much improved by it (Loud laughter). Unless all rumour's tongues united in falsehood (be continued), the noble Lord had, not very long ago, received a letter of remonstrance from the head of a large family not particularly remarkable for talent—because he had not included some of them in the new arrangements ("Hear, hear," and a laugh). What was the danger of the Government? Simply, mere want of places (A laugh). There was no danger to the Government from any opposition that could be offered from the other side of the House. The danger was, that it received shots from the rear (A laugh). If the Treasury were to be symbolized or embodied, it would be as Cybele or Tellus, with more applicants for nourishment than she could supply; or—he would take a more homely illustration than Gillray's caricature of the sow that brought forth more pigs than she had teats for (Laughter). He saw in the notice-paper a motion from one of the friends of the Government (Mr. Reh) concerning about India. What was it but the squeak of a pig that had got no teat? (Great laughter.) He thought the motion discreditable to the House, and therefore he opposed it

Mr. HUME said the speech of the hon. gentleman was one of the most extraordinary he had ever heard.

It was a speech that he could not have believed any Englishman would have stood up in that House and delivered. The hon. gentleman had libelled the House ("Oh, oh," and loud cries of "Hear"); he had abelled the country; and, whatever the House of Lords might be, he had libelled that and all who were connected with it (Laughter)

Mr. RICH (who rose amid loud cries of "oh, oh" and great laughter) declared, amid the incredulous laughter of the House, that no hostility was intended to the Government in the motion he had made, and that he regarded them with unfeigned respect. From him they would receive the most cordial support when his conscience would go with them (A laugh)

Sir J. SHELLEY believed and hoped there was no man in that House less quarrelsome than he was; but words had been let drop by the hon gentleman near him (Mr. Drummond) which, for the credit of that House, required some explanation (Cries of "Question" and "Order," and great confusion, during which the hon. Baronet resumed his seat)

The SPEAKER said, that if the hon. Baronet had wished to take exception to any word spoken by the hon. member for West Surrey, he ought to have done it at the time

Mr. DRUMMOND said, if he had used any words that were improper, he would at once withdraw them

Sir J. SHELLEY (with some excitement). You said it was disgraceful and discreditable to the House (cries of "Hear, hear" and "Order").

The House then divided; the numbers were

For the motion	.	75
Against it	..	185
Majority		110

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Payment of Wages Bill the second reading of which was moved by Sir H. HALFORD, gave rise to a long debate. The bill had its origin in the distress of the stocking-weavers, the abuses and evils connected with middlemen, and the hiring of knitting-frames, which it was proposed to subject to a fair competition in open market. The object of the bill was defined by its supporters to be not to interfere with rents or wages, but to secure the knitters against exorbitant stoppages for rents and charges, and the payment of their wages in full, in the current coin. It was contended, on the other hand, that the system of frame-rents had grown up from the necessity of the case; and, if put an end to, the result would be to drive the manufacture from domestic workshops into mills. A proposal by Mr. HUME, that the bill be read a second time that day six months, was carried by 166 against 125, so that the bill was lost.

The rest of the sitting was occupied by the Combination of Workmen Bill. Six o'clock having arrived, the House adjourned without having come to any decision for or against the third reading.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

To-day, being Holy Thursday, their Lordships did not meet

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH moved for leave to bring in a bill to transfer Westminster Bridge, and the estates of the Commissioners of Westminster-bridge, to the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Public Buildings, and to enable such last-mentioned Commissioners to remove the present bridge, and to build a new bridge on or near the site thereof.—Agreed to

In reply to Sir John Shelley, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT said that a statement which had appeared in newspapers, that orders had recently been issued forbidding their circulation in soldiers' barracks, was not correct. The facts of the case were these: When he became Secretary at War, he found that no newspapers were allowed to be taken in barracks, or in libraries or reading-rooms attached; and the consequence was that the soldiers were in the habit of resorting to pothouses, in order to ascertain the news. Desirous to put an end to this state of things, he issued an order that newspapers should be admitted into barracks, excepting only those which were of a controversial character, either with respect to religion or military discipline, and the *United Service Gazette* was one of the papers thus excluded.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED ELECTION.

The adjourned debate upon the question as to whether the writ should issue for a new election for Berwick-upon-Tweed, was resumed by Mr. PHINN, who opposed the motion upon the ground that the borough was notoriously corrupt. He contended that a Committee of Inquiry ought to sanction a report upon the state of the borough before they took any further step in the matter. He therefore proposed, as an amendment, that no writ should issue until the 2nd of June.

Mr. K. SEYMER thought that no ground had been shown for withholding the writ. The borough had never been before Parliament except on the present occasion; and, as chairman, he could assure the House that the committee were unanimously of opinion that the writ should issue

Sir F. THESIGER supported the motion for the issuing of the writ.

After a few words from Mr. WHITESIDE,

The House divided, when the numbers were—For the issuing of the writ, 218; against it, 60: majority, 158 It was accordingly ordered that the writ be issued.

THE ROTHERHITHE ROCKET SEIZURE.

On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked Lord Palmerston whether, in consequence of two informations of a political character having been laid against William Hale, inventor and manufacturer of the patent war-rocket: and the first of such informations having terminated in the said patentee, William Hale, being adjudged to pay certain penalties to the Crown; whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to advise the Crown to proceed with the second information laid under the provisions of a law passed during the reign of William III., 1697, intituled an Act to prevent the Throwing or Firing of Darts, Serpents, and other Fireworks? The on. gentleman admitted that, in making rockets, Mr. Hale was guilty of a violation of the law, in the same degree as every maker of squibs and crackers (Laughter); and Mr. Varenhell and every manufacturer of lucifers in the metropolis. He thought that the Government ought to have taken a fairer and more direct course of proceeding than by raking up an old Act of Parliament which had been obsolete for 120 years. He believed that the motive which had led to this prosecution had been an Austrian one. A Frankfort paper had said that the Austrian police had been able to make several arrests from information which they had received the London police. He was quite certain that the people of this country would never sanction the employment of the British police for the purposes of foreign espionage

Lord PALMERSTON said he disclaimed all responsibility as to anything which might be said about him in any newspaper, British or foreign; and if the hon gentlemen had been as much in the habit of seeing what foreign newspapers said of him (Lord Palmerston), he would come, perhaps, to a different conclusion than that he appeared disposed to arrive at. He (Lord Palmerston), for example, was told the other day, that, in one of the incursions which had lately been made into Italy, a number of daggers were found which bore his name upon them; and some of the foreign papers then said, "See, here is a detestable and diabolical revolutionist!—here is his name on the daggers—'Palmerston'" (Laughter). With respect to the prosecution alluded to, he had no hesitation in saying that the object of the Government was not, of course, to procure penalties upon a few pounds of powder; but when he was informed that there was in the quarries of warlike stores collected in a comparatively secret place, he felt it was his duty to institute the proceedings which he had done. He considered that the decision to which Mr. Henry, the magistrate, had come was a very proper one. With respect to the question whether it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the prosecution, he had no hesitation in saying that there was no desire to press upon Mr. Hale; and in stating that the evidence which had been given did not justify proceedings against any person, British or foreign, except Mr Hale. It was not, therefore, thought proper to abandon the prosecution; because such a course, as a precedent, would be liable to great abuse; and, in the present instance, proceedings might be taken against the Government for a malicious prosecution. It was also considered necessary to take the opinion of a Court of Justice up in the question, and so the case would proceed, although Mr. Hale would not suffer in being punished to any extremity. The object was to furnish a good precedent for future proceedings of a similar character.

Mr. FREIGHT remarked upon the tardiness which Lord Palmerston had displayed in doing justice to Kossuth; and intimated that the articles which appeared in the *Times* newspaper were written by part es who dared not affix their names to their slanders. He wished to know if it were true that spies were employed to watch the movements of M. Kossuth; and, if so, by whom they were paid

Lord PALMERSTON said that no special directions were given to the police to watch the movements of M. Kossuth. The directions that were given were of a general character; namely, to see that the laws of the country were not infringed by foreigners, as well as others. If they had reason to believe that such proceedings were contemplated, it was their duty to inform the Government; and, if they had reason to suppose so in the case of Kossuth, they had a right to watch and to see whether their suspicions were well founded or not.

Mr. COBDEN rose to put a question to Lord Palmerston on the same subject; but the SPEAKER intimated that the noble Lord, having already spoken upon the matter, could not, in accordance with the rules of the House, be required to speak again.

Mr. COBDEN then asked Lord John Russell whether any communications had passed between the Home-office, the police commissioners, and the stipendiary magistrates, with reference to the transaction?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the police commissioners reported periodically to the Home-office, and had, therefore, to make communications with reference to the affair under consideration. He admitted the claims of political refugees to the asylum of this country; but it was equally clear that the refugees must not abuse its hospitality by taking hostile steps against friendly countries. With respect to M Kossuth, he was under peculiar obligations to this country, and should take especial care that he did nothing to endanger our amicable relations with other powers. It was impossible that suspicion should not attach to the movements of M. Kossuth, when they recollected the proclamation which was issued at Milan, and his recent letter, avowing his intention to wage war against an ally of England. Austria had, however, made no demand whatever in reference to this matter

Sir J. WALMSLEY said that the proclamation referred to had been issued before the arrival of M. Kossuth in England. He would, however, move for a committee of inquiry into the proceedings of the police.

INCOME-TAX.

The House went into a Committee of Ways and Means, in consideration of the resolution in reference to the Income-tax.

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved, as an amendment to the resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the words "Great Britain" be substituted for "United Kingdom" in the second line of the resolution; the object being to exempt Ireland from the operation of the Income-tax

Col. DUNNE said, if the hon. gentleman was disposed to prevent the Income-tax being extended to Ireland, he should have voted for the amendment on a former evening. The hon. member must be fully aware that his present amendment was altogether futile, and that it could not be carried. He would, however, vote for it, if it were pressed

Mr V. SCULLY supported the Government proposition

A discussion then took place, in the course of which Mr. C. G. DUFFY used the following language:—"Since I made my experience of Parliament has been, I do not think, in the worst days of Walpole and Pelham more scandalous corruption existed than I have seen under my own eyes practised upon Irish members"

There was an immediate demand made upon Mr. Duffy of "Name, name," which created the greatest noise and confusion.

Ultimately, upon the motion of Mr. J. BALL, the words were ordered to be taken down, and the debate upon the matter was adjourned until the following day (Friday) at four o'clock, when it resumed

ELECTION COMMITTEES AND APPEARS.—*Tolness*: Mr. T. Mills declared duly elected.—*Ipswich & Carlow*: Petitions against return withdrawn.—*Leicester*: Mr. W. Biggs-Davison (Liberal) opposes Mr. D. C. Majoribanks (Peelite).—*Maidstone*: Mr. W. Lee (Liberal) and Mr C. W. Martin (Conservative) contest this borough.—*West Gloucestershire*: In case of a dissolution the Hon. Berkeley Geffery Moreton (*Tractite*) and the polling was on Tuesday, and the result as follows: Sir J. Ramsden (Liberal), 874; Mr. Badcock (Conservative), 866; majority, 7.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE "DAUNTLESS."—The ill-fated *Dauntless*, 24 (screw), Captain Halsted, arrived on Wednesday at Spithead, last from Bermuda. We give, for the satisfaction of their friends, the list of officers who have come home in her: First Lieut. J. W. Armstrong, Second Lieut. W. H. Jones, Third Lieut.—Sutton, Fourth Lieut. E. Stubbs, Surgeon Alex. Woodcock, Paymaster J. Biggs, Master C. Q. Parker, Chief Engineer G. M. Burt, Assistant Engineer Mr. Saunders, Second Assistant Engineer C. Hodgkinson, Clerks Messrs. C. Lescombe and Hyde; Lieut. S. Shaw, Royal Marine Artillery. Dr. Wallace, Assistant-Surgeon; and Lieut. —, all well. Also, as passengers, Captain Arbuthnot, of the Royal Artillery, from Barbadoes, and Mr. M'Donald, from Bermuda. Midshipmen Messrs. Selby, Twiss, Blair, Hudson, O'Connell, and Brooke

THE SICK CREW.—The Admiralty have ordered the *Agamemnon*, 90, screw-ship, Captain Sir Thomas Maitland, to proceed from Spithead to Madeira, in order to give the crew a chance of recovering and establishing their health

FROM THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The *Cygnet*, 8, Commander Richard D. White, anchored on Sunday evening at Spithead, having left Lagos on the 1st of March. She sailed from Plymouth on the 1st of August, 1852, since which she has sailed over 46,000 miles. She has not been sufficiently in dock to capture any slavers.

THE GREAT ENGAMENT.—The ground has been selected for this purpose, beyond Ascot Heath; but we shall enter into further details with the illustrations which we shall present to our readers in a future Number

SCREW S. PADDLE.—The *Bengal* screw-steamer, which brought home the last Indian mail, performed the distance between Malta and Alexandria, 820 miles, in two days twenty hours, which is the shortest time by seven hours ever performed in; and she must have averaged 14 miles an hour to have done it in the time. There is no doubt that this [illegible] (one of the largest at present in the world) can run, under very favourable circumstances, 16 miles an hour.

[illegible] APE FROM DEPRAVITY.

[illegible]

LINNEAN SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor, on Monday night, entertained at the Mansion-house the Judges, Recorder, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Barrister, and a few literary men. After the customary toasts (for [illegible] following replied for his own country), the Chief Baron of the Exchequer proposed the Lord Mayor, and then Sir Benjamin Hall gave the health of Mr Charles Dickens, and in proposing it passed an eulogy on Mrs. Beecher Stowe, which was received with [illegible] Dickens, in reply, said some happy words of compliment [illegible] Mrs. Stowe.

CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—The Commissioners met on Tuesday for the despatch of business. The usual routine of business was disposed of, and tenders were received for the cleansing of streets, &c., for the year commencing at Lady-day next. By the contract it is provided that all the streets in the City are to be effectually cleansed every day, and the main streets are to be cleansed twice on each Saturday, with a view to their decent appearance on the Sunday. The contractors accepted were Messrs. Gould, Charles Parsons, Robert Drummond, and W. Bennett, junior, and the aggregate cost will be £4700, which is a reduction, as stated, in favour of the existing contract of nearly £500.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C. W.—The last seems clever, but, from the number of variations it admits of, requires very careful revision

EUREKA If White brached his adversary's Pawn, as well as his own Queen, he was bound to take the Pawn; if he only took hold of the Queen, he was at liberty to play her where he chose.

D. D. T.—In our next we intend to give some account of the doings at the Grand Chess Meeting, held this week

F. T. M., Amateur.—It is generally understood that at the Manchester dinner, Mr Staunton purposes to give a challenge to play a Match of twenty one games with any player of the day. This answers both your queries.

J. W., Liverpool.—You must have described the position inaccurately. If the White Queen stands at K B 3rd, and the Black King at Q R square, how can the former take the K Pawn, giving check?

*** Our customary notices to Chess Correspondents are for the most part deferred till next week.

PROBLEM No. 482.

Of this "difficulty" we have received so few solutions, that we shall leave it as an exercise of our readers' ingenuity for a few days longer.

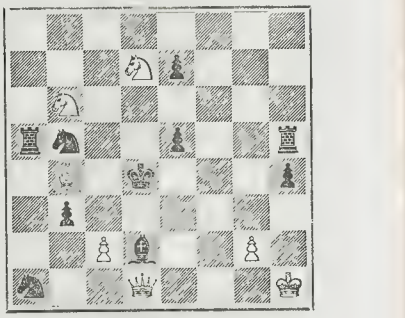
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 483.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 K moves.	K to Q 3rd	3. R to Q B 7th	K takes the other
2. Kt to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K moves	(ch)	Rook.
		4. Kt mates	

PROBLEM No. 484.

By BRIDPORT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in three moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 815.—*Schachzeitung.*

White: K at Q R 6th, Q at K R 2nd, B at Q Kt 2nd, Kt at K Kt 4th; Ps at K 2nd and Q B 2nd

Black: K at Q B 4th, Kt at K B 4th; Ps at K 6th, Q 2nd, and Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in two moves

No. 816.—By W. R., of Gloucester

White: K at R R 3rd, Q at Q Kt 2nd, R at Q Kt 6th, B at K B 3rd and Q B 3rd, Kt at Q B 2nd, Ps at K B 4th and K R 4th

Black: K at K B 4th, Q at K B 2nd, Rs at K Kt 5th and Q Kt sq, B at Q 2nd, Kts at K Kt 2nd and Q B sq; Ps at K 3rd, K B 5th, K Kt 3rd, K R 5th, Q 6th, and Q 7th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

CHESTER RACES.

TUESDAY.—During the early part of the morning the scene on the Roodee was of the usual animated and exciting character. A large number of horses galloped. The Cup candidates, Trifle, Peggy, Black Doctor, Woolwich, Newminster, Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. Beaumont's two were particularly admired for their form of condition and style of going. At the betting-room the investments were made chiefly around to the two leading favourites, Trifle and Peggy. The events of the day were decided as follows.—

Grosvenor Stakes.—Lerry Wheat, 1	Massaroni, 2
Palatine Stakes.—Exact, 1	Elba, 2
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Sweetness, 1	Cleveland, 2
Mostyn Stakes.—Brown Brandy, 1	C. by Napier, 2
Chester-field Stakes. Jacquenau, 1	Fly by Candlelight, 2
Optional Selling Stakes. Welsh Harper, 1.	Mayfly, 2

WEDNESDAY.—The densely crowded streets testified to the undiminished popularity and attraction of the Chester Cup. The scene on the Roodee was of the most animated and exciting description. The Grand Stand and the Stands were crowded full, and swarms of spectators clustered on the slopes and vale, and filled the windows of the neighbouring houses. The weather was all that could be desired for the occasion.

Helter-skelter Handicap.—C by the Emperor, 1. F. by California, 2.

Second Triennial Produce Stakes Mocassin, 1. Oxonian (late Hayman), 2

The "Cup," or Trafesmen's Plate. (Betting at starting:—3 to 1 agst Trifle, 6 to 1 agst Jalfourd, 7 to 1 agst Peggy, 12 to 1 agst Missive, 10 to 1 agst Lord Lieutenant, 15 to 1 agst Newminster, 15 to 1 agst Little Jack, 15 to 1 agst Black Doctor, 20 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn, 30 to 1 agst Contentment, and 20 to 1 Goldfinder.)—Goldfinder, 1. Talfourd, 2. Trifle, 3. A twenty-eight started

Sixty Guineas.—Chilton, 1. Lerry Wheat, 2

Scramble Handicap.—Adela, 1. Margaret of Anjou, 2

Her Majesty's Plate. Audulon, 1. Massaroni, 2

THURSDAY

Dee Stand Cup—British Farmer, 1. May Day, 2.

Westminster Plate. Pelion, 1. Sultan, 2

Triennial Produce.—Merry Bird, 1. Dismay, 2

Dee Stakes.—Orinoco, 1. Brother to Shylock, 2.

Welter Cup.—Sphynx, 1. Agis, 2.

FRIDAY

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The first match for the season took place on Tuesday last, the distance being from Erith to the Nore and back; the day was most inauspicious, raining incessantly the whole time. Four vessels of the first-class the *Marquito*, *Wave-Hawk*, *Volante*, and *Pauline*—and three of the second-class—the *Thought*, *Phantom*, and *Capella*—started for the two prizes, which were respectively won by the *Marquito* (first-class), and the *Phantom* (second-class). The prizes were presented to the winners in the usual manner, and the company returned to town. The Royal Horse Guards Band was in attendance.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—The proceedings on the 12th inst., the inauguration day of the Dublin Exhibition, will be gorgeous in the extreme; no less than 1000 performers, vocal and instrumental, ushering in its existence, in the presence of the nobility and gentry of the United Kingdom. The Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess of St. Germans, and the Knights of St. Patrick, her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors, and the municipal authorities of all the principal cities and towns in Great Britain, will take part in the interesting ceremony; and, judging from the general interest all classes take in the success of the Exhibition, there can be no doubt whatever but that the undertaking will be crowned with the most signal success.

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—A correspondent from New York says. "The Crystal Palace, in Reservoir-square, is now progressing with spirit; but, from appearances, I should say that it will not be completed until the 1st of June; while buildings are springing up like magic all around it. A room near it, in a wooden house, 25 feet front by 70 deep, has been let at the rate of 2500 dollars a year. The glass for the palace will be enamelled by a new process, to prevent the ingress of the sun's rays—the effect being similar to that of ground glass. The framework is nearly finished, with the exception of the roof; and the front on Sixth-avenue is more forward than any other part of the building. The banks of the vast reservoir of the water-works, which overlook the palace, are daily thronged with curious spectators. The general superintendence is confided to Captain Dupont and Captain Davis. There will be a department of mineralogy and chemistry; and there will also be a vast geological and mineralogical map of the United States. Specimens and packages are pouring in for exhibition. Several hundred have arrived from Europe."

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE display at the rooms of the Royal Academy, just opened for the season, though including many attractive and meritorious productions, is not as a whole very encouraging to the prospects of art. We regret that the fact should be so; a fact of the more significance at the present moment, when the question of affording encouragement to art has been taken up under the highest auspices; the probable result of which will be that the Royal Academy will come in for a larger share of influence and advantages than it has hitherto enjoyed; and, as a natural consequence, the independent disciples and votaries of art will be compelled to pay still humbler deference to its authority, and be subject more completely to its caprices than heretofore. If this Academy pretends, as its name implies, to be a school of art, it is now high time that it should propound some principles of art; and that its members—the assumed "aristocracy of art"—should evince activity in illustrating those principles by the best efforts of their hands. So far is this from being the case, however, the Royal Academy was never less productive either in respect of theory or illustration than on the present occasion: several members Maclise, Mulready, Leslie, R.A.'s, and Frith, the R.A. elect, being altogether absent; and several of those who remain being represented by few, and often very unimportant, specimens. As honourable exceptions to this remark, however, we must name Sir E. Landseer—who stands in the van of the Academicians, and in his "Night" and "Morning" has fairly eclipsed anything that has hitherto come from his wondrously-creative hand; and Stanfield, who, on his chosen scene of action, the ocean deep, has no competitor in our day. But then it immediately occurs to us that these are works in the second order of art: and when we look round to see what has been done in the other schools, what do we find? The accomplished President, confessedly weak and unsuccessful in the historical school; and very near him, in the Great Room, Chalon, contributing two very weak sketchy affairs—one, a fruit piece; the other entitled "A Little Music," which any artist (not an R. A.), whether amateur or professional, would have blushed to let see the light beyond the circle of his most intimate friends We are, indeed, at a loss to understand how this should be; and are compelled to suppose that there must be some peculiar advantages, some sedative influences, inherent to the status of a Royal Academician, which relieve him from the occasion for personal exertion, and permit him to retire into an *otium cum dignitate* for the rest of his days. It is well for the arts and for the Academy, on the other hand, that there is constantly an increasing crowd of ardent and hard-working practitioners beyond the privileged pale, whose works serve to fill the walls or an annual exhibition, and sometimes come in strong antagonism to fashionable precedents. We now proceed to notice some of the principal works exhibited on the present occasion.

"THE TRUANT DEFEATED."—PAINTED BY W. HEMSLEY.

Landseer's two magnificent pictures, hanging on the side wall of the Great Room, first command attention: they are (46) "Night," and (69) "Morning." In the former the artist depicts a wild rocky spot, beside a mountain lake, where two red deer are engaged in mortal conflict; their antlers locked in one another, and every muscle of their bodies straining in deadly purpose. The expiring flame in the eyes of one of them shows that the fight has been long and severe, and that it will probably soon be over, with the death of one or both of the combatants. Admirable as is the poetic conception displayed in the study of these brute heroes, the surrounding landscape more than divides the honours of the present work; the pale full moon shines through a misty atmosphere, the lake lashed by a fierce north wind sending up a fitful spray, in which meteors "madly glance."

In "Morning," we see the result of the battle overnight—

> Locked in the close embrace of death,

their horns still tangled together, the mighty champions of the mountain side are brought to a level in death. The fox stealing forward to feed upon their remains, and the eagle winging its way from afar to claim its share in the spoil, suggest an appropriate epilogue to the drama just enacted; whilst pictorially the contrast between the forms of the living and the dead is most striking, and affords fine opportunities for skilful handling. And here also the artist's landscape surpasses in grandeur of conception and power of execution the animal objects. The storm is passed away with the night; the sun is rising calmly behind the mountains, whose craggy heads are warmed with its first rays; the latter again being reflected in the smooth lake below. Landseer has two other works in the present exhibition. 170, "Children of the Mist," represents a group of stags indistinctly seen through a mountain mist—a good idea admirably realised; 291, "Twins," consists of a group of sheep and lambs, with dogs above but is not equal in textural execution to many other works of this class we have seen from the same hand.

Stanfield's great work—which hangs between Landseer's "Night" and "Morning," and even there well maintains its position—represents a subject in itself so interesting, that we are surprised it should never have been adopted before (at least, it has not been to our knowledge)—"H.M.S. the *Victory*, with the body of Nelson on board, towed into Gibraltar, 28th of October, 1805, seven days after the battle of Trafalgar." The anchorage is crowded with disabled ships which had already arrived; there is a moderate swell upon the sea, which sets all these variously-wounded and variously patched-up veterans of the deep in motion, when the *Victory*, knocked and battered about, her flag half-mast high, heavily sweeps in amongst them, being in tow of another vessel. The solemn effect of this scene has been commemorated by

"KATHERINE'S DREAM."—PAINTED BY H. O'NEIL.

the historian, and has evidently inspired the artist in the treatment of the present very noble work. If he had never touched canvas before, and were never to touch it again, he has here produced enough whereon to rest a lasting fame.

Sir C. Eastlake, the accomplished President — accomplished in all that pertains to the poetry, the doctrines, and the proprieties of art — exhibits only two works, which convincingly prove that art-knowledge and art-skill are not necessarily associated. 124, "Ruth Sleeping at the Feet of Boaz," is what might be termed a pretty picture, the figures neatly drawn, and the entourage of unimpeachable quietness and propriety. But nothing can compensate for the weakness, the want of naturalness of the figures; and the colouring, a disordered mixture of various hues, and compounds of red, from crimson to ruby, with additions of yellow, brown, bright pale blue, and pale yellow, cannot be accounted for, or excused by any rules or exceptions to the rules of art. 106, "Violante," is a female figure, expressionless, tamely drawn, and unbecomingly habited in an old-fashioned dress of pale green, set off with a pearl necklace.

Dyce has two exhibits. 140, "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel" —(Genesis, xxix, 9), is a small picture, cleverly conceived, and carefully and tastefully executed. Jacob rushes forward with ardour to greet Rachel, who, standing motionless, her eyes downcast, receives him but coldly. The limbs are well studied; the flesh well rounded and delicately coloured. 931 is a cartoon for one of the frescoes to be painted in All Saints' Church, St. Marylebone—the subject St. Peter—and is of considerable merit.

F. Danby exhibits but one piece (124), "A Wild Sea-shore—Sunset;" a fine specimen of his brilliant and transparent colouring, though wanting a little in light in the middle ground, considering the position of the sun.

Herbert also contents himself with one production of his pencil, and that a very small one—"A Head of a Scribe," being a study for a portion of one of the frescoes in the New Palace of Westminster. This head is well studied and powerful in expression, but sketchily executed. It shows, however, that some progress is making in the imitation of the broad style of treatment practised by the old masters, and so adapted to fresco painting.

Jones has a view of the "Battle of Waterloo" (224), taken from the British quarters at the moment of the order being given for the attack of the Foot Guards, in which he displays all his usual skill in treating a subject now pretty familiar to him; but the colouring is not very effective, being pale and somewhat crude.

As Mr. Jones re-produces the last of Wellington's victories, Cooper re-commemorates his first (23) "The Battle of Assaye." Battle-pieces generally, with all their stirring incidents, are but poor subjects for the artist; and are very much alike, the one to the other. The one before us is no exception to the rule; being, for the most part, a mass of confusion, in the midst of which the figure of the Duke, on a spirited charger, is displayed, after the usual fashion.

E. M. Ward, whose fine picture of the "Execution of Charlotte Corday" was so justly admired in the last Exhibition, this year exhibits another somewhat similar scene, that of "The Execution of Montrose in the Market Cross at Edinburgh" (286), painted for the New Houses of Parliament; the peculiar incident chosen being that where the executioner re-binds the Wishart's book around Montrose's neck at the foot of the scaffold This is a masterly work, full of subject matter, admirably varied in the grouping; but, as we intend engraving it, we shall say more of it in a future notice. In his other exhibited work Mr Ward has chosen an event in recent French history, equal in pathetic interest, though less violent in the emotions excited by it, as that of the death of the heroic Corday; namely, "Josephine Signing the Act of her Divorce"—another female sacrifice to the force of destiny. This painful scene took place in the Grand Cabinet of the Emperor, at the Tuileries, and in the evening, by candle-light, on the 16th December, 1809. This circumstance, perhaps, has led to the yellow hue which pervades the picture, and which, though it may realise the proper effect when viewed by candle-light, is not agreeable by day. It must be added, that, although the grouping of the various figures is animated, and appropriately illustrative of the story, the figures themselves are somewhat hard in outline, and in too prominent relief for general harmonious effect. The expression of Josephine, as she takes a last look —a look of sorrow, not of anger— at her cruel husband, is entitled to praise; but, Napoleon himself, resting his head upon his hand (not an attitude of dignity, or indication of firmness of purpose), wears rather the aspect of a scowl than the merely "searching and anxious expression" described by Lenormand in his "Memoires." Nevertheless, with all these little drawbacks, this work is an extremely clever one, upon a subject of considerable historic interest.

C. W. Cope exhibits three very pleasing pictures in the *genre* school,

"THE PAGE."—PAINTED BY C. W. COPE, R.A.

"THE THORNY AND THE FLOWERY PATH."—PAINTED BY T. UWINS, R.A.

and the in better class of that very wide school, portraying incidents of the gentler comedy, and domestic interests of life; and executed with the nicest delicacy of treatment, and a rich and healthy colour. We particularly remarked, a "Mother and Child" (80), a cheerful little group met with every day—a happy mother cuddling her infant daring up about her neck, patting its back, and hushing it to sleep; and (479) "The Page

Let our haste con mend your duty —SHAKSPEARE.

The scene is the portico of a mansion—a garden seen in the distance; the female figure is graceful, her expression earnest and feminine: that of the page, with whip under arm, ready to start off on his errand, is life-like and intelligent. A comical looking dog, the lady's pet, watches from a little distance what is going forward, and will evidently be glad when he shall again cross his mistress's attention. This very agreeable work we engrave. The same artist also exhibits a work of a larger and more important character than those already referred to—174, "Othello Relating his Adventures," and which, if it do not quite come up to all our mind's-eye filling in of this wondrous narrative, presents many points of extreme merit. The expression of the three personages forming the group show the different feelings with which they are occupied. The father, calm, dignified, curiously admiring the noble exploits of the sable hero, yet not much moved by the perils attendant upon them; Desdemona, earnest, intent, more engrossed with the "dangers" than the glories of the battle field; Othello, energetic, eloquent—with perhaps a very slight redundancy of action in the hands for conversational discourse

To close our mention of Academy names for the present, we come to Ureus, who contents himself with a single work—"Fairy Path and the Flowery Path." The idea is entirely allegorical, being that of impersonating the antagonistic influences of pleasure and of the cloister. And we may be allowed to remark that—in these days, when there is a middle and a safe and wholesome course, equally removed from the excesses of sensual indulgence on the one hand, and the unmeaning and profitless austerities of the cloister on the other—we could have wished that Mr. Uwins had illustrated his position in a manner more practical, and more pertinent than on the present occasion: adopting some lesson of real life; and are there not many which would serve for the purpose? However, to the work itself, which, if more happily chosen in subject, would have been an instructive as well as a most pleasing one. On the one hand we have a group of giddy creatures dancing, and pressing the grape, endeavouring to entice back into their company a young man, who has by some accident come under, or partly under, the influence of a monk, who seeks to confirm his conquest by safely depositing his new protégé in a monastery. The young man hesitates; he is of a sanguine temperament; and we predict that the conquest gained, on which ever side it be, will not be permanent. The serious part of this picture is more pleasable than the cheerful: as the contrast is, perhaps, too wide to be softened down by any skill of treatment. The colouring of all the paris, howe-er, is sound and correct; that of the sportive group on the right, and the gay landscape beyond being especially rich and glowing. Of this picture we have much pleasure in presenting an engraving.

It is time now that we speak of Millais—Millais the Pre-Raffaelite; the "pretender" Millais that was; the "usurper" Millais that is; the "legitimate" Millais that perhaps (much virtue in that little word) may be; and who has certainly a larger crowd of admirers in his little corner in the Middle Room than all the Academicians put together command; ay, and a more enthusiastic one than they are always in good sticking crowd, who, having once taken up their position opposite the object of their homage, are not inclined very soon to move on, but stand there gaping, and staring, and comment-ing upon the wondrous effects, without any regard to the pressure from behind of crowds preparing to occupy their place. Truth to say, Mr. Millais, in this "Order of Release" (265), has achieved for himself an "order of merit" worth more than any academy has earned or can add to a fame which a whole corporate academy might be proud to portion amongst its constituent members. Whilst we admit—nay, assert this—we would by no means wish to be understood as enrolling ourselves unreservedly in the "pre-Raffaelite" party" (for there is partisanship in everything, even in art), but simply as asserting that Pre-Raffaelitism (or rather the artists who have been foolishly styled Pre-Raffaelites) is a "great fact," and perhaps may lead to the regeneration of high art in this country. We may add that those who did us the honour to read our remarks upon this very subject last year, will perceive that what we now state is perfectly consistent with. Indeed confirms, what we then said with some reserve and hesitation, put forth. But more of this anon, when we come to engrave the "Order of Release," which we hope to do next week. In the meantime, we will only add that the subject is simply that of a wife, with child in her arms, coming with an order of release for her husband, who has been taken in the Civil Wars. The husband, overcome with emotions, and weak from a recent wound (his arm is in a sling), can but fall upon her neck and weep: the woman, "firm of purpose," sheds no tear: she has need to shed; her eye is dark and heavy with weeping and waking; and she looks at the stern and unconcerned gaoler with a proud look, expressing that she has won the reward for all her trouble past. The colouring, the textural execution, are marvellous (for these degenerate days); but of these we have not room to say more at present. Mr. Millais has another picture (520), "A Proscribed Royalist, 1651," concealed in the trunk of an old tree, whom a young lady stealthily visits to supply him with bread; this, though itself a splendid specimen of executive skill, it by no means carries the poetic interest of the other work, nor in colouring is it so harmonious

H. O'Neil, who is a worthy labourer in the painstaking school recently sprung up, exhibits a single work of great merit (389), "Katherine's Dream." We all know the passage ("Henry VIII.," Act iv., Scene 2) where, under the influence of the inspired dream "she makes in her sleep signs of great rejoicing, and holdeth up her hands to heaven, and so the spirits vanish, carrying the garland with them." The attitude of Katherine is very truthful, indicative of the living thought in sleep, and the general disposition of the figures is such as to form a highly-interesting group. The colouring is careful, tender, and harmonious

Hemsley, of whose talent we have already given one or two specimens, has a very effective little picture, which we engrave, entitled (110) "The Truant Defeated." Look at it, reader; does it not tell its own story? Behind the young urchin, who has been shamming illness to escape school, how his watchful eye quails before the stern Doctor, who gravely investigates the symptoms, and is evidently "up to snuff" about the matter. The sunshine which looks on with all a mother's solicitude, unconscious how her darling boy has been trifling with her feelings The colouring of this clever little bit is as satisfactory as the expression infused into it.

The Sculpture Room is as dingy and unlinviting as usual, and contains few pieces of note and mark. Amongst the busts are two very admirable, of the Queen and of the Duchess of Gloucester, by Mrs. Thornycroft; and three by P. Park—ranged side by side—respectively, of John Chapman Coleridge, Esq., Sheriff of Middlesex, and Sir Watson Gordon, R.A.; and the Countess of Zetland. A. Munro has a very charming group of children (1305), "The Brothers' Little Pet" (portraits of the children of Herbert Ingram, Esq.), in which the artist shows how much may be done, by judicious and tasteful treatment, to reconcile portraiture with the poetry of art. Of purely high-class works there are very few; the largest and most prominent of which is one by Monro (1310) "Truth Unveiling herself," in which the veiled-face trick is carried out over half the countenance: and the artist, seeking to give greater comparative whiteness to the drapery, has darkened the flesh, by means of obasco-juice, or some such pleasant cosmetic, to a degree very reprehensible act of heresy which we hope he will not repeat, and in which we hope he will find none to imitate him. In the hall entrance the colossal statue of the late Sir R Peel, with figures illustrative of the city of Manchester, and the arts and sciences, on either side, deserves attention

*** Two very interesting exhibitions, in addition to the Royal Academy, have been opened during the present week—namely, that of the sketches of the Amateur Society, in Pall-mall; and that of works by German Painters, 136, New Bond-street—but want of space compels us to postpone our notice of them till next week

LUDWIG TIECK died at Berlin on Thursday week, in his seventy-first year. Years of suffering had withdrawn the poet and critic from the literary society of which he was the ornament. English students of German literature will remember that Tieck helped to familiar-se his countrymen with the writings of Shakspeare and other of our older dramatists by his translations.

THE ASCOT-PARK BUFFET.—There is at present in the Egyptian-hall a very noble and artistic buffet, executed by Messrs. Cooke and Sons, of Warwick, for the dining-hall at Ascot-park, belonging to Jumes Robert West, Esq. The characteristics of this work, which is carved in oak, are its massiveness, its simple symmetry of design, and the richness, propriety, and excellence of execution of its decorations

A SPRING SONG.

BY FRANCIS BENNOCH

SPRING-TIME returning sprinkles flowers
O'er valleys, meads, and mountains;
The genial sun and gentle showers
Unlock sweet Nature's fountains.

On joyous wing the wild birds sing
With loud melodious voice—
"O, lovely Spring! thy blossoms bring,
And bid the world rejoice."

Spring-time returning sprinkles flowers
O'er valleys, meads, and mountains;
The genial sun and gentle showers
Unlock sweet Nature's fountains

In stream and lake, in wood and brake,
All things that torpid lie,
To life are stirred when'er is heard
Spring's carol in the sky.
When air and earth are full of mirth,
Let each his tribute bring;
With loving heart bid grief depart,
That all may welcome Spring.
Spring-time returning sprinkles flowers
On valleys, meads, and mountains;
The genial sun and gentle showers
Fling open Nature's fountains

Blackheath, April, 1853.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The immense imports of the precious metals, the great abundance and low value of money, the unusual activity in the manufacturing districts, and the rapid increase in our export trade, have imparted considerable firmness in the Consol Market this week. The speculative spirit of money stock have, however, not been to say extensive. According to annual custom, Monday was observed as a close holiday in the Exchange. On Tuesday, the Three per Cents were done at 100¾; Fri, touched the same figures on the following day, yet the market closed less actively than it opened. The Three per Cents Reduced were 100; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents 101¾; India Stock marked 260 to 263; and Bank Stock, 226 to 228. Exchequer Bills have ruled rather heavy, at from 1s to 5s, and India Bonds, 3s to 2s. pm. On Thursday, the Three per Cents were 100⅝; both the Reduced and the Account. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 100⅛ to 99⅝; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101⅛. Bank Stock was 226½ to 227½, India Stock, 261 Exchequer Bills (June) were done at 1s. to 5s.; and India Bonds, 32s. pm. Long Annuities, 5 5-16. South Sea Stock, 115; Ditto, New Annuities, 100¾.

There has been an arrival of about 67,000 dollars, on account of the Mexican Dividends; yet that stock, owing to the disordered state of the country, and the uncertainty which prevails respecting future remittances, has been heavy, and drooping. The bargains have comprised, Austrian Five per Cents, 101; Brazilian Five per Cents, 100½; the Small, 101; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, New, 100¾; Chilian Six per Cents, 104½; the Three per Cents, 81; Equador, 6½; Grenada, ex December Coupon, 23; the Deferred, 11½; Mexican, for Money, 37½; for the Account, 37½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 88¼ to 89; the Scrip, 8¾ pm.; Portuguese Five per Cents, 42⅝ to 42; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 104½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 98½; Spanish Three per Cents, 48½; Ditto, New Deferred, Passive, Converted, 6¾; Spanish Committee's Certificates, 6¾ per cent.; Swedish, 2 dis.; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66¼; Dutch Four per Cents, 99¼; French Rents, 104f. 50 cents; Greek, Ref., 10⅜; Ditto, Bine, 9⅝.

The returns from the Board of Trade, detailing the progress of our exports during the month, ending on the 5th ult., are very satisfactory. The total value of the shipments was £7,897,293, against £6,400,415 in 18.2 During the first quarter of the year the aggregate value of the e-[illegible] 3, against £16,575,748 last year, showing an increase of £3,515,970, or 21 per cent.

There has been rather more doing in Miscellaneous Securities, the prices of which have been well supported. Australian Agricultural have been 22 to 24; Peel River, 2½ to 4 pm.; Van Diemen's Land, 19½ to 20½; South Australian, 19½ to 20½; New South Australian, 1½ to 1 prem.; Scottish Australian, 1½ to 2½ prem.; Australasian Coal, ½ dis. to par. Union Bank of Australia, 77½ to 78½; Bank of Australasia, 36 to 37; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 40 to 41; Australian Agricultural, 1½ to ½ prem.; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 2 to 2½ prem.; Oriental Bank, 30 to 31; British American Land, 77 to 79; Bertin Waterworks, 2 to 4 prem.; North of England, 2½ Crystal Palace, 14 to ½ prem.; Ditto, of France, 14 prem.; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 94; Ditto, New, 464; St. Katharine Docks, 100½; East London Waterworks, 124; Grand Junction, 74½; Kent, 84½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 90; West Middlesex, 110.

The arrivals of the precious metals have amounted to about £700,000 from Australia, £40,000 from New York, £12,000 from the East, and £400,000 from Mexico, the West Indies, &c. Amongst the shipments may be noticed £31,000 in gold and silver to India and Egypt. To the Continent several large parcels continue to be forwarded

Railway shares have ruled tolerably firm; but North Western's have been somewhat depressed, owing to the proposal "calls" for the present month are £3½,276, against £260,396 in 1852. Those for the first five months of the present year have amo-nted to £3,394,774, against £4,165,313 in 18.2. The fol owing are the official closing prices on Tour-lay.

(ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 20; Bristol and Exeter, 102¾; Caledonian, 65¾; Chester and Holyhead, 24; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 20½; Dundalk, Penrith, and Aberdeen Junction, 8½; East Anglian, 6; Ditto, £18, 14½; Eastern Counties, 10¾; Eastern Union (B and C), 7¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 73¾; Edinburgh and Peebles, 14; Great Northern Stock, 86½; Ditto, 5 Stock, 127; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 113; Great Western, 92; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 80; Ditto, Fifths, 11¼; Ditto, West Riding Union, 8¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, 16½; London and Blackwall, 9¾; London and Brighton, 105¾; London and North-Western, 119½; Ditto, £10 Shares, 24; London and South-Western, 91½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 31; Midland, 75¾; Norfolk, 54; North British, 36½; North Staffordshire, 14½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 22; Scottish Midland, 61¼; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 16¼; Shrewsbury Union, 2½; South Devon, 21¼; South Eastern, 76; South Wales, 37½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 10; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 70½; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 9½; York and North Midland, 46.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London and Greenwich, 14½; South Staffordshire, 8½; Wear Valley, 8½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Birkenhead, 10½; Chester and Holyhead, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 19½; Cork and Bandon, 8½; Dundee, Perth and Aberdeen Junction, 8½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 120; Ditto, Redeemable at 10 per Cent Premium, 12½; Ditto, Four-and-Half per Cent Scrip, 8½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 8½; Great Western, Irredeemable, Four per Cents, 104; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Six per Cent Stock, 152½; Lancaster and Carlisle, Five per Cent Shares, 11; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent Stock, 156; Ditto, Five ference, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 95; North British, 11½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 11½; Ditto, 14½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Four per Cent, 104½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 2¾; Dutch and Rhenish, 1½; East Indian, 20¾; Ditto, Extension, 2; Great Indian Peninsula, 7½; Grand Junction of France, 2½; Luxembourg, 2; Northern of France, 17½; Paris and Rouen, 11½; Paris and Strasbourg, 17½; Royal Swedish, 1½; Sambre and Meuse, 1½; Western of France, 2½.

About an average business has been doing in Mining Shares. On Tuesday Agua Fria were 2¾; Anglo-Californian, 1; Australasian, 2¾; Australian, 4½; British Australian Gold, 1½ to ¾; Imperial Brazilian, 1; Cobre Copper, 47½; Colonial Gold, ¾ to ⅝; Liberty, 1½; Nouveau Monde, 3½; Port Philip, 1½; Santiago de Cuba, 6½; United Mexican, 5½; Weller, 1½; West Mariposa, 1½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to our markets this week have been moderate in good. For all kinds the demand has ruled heavy, at a decline of 1s. per quarter from last week. Foreign wheats have moved off heavily, at 1s. per quarter less money. The imports of barley being less extensive, the sale for that article has been dull, at a decline of 1s. per quarter In the value of malt no change has taken place; but oats have given way 6d. to 1s. per quarter Beans and peas have realised former terms; but flour has commanded very little attention

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 53s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 52s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; barley, 24s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 29s.; malting, 30s. to 36s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s. to 58s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 52s.; Kingston and Ware, 56s. to 60s.; Chevalier, 60s. to 63s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s. to 21s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 19s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 21s.; tick beans, new, 24s. to 26s.; ditto, old, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 30s. to 35s.; maple, 32s. to 36s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 37s. to 42s. per quarter Town-made flour, 35s. to 44s.; Suffolk, 32s. to 33s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s. to 34s. per 280 lb. *Foreign.*—French flour, 34s. to 38s. per 280 lb.; Spanish, 20s. to 22s. per barrel.

Seed Market.—The general demand is in a sluggish state, and prices are well supported

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s. to 56s.; Baltic, crushing 47s. to 50s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s. to 50s.; hempseed, 38s. to 40s. per quarter, Coriander, 9s. to 12s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s. to 9s.; white ditto, 7s to 9s.; rapeseed, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per bushel. English rapeseed now, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 to £9 10s.; d.to, foreign, £7 10s to £9 10s per ton. Rape cakes, £4 10s. to £5 per ton. Canary, 40s to 47s per quarter. Rice, clever, 40s. to 46s.; white do., 42s. to 45s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 44s. 6d.; barley, 31s. 6d.; oats, 18s. 8d.; rye, 30s. 9d.; beans, 35s. 9d.; peas, 33s 3d

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 44s. 7d.; barley, 31s. 7d.; oats, 18s. 10½.; rye, 30s. 5s., beans, 34s 7d.; peas, 32s 9d

Duties.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s., beans, 1s.; peas, 1s

Teas.—The amount of business doing in the auction rooms is by no means extensive, yet prices are very firm Common sound congou cannot be purchased under 11d per lb Up to Saturday last 30,000 packages had changed hands at 21,236 lb in 1853.

Sugar.—All kinds have sold freely, and the quotations have ruled very firm Good to fine yellow Barbadoes has changed hands at 39s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; fine grainy ye low, 41s to 42s. good to fine grainy Demerara, 38s. to 39s 6d.; good to fine yellow Mauritius, 37s to 37s 6d.; good to fine grainy yellow, 38s. to 40s 6d.; and many to this where Bengals, 37s to 39s. 6d. per cwt. Foreign sugars have moved off steadily, at extreme rates. Refined goods are firm, as are the brewing lumps, and the sale of to-day is fair to fine grocery. The total consumption to the 30th ult. were 1 354,736 cwt. against 1,368,436 cwt. last year

Coffee.—Our market is heavy and the quotations are almost nominal

Rice.—Middling white Bengal is selling at from 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d.; good, 11s to 11s 6d. per cwt.

Fruit.—Valencia raisins are steady, at full quotations Otherwise, the demand is in a stagnant state

Provisions.—Irish butter, the supply of which is on the increase, moves off freely at full prices. Likewise, 94s. to 96s., and Friesc 92s. to 94s. per cwt. Foreign dull, and rather weer; but English imports previous rates. Bacon very heavy Dutch, 100s to 104s per cwt.; Irish to 92s. per dozen lbs Bacon firm, at 60s. to 62s for Waterford sizeable, and 60s to 64s. per cwt. Lard is easier to pay base Irish kegs, 50s. to 54s. per cwt. Other kinds of provisions are tolerably firm

Tallow.—P.Y.C., on the spot, is firm at 47s. 6d. per cwt. The same quotation has been paid for delivery during the last three months. Town tallow is 47s. 3d. to 47s. 6d. per cwt. mutton, rough fat, 5s. 2d. per 8lb

Oils.—Linseed oil is steady, at 28s. 6d. per cwt. In other oils, very little to doing. Spirits of turpentine are selling at 32s. per cwt.

Spirits.—East India rum, proof, is selling at 1s. 8d.; Leewards, 1s 9½d. to 1s. 10d.; and Jamaica, 1s. 8½d. to 1s 9d. per gallon. Brandy is in better request, at full quotations Corn spirits are quite as dear as last week

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 3s to £4 14s.; good ditto to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 7s to £1 16s. per load

Coals.—Stea s West Hartley, 15s.; Hastings Hartley, 15s.; Holywell, 15s.; Lawson, 15s.; Eden Main, 17s. 3d.; Cassop, 17s. 6d.; Seaward's, 18s. 3d., South Kelloe, 17s. 3d.; Tanfield Moor, 17s. 6d.; Wylam, 17s. 6d.; St. Hilda's Tees, 16s. per ton.

Hops.—The show of samples is limited, yet the demand is very inactive as follows:—Mid and East Kent fine, 130s. to 160s.; Weald of Kent, 112s. to 126s.; Sussex 112s to 120s. per cwt.

Wool.—All kinds, notwithstanding that the imports of colonial are large, move off steadily, at very full prices

Potatoes.—The demand is heavy and the quotations are drooping. The best York cursels are selling at 140s. per ton

Smithfield.—Although the supplies on offer this week, has been seasonably small, the general demand has continued steady, at full prices.

Beef, from 4s. to 4s. 4s.; mutton, 4s. to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 5s. to 6s.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d., pork, 3s. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb. to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The trade is steady as follows

Beef, from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 4s. to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 4s. 10d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs., by the carcase ROBERT HERBERT

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 26.

7th Dragoon Guards: Major-General A. W. M. Love, exchanges to be Colonel, vice Major-General H. D. Gabriel, C.B., deceased. 1st Life Guards: Captain H. D. Stahl to be Captain, vice Fitzroy Lieut. Sir T. Gresley, Bart., to be Captain, vice Hamilton; Cornet A. J. C. Mercer to be Lieut., vice Sir T. Gresley, Bart.

1st Dragoons: Lieut. J. C. Davenport to be Captain, vice Thruston; Cornet A. Bassat to be Lieutenant, vice Davenport. 6th: Ernest L. Packer to be Lieutenant, vice Wallace

11th Light Dragoons: Captain W. Fenwick to be Captain, vice Shad.

Coldstream Foot Guards, Ensign and Lieut. Frederick Bacon to be Lieut. and Captain, vice Bacon; Ensign A. J. Fremantle to be Ensign and Lieut., vice C. Burke

1st Foot: Ensign F. F. Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Knox. 13th: Lieut. J. Nicol to be Captain, vice W. Auchinuty; Ensign R. Gubbins to be Lieutenant, vice Nicol. 17th: Sergeant-Major J. Campbell to be Quartermaster, vice Mat hie. 23rd: Ensign W. H. Hartley to be Lieutenant, vice Gubbins. 30th: Brevet-Major and Lieut.-Colonel H. Cureton to be Captain, vice Carter Lieut. Alfred Attree to be Adjutant, vice Sergeant. 44th: Ens gn W. Gandy to be Lieutenant, vice Hawkins

Colonial: A. W. Acton to be Major, vice Stevens. 2nd: Lieut. H. W. Palmer to be Lieut. and Captain, vice Acaster to be Captain, vice Hyles; Ensign W. C. Cochran to be Lieutenant, vice Austin; Lieut. D. Cumming to be Adjutant, vice Stevens. 38th: Major H. Grahame to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Macnaughten; Brevet-Major A. E. Burmester to be Major, vice Grahame; Lieut. J. King to be Captain, vice Burmester; Ensign R. W. Wilcox to be Lieutenant, vice King. 40th: Sergeant-Major J. Hudson to be Ensign, vice W. Mackinnon. 70th: Capt. H. Sam Lee to be Captain, vice W. Lieut. Robert B. Brown to be Adjutant, vice Lee. 74th: Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]; Ensign W. G. Bliss to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]

[illegible] Major, vice Hughes; Lieut. G. S. Young to be Captain, vice Carlisle. Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Young; Ensign R. Swift to be Lieutenant, vice Young

To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major H. Ward. 83rd: Ensign T. Bowlord to be Lieutenant, vice Captain P. A. Willis to be Captain, vice Saunders. 93rd: Ensign J. A. W. Lumsden, vice Buchanan. 98th: Lieut. J. M. G. Quantrille to be Lieut. and Captain, vice Lieut. R. de Brigade: Ensign W. J. M. Chamberlayne to be Second Lieut., vice Sandford

1st West India Regiment: Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, vice Minnett. [illegible] of Hamilt to be Capt., vice Holden 3rd: Lieut. F. G. N. Cooper to be Lieut., vice Quarrell

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Capt. C. Bowyer to be Major, vice Hardy

Brevet: Major H. Hobson to be Major, Royal Marine Light Infantry, Captain to be Lieut.-Col.

ADMIRALTY, APRIL 26.

Corps of Royal Marines: First Lieut. J. C. Symonds to be Capt., vice J. H. Morcom; Second Lieut. R. R. Tomlin to be First Lieut., vice Symonds

BANKRUPTS AND CERTIFICATES ENROLLED

W. W ANDREWS, ironmonger, Wolverhampton

BANKRUPTS.

W HOWLINGS, Basing, Hants, miller, and Thomas Morgan, late of Basing, but now of Basingstoke, baker, and [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

Last Six Nights of Marco Spada for the present.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, 9th Wednesday, and Friday, Macbeth; Tuesday, Anne Blake Thursday, The Corsican Brothers, Saturday, St. Cupid, or, Dorothy's Fortune; and Marco Spada every evening.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Under the Management of Mr Buckstone.—MONDAY and FRIDAY, the LADY of LYONS; Miss Helen Faucit, in her original character Tuesday, Elopements in High Life. Wednesday (4th time), Cinderella, Birthday Thursday and Saturday, Leap-year; or, the Ladies' Privilege. Mr. Bunkston's Ascent of Mount Parnassus every evening.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE THIS EVENING, MAY 7, will be performed the New Play, entitled LES CONFIDENCES DE LA REINE DE NAVARRE; being the only occasion it can be repeated, owing to the rehearsals for the production of Les Pantoufles de Sa. Cyr, which will be revived on Monday next, May 9. The favourite Comedy of Mille. de la Seiglière will be performed next week, combining the services of M. Ledru, Mr Bognor, Mille Madeleine Brohan, and Madame Arnaud, who will make her first appearance in the character of La Baronne de Vaucourt. —Boxes and Stalls, at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office.

THE QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square. Mme ARABELLA GODDARD begs to announce that her CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1853, to commence at Eight o'Clock precisely, when she will be assisted by the following eminent Performers:—Vocalists Pyläeti Agnes Bury (From the Theatre Royal, Vienna, and the Gewandhaus-Concert, Leipzig—her First Appearance in England, and Herr Reichart. Instrumentalists, Violin, M. Sainton; Viola, Mr. Hill; Violoncello, Signor Piatti, Contrabasso, Signor Bottesini, Pianoforte, Mme Arbella Goddard. Conductor, Herr Molique.—Tickets, 7s each, Reserved Stalls, Half-a-Guinea; to be had at the principal Music-sellers; and of Mme GODDARD, 47, Wyndham-street Cavendish-square, where a Plan of the Room may be seen

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS' ANNUAL SERIES OF PIANOFORTE RECITALS and MODERN PIANOFORTE MUSIC will commence on SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 21, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. He will be assisted by the most eminent artists. Subscription tickets for the Series (reserved seats), One Guinea; single tickets, Half a Guinea; to be had at the Music-shops; and of Mr Brinley Richards, 6, Somerset-street, Portman-square.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—HARP UNION.—Mr. Wells respectfully announces that the THREE MORNING CONCERTS, assisted by Eminent Talent, the first will take place on TUESDAY, MAY 10, at Three o'Clock. Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness Prince Albert. Tickets to be procured of Mr. J. H. Wright, 59, Berners-street; Herr Oberthür, 67, Milton-street; and Mr. H. J. Trust, 13, Westbourne-grove.

MR. JAMES HANNAY, author of "Singleton Fontenoy" &c., proposes to deliver SIX LECTURES on SATIRICAL LITERATURE. The course will comprise Notices, Biographical and Critical, of Horace and Juvenal, of Erasmus and David Lindsay and George Buchanan, of Rabelais and the Leaguers, Swift and Voltaire, of some writers of the last age and of some contemporary writers and publications. Further particulars will be duly announced.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC every Evening, at Eight o'clock (except Saturday), Stalls, 3s., which can be secured at the Box-office of the Gallery, from Ten till Five. Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

THE AMATEUR EXHIBITION, PALL-MALL, is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Dusk Daily, at the GALLERY, No. 191, PALL-MALL, opposite the Opera Colonnade. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d

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WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—The admission to the ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, in REGENT'S PARK is SIXPENCE for each person throughout Whitsuntide Week, except on Saturday. The collection is the largest in the world, and contains many animals which have never been seen in any other menagerie

THE FREEHOLD FRANCHISE, and ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—The FOURTH DRAWING for Rights of Choice on Estates in Middlesex, Surrey, Hertfordshire, Kent, and Yorkshire, and in other counties, will take place on the 31st inst., at the Offices of the CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY, 33, Southampton-street, Strand, NEXT SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at twelve o'clock. Persons taking a £50 Share, and paying a Month's Subscription of five Guineas (viz. £6.5.) on or before the 19th, will be entitled to the advantages of the next day's drawing.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNDISEN, Secretary

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April 26, 1853.

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THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION of 1853, DUBLIN,

WILL BE INAUGURATED AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

On THURSDAY, the 12th of MAY next,

By HIS EXCELLENCY the LORD LIEUTENANT,

Who, accompanied by the Consorts of St. Germains, will proceed in Full State from the Castle to the Building.

The Archbishop of Dublin will Read Prayers, and the Choral Service will be performed by the Members of the Dublin Choral Association, after which the Lord Lieutenant will declare the Exhibition open.

A MUSICAL PERFORMANCE,

Will take place, the Orchestra consisting of One Thousand Performers.

Mr. JOSEPH ROBINSON, Conductor

Mr ROBERT STEWART, Organist

Peers and Peeresses who purpose attending the Inauguration are requested to intimate their intention to the Committee, in order that Reserved Seats may be provided.

None but the holders of Season Tickets will be admitted

On the Inauguration Day the Doors will be open at Half-past Ten o'Clock.

From the 12th May to the 31st, inclusive, the Doors will open at Twelve o'clock and close at Six o'clock each day during that period, with the exception of Saturday, on which day they will close at Four o'clock each person.

Ball-Season Tickets may now be had at the Office each day between the hours of 12 a.m. and 5 p.m.; and on the day previous to the opening, from 10 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Bradford, Yorkshire.—The OPENING of this HALL will take place on the 31st AUGUST and the 1st and 2nd SEPTEMBER next, with a MUSICAL FESTIVAL, under the Patronage of her Ma. ay the Queen, Her Royal Highness Prince Albert, &c. M. Costa, Conductor. Director,

S. SMITH, Mayor, Chairman of Committee.

Bradford, Yorkshire, 28th April, 1853.

DUBLIN GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—INAUGURATION by the LORD-LIEUTENANT of IRELAND, on THURSDAY, 12th MAY, the Orchestra for the Massed Bands of the Line and Militia, 1000 Performers.

TICKETS IN IRELAND in 1853.—IRISH JOURNEY TICKETS (available until 31st October) will be issued at the following stations, on and after the 10th of May:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
London (Euston Station)	£9 5 1	£6 5 0
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Carlisle	6 10 0	4 5 0
Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Oxford	5 15 0	4 5 0
Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry,	5 0 0	3 15 0
Lincoln	4 5 0	2 15 0
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Shef- field, Derby	3 0 0	4 5 0
Manchester, Warrington, Stoke, Macclesfield	4 4 0	3 0 0
Liverpool, Chester	4 4 0	3 5 0

They enable the holders to proceed to Chester, Bangor, Dublin, Cork, and the Lakes of Killarney, and back again the Station at which the ticket was issued.

The holder of each Irish Tourist Ticket is entitled to have himself, his kit, at the office, 54, West-and-road, Dublin, at very reduced rates. Tickets for a tour in the county Wicklow, at Kenmare and Glengariff, via the river Shannon, for the journey from Dublin to Belfast for the Exhibition, and for the Coast Excursion from Dublin to Galway for the tour through Connemara.

Every purchaser of a ticket is presented gratis with a copy of the Illustrated Irish Tourist's Hand-book compiled solely for these tours.

The tickets are issued on receipt of information addressed to the Secretary and Holyhead Company's Office, 54, Westland-row, Dublin. See also Bradshaw's Guide, page 123.

COLD WATER ESTABLISHMENT, MILDRAD, near Bagshot, on the Bleak.—The Establishment, which was formerly under the common care of Dr Herbert Mayo, late senior Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, London, and Dr Charles Hennah, a German physician, and formerly pupil of Mr. Priessnitz, the Inventor of the Water Cure, is, since the death of the former gentleman, conducted by Dr. Hennah alone. No expense has been spared to render Mildrad a desirable and comfortable residence for English invalids, and its terms are so moderate as to place it within their reach. Even ladies and gentlemen not wishing to adopt the treatment of the Establishment will find it a most delightful residence as a boarding-house. For all particulars apply to Dr. HENNAH, who resides at the Establishment, and knows the English language.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS.—M. DE COSTA ANDRADE and CO., Ostrich Feather and Artificial Flower Manufacturers, beg to announce to the trade the REMOVAL to more extensive premises, No. 6, 7, and 8, CHRISTOPHER-BUILDINGS, FORE-STREET.

THE CAMBRIDGE SHERRY, 36s. per Dozen Cash. Carriage paid.—At this price we offer to the public the same Wine as shipped by one of the late Duke of Cumberland's, and for H. H. the present Duke of Cambridge; and which is known by the Cambridge Mark on the Cork, imported by W. T. BELLINGHAM and Co., 4, Beaufort-buildings, London

PURE ROUSSILLON, 26s. per dozen, from the vineyard direct. One of the finest known red wines, firm bodied, of full colour, with fine violet flags, has the flavour of Burgundy, a longer resembling the finest Port, but fresher, smoother and purer taste, has the merit of not requiring any kind of improvements which are sold, as it is as easily as Port, is rich, racy, soft, and perfect delicacy. Will keep in any climate, from one to any quantity of a very perfect kind are its characteristics.—CONTOSTAVEN and NOEL, 67, Mincing-lane, Wine-merchants, Spanish Pale Sherry, 20s.; Ma. ; standard or natural, 24s. All sale however Free. All cash Terms.

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SILVER WATCHES.

Horizontal Watch, very flat, in engine-turned silver case with rich and elegant dial, the movement being jewelled in four holes, and having maintaining power to continue going whilst winding very short	£3 15 0
Ditto, with double-backed engraved or engine-turned cases and enamel or richly ornamented silver dial	3 10 0

GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR LADIES.

Horizontal Watch, very flat, in richly enamel engraved gold case, with handsome gilt dial, the movements with all the improvements, and jewelled in four holes	5 15 0
Ditto, ditto, with elegant gold dial	7 10 0
Ditto, with extra strong case	9 9 0

LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES, to strike the hours and half-hours, and perform fifteen days, warranted. The Stock includes a large variety of Gentlemen's Watches, Chronometers, Chronos, and Ship Watches. The following have been generally admired

	Second size
La Vet long case	18 7 6
Ditto, short case	16 16 0
The Cornhill	10 5 0
The Cathedral	14 14 0
Rebecca at the Well	13 13 0

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THE WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY delivers in pure ice to all parts of town daily, and forwards it to any railway station in the country.—ICE DEPÔTS, 6, Regent-street, S.W.; 142, Strand, W.C.; 122, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; and 126, Kingsland-road, N.E. Orders may be addressed to any of the above depôts, or to the MANAGER, Regent-street.

BROWN'S PATENT FUMIGATOR, price 1s., for Destroying Insects and Spiders. A Portable Instrument for fumigating Greenhouses &c., and Flowers in the open Air, without injuring the most delicate Plant, destroying the insects and the seed. In a few uses, and effecting a great saving of Tobacco. Manufactured and so, plied to the trade by MESSRS. BARNES and GIBSON, London, and may be had of all Ironmongers, Seedsmen, and Florists

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CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES and LOCKS.—These Safes are the most secure from fire, fraud, and fire. Chubb's Locks, with all the recent improvements. Cash and Deed Boxes of all sizes. Complete lists, with prices, will be sent on application.—CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Hornsby-fields Wolverhampton

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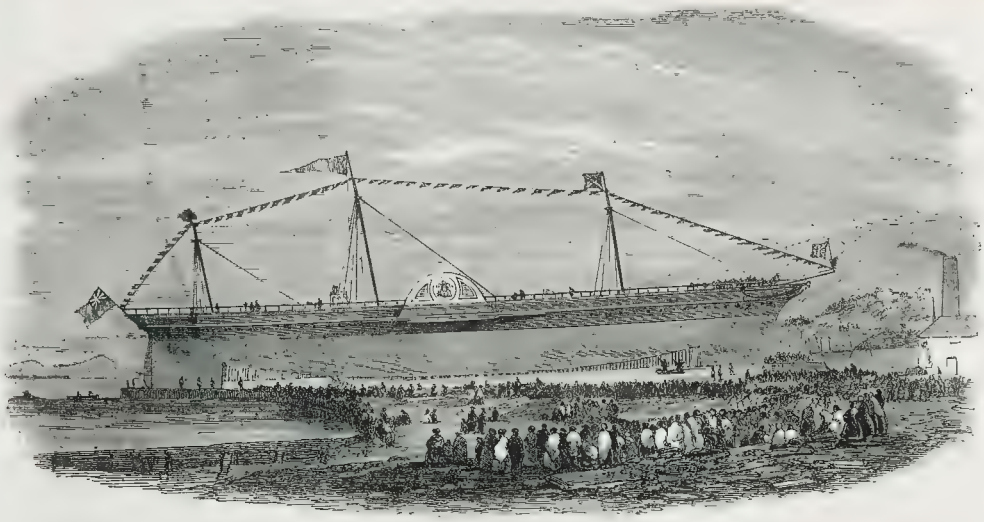

LAUNCH OF THE IRON STEAM-SHIP "ATRATO," AT GREENOCK.

LAUNCH OF THE "ATRATO," AT GREENOCK.

THE announcement that Messrs. Caird and Co intended to launch from their building-yard, Carlsdyke, on Tuesday week, the Royal Mail iron paddle steamer *Atrato*, "the largest ship in the world" attracted a vast concourse of spectators

Shortly after one o'clock Sir Michael and Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart arrived, and were received by Captain Miller and Mr. Caird. Lady Octavia was received by Mrs. Caird, who, with several other ladies, occupied seats on the platform, at the vessel's head, and Captain Miller put into her hand the bottle, slung from the vessel's bows by a Stewart tartan ribbon, explaining the process of naming the ship

Much had already been done in the way of preparation, and only the wedges in front of the paddle boxes had to be hardened up, and a few shores and keel blocks to be removed. At a quarter-past one the first wedge was struck, and the work went on rapidly; soon the immense mass was lifted and lay quietly in her cradle, kept in her position by the triggers and the three front keel-blocks. The "daggers" were next removed, and the centre keel-block knocked away, when the weight of the enormous mass crushing its way through the planking on which it rested on the blocks with a groaning noise, freed the vessel from the drag which prevented her progress; and, amid the most intense excitement and vociferous cheers of the spectators, she began to move. At this moment Lady Octavia hurled the bottle with most accurate aim, pronouncing at the same time the ship's name, and the *Atrato* glided quickly but smoothly down the ways amidst the thundering of the cannon, the most hearty cheers, and waving of hats, handkerchiefs, parasols, &c.; the artisans, in the enthusiasm of the moment, hurling their heavy hammers after her. The ways were carried far out, and the vessel, without anything resembling a plunge, and scarcely even a shake, entered the water in her natural position, running off so rapidly that it was found necessary to anchor her until the tugs which were in attendance could get attached to her

We subjoin a few particulars of the *Atrato*:—Early last year, the fine ship *Demerara*, built on the Severn, for the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, unfortunately got stranded across the river soon after her launch, and was so much injured, that she had to be broken up. For this ship Messrs. Caird and Co. had the engines ready to go on board; and the directors immediately gave orders to the firm to construct an iron vessel to be fitted with them. That ship is the *Atrato*. To suit the machinery, it was requisite to maintain the same width as the *Demerara* had been, but the length has been considerably increased. Including engine-room, she will register 3462 tons. The *Great Britain* is of greater capacity by about 30 tons; but the *Atrato* is longer by 40 feet. Her dimensions are:—

Length over all	350 feet.
" of keel and forerake	316 "
Extreme breadth, including wings	72 "
Breadth of beam	42 "
Depth of hold	34 "

The size of the great war-steamer *Duke of Wellington* may be stated, by way of comparison:—

Extreme length	278 feet
Length of keel and forerake	240 "
Breadth	59 "
Depth	24½ "

The *Duke* being thus less than the *Atrato* by above 70 feet in length and 10 feet in depth; the width of the latter being, from the causes mentioned, less by 17 feet. The height from keel to top of bulwark-rail, is 43 feet. Her bow is surmounted by a spirited representation of an Indian deity, the work of Mr. Peter Christie, of Greenock

The *Atrato* has four decks, seven and eight feet respectively in height. The spar deck is flush from stem to stern, affording a promenade the length and breadth of a good street, 340 feet by 36. She is to have two funnels and three masts. The standing rigging is exceedingly light and graceful, being formed of Newall's galvanised iron.

The keel of the ship was formed of nine enormous pieces of iron, and the stem and stern-posts are each one piece, and both carried besides some distance along horizontally. The ship is divided into seven water-tight compartments, by strong iron bulkheads. The iron used in the construction of the hull is above 1800 tons. She is to be propelled by two beam-engines of the collective power of 800 horses

Internally, little has yet been done in the way of fitting up; but we may mention that she is to have accommodation for 224 first-class passengers.

The construction of such a ship as the *Atrato*, and the recent purchase of *La Plata*, afford the strongest evidence of the earnest desire of the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company to fulfil their engagements with the Government and their duty to the public.

The Company have now at work a fleet of nineteen ships, above 32,000 aggregate tonnage, propelled by 8770-horse power of machinery; and they have in progress the *Atrato* and other four vessels, of 8000 tons in all, with above 2000-horse power machinery—making a total of above 42,000 tons and 11,000-horse power.

THE "WAR-ROCKET" CASE AT THE BOW-STREET POLICE-OFFICE.—EXAMINATION OF THE HUNGARIAN WITNESS.—(SEE PAGE 339.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid. SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1853.

LITERATURE MUSIC FINE-ARTS DRAMA SCIENCE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXII.] SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1853. [GRATIS.

Literature.

HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. Vol. V. By J. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D.D. Oliver and Boyd.

The varied merits of this history have been so fully recognised by scholars and divines, that it were waste of words to descant on the erudition of the author, the industry of his researches, or the judgment with which he has arranged his materials. The present volume is exclusively devoted to the Reformation in England, commencing with the earliest introduction of Christianity into Britain, and continued down to the fall and death of Cardinal Wolsey. We learn, from the preface, that Dr. D'Aubigné, by order of our Government, has received copies of the national State papers, published by the commission of which the late Sir Robert Peel was president. He, therefore, has had access to the best authorities, and been enabled to consult authentic documents not previously explored. The publication of the work is opportune, as Rome is making powerful efforts to extend its spiritual and temporal dominion in the open face of day; while Puseyism is secretly attempting to undermine the foundations of Protestantism. Within the limited space to which we are necessarily confined, it is impossible for us to enter copiously into detail in reviewing the present volume; and, as we are thus driven to selection, we shall dwell rather on the earlier than on the later chapters, because the facts therein recorded are less popularly known, and also because the evidence therein contained refutes the assumption that Christianity was first taught to the ancient Britons by envoys or missionaries from Rome. This is a most material consideration to Protestants wavering in their faith, and who have not time at their disposal to consult our earlier annals. Whatever doubts or misgivings such persons may entertain will be removed by a perusal of the pages of D'Aubigné; and we shall now endeavour to give a rapid summary of this portion of his history. He justly remarks that "History is a wonderful organisation, no part of which can be retrenched. To confine the history of a people within the space of a few years, or even of a century, would deprive that history both of truth and life. We might, indeed, have traditions, chronicles, and legends, but there would be no history. To understand the present we must know the past." These canons of criticism are sound; for history is a lengthened chain; and if any of the links are lost, they can only be supplied by uncertain tradition or ingenious conjecture, and then we enter upon the domain of the vague, the speculative, and the deceptive. In all historical studies it greatly facilitates the labour of the student, if distinct and characteristic epochs are presented clearly to his view; for thus he more clearly seizes the peculiar features of those transition periods which separate one era from another, and stamp upon each its distinguishing impress. This method D'Aubigné has adopted. "Before the sixteenth century," he observes "this Church (of England) had passed through two great phases: the first was that of its formation; the second, that of its corruption. In its formation it was Oriento-Apostolical; in its corruption it was successively national-Papistical and Royal-Papistical. After these two degrees of decline came the last and great phasis of the Reformation."

Commerce was the instrument by which Christianity was first introduced into these islands. Vessels frequently reached the shores of Britain from the ports of Asia Minor, Greece, Alexandria, and the Greek colonies in Gaul. Many of the merchants who made these trading voyages, were acquainted with the history and doctrines of Jesus of Nazareth, and imparted their knowledge to the natives so early as the second century of the Christian era. Then simple churches rose, formed after the eastern type, in those mountains, forests, and western isles where Druidism had long held exclusive sway. Native preachers arose. Succat, better known as St. Patrick, was born near Glasgow, and established his fame in Ireland; while Columba, another Scotchman, founded the missionary college of Iona. "The sages of Iona," writes D'Aubigné, "knew nothing of transubstantiation, or of the withdrawal of the cup in the Lord's Supper, or of auricular confession, or of prayers for the dead, or tapers, or incense; they celebrated Easter on a different day from Rome; synodal assemblies regulated the affairs of the Church, and the papal supremacy was unknown. The sun of the Gospel shone upon these wild and distant shores." At Bangor, also, in North Wales, there was a Christian community, numbering, it is said, three thousand souls, and forming one of the chief centres of British Christianity; and it is certain that the missionary bishops of Britain traversed the Low Countries, Gaul, Switzerland, Germany, and even Italy. Here, then, we have historical evidence that Christianity was known and taught in Britain for centuries before the arrival of Augustine, who was sent to these islands in the year 597 by Pope Gregory, who has been styled "the last of the good and the first of the bad" Pontiffs of Rome.

At this era the Papal invasion commences. Augustine began the spiritual and temporal conquest of Britain, which it took the whole of the seventh century to accomplish. The Saxon Pagan soldiers razed Bangor to the ground. The monastery at Whitby, in Yorkshire, yielded to the sophism that the Pope was the successor of St. Peter, to whom the keys were given by our Lord; and, after a protracted resistance, Iona fell; its priests received the Latin tonsure; and Scotland bent the knee to Rome. But in the eighth century another son of Scotland arose, and boldly entered his protest against Papacy. To human tradition he opposed the word of God; to clerical materialism, a Church which is the assembly of the saints, and to Pelagianism, the sovereignty of grace. He made numerous converts; Pontifical Christianity was endangered; and Boniface, Archbishop of the German Churches, went to the rescue. It is interesting to note the subtlety of disputation in those early ages, and we shall extract from D'Aubigné the main points of the controversy:—

At first Boniface confronted the Scotchman with the laws of the Roman Church; but the latter denied the authority of these ecclesiastical canons, and refuted their contents. Boniface then put forward the decisions of various councils: but Clement replied, that if the decisions of the councils are contrary to Holy Scripture, they have no authority over Christians. The archbishop, astonished at such audacity, next had recourse to the writings of the most illustrious fathers of the Latin Church.

"THE WALK TO EMMAUS."—PAINTED BY H. WARREN.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE above is the principal historical work in the Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and is painted by Mr. Warren, the President of the Society. The treatment is simple, but the figures are full of dignity and expression. The Saviour is clothed in a white drapery of a rich mellow tint, and discourses with the air of Divine authority to the two disciples, who appear to be wrapt in thought and reverential aspirations. A warm glow of sunlight gives a brilliant effect to this admirable picture

[illegible] and [illegible] but the Scripture told him that [illegible] God alone. Boniface, with indignation, now introduced the Catholic Church which, by its priests and bishops, all united to the Pope, forms an invincible unity; but, to his great surprise, his opponent maintained that there only, where the Holy Spirit dwells, can be found the spouse of Jesus Christ.

Clement was not the only opponent of Rome. Two of his countrymen, Sampson and Virgil, preached against the Pope's pretensions in central Europe; and it is worthy of record that Virgil, anticipating Galileo, had the courage to maintain that the globe was spherical, and avowed his belief in the Antipodes. For this opinion he was denounced by Boniface, and condemned at Rome. Then followed John Scot Erigena, a native of Ireland, not of Ayr in Scotland, generally known as Duns Scotus. He was a bold and independent thinker, and the first who taught philosophic rationalism. D'Aubigné thus states his creed:—

"The knowledge of ourselves is the true source of religious wisdom. Every creature is a theophany—a manifestation of God; since revelation pre-supposes the existence of truth, it is this truth which is above revelation, with which man must set himself in immediate relation, leaving him at liberty to show afterwards its harmony with Scripture, and the other theophanies. Reason, and first among reason, then authority. Authority proceeds from reason, not reason from authority."

Alfred the Great is next introduced into the historic panorama—the founder of the University of Oxford and the translator of the Psalms of David. After his death, intellectual darkness settled thickly on Britain. Nine Anglo-Saxon kings died in monasteries. The tax of Peter's pence was imposed; convents were multiplied; and the power of Rome was apparently consolidated. But a reaction followed. "England," says D'Aubigné, "decided her differences as a war against the Papacy—a war at one time secular and at another spiritual. William of Normandy, Edward III., Wickliffe, and the Reformation, are the four ascending steps of Protestantism in England."

Though William invaded England in the name of the Pope, from whom he had received a consecrated banner, he had determined never to be his vassal. Before he resisted the Papacy, he made sure of the submission of the English priests. He compelled Wulstan, Bishop of Winchester, to give up the crosier into his own hands, and all the rest followed the example. The Conqueror then brought new priests from Normandy, and nominated them directly to the vacant benefices. He insisted that all the clergy should take an oath to him, and that all synodal decisions should receive his counter-signature. "I claim," said he, addressing the Archbishop Lanfranc, "to hold in this hand all the pastoral staffs in my kingdom;" and when the Pope ordered the priests to put away their wives, the King cancelled the order. From this reign began the struggle between the Royal and Papal prerogative. All our readers are familiar with the audacity of Becket, and the mean pusillanimity of John, who surrendered his kingdom to the Pontiff, and took an oath to him, as lord paramount. Then followed the famous Magna Charta, and we reach the epoch of political Protestantism, when the Papacy first came into collision with modern liberty, for the Barons asked, "Is it the Pope's business to regulate temporal matters?" On the Pope ordering the English Bishops to find benefices for three hundred Italians, Grostête, Bishop of Lincoln, exclaimed that "to follow a Pope who rebels against the will of Christ, is to separate them from Christ and his body; and if ever the time should come when all men follow an erring Pontiff, great will be the apostasy. Then will true Christians refuse to obey, and Rome will be the cause of an unprecedented schism." Archbishop Bradwardine followed up these attacks, and Edward III. gave him every support and encouragement. That monarch had been galled by a remark made by one of his courtiers, who, alluding to the battle of Crecy, and the demand of the Pope, had said, "Gospel virtue, indeed, to the King. "France is becoming English; and, by way of compensation, England is becoming Italian." Then followed the statutes of Provisors and Præmunire, on which Fuller remarks, "If the statute of mortmain, put the Pope into a sweat, the statute of præmunire put him a fit of fever." Thus, nearly two hundred years before the Reformation, England showed herself impatient of the yoke of Rome.

We have now reached the era of Wickliffe, who was forty years of age when Papal arrogance stirred England to its centre. His sermons powerfully impressed all classes, and the sentiments he had expressed were re-echoed in some remarkable debates in the House of Lords, from which we take a few extracts:—"Feudal tributes due," said one, "only to him who can give feudal protection in return. Now, can the Pope wage war to protect his fiefs?" "Is it as vassal of the Crown or as feudal superior," asked another, "that the Pope demands part of our property? Urban V. will not dare to claim these titles. Well and good; but the English people will not acknowledge the second." "Why," said a third, "was this tribute originally granted? To pay the Pope for absolving John. He demand, John, a mere sinner—a kind of clerical swindling—which the lords spiritual and temporal should indignantly oppose." "No," said another speaker, "England belongs not to the Pope. The Pope is but a man, subject to sin; but Christ is the Lord of Lords, and this kingdom is of right the Lord's and Christ's alone." Thus, says D'Aubigné, the lords spoke, inspired by Wickliffe. Shortly after these debates, the citizens declared that "the Pope's briefs ought to have no effect in the realm without the King's consent. Every man is master in his own house.

Wickliffe was borne along on the tide of public opinion. He felt his popularity, and determined to strengthen it by translating the Latin Bible into English. In the meantime, in defiance of the monks, who said it was heresy to speak of the Holy Scripture in the vernacular tongue. He had very powerful friends among the nobility, but none ventured to follow him when he attacked transubstantiation, which he did in the following terms:—"Since the year of our Lord 1000, all the doctors have been in error about the sacrament of the altar; except, perhaps, it may be Berengarius. How canst thou, O Priest, who art but a man, make thy maker? What is the thing that grows in the fields—that ear which thou pluckest to-day shall be God to morrow! As you cannot make the works which He made, how shall ye make Him who made the works? Woe to the adulterous generation that believeth the testimony of innocent rather than the Gospel." At this time sprang up the sect called Lollards, or psalm-singers, from Lollen to sing. The spirit of Wickliffe's doctrines survived his death. His followers boldly declared that "every minister could administer the sacraments, and preach the cure of souls." In 1395, a petition was presented to Parliament for a general reform of the Church. "The essence of the worship which comes from the Church of Rome," said the petitioners, "consists in signs and ceremonies, and not in the efficacy of the Holy Ghost; and, therefore, it is not that which Christ has ordained. Temporal things are distinct from spiritual things; a King and a bishop ought not to be one and the same person." Richard II threatened the reformers with death and confiscation, and succeeded in repressing them, but he was soon dethroned, and put to death by Henry of Lancaster, son of the famous Duke, who had been the principal supporter of Wickliffe among the nobility. The reformers now made confident that their hopes would be realised; but the prelimate Arundel, when he placed the crown on Lancaster's head, said to him, "To consolidate your throne, conciliate the clergy and sacrifice the Lollards;" and the new King, eager to show his gratitude to the prelate, delivered every heretic he could burnt alive at the stake. It so happened that a pious priest, William Sawtree, was the first victim. His offence consisted in having said, "Instead of adoring the cross on which Christ suffered, I adore Christ who suffered on it." Then followed the "constitutions of Arundel," which forbade the reading of the Bible, and declared the Pope "not a mere man, but a true god." Lord Cobham next perished. He was dragged on a hurdle to St. Giles's-fields, suspended by chains over a slow fire, and cruelly tortured to death. Liberty was to rise from the blood of the martyrs.

It is evident that during the long period rapidly passed under review, this country was never sincerely attached to Rome. If its doctrines were nominally admitted, they had never sunk into the hearts of kings, nobles, or commonalty, or won the feelings or affections. In all times there had been a lurking dissent and protest, and even the submission of John was a political, not a religious, act. The foreign yoke was always despised and resisted, and the dictates of the Pope were never ordered into a right. He was constantly regarded as an intruder, an usurper, a foreigner; and the Italians, to whom he gave English benefices, were viewed as aliens, whose footsteps polluted the soil. History, therefore, l[illegible] us two important facts, worthy of deep attention in our days; first, that Britain was Christianised for centuries before the arrival of Augustine; secondly, that this country never formed part of the patrimony of St. Peter by any recognised or valid title, the Pope always having been considered as a pretender.

D'Aubigné then proceeds to the accession of the Tudors under Henry VII., when the revival of learning and the discovery of the art of printing came in aid of the cause of religious liberty. In this section of [illegible] history there are some delightful chapters, written in a graceful and [illegible] style. We are introduced to Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School; the famous Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; and the youth of Henry VIII. and of Anne Boleyn. Thomas Cromwell and Wolsey also figure on the scene. Our author then places before his readers four reforming powers, and asks and answers the question, "Which reformed England?" He dissertates on Papal Reform, on Episcopal Reform, on Royal power, and on High and Low Church. "The High Church," he describes "as essentially Romish, and the Low Church as essentially biblical. In the one, the Church is above, and the WORD below; in the other, the Church is below, and the WORD above. These two principles—Evangelism and Hierarchism—are found in the Christianity of the first centuries, but with a signal difference. Hierarchism then almost entirely effaced Evangelism; in the age of Protestantism, on the contrary, Evangelism continued to exist by the side of Hierarchism; and it has remained—for, it is always de facto—the only legitimate opinion of the Church." The publication of the Testament in Greek, by Erasmus—in which labour that learned scholar had investigated the texts according to the principles of sacred criticism—and availed himself of the commentaries of the ancient fathers—produced as powerful an effect on the members of Oxford and Cambridge as the rural missionaries of Wickliffe had done on the simple people living in villages and hamlets; and the results are minutely traced through several chapters, in which Bilney, Fryth, and Tyndale occupy a prominent position. The introduction of Luther's works into England is then noticed, and the reply of Henry VIII., which earned for him the title of "Defender of the Faith." The careers of Wolsey, of Cromwell, and of Cranmer, are drawn with a discriminating hand. Indeed, every page of this instructive volume displays research, impartiality, and acute judgment; and, considering how much has been written on the subject, the reader will be somewhat surprised at the freshness and air of novelty that pervades the work. The style is excellent, simple, terse, and graphic. A stroke of the pen frequently paints a character and expounds a dogma. While the broad outlines of history are faithfully preserved and clearly exhibited, there are numerous minute delineations of individual character, which almost enable us to penetrate motives and reveal the springs of special action. We take leave of the work with commending it to the Protestant divine of all denominations, to the historical student, to the general scholar, and to those more thoughtful politicians who know how much political liberty is indebted to religious freedom.

MONTENEGRO AND THE SLAVONIANS OF TURKEY. By Count VALERIAN KRASINSKI. Chapman and Hall.

"The Turkish difficulty" may or may not be adjusted for the moment, but it arose out of the weakness and decrepitude of the Ottoman empire, and the half-spontaneous, half-instigated commotion of its heterogeneous populations. And it has proceeded, and will proceed, as decrepit by the day and by the hour; and those populations are becoming more openly and more fiercely hostile to the nominal power which still strives to compress their increasing strength and increasing discontent within its racked and shattered frame. The Turkish crisis may or may not be temporarily evaded, but it was, or is, a crisis of such a nature that it could find its proximate and more immediate occasion in Montenegro; and Montenegro is still there. Montenegro seems of but slight account geographically, but that country represents the influence by which two great powers act on Turkey; an influence nursed, fostered, managed, and employed from abroad; and yet so strong and vital in itself, that, even without any external encouragement, without any factitious support, it must have proved far more than a match for Islamism in a very few years. Montenegro represents the Greek race and religion, the Greek power and the Greek spirit—such as it was amid the disorders of the Lower Empire, and in the days of Byzantine degeneracy; not such as it was when, on the 29th of May, 1453, Constantine Palæologus was entangled in the breach of his capital by the feet of the victorious hordes of Mahomet II.; not such as it may appear at present in the little kingdom of Greece—not the Greek power in such circumstances as these, nor that Greek power at all; but another power under the same name, wielded with energies of a fierce and warlike race, which numbers more than ninety millions of souls, and is united by the bonds of one fanatical superstition. This is the power which yearns and strains to set up its throne at the Golden Horn, and which is now menacing the whole empire not only from without, but from within; and of this power Montenegro is at once a striking representative, and an advanced stronghold.

Montenegro, or the Black Mountain, so called by the Venetians, on account of the appearance of its hills, dark with forests of pine, is curiously situated. On the west, between it and the Adriatic, there is a narrow strip of Austrian territory; while on the north, south, and east, Turkey, with all its disorganisation and feebleness, surrounds this little fastness of predatory freedom and martial independence. Though not more than about 60 English miles long by 35 broad, Montenegro is so mountainous and rugged a country, and is peopled by a race so warlike and fanatical, that the power of the Ottoman empire, even in other and far different days, could never succeed in really subduing it. The inhabitants can muster more than thirty thousand combatants, in cases of extreme need.

Count Valerian Krasinski, in the work before us, treats with considerable detail the interesting subject of this country, and of the Slavonians of Turkey in general. When the present condition of that empire is borne in mind, such a work is allowed to be most valuable and valuable; and, as the author understands his subject, and throws sufficient light upon it, he deserves to receive attention from the public. The greater portion of the account which he here gives of that mighty Slavonian race who form the most numerous class in the population of European Turkey, a majority of the population of the Austrian empire, and nearly the whole population of Russia, has already been published in the "British and Foreign Quarterly Review." It is, however, likely that now it will be perused with avidity by all who have not seen it before, and consulted again by those who have. Independently of the vast interests connected with the future destiny of Turkey, the coming re-settlement of the continent of Europe (a re-settlement which cannot be very long delayed), and the part reserved for the Slavonian race itself to play hereafter—besides these important interests, we say, which invest Count Krasinski's work with peculiar attraction, there is much amusement to be got from his pages. They teem with illustrative anecdotes and humorous sketches, with characteristic sayings and doings, with effective descriptive passages, and with very entertaining narrative.

Having given to Montenegro the chief part of his little volume, the author surveys the general condition of the Turkish Slavonians. To Servia, to Bosnia, and to Bulgaria, he devotes separate and special chapters. The whole theme is treated with unquestionable ability, and with ample historical learning and statistical information. Naturally the eye turns, at the close of such a work, towards Russia; and our author's observations on that power are full of sense, and well borne out by his own arguments. His concluding words are worth quoting:—

Russia probably does not meditate any immediate attempt against Turkey, but, even were this the case, she would scarcely attempt to take possession of Constantinople, unless any serious difference between France and England gave her room to make such a bold step. Her policy would be to establish over the Slavonians of Turkey a direct or indirect dominion; and the latter would be no less effectively accomplished should a part of these Slavonians pass under the authority of Austria. She would thus make a near approach to Constantinople, come into immediate contact with the Greeks, outflank Austria, and establish a direct influence on the Slavonians of that country, which would place the Cabinet of Vienna in a state of dependence on Russia.

Many politicians in Western Europe imagine that Russia is a colossus upon feet of clay; that her defective administration, imperfect civilisation, immense extent of territory, and want of communication, are such sources of weakness that her power is more apparent than real. Undoubtedly, these are to a large extent elements of weakness, but they are evils by no means irremediable. Her defective administration may be improved by public reforms, her imperfect state of civilisation renders her population only the more docile to the will of the Autocrat, whilst the inventions of modern science may reduce incalculably the immense distances of her territory, and more than double her material resources. She will connect the most important points of her empire by railways and electric telegraphs; and the necessary means for constructing these she will find at the Exchange of London.

We can conscientiously advise the perusal of Count Krasinski's lucubration, reprint though it be. It is a timely and complete elucidation of a subject too little comprehended, and a help towards the solution of one of the most momentous questions in modern politics.

THE VALE OF LANHERNE, and other Poems. By H. SEWELL STOKES. A New Edition, with Additions: and Illustrations, drawn on stone, by C. HAGHE, from Designs by J. G. PHILP. London: Longman.

A happy temperament is a blessed possession, and ought to qualify the true poet—for cheerfulness is one of the first attributes of the Muse. It is the most conspicuous element, indeed, in the Homeric poems. This temperament Mr. Stokes evidently owns, and, in fact, owns to: for, relatively to the rural life which he describes, both in the didactic and lyrics before us, he confesses to a kind of optimism which passes it to his imagination, and observation also, in the hues of felicity. He entertains, he tells us, none of the fears of the Malthusians; and the visions of Ebenezer Elliott are strangers to his experience. The strong contrasts so powerfully exhibited in the poem of "The Splendid Village" exist not, he testifies, in the pastoral districts with which he is acquainted; neither is he afraid, with Goldsmith, that emigration will cause them to be deserted. For local evils, local benevolence is with him the panacea; and the distinction between rich and poor the means for its development.

The reader will find descriptions in this poem of much grace and power. The vale of Lanherne is in Cornwall, and here it is we are taught that the happy state of peasantry exists with which the poet is so well satisfied. He has looked on the objects which he delineates so favourably until he has loved them; and his partiality is to be attributed to that long acquaintance which endears the familiar to the heart and mind.

The occasional pieces are likewise of merit. They, for the most part, exhibit great ease and power of versification, with an originality of thought and imagery which entitle them to more than ordinary rank. The illustrations are worthy of the poet's text, and the whole must needs form a pleasant gift-book to those who may feel themselves associated, whether in fact or fancy, with the scenes and modes of life that form the subject of these picturesque stanzas—those of the main composition in the Spenserian form, which is ably mastered; and the more occasional subjects in a variety of skilfully-adapted lyrical measures.

The mariner's life, as led on the Cornwall coasts, seems to have become charming for our poet; and his verse frequently is redolent of the sea-breeze, and strong with salter feeling—a sentiment which inspires with force many an ode to be found in this handsome volume.

THE BOOK OF THE GARDEN. By CHARLES M'INTOSH, F.R.P.S., &c. Vol. I. Blackwood and Sons.

The literature of gardening has made most important advances since the commencement of the career of the late Mr. Loudon; and this result may be said to have been, in a great measure, achieved by his efforts, as his *Gardener's Magazine*, "Arboretum Britannicum," "Encyclopedia of Plants," "Encyclopedia of Gardening," and numerous other works, bear ample testimony. The "Book of the Garden" is one of the cyclopedian class, partaking much of the character of Loudon's Encyclopedias, but with the information very completely brought down to the present time. This explains, in great measure, what we should otherwise have considered objectionable in the execution of the work, namely, the great extent of quotation from contemporary periodical literature. The volume now before us, a goodly tome, treats only of the constructive part of the science, all detailed explanations of practical cultivation being reserved for another volume; whilst the history of gardening, which had been already fully chronicled by Loudon, is very wisely altogether omitted from the design of the book, except in so far as the details of its existing condition in this country will form in reality an ample chronicle of its present state and progress.

Though the history of gardening is not formally treated, yet the subject is briefly touched in an introductory chapter, in which, commencing with the gardens of sacred history, the author travels hurriedly through those of classic times, onwards to the present era. In this portion of the book is an allusion to the hanging gardens of the ancients, a subject which, in the present day of Assyrian discovery, possesses more than usual interest.

The celebrated hanging gardens of Babylon furnish us with the first notice of terraces being introduced into gardens; and, although Herodotus and others are silent on the subject, it is not improbable that these terraces had their mural decorations of parapets, vases, &c., as we learn that they were planted with trees of various kinds, arranged in rows, on the side of the ascent, as well as on the flat top. The terraces and groves continued fountains, seats, parterres, and banqueting-rooms, and combined the minute beauties of flowers and foliage with masses of shade and extensive prospects.

The existence of such gardens—evidencing, indeed, the imperial greatness of their founders—has been altogether doubted; but, among the many important discoveries of Mr. Layard, is a slab, found at Kouyunjuk, which bears a representation, of one of the Assyrian hanging-gardens, and thus entirely dispels the doubt of their having existed. They appear, in fact, to have been vast terraced slopes, and served admirably to relieve the monotony of the Eastern plains.

The burden of the volume under notice especially to the formation and arrangement of culinary and fruit gardens, the construction of horticultural buildings, and the laying out of flower-gardens. In treating of these subjects, the author discourses largely on such matters as the extent of plan, form, situation, and aspect for a garden; the construction, aspect, and materials of garden walls: the construction, heating, ventilation, &c., of all kinds of garden structures, from the conservatory and forcing-house to the fruit-room and ice-house: and the designing, laying out, planting, and artistic arrangement of flower gardens; together with all such architectural adjuncts, as fountains, vases, statues, and the like. On these, and a variety of kindred subjects which, in so comprehensive a subject as that of gardening, are necessarily interwoven with them—we find good evidence of industry and discrimination in the notice which has been taken of all the important suggestions of the present day, and the sensible and matter-of-fact statement of the merits and applicability. The author's extensive practical every-day experience, becomes here a valuable aid to those who may consult his opinions before indulging in the expensive refinements of the gardener's art.

Perhaps, in no department of gardening is there room for greater improvements than in the designing, and especially in the interior arrangement of glazed structures for the growth of plants, whether they require to be artificially heated or not. The Crystal Palace has already done something towards the direction of the public mind to this subject; and the re-erection of that building at Sydenham is destined, we cannot doubt, to do much more by setting a notable example how formality and monotony may be for ever banished from those scenes of the purest and most enjoyable of all domestic recreations—greenhouses or conservatories. Mr. M'Intosh has quoted on this subject some anonymous remarks by the writer of this notice, in which, referring to the ridge-and-furrow plan of constructing glass-houses, which the Hyde-park building has now familiarised to all, it was predicted some years since that this plan was destined to subvert the present monotonous and unsatisfactory arrangements in the interior of such structures, by facilitating the covering of larger areas of ground, in which the necessity of adopting some different style of arrangement must necessarily lead to improvement.

Gardens (it was said) would lose half their charms were we to see the same things displayed everywhere. It is, in fact, in the endless variety, in connection with intrinsic beauty, of which they admit, that their fascination must rest. And why should it not be so with horticultural erections for the growth of exotic vegetation? Why should these, which are to a certain extent invested with the additional charm of novelty, be deprived of the charm of variety? Why should we not have groves, and lakes, and flower-gardens, and rocks, and caverns, with their appropriate vegetation, within as well as without? In the former many beauties would be available either for admiration or study at all seasons; in the latter the fickleness of our climate often acts as a preventive to both these exercises.

The system of heating horticultural buildings by hot water is very fully treated, and most abundantly illustrated with diagrams; and great prominence is also given to that equally-important subject of ventilation, which is now receiving more of the attention which it merits, at the hands of gardeners, than has hitherto been the case. These are matters, in reference to which the great improvements which have of late years been effected in mechanical science have led to important changes since the time of Loudon.

One of the greatest achievements in modern horticulture, was the invention of close-glazed cases, by Mr. Ward, whose name is so honourably and justly perpetuated in connection with them. These Wardian cases have not only rendered practicable the cultivation of plants in the worst possible localities, *e.g.* the murky courts of a smoky city, but they have proved of the utmost value, both in importing to this country the flowers and fruits of other lands, and in transporting the most valuable vegetable products to countries where they have proved of inestimable value. They afford perfect protection while enclosing the plants a properly moistened atmosphere, shuts out extraneous and injurious agents; and this, simple as it is, is the whole secret of their success. Mr. M'Intosh has very properly drawn attention to these contrivances, which are not by any means so commonly known as they should be; for indeed, combining attention to their influence on domestic comforts, there is not a window in London which could not be made cheerful with its enclosed garden, nor a sitting-room which might not be decorated with choice flowers by the application of this principle. The following quotation describing an admirable contrivance of this kind for the preservation of cut flowers is very judiciously introduced:—

A flat dish, of porcelain, had water poured into it. In the water a vase of flowers was set; over the whole a bell glass was placed, with its rim in the water. This was a Ward's case in principle, though different in construction. The air that surrounds the flowers being confined beneath the bell glass was constantly moist with the water that rose in it in the form of vapour. As fast as the water is condensed it runs down the sides of the bell-glass back into the dish; and if means are taken to enclose the water on the outside of the bell-glass, so as to prevent its evaporating into the air of the sitting-room, the atmosphere around the flower would remain continually damp. What is the explanation of this? Do the flowers feed on the viewless vapour that surrounds them? Perhaps they do; but the great cause of their preserving their freshness is to be sought in another fact. When flowers are brought into a sitting-room they face, because of the dryness of the air. The air of a sitting-room is usually something drier than that of the garden, and always drier than so than that of a good green-house or stove. Flowers, when gathered, are cut off from the supply of moisture collected for them by their roots; and their mutilated stems are far from having so great a power of sucking up fluids as the roots have. If, then, with diminished powers of feeding, they are exposed to augmented perspiration, as is the case in a dry sitting room, it is evident that the balance of the gain and of the loss cannot be maintained. The result can only be their destruction. Now, to place them in a damp atmosphere is to restore this balance; hence they maintain their freshness.

This, in reality, exhibits the whole rationale of preserving cut flowers; and every lady who takes pleasure in having flowers in her room would do well to remember and apply it

Mr. M'Intosh's chapter on horticultural buildings is very ample; and in reference to the details of construction, is much more complete than any gardening book we know. Indeed we consider this much the best part of the volume before us.

We have only glanced briefly at a few of the outlying subjects, the limits of this notice not permitting even a full enumeration of the contents of the volume. Enough will, however, have been stated to indicate its general tenor, and at the same time to bear evidence that Mr. M'Intosh does not affect fine writing. The value of the book lies rather in the sound practical conclusions which a long life of active experience has enabled him to draw; its merit in this respect is so great that, as a whole, we have no hesitation in placing "The Book of the Garden" in the highest niche of garden literature

The volume before us, we may just state in conclusion, is very nicely printed in a bold, legible type; and is profusely illustrated with upwards of a thousand excellent wood engravings, by Branston, and thirty-three copper-plate engravings by Johnston.

JOURNAL OF A CRUISE AMONG THE ISLANDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC, including the Feejees and others inhabited by the Polynesian Negro Races, in her Majesty's ship *Havannah*. By JOHN ELPHINSTONE ERSKINE, Captain R.N. With Maps and Plates. John Murray.

The *Havannah*, a small frigate, sailed from the Bay of Islands in New Zealand on June 25, 1849; and, proceeding north-easterly, called first at the Nine, or Savage Island, situated about 19 deg. south latitude, and between 169 deg. and 170. deg. of west longitude. The people there—as the island is small, and lies out of the way of traffic, though it is occasionally visited by ships—are still in a very barbarous condition. They seem scarcely worthy of the attention of missionaries, whose zeal makes them brave the very worst kind of death. Having been in Captain Cook's time considered more completely savage than the inhabitants of any of the other islands, they still remain less changed by the influence of their European neighbours. On the ship approaching the island they went off in their canoes; and, seeing the telescopes of the officers directed towards them, probably took them for firearms, and made signs as if to have them put away. That being done, they boldly ventured on board, and bartered spears and other weapons for anything like cloth, with which they could cover their heads. The only provision they had with them was for their own refreshment—a sign that ships do not visit them very often. They were frightened at a dog, and had probably never seen such an animal before. They knew well, however, the use of iron; and one of them stole a chisel. Generally, they were honest; and when nothing was given them, they invariably gave one or two spears in exchange. They use a language like that of the New Zealanders, and they, no doubt, belong to the same race. The *Havannah* could not anchor at the island, nor did any of the officers or crew ever land on shore. This is rather tantalizing, as the people are considered to retain more of their pristine habits than any of their neighbours. The information concerning them is, accordingly, very meagre; which is the more to be regretted, as all the other islands visited by the expedition are frequented by ships than Nine Island; are inhabited by missionaries; and are better known to Europeans than are the people of this out-of-the-way little place.

From thence the *Havannah* proceeded on a stately kind of man-of-war visitation to the Samoa or Navigators' Islands and the Tonga or Friendly Islands, which were made so well known more than thirty years ago. From the Friendly Islands the *Havannah* proceeded to the Feejee group. The people of which are still, though undergoing a rapid change, not a little savage; and thence to the New Hebrides, afterwards to the Loyalty Islands; and, after visiting New Caledonia, proceeded to New South Wales. So was finished the first cruise of the *Havannah*. She afterwards went on a second cruise, which extended to the Solomon Islands, and may probably cause the publication of another book, should this one be successful

The present volume is soberly and quietly written. The total absence through the voyage of sickness amongst the crew, and of anything like unpleasant disputes with any of the natives—the temperate and orderly behaviour, both of the civilised and the uncivilised, are all testimonies to improvement amongst both. The illustrations, which are numerous, are very good, and give us excellent representations of the figures, complexions, and costumes of the inhabitants of the different islands. Including Jackson's graphic descriptions, the book is very interesting, and we should be glad to see the second cruise described as well as the first. We will copy from Jackson's "Narrative" an explanation of the custom which prevails through many countries, and has prevailed for ages, of wives being put to death on the death of their husbands, which we have not before met with, and an incident connected with the custom:—

As a chief's wives are strangled for the sake of exemplifying their fidelity and accompanying him to the invisible world, so the barbarous fate of death is often imposed upon courtiers and aides-de-camp, and always considered an honour and distinction. One reason of many, and perhaps the greatest, for strangling the wives of chiefs who have children surviving him, is that it is taken for a certain proof that these children are legitimate, and claim their rights as vasus to the places to which their deceased mothers belonged. If a mother neglected being strangled, it would leave a doubt in the minds of the people as to her fidelity; and if any of her children were to go to the places she belonged to, and claim property as their right, the owners would immediately embrace the opportunity of upbraiding the vasu with his mother being an unchaste woman, and saying that they would not allow him to carry anything off, because the infidelity of his mother cut off all his claim and rights as a vasu, and that it was an undeniable proof of her loving some other man better than his father that she had not been strangled with him. The wives of Tui Kila-kila's brother's wives wished to be strangled; but, being a little wiser than the generality of his countrymen, and not led away by the customs of his country, Tui Kila-kila advised all who had borne children to his brother to be strangled, as a matter of course. On the other hand, he said that the young women who had borne no children had no occasion to sacrifice their lives, knowing that they would make themselves very good wives, and add greatly to his advantage the greatness of a chief being estimated, in a measure, by the number of his women

Fourteen of these women readily acceded to this proposal, and, as far as I could learn, were extremely happy to escape with their lives, by the advice and opinion of such a great prince as Tui Kila-kila, whose infallibility dared not be questioned. But one young girl (who made up the fifteen that were to be saved, and on whose account it was also supposed, more than for any other reason, he proposed to save the others, so as to come at the object of his desire) dared to question his opinion of the propriety of living and violating the laws of betrothment, and demanded the privilege of being strangled. She asked Tui Kila-kila where was the man she cared or was worthy of living for now that his brother was dead? Tui Kila-kila was so piqued at the reflection on his wife only to his deceased brother, that he ordered the two women whose office it was to strangle her to haul taut at each end of the strip of cloth previously passed round her neck, which they obeyed; and as soon as she began [illegible] of agony he ordered them to slacken it, thinking, as she had tasted partially the pangs of death, she would repent of her foolishness; but with her it was different, for she seized the ends and began hauling tight again

complete what the stranglers had begun, and then the chief was with her football obstinacy, as he called it, and told the women to settle her quickly. This young woman was renowned for her beauty, she must have been young

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A KEY TO UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Presenting the original facts and documents upon which the story is founded; together with corroborative statements verifying the truth of the work. By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Published for the author by Sampson Lowe, and Co., Ludgate-hill.

ANOTHER COPY of the SAME WORK, published by Clarke, Beeton, and Co., Fleet-street, in which the author is said to have an interest.

The title of this work has for us the great merit of accurately describing its contents. It is really an account of the facts on which the story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is founded, with a great many statements, corroborative of Mrs. Stowe's picture of slave life in the United States. There are numerous extracts from journals, law-books, and private letters illustrative of the existing laws concerning slavery and its effects on the character, manners, and conditions of all classes. The work is called forth by the numerous attacks made on Mrs. Stowe by the advocates of slavery. To refute them, and to verify the incidents that [illegible] of slavery, Mrs. Stowe has published [illegible] work abounding in evidence of the inhuman and degrading effects—showing that it debases and brutalizes the white [illegible] tards the growth of skill and intelligence in the community, and places all the old slave states far in the rear of the free states. The narrative, by its thrilling interest, has just called the attention of the whole world to the subject—for never had a book an equal circulation to Mrs. Stowe's novel; and now its terrible impressions are riveted by a volume full of facts. The seathing contempt and indignation of the population of Europe already poured on the slaveholders, cannot fail to kindle, and we believe has already kindled, sentiments of burning shame in the minds of many Americans; and the improvement of a nation's morals, carrying with it a reform of an odious though very ancient institution, appears to be the coming and certain result of a work which has never achieved a nobler work. This is the first example, we believe, of a novel forcibly dragging politics and philosophy after it, and becoming the parent of a much needed social improvement

We need scarcely say, after referring to the title, that the book mentions the persons who were the originals of Uncle Tom, George Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Shelby, Eliza, Haley, Cassius, the St. Clares, Legree; and that all the characters of the novel are sketches of real persons. In general, too, the facts collected by Mrs. Stowe are stronger and more revolting than the fiction; and some of them will match any kind of cruelties ever perpetrated in the world. We will quote only one extract:—"On the 1st of September, 1845, a man by the name of Souther flogged a slave to death, because, as Souther alleged, he had got drunk, and traded with two persons, who were afterwards called to witness his punishment. The offence was thus described by Mr. Judge Field, before whom Souther was tried:—

"The negro was tied to a tree and whipped with switches. When Souther became fatigued with the labour of whipping, he called upon a negro man of his, and made him cob Sam with a shingle. He also made a negro woman of his help to cob him. And, after cobbing and whipping, he applied fire to the body of the slave. * * * * He then caused him to be washed down with hot water, in which pods of red pepper had been steeped. The negro was also tied to a log and to the bed-post with ropes, which choked him, and he was kicked and stamped on by Souther This sort of punishment was continued and repeated until the negro died under its infliction."

This scene of torture, it seems, occupied about twelve hours. It occurred in the State of Virginia, in the county of Hanover. Two white men were witnesses to nearly the whole proceeding; and, so far as we can see, made no effort to arouse the neighbourhood, and bring in help to stop the outrage. What sort of association, what habits of thought, does this presuppose in these men? The case was brought to trial. It requires no ordinary nerve to read over the counts of this indictment. Nobody, one would suppose, could willingly read them twice. One would think that it would have laid a cold hand of horror on every heart—that the community would have risen, by a universal sentiment, to shake out the man, as Paul shook the viper from his hand. It seems, however, that they were quite self-possessed; that lawyers calmly sat and examined, and cross-examined, on particulars known before only in the records of the Inquisition; passed on it "ably and eloquently argued" by educated, intelligent American men, that this catalogue of horrors did not amount to a murder; and, in the second language of legal precision, that "the offence, if any, amounted to manslaughter;" and that an American jury found that the offence was murder in the second degree. Any one who reads the indictment will certainly think that, if this be murder in the second degree, in Virginia, one might earnestly pray to be murdered in the first degree to begin with. Had Souther walked up to the man, and shot him through the heart with a pistol, before white witnesses, that would, it seems, be "murder in the first degree. As he preferred to spend twelve hours in killing him by torture, under the name of "chastisement," that, says the verdict, is murder in the second degree "because," says the bill of exceptions, with admirable coolness, "it did not appear that it was the design of the prisoner to kill the slave, and that design be properly inferable from the manner, means, and duration of the punishment.

It seems also that Souther, so far from being crushed by the united opinion of the community, found those to back him who considered five years in the Penitentiary an unjust severity for his crime; and hence the bill of exceptions from which we have quoted, and the appeal to the superior court; and hence the form in which the case stands in law-books, "souther v. the Commonwealth." Souther evidently considers himself an ill-used man, and it is in this character that he appears before the superior court.

The case shows both the possible cruelty of individuals and the callousness of the community. The whole book is deeply imbued with religious feelings—a living faith in the doctrines of Christianity is the well-spring of all Mrs. Stowe's many writings. It contains, at the same time, much philosophy and much legal lore. The narrative, or connecting parts of it, is adorned with much eloquence; and though it cannot, from its nature, interest the great multitude to the same degree as the novel, it, too, will have a large circulation, and may, with many persons, be more influential than the novel in strengthening their convictions against slavery.

SIGHTS AND SOUNDS—the Mystery of the Day. Comprising an entire History of the American Spirit Manifestation. By HENRY SPICER, Esq. Bosworth.

We are somewhat at a loss to know how to deal with the book. The first part of it is a serious account of the "rappings" and other manifestations of the spirit world in America, a sentiment that boards and other novelties besides that of being a comparatively recent discovery. Another part of it is a quizzical, rhapsodical account of American newspapers, and description of a journey in the United States and Canada, meant to be amusing, and which actually causes a broad smile to pass occasionally. There is also a complimentary statistical notice of Canada. But the staple of the book is the account of the rappings and the spirit manifestations, with a discussion of the theories by which they are to be explained. The conclusion is the profession of a belief "that manifestations of an *extraordinary character* are rife in the United States, and are becoming familiar in England; that demonstrations of a *similar kind* have been known among most nations of *remote antiquity*; that the American manifestations have been closely watched, carefully investigated, and submitted to every conceivable test by persons eminently qualified to conduct such inquiries, and whose characters entitle them to the fullest credit. That these have included, amongst other things, "that the theories of animal electricity, magnetoid currents, nerve-spirit, &c., will not suffice to explain the whole phenomena while *unconnected with some independent intelligence*" And that while writing seriously of the spiritual manifestations, mentions, amongst many other similar things, that "a chair which stood outside of our circle, and several feet from any one, was suddenly moved up to the circle and back, and rocked, and finally, with great rapidity, conveyed itself over the head of the person to the other, *winding its way among the people* who sat there, without touching them, and yet at times passing with a fearful rapidity within an inch or two of our persons." "A guitar, being placed on a table, was played upon, each separately at first, and finally all together, in marked time, which was beat out by raps, sometimes upon the viol, floor, ceiling, &c, the bow often touching the person there. Afterwards, the bass-viol and violin were raised above the heads out of their reach (except one end, which sometimes rested on their hand, head, or shoulder, often changing), and in this position they were played and rapped on, as by human fingers, and the time marked as before." The persons who communicate with the spirit world are called "media;" and Mr. Spicer records that a Mr. Daniel Hume, one of the media, "on a request being proposed that the attendant spirits would testify their presence by some irrefragable evidence," "was on the instant lifted into the air, and there suspended, by invisible agency, for a space of two or three minutes, without touching any thing or any person" We cannot comprehend a belief in spirit manifestations; and we [illegible] such palpable tricks as spirit manifestations; and we [illegible] by crossing

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"THE BEDFORD MISSAL" IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

FROM the Annual Account "of the Income and Expenditure of the British Museum," just issued by order of Parliament, we are reminded that among the numerous additions during the year to the Manuscript Department is the celebrated "Bedford Missal," the companion of princes and the delight of bibliomaniacs, which has here found a worthy and (let us hope) final resting-place among the magnificent treasures of our national institution

By the courtesy of Sir F. Madden, the Keeper of the Manuscript Department, we are this week enabled to present our readers with Engravings of two of the most interesting pages in the manuscript, which although of necessity shorn of those brilliant adjuncts that render the pages of the book itself so attractive—present the portraits of the illustrious pair at whose command the manuscript was written.

The fifteenth century (the period at which this wonderful production first saw the light) may truly be called the "golden age" of this art of book illumination. It was then that the art of painting made rapid strides towards that perfection, to which it triumphantly attained in the succeeding century, and book-collecting began to divide with, the pursuit of arms the attention of this warrior Prince of the age. No gifts were more frequent, nor more highly prized by the noble and high-born, than those of illuminated book

In confirmation of this assertion, we need only point to the shelves of our National Library, where rest (among others) the ponderous volume of Romances, presented by Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, to Margaret, of Anjou; the fine copy of poems, by Christine de Pisa, presented by that lady, to Isabel, Queen of Charles VI., of France; the Bible of the Duke de Berri; and the beautiful Psalter presented to King Henry the VI., probably at the period of his coronation, in which the youthful King is several times represented—manuscripts deservedly famed for their brilliancy and the richness of their execution.

Amidst these the "Bedford Missal" now shines brightest, unrivalled for its colours, the delicacy of its hues, and the golden glories of its borders—"to an Englishman," says Mr. Gough, "the proudest and most interesting monument existing of the early art of book illumination."

Of all the princes of his time, John of Lancaster, Duke of Bedford was the most accomplished, and second to none in his admiration and encouragement of the fine arts, more especially that of painting

The most eminent French and Flemish artists found honourable employment in his service, and vied with each other in producing for him some of the most splendid books of devotion.

The volume in question is indisputably the finest that has found its way down to the present time, and was probably executed between the years 1420 and 1430, at which period the Duke governed France during the minority of his nephew, Henry VI.

In commencing a brief history of this remarkable book, we feel that we cannot do better than preface it with the following admirable description, drawn up by Mr. Evans, for the sale catalogue of Mr. Edwards's library:—

The celebrated Bedford Missal, a book of prayers and devotional offices, was the property of John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, containing 59 miniature paintings, which nearly occupy the whole page, and above a thousand small miniatures, of about an inch and a half in diameter, displayed in brilliant borders of golden foliage, with interlaced flowers, &c. At the bottom of every page are two lines in blue and gold letters to explain the subject of each miniature—a circumstance, perhaps, only to be found in this expensive performance. But what enhances the value of this MS. in this country is, that it has preserved the only portraits remaining of the noble pair who formerly possessed it—John of Lancaster, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, and Anne of Burgundy, his Duchess, interspersed with their mottoes—an elegant expression of gallantry of that time on his part, "A vous entier;" and on hers, "Fin aux contentz." Nothing can exceed the strength of character and high finish of the portraits. Mr. Gough has pronounced them the finest examples of the art of that period he had ever seen. Vertue engraved his portrait from one of these paintings. Another interesting characteristic in this fine MS. is the attestation of its being presented by gift of a Duchess, and by order of her husband, to King Henry VI. when he went to be crowned in France, and was splendidly at his Christmas at Rouen. This rich book is 11 inches by 7¼ wide, and 2¼ thick, bound in crimson velvet, with gold clasps, on which are engraved the arms of Harley, Cavendish, and Holles, quarterly.

The book having passed into Royal hands, its history becomes for a time, somewhat obscure. Mr. Gough suggests that the King did not take it with him on his return to England, but left it in his palace at Rouen; and that it fell, with the King's treasures, into the hands of Charles VII. of France, upon the capture of that place in 1448. Certain it is that it afterwards came into the possession of Henry II. of France, who caused his arms, with those of Catherine de Medicis, his Queen, to be inserted in the early part of the volume

From this time until the beginning of the eighteenth century (a period of nearly 200 years), the fate of our manuscript is uncertain; and we next find it in the hands of Sir Robert Worseley, of Appuldurcombe, in the Isle of Wight, Bart., to whose lady it had descended from her mother, Lady Frances Finch, who had married Thomas Thynne, 1st Viscount Weymouth, by whom it had been purchased in France for £100.

In the diary of Humphrey Wanley, librarian to Edward Harley, 2nd Earl of Oxford, one of the greatest collectors of his time, are the following notes:—"3rd May, 1715. The Secretary related that the fine Prayer-book, which the late Lord Weymouth bought at the price of £100, is now come into the possession of Sir Robert Worseley, who (having been asked) is willing to sell it to my Lord at the same price." And again:—"6th May, 1712. My Lord Harley was pleased to order that the Primer above-mentioned be re-delivered to Mr. Harbyn for Sir Robert Worseley, it being judged too dear at £100."

Nevertheless, it was afterwards purchased by Lord Harley from Lady Worseley, but for what sum does not appear; and by his Lordship two leaves were added at the beginning, which contain the arms of Harley and Holles quarterly.

From the nobleman it descended to his daughter the Duchess of Portland, in whose possession it remained until the 24th May, 1786, upon which day it again changed hands, being purchased by Mr. Edwards, bookseller, of Pall-mall, at the sale of the Duchess's gems and pictures, for the sum of £213.

But, although it passed into the hands of a less noble possessor, it was not without a contention with loyalty for the prize.

His Majesty King George III. gave (according to some accounts) unlimited commission to the learned Jacob Bryant, to bid for the book, intending to make a present of it to the College of Eton, as having belonged to its founder, Henry VI. But, according to others, and probably more accurate information, Queen Charlotte limited the commission to £200, expressing it as her opinion that it was extravagant to give more than that sum for a book.

Mr. Edwards seems to have truly appreciated the gem he had acquired, having bravely withstood several very tempting offers for it; and it was not until his death that it was again brought to the hammer, at the sale of his library, the 5th of April, 1815

We now find another noble competitor in the field, in the person of the late Duke of Marlborough, then Marquis of Blandford, who became its fortunate owner for the sum of £687 15s. The circumstances on the day of the sale of the Missal, there pricked forth from the lists two well-known bibliomaniacal champions, one yclept the Most Noble the Marquis of Blandford, the other Lawyer [illegible] John North, Esq.; the surrounding book-knights [illegible] tators, knowing the courage and daring of the adventu [illegible]

At length, after making [illegible] the prize for [illegible] the first-named champion gained the [illegible] lawful money of Great Britain; but the defeated knight is reported to have exclaimed, in returning from the [illegible]

Let me add that this reflects great credit upon [illegible]

Its subsequent history is soon told. From the noble Duke the Missal [illegible] the hands of Mr. Milner, but at what time [illegible]

THE ILLUMINATION TO FIRST PART OF BOOK.—"THE DUKE OF BEDFORD."

THE CHIEF ILLUMINATION TO SECOND PART OF BOOK.—"THE DUCHESS OF BEDFORD"

"THE BEDFORD MISSAL," RECENTLY REUNITED TO THE HARLEIAN COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

exactly known; rumour says for £800. Mr. Milner disposed of it to John Broadley, Esq., F.S.A., and at the sale of that gentleman's library, on the 19th of June, 1833, it was purchased by Mr. Cochran, the bookseller, on commission, for Sir John Tobin, alderman of Liverpool, for the sum of 1000 guineas. In the year 1836 it became the property (by gift) of the Rev. John Tobin, M.A., incumbent of Liscard, near Liverpool, who sold it in January last, together with other splendid manuscripts, including the "Hours of Queen Isabella of Spain," by Joan, wife of Philip the Fair, Archduke of Austria, and of Francis I. of France, to Mr. W Boone, bookseller, of Bond-street.

That gentleman, deeming the National Library to be the proper repository for such treasures, immediately offered them to the trustees, and the whole have become the property of the nation for the princely sum of £3000.

Having thus traced, as far as possible, the chequered history of this interesting monument of the middle ages, we will bring our notice to a close, with a brief description of the engravings upon the present page

The Duke is here represented kneeling within a chapel, with hands raised in the attitude of prayer, before St. George, attired in a red robe, richly embroidered with gold and furred at the neck and sleeves, which are black. Round the neck a rich collar, with a falcon volant appendant, and upon his head, which is close shaved, a small furred cap. The saint is depicted standing completely armed, with a nimbus around his head; over the armour is worn the mantle of the Order of St. George, lined with ermine, secured in front by a cordon, with the Garter on the left shoulder, and beneath the mantle a surcoat emblazoned with the arms of that saint. Behind him stands his armour-bearer, with his arms upon a pennon. The desk in front of the Duke is covered with a cloth, embroidered with his badge—viz. the roots of a tree, paly or, and his motto, "A vous entier," between them. The tapestry covering the walls of the chapel is ornamented in a similar manner.

The Duchess, attired in a robe also richly embroidered with gold, with the mitred head-dress so characteristic of the period, richly adorned with roses and pearls, reticulated at the ears, and wearing a necklace of pearls, is represented kneeling before her patron Saint, St. Anne, habited in a veil and wimple, by whose side is the child Jesus, holding a globe; and, between them, a young female saint—by a strange anticipation—representing the Virgin Mary, her daughter, crowned with a crown surmounted by five crosses. Behind her, an ancient chair, upon the back of which leans a venerable figure, probably representing the illuminator of the MS. himself. The back of the chair and the hangings of the chapel are embroidered with flowers, and the motto, "J'en suis contente." In the background over the hangings are four angels playing on musical instruments; and on the vaulted roof of the chapel are two more angels, looking down upon the group beneath.

In the original MS., these paintings are inclosed within handsome borders, formed of the badges and mottos before-mentioned, with small paintings of the martyrdoms of various saints, &c., and in the lower margin are introduced the arms of the Duke and Duchess, respectively.

To those of our readers who are desirous of learning more respecting this splendid MS., we would recommend a book published by Gough, entitled "An account of a rich illuminated Missal executed for John, Duke of Bedford," &c., &c. London, 1794, 4to, where an elaborate description of the curious treasure will be found.

PLATE PRESENTED TO DR. JEREMIE, BY THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY.

TESTIMONIAL

TO THE

REV. DR. JEREMIE.

THIS splendid testimonial, designed and manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, has just been presented by the Hon. East India Company to the Rev. Dr. Jeremie. The cup is silver gilt, 17 inches high, and embossed and chased in the Albert Durer style, weight, 100 ounces. The salver (weight 100 ounces) is 1 inches in diameter, and has a richly-chased border, inclosing the following inscription:—

To the REV. JAMES AMIRAUD JEREMIE, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, this salver and cup are presented by the Court of Directors of the Honorable East India Company in acknowledgment of the high sense which they entertain of his long, zealous, and valuable services while he held the office of Dean and Professor of Classics in the College of the Honorable East India Company at Hallesbury, and in testimony of their respect for his character as a distinguished Scholar and Divine.

HEAD OF SIR THOMAS LUCY.

MANY who took part in the festal celebration of the natal day of Shakspeare, on Tuesday week, at Stratford-upon-Avon, are doubtless familiar with Charlecote, a short distance from the town of Stratford, and one o

"HEAD OF SIR THOMAS LUCY," FROM THE TOMBS AT CHARLECOTE.

the early haunts of our great dramatic poet. Perchance, a few "pilgrims" strayed from the festivity to inspect the beautiful new church, which, by the munificence of Mrs. Lucy, has been erected in place of the ancient church upon the verge of Charlecote Park. Here, as we stated in our Journal of February 19 last (wherein the Church is engraved), the beautiful monument, by Bernini, of Sir Thomas Lucy, has been enshrined in the Lucy Chapel; and, during a recent visit, a lady Correspondent (Miss Cole) sketched the head of the recumbent effigies of the grim old Knight, who, with his lady, is elaborately sculptured in statuary marble, and placed under an arcaded canopy. The head (which we have engraved) is a fine specimen of monumental sculpture.

The Shakspearean Festival of the 26th ult. we have Illustrated in the Number published with the present Supplement; and now, to quote the very interesting paper upon the Shakspearian sites, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 361, "you retrace your steps (from Charlecote), cross again the little bridge, and are soon once more beneath the stately avenue of elms. Their lengthening shadows, and a far-off bell (which may have often struck upon the poet's ear), now warn you of declining day. You hasten on; and, as the eye, at the turn of the road, for the last time takes in the antique house, the gentle river, and the lessening turret of the village church, you muse upon the undying influence of the wizard who is enabled 'thus to spread the magic of his mind over the very face of Nature: to give to things and places a charm and character not their own; and to turn this working-day world into a perfect fairy-land.'"

HARLAXTON-HALL.

Lincolnshire is rich in architectural antiquities, and one of the most striking of the domestic class is Harlaxton Manor-house, situated in a remote corner of the beautiful village of Harlaxton, about three miles from Grantham. The mansion is said to have been originally built by John of Gaunt. Portions of the structure are in so dilapidated a condition, that it is almost considered dangerous to examine them. The entrance-hall contains some portraits, chiefly of the Gregory family, who have possessed the estate for ages past. In the noble rooms are various articles of olden furniture, armour flags, and a stone coffin, found in the neighbourhood some years since. Many curiosities have been dug up in the grounds—particularly an urn, containing burnt bones and coins; and a helmet set with jewels, now in the Cabinet at Madrid. The house contains some splendid paintings. Several of the windows are filled with painted glass; and there is a curious tapestry-room. A few yards from the hall, in what appears formerly to have been the park, are two stones, embedded in the earth, twenty-one feet apart, with the date 1622 on one of them, marking the place and extent of an extraordinary leap by one of the domestics, which he performed, it is said, for a wager, and which caused his death a few days afterwards.

A great portion of the ancient building is covered with luxuriant foliage; and the crumbling structure seems, in places, almost held together by thick ivy and clustering trees. The estate is the property of Gregory Gregory, Esq., who has been building near his ancient family seat a princely mansion, which has occupied nearly twenty years, and, it is said, has cost the proprietor from £8000 to £10,000 a year. The new mansion—which we have engraved, from a Sketch by a Correspondent—is now approaching completion. It is in the Jacobean style of architecture, and has numerous bay-windows, with pierced parapets, entrance porches, supported by columns; turrets with cupolas at the angles; and a larger tower, picturesque galleries, and chimney-shafts, such as characterise the [illegible] of the English [illegible]. Our Correspondent describes the splendid [illegible] as striking in grandeur of scale and beauty of detail, Belvoir Castle, which crowns the opposite height

MASK OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

(To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.)

In the Illustrated London News, for the 23rd of April last, I observed a notice of the manner in which the Royal Society of London had acquired possession of [illegible] what you very justly consider a most valuable relic—namely, a mask from the face of Sir Isaac Newton.

It has occurred to me that from the account given in your interesting Journal of the manner by which the Royal Society became possessed of this relic, and from the circumstance of its being as therein described much injured by rough usage, it might not be [illegible] altogether uninteresting to that learned body to be informed that the Hunterian Museum of Glasgow College is in possession of a similar mask in a state of [illegible] preservation as when first taken from the face of the illustrious deceased philosopher.

This cast I received upon the 16th day of July, 1819, from the hands of Mr. Flaxman, upon the occasion of his being in Glasgow for the purpose of superintending the erection of the bronze statue of Sir John Moore—the said mask to be deposited in the Hunterian Museum.

I think it will be still further interesting to [illegible] on the history recorded in his own handwriting [illegible] attached to the mask, of the manner in which it became the property of Mr. Flaxman himself.—" This cast from the face of Sir Isaac Newton was the property of Mr. Rubilnac, the sculptor, from which he executed the marble statue in Trinity College, Cambridge. After Mr. Rubilnac's death, it passed into the hands of my father, from whom I received it. (Signed) John Flaxman, R.A.P.S."—I remain, &c,

William Cooper,
Professor of Natural History, and Custodier of Hunter's Museum.

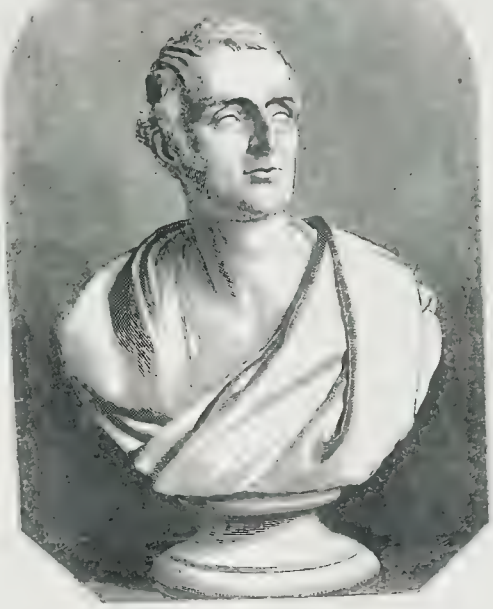
Glasgow College, May 1, 1843.

Fine Arts.

BUST OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

BY E. W. WYON.

This fine bust has been beautifully executed in parian by Messrs Josiah Wedgewood and Sons, Etruria, Staffordshire. In this model it has been the sculptor's object to represent the Great Duke somewhat past the time of the battle of Waterloo, but before age had depressed his manly figure. Hence the difference between this and many of the representations lately published. The likeness in Mr. Wyon's bust is admirable; and it is altogether a superior work of art.



BUST OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BY E. W. WYON.

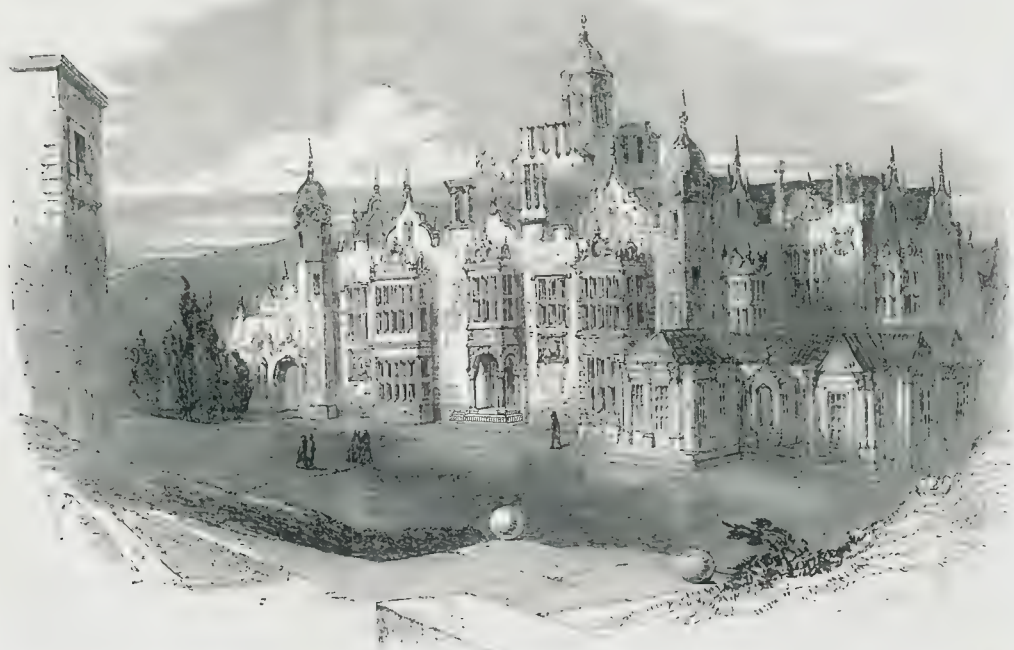
The "Arctic Council." By Stephen Pearse, Esq.

Messrs. Graves and Co. have just published an engraving, by Scott, from a highly-interesting historical group picture, entitled the "Arctic Council." This picture was painted by Mr. Stephen Pearse for Mr. Barrow, of the Admiralty; and, as its name implies, represents the principal commanders and men of note who have taken active part in the researches after a supposed North-Western Passage, assembled at the Admiralty, and discussing the plan of the search to be made for Sir John Franklin and his brave comrades. As a work of art the picture is entitled to high commendation, being full of spirit and character, whilst the individual portraits are, we believe, of unimpeachable truthfulness. Around the table some seated, some standing—are Captain Sir W. E. Parry, Captain Sir George Back, Captain Sir James C. Ross, Captain E. J. Bird, Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, Hydrographer; John Barrow, Esq., Keeper of the Records of the Admiralty; Lieut.-Colonel Sabine, Captain W. A. B. Hamilton, Secretary of the Admiralty; Sir John Richardson, Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets; and Captain F. W. Beechey; whilst on the walls are represented portraits of Sir John Franklin, the Commander of the missing expedition of 1845, and Captain Fitzjames, who served under him on board the *Erebus*, where he was appointed to conduct the magnetic observations, and the late Sir James Barrow, who, during his official career, did so much to advocate and promote the Polar expeditions. The print is dedicated to Lady Franklin, and, we are sure, will be looked upon with deep interest by all who are proud of the enterprising spirit of our country, and feel a deep and painful interest in the fate of some of the bravest of her sons.

Ten Scenes in the Last Ascent of Mont Blanc By J. D. N. Browne. Macfarlan.

Those who are curious about the marvels and dangers incidental to an ascent of Mont Blanc will find here a more authentic and satisfactory account of them than any that has previously been produced, whether at the agreeable salle in Piccadilly, or in the Guide-books. Mr. Browne and his companions, the latest adventurers upon the ice-clad mountain, appear to have conducted their proceedings so skilfully, and with such "pluck," that the certificate of their nine guides and of the syndic states:—"What is most remarkable, and what was never effected before, these gentlemen employed themselves in sketching the great panorama, and enjoyed all their faculties." The sketches so produced are now published in lithography, and striking pictures they are of mountain difficulty and human daring. Amongst them the most remarkable are:—"Incident before reaching the Grands Mulets," a most perilous escalade, all hands holding on the ladder; "The Camp of the Grands Mulets;" "Searching for the Passage [illegible] and [illegible] ditto again all hands in one boat, on the edge of a fearful precipice);" "First View of the Italian side of Mont Blanc—Monte Rosa and the Matte Horn in the distance;" "The Top of La Côte, giving a wonderfuldea of the isolated position of the mountain top; and "Incidents in the Descent, and Valley of Chamounix:" the excursionists returning quicker than they went up, sliding down in a sitting posture, and taking the chance of when and how they may alight. These sketches are very spiritedly executed; and are accompanied by a lively narrative of the ascent to which they refer.

New Kaffir Exhibition.—The St. George's Gallery, Hyde-park-corner, formerly used as the Great Chinese Exhibition, has been taken by Mr Caldecott, a merchant, of Port Natal, for the purpose of presenting an exhibition of remarkable interest, consisting of a family of native Zulu Kaffirs—eleven men, a female, and a child. It is intended to represent the domestic manners, hunting the tiger, war-dances, superstitions, witch-finding, &c., of this wild and savage race; and Mr C. Marshall (the artist of her Majesty's Theatre) is occupied in preparing a number of striking scenes.



HARLAXTON HOUSE, NEAR GRANTHAM, NOW IN COURSE OF ERECTION

LITERATURE.

(*Continued from page 354.*)

[illegible] the sceptics. He makes some fun, and yet writes so much sense to be serious, that, on coming to the end of his book, we cannot decide whether it be *bond fide*, or a very prolonged and mixed piece of impertinence. The subject is very curious, as a specimen of Old-World superstition revived and extended across the ocean, and of the restless activity of the American race in propagating delusions. A brief history of the "rappings," such as might be compiled from Mr. Spicer's book, unmixed with other matters, would have been acceptable and popular. There is quite enough peculiarity in the wonders to gain a hearing for any and every kind of supernatural claim, if all of them do not command belief

"Spirit rappings" are not indigenous amongst the Americans. They have borrowed them, like many other things, from the Europeans. They were rife in England in the seventeenth century; and, amongst others, the worthy Mr. Mompesson, at Tedworth, was then almost drummed out of his house by the spirit of a vagrant musician whom he had unfortunately insulted. The "Poltergeist" of the Germans is as familiar to all the readers of *Daubiarie* as "Rubezahl," and dates from as far back. There are numberless histories of disturbing noises in many old houses—rattling table-drawers, midnight galloping at night in galleries, and all kinds of unearthly disturbances; and they have visited the families of the pious, like that of the Wesleys, as well as those of reputed great sinners. But all these were cases of mischievous or indignant ghosts, the spirits of individuals which, for injuries suffered or deeds done in the flesh, still thirsted for vengeance or sighed to unburthen a guilty conscience, and could not obtain repose till they had confessed their sins, revealed the deposits of some ill-gotten treasure, or plagued an oppressor to death. The American rappings are very different, and their historian should not have confounded a superstitious belief in the possibility of an injured or vindictive spirit visiting the earth with the theory professed by the Rappists, that the disembodied spirits of all who have ever lived are still around us, and can be summoned at pleasure and communicated with by some gifted and favoured persons. The first rappings date from March, 1848, and the theory from a subsequent period, yet so rapidly has the theory and the practice extended, that already, we are assured, "there are no less than thirty thousand *media* communicating" in all parts of the States with the souls of their deceased grandmothers, drowned brothers, hurried-away infant sisters, lost friends, and departed statesmen, and poets of ancient renown. "In the city of Philadelphia alone there are no fewer than three hundred magnetic circles, holding regular meetings, and receiving communications." To talk with a spirit in America is now as common as to communicate through the post-office or the telegraph; and men consult their dead ancestors about business as if they were their living partners. That wonderful agent, electricity, or magnetism, is asserted to be the means of communication; and a belief is confidently expressed and justified, too, by the rapid progress already made, if there be any true foundation for the whole, that we shall soon come to live in continual intercourse with the spirit world, just as we now guide our ships by the invisible magnetic fluid acting on the needle, and expect to guide them by it in all times to come. Such a wonderful change is not done justice to by Mr Spicer, or the Rappists themselves, who are obviously not yet conscious of the mighty revelation they are, according to their theory, the chosen instrument to make.

Since this review was in type, an article has appeared in the *Leader*, of March 12, entitled "The Rappists Exposed," describing the means by which the delusion is practised, and convicting the "medium" then in London, by her own answers, of being "an impostor." It seems that the answers wished for or expected are indicated by the majority of questioners to the "medium" by a hesitation or stoppage at the letters which compose it. This slight change is quite distinct from the practised "medium," and the thought of the questioner is comprehended. If there be no hesitation, the "medium" can give no correct answers; and if there be, the "medium" can be made to give any answer by raps which a skilful questioner desires.

NOTES AND EMENDATIONS TO THE TEXT OF SHAKSPEARE'S PLAYS. From early Manuscript Corrections in a Copy of the Folio (1632), in the possession of J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A.; forming a Supplemental Volume to the Works of Shakespeare, by the same Editor. Printed for the Shakspeare Society.

THE STRATFORD SHAKSPERE. Edited by Charles Knight. Specimen Volume. Knight and Co.

This publication of Mr. Collier's has justly excited an unparalleled sensation among Shaksperian students. The copy of the folio of 1632, at the best, would not have been of very great value, but the MS. emendations, though written by an unknown hand, are of the greatest. That folio was preceded by one of 1623, which had been got up by Messrs. Heminge, Condell and John Heminge," the managers of the Globe Theatre, and the friends and fellows of Shakspeare. Of this, Mr. Knight takes a high estimate than has generally been accorded to it. The theatre, he says, "does not [illegible] a mere piracy," but was set forth by Heminge and Condell expressly to correct the errors, especially in the metrical arrangements, even in those plays which appear the most alike, afford satisfactory evidence that, in the publication, some manuscript was referred to." The edition in question included 36 plays of Shakspeare; all, in fact, usually attributed to him, except "Pericles." It is, unquestionably, the most authentic text of Shakspeare's plays, and most recent editions have been constructed upon it, asserted by reference to the previous quartos, with respect to the fourteen plays originally printed in that form. The second folio, published in 1632, has generally been condemned. Steevens, however, for purposes of his own, erected it into an authority. It is, in fact, a mere reprint of the former folio, with typographical errors peculiar to itself, and clumsy alterations of errors suspected in the first. Chance, negligence, and ignorance had done their utmost to render it worse than useless

It is on a copy of this exceedingly blundering edition that the MS corrections now published by Mr. Collier have been written by some unknown hand. Many of them are but restorations of the text to that of the quartos or former folios; others are at present without any authority but the internal evidence of their correctness. As there is reason to conclude that the emendator never consulted the quartos at all, his occasional agreement with them must either have been lucky guessing or some authoritative MS. text. In part, also, this may be said of the first folio, from which he boldly differs whenever there is occasion, on the occasion not always being obvious, and sometimes unsuspected by all subsequent commentators, and in which he sometimes adds entire lines, whose want was not felt until, by their introduction, it became clear that the readers of Shakspeare had [illegible] supplied the original text of [illegible] omissions by unconscious guesses. [illegible] copy on which these corrections are made is torn and disfigured, soiled with blots, dirt, grease, tobacco, wine, and beer, or other liquids, and defaced by holes burned in the paper, either by the falling of the lighted snuff of a candle or by the ashes of tobacco. It is evidently a volume that had been well used and much employed, in short, in active service. That service can scarcely said to be equivocal either, for numerous stage directions are added in the margin, the division into act and scene are carefully marked, and the passages to be omitted in representation crossed through. We should say at once that it was used as a prompt-book for some theatre where Shakspeare's plays were carefully acted.

The work came into Mr. Collier's possession quite in the ordinary way. He purchased it in 1849, of the late Mr. Rodd, the bookseller, as an imperfect copy of the folio of 1632, for the purpose of repairing another copy which he already had. It was some time before Mr. Collier discovered that he had acquired a treasure, and that the MS. corrections amounted to about 20,000 turned letters and punctuation included. On the cover he made out the name of "Thomas Perkins his booke;" which he, at first, thought might be the old actor who had performed in Marlowe's "Jew of Malta," on its revival shortly before 1633. At this time he fancied that the binding was about that date, and that the volume might have been his; but, in the first place, he found that his name was Richard Perkins; and, in the next, he became satisfied that the [illegible] calf was not the original binding. It is obvious, however, that [illegible] might have been the descendant of Richard; and there is [illegible] besides, in the internal evidence to connect the copy with theatrical purposes.

Thus stand the facts; and, in the present state of the case, it is evident that these emendations, however good, have little evidence in their favour beyond their internal value. We are ignorant of the [illegible] authority for his corrections. Mr Collier allows that they might, anonymous one—has done uniformly in all. If this be guess work, the result is miraculous. We are decidedly of opinion that the only consistent assumption is, that the emendator proceeded on instruction, and that, as no printed model existed, he received help from some manuscript supposed to be sufficiently authentic

Is it likely, then, that he lost the advantage of Shakspeare's original MSS.? Even if he had, it is clear that he did not depend even on them alone. Heminge and Condell, as Mr. Knight states, probably printed their edition (at least, in part) from Shakspeare's MSS. The errors of that edition were such as would naturally arise at press, when the process was not superintended by either author or editor, but left to the staff establishment of the printing-house; and it is among the internal evidences to the MS emendations in question that, for the most part, they relate to just such errors as would happen in such a case. Why, then, might not the emendations have had the Shaksperian MSS for their exclusive basis? Because of the stage directions and prompter's marks included in them. Those were not in Heminge and Condell's MSS., and were, therefore, not printed, as otherwise they would have been in their edition. But they would exist in other copies—to wit, in those made by the prompter for the use of the actors and the general use of the theatre: in the latter case, as worked from the whole play, and in the former, of the separate parts. While, therefore, there is no evidence to show that the emendator before us had access to Shakspeare's own MSS., there is plenty to suggest that he had consulted MSS. used at some theatre in which the stage business was marked, after other needful corrections of the text had been most carefully made.

There is a point at issue between Mr. Collier and Mr. Knight as to Heminge and Collier's authorities. The former doubts whether some of the manuscripts used in the first folio were not received by dictation, instead of being original. "If," says Mr. Collier, "there be one point more clear than another, in connexion with the text of Shakespeare as it has come down to us, it is that the person or persons who prepared the transcripts of the plays for the printer wrote by the *ear*, and not by the *eye*." Mr. Knight holds it "such a process to be utterly incompatible with the general accuracy with which the text even of Shakspeare's dialogue has been preserved to us," and directly opposed to all the known facts connected with the original editions. "We believe," adds Mr. Knight, "in Heminge and Condell, who, seven years after Shakspeare's death, collected his works, and affirmed that they printed them from *his papers*. We do not believe, except in the few instances of those *stolen and surreptitious copies*, which it was the object of the first folio to offer *perfect*, that *short-hand writers imperfectly took down the words as they mdistinctly heard them*; or that *inferior performers furnished the booksellers with such parts as they sustained, or could in any way procure from the theatre*; or that the same birelings, *listening, as they must have done, to the repetitions of the principal actors, would be able to recite, with more or less accuracy, whole speeches, and even scenes, which a little ingenuity would convert into a drama*. We do not *readily imagine*—we think it the wildest imagination that ever entered into the brain of man—*that what these inferior performers had thus got by heart, they might dictate to some mechanical copyist, and thus many words, and even sentences, which sounded like something else, would be misrepresented in the printed editions, and nobody to take the pains to correct the blunders*. Oh! much abused Macpherson, how authentic is thy 'Ossian' in comparison with *the text of Shakspere* as it has come *down to us!*"

For our parts, we think that the auricular theory (so to call it) has been carried too far; though, in relation to the quarto plays, no doubt it has some foundation; and Mr. Collier has instanced several errors which he supposes to have originated in that way. Thus, in the first of the quarto plays emended "Much Ado about Nothing"—Mr. Collier notes the correction—

"No glory lives *but in the lack* of such,"

for "behind the back." In a previous instance, also, we find another example—in the printing of *truths* for "proofs." For "our Hero died *defiled*, but I do live," the corrector substitutes "belied."

Next of this class, we have "Love's Labour's Lost;" where the copyist is supposed to have misheard "double" for *dull*. But the most notable of this class of errata occurs in one of the plays not out of the quarto-list of fourteen; namely, "Cymbeline." We give the whole, with th-comment, in the manner adopted by Mr. Collier.

We here (Act iii. S 4) arrive at a most singular instance of mishearing, which we must impute wholly to the writer of the manuscript used by the compositor. It is in a speech by Posthumus, where he supposed that Posthumus has been seduced by some Italian courtezan

"Some jay of Italy,
Whose mother was her painting, hath betray'd him:
Poor I am stale, a garment out of fashion," &c

Now, for "whose mother was her painting," of all editions, we are told by the amender of the folio, 1632, to read—

"Some jay of Italy,
Who smothers her with painting, hath betray'd him."

Mr Collier enters into an extensive argument to justify the amended reading; but it may be safely left to its own value on the mind of our readers. The whole play of "Cymbeline," according to the corrector, is very erroneously printed; and well it may have been so, if composed from a dictated copy. Heminge and Condell do not seem to have had here Shakspere's own manuscript; but a most corrupt substitute. We will adduce instances in proof

The following passage (A. i., S. 5) we will give as amended, indicating the blunders in brackets:—

Ay, and the approbations [approbation] of those that weep this lamentable divorce and her dolours [under her colours] are wont wonderfully [are wonderfully to extend him; be it but to fortify her judgment, which else an easy battery might lay flat, for taking a beggar without more [less] quality.

As thus corrected, nothing can be plainer than the text: as it stood uncorrected, it would be difficult to find anything more perplexed. In another scene, the plain phrase, "if you make a good your vantage upon her," had been corrupted into—"If you make your voyage upon her." For "the rich *cope o'er* sea and land," and "th' *summerbeach*," of another passage, the corrupt text reads "*crop on*," and "*summered*." In three other passages, in which the single letter, such as "bo-peeping" for "by peeping," "pay" for "play," and "contemn" for "condemn," makes the meaning clear and strong that was previously doubtful and weak. One strange line—

Like a full Acorn'd Boare, a Jarmen on,

is thus set right—

Like a full acorn'd boar, a foaming one.

This, however, is, evidently, a compositor's error, not the scribe's. The printer, as Mr. Collier says, "mistook the *f* which [illegible] begins for a capital *J*—then frequently carried below the line—and did not attend to the *g* at the end of the word."

As might have been expected, the existing corruptions of the text have found defenders. Association has lent a meaning to some, which, for the most part, being incapable of a literal interpretation, have been translated into metaphors—such, for example, as "her mother was her painting." These unfortunate words, assigned by the plain straightforward sense, a passage once deemed poetical, is reduced to simple prose. Mr. Knight and others, therefore, complain of some of the alterations as "prosaic." Could it be established that the alterations were conjectural, and their prosaic quality a characteristic of the guesser's mind, the objection would indeed be fatal; but as the case actually stands it goes for nothing. Amongst the corrections that have raised most discussion is that of *Lady Macbeth's* interrogation, "What beast was it then that made you break this enterprise?" Mr. Knight finds the passage in the folio "what beast was't then," &c. The word *breaking*

plexity, is peculiarly well adapted to secure the approbation of enthusiastic spinsters and romantic chambermaids. What, for instance, can be more harrowing than to "feel a grief inexpressible over a loss unendurable;" or more delightful than to have "flash eliciting, truth-extorting interviews" with one's mistress; or more inviting than to read of "life's hopes being torn by the roots out of a riven, outraged heart;" or more exciting than to be told by our suffering heroine that "with many a deep sob—with thrilling, icy shiver—with strong trembling, and yet a wild relief." The sketches of Madame Beck, the schoolmistress, and Monsieur Paul the professor, are excellent, though given, perhaps, too much in detail; while the story, although deficient in plot, is interspersed with incidents which render it amusing.

AMABEL; or, the Victory of Love. By ELIZABETH WORMELEY. Three volumes. Smith, Elder, and Co., London.

The title of the work now under notice is well calculated to mislead the reader who is unapprised of its merits: he takes the book up, supposing it to be one of those splurmeral productions in which love is treated as a mere passion, and its vicissitudes made a peg whereon to hang some silly tale, embellished with tawdry sentimentalism and questionable morality, but he will rise from its perusal agreeably disappointed: for seldom have we met a book in which the beauty and divine nature of true love is more faithfully delineated, or from which more wholesome counsel may be drawn. The tenor and execution of the work are in complete unison with the object sought to be accomplished; every fine and chaste feeling of the human heart is delicately but truthfully described, while human frailties are placed before us in a manner the best calculated to produce reformation, and corrected with a merge which encourages hope. After wading through the common-place novels which achieve a temporary triumph by pandering to depraved tastes or popular prejudices, it is cheering to the critic to light upon such a book as this; for it assures him that there are still to be found amongst our writers those who can explain a woman's feelings with a woman's delicacy—who can record her imprudence without raising a blush, and her repentance without sacrificing a principle—who can be honest without becoming coarse, and impressive without degenerating into bombast.

THE DOMESTIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL GUIDE. By JABEZ HOGG, M.R.C.S. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

This small work has been written at the request of Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, whose active benevolence in the establishment of emigration will, doubtless, cause her name to be remembered in after ages as the benefactor of her race. Such untiring energy in a good and great cause one rarely meets with even in these practical times. The object of the book before us is "to supply a want often found at sea, and in the far-off farming stations, and thinly populated districts of the colony;" and it is stated to be specially adapted "for families, emigrants, travellers, missionaries, village clergymen, and masters of vessels." The "Accident" cases are properly numerous; and there is a special chapter "on the Preservation of Health at Sea, with the Government Orders relating thereto." Altogether, the little work is well timed, and bears the stamp of professional warrant.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MONTH.

ANTIQUITIES

John's Antiquarian Library: Chronicle of Henry of Huntingdon. 12mo 3s. King Alfred's Life. By Pauli 5s.
Temple-bar. the Cary Golgotha. By a Barrister. 8vo 5s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Mary, Queen of Scots By Mignet. 2 vols 8vo 10s.
Murray's Railway Reading: Wellington By Maxwell. 12mo. 1s.
Life of Lord Nelson By J. Allen. Fcap 8vo 3s 6d.
Men of the Times. 16mo 6s.
Memoirs, Scientific, &c., of Thomas Moore. Edited by Lord John Russell. Vols III. and IV. Post 8vo 21s.
Lives of Lord Bacon and Sir Walter Raleigh. By Macvey Napier. Post 8vo. 7s 6d.
Travellers Library. Life of Turenne. By the Rev. R. O. Cockayne. 2s 6d 12mo. 1s

DRAMA

The Plays of Shakespeare: the Text regulated by the old copies, and by the recently-discovered Folio of 1632, containing early Manuscript, Emendations. Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A. Super-royal 8vo 21s.
Old Lamps or New? A Plea for the Original Editions of the Text of Shakespeare. By Charles Knight.

EDUCATION.

Bibliotheca Classica. "Horatii Opera Omnia." By Macleane. 18s.
John's Classical Library. Aristotle's Politics and Economics. 12mo. 5s. Lucretius's Lives, &c. 5s.
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Science.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA.

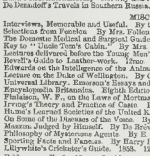
WITH the advance of spring, and the consequent probability of sunshine, we find that the means for obtaining photographic copies of nature, in her varied moods, begin to excite a considerable share of attention. The third ordinary meeting of the Photographic Society was devoted to the consideration and exhibition of the photographic camera; and the Society of Arts, as addenda to their exhibition, have collected the cameras then exhibited, and some others, which remain in their rooms for the inspection of members and their friends. The "Journal of the Photographic Society" (No. 3) is devoted to the subject of cameras, and the descriptions of such as were exhibited, at the evening meeting; but we regret to say that very few of these descriptions are intelligible to the practised photographer, and they certainly must be altogether more enigmatical to the unpractised amateur. The council of the Photographic Society, and the editor of their journal, would do well to remember that such conversations as those reported between Mr. Spalding, Sir William Newton, and others, at the meeting with their camera before them, have little use to the country member, who seeks for practical information in the journal as the sole return for his annual subscription. We say this in the best possible spirit, dealing the permanent success of a society which may, if properly directed, be much good (for an art which is amongst the most beautiful of the applications of science with which we are familiar.

From the numerous applications which have been made to us on the subject of cameras, and the general arrangements of the camera, we have determined to devote as much of our space as we can afford to an explanation of the instruments necessary for the successful prosecution of the art of Photography.

Although the manipulatory details of the Dagnerréotype, Calotype, and Collodion processes are essentially different, and consequently require, individually, peculiar adjustments in the mechanical arrangements of the camera, the main principles involved are the same in all.

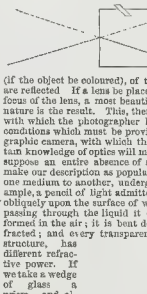
The camera-obscura—the dark chamber of Leonardo da Vinci—in its primitive form, is best understood by simply taking a box, blackened on the inside, and so closed that light is admitted only through one small hole in the end, having an opening or tube in the upper part, through which the opposite end may be seen, as in Fig. 1. If this dark

FIG. 1.



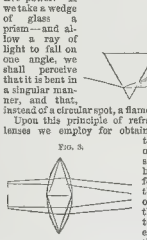
box be placed in front of an object strongly illuminated, the rays from it pass through the small hole, and form a picture on the remote end of the box. This spectral image is faint indeed, and inverted; but it is a true picture in lights and shadows, and in colours (if the object be coloured), of the material surfaces from which the rays are reflected. If a lens be placed in the hole, and a screen adjusted to the focus of the lens, a most beautiful miniature representation of external nature is the result. This, then, is the simplest form of the instrument with which the photographer has to work; but there are many other conditions which must be provided for in the construction of the photographic camera, with which the amateur should be acquainted. A certain knowledge of optics will materially assist the amateur; but we shall suppose the entire absence of such knowledge, and thus endeavour to make our description as popular as possible. A ray of light passing from one medium to another, undergoes refraction or bending. If, for example, a pencil of light admitted through a small hole is allowed to fall obliquely upon the surface of water in a glass, it will be seen that in passing through the liquid it does not continue in the same line as it formed in the air; it is bent down from the surface of the water, or refracted in a more every transparent medium, according to its density and structure, has different refractive power. If we take a wedge of glass a prism—and allow a ray of light to fall on one angle, we shall perceive that it is bent in a singular manner, and that,

FIG. 2



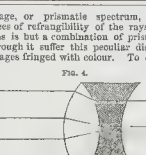
instead of a circular spot, a flame-like coloured image is the result (Fig. 2). Upon this principle of refraction depends the construction of the lenses we employ for obtaining miniature representations of nature. If the section of the object-glass of a telescope be examined, it will be seen to be actually two prisms placed back to back, the apex of each thus forming the edges of the lens; and, instead of the rays falling upon the outer surface are bent, in passing through the glass, in different directions, they come to a point, or focus, upon some plane equally distant from the inner surface of the lens (Fig. 3).

FIG. 3.



This being understood, the use of the lens in the camera will be apparent; and the object to be attained is to avoid the chromatic dispersion above alluded to, as producing coloured images or fringes of colour, and to secure equal distinctness of the image over every portion of the plane surface upon which it is received. The coloured image, or prismatic spectrum, is the result of the different degrees of refrangibility of the rays constituting white light; and, as a lens is but a combination of prisms, it happens that the rays passing through it suffer this peculiar dispersion, and we have, as the result, images fringed with colour. To obviate this, achromatic lenses were

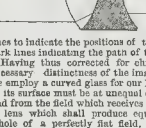
FIG. 4.



invented. These are compound lenses, made of two kinds of glass, having different dispersive powers, and so adjusted to each other, that the refraction of the rays in one direction by a flint-glass lens, is counteracted by the refraction of the rays in another direction by a lens of crown glass. This will be understood by examining the accompanying figure of an achromatic lens, and placing dotted lines to indicate the positions of the imaginary prisms to each other, the dark lines indicating the path of the rays through the two lenses.

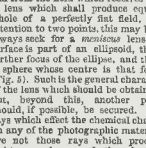
Having thus corrected for chromatic dispersion, another object is necessary distinctness of the image over every part of a flat field. As we employ a curved glass for our lens, it is obvious that different parts of its surface must be at unequal distances from the object in front of it, and from the field which receives the image behind it. To manufacture a lens which shall produce equal sharpness of definition over the whole of a perfectly flat field, is a task of some difficulty: but, by attention to two points, this may be accomplished. The amateur should always seek for a *meniscus* lens—that is, a lens whose outer convex surface is part of an ellipsoid, the focal distance coinciding with the further focus of the ellipse, and the inner concave surface being part of a sphere whose centre is that focus (Fig. 5). Such is the general character of the lens which should be obtained, but, beyond this, another point should, if possible, be secured. The rays which effect the chemical change on any of the photographic materials are not those rays which produce light or colour, and they have a higher degree of refrangibility, or are more bent than the luminous radiations are. This being the case, it is necessary that beyond the achromatic correction of which we have spoken, the lens should be so formed as to bring these actinic chemical rays within the plane upon which the luminous rays fall as a focus. This is of course the business of the optician, but it is important that the amateur should be aware of the points necessary to be attended to. It has been proposed to call such lenses *dinctinic* lenses, to distinguish them from merely *achromatic* lenses.

FIG. 5.



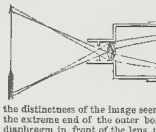
The lenses being the really important part of the photographic camera, we have devoted much of our available space to the explanation of them. A good lens being obtained, it is placed in a tube at one end of a box, with the necessary adjustments, and the instrument is complete. The most simple construction for the box is that shown in Fig. 6, where the dinctinic lens is placed in one box tube, slides into another, so that by moving the box backward or forward, we may secure the correct adjustment of the focus, which is determined by the distinctness of the image seen upon a plate of ground glass placed at the extreme end of the outer box. The figure shows the erection of a diaphragm in front of the lens, the object of which is to cut off all the rays of light extraneous to the object of which a copy is desired. Since the mathematical perfection of lenses is beyond even the refinements of optical manufacture, all lenses are more or less imperfect, and the more completely we can confine our operations to the centre of the glass, the more exact and beautiful will be the image which we shall obtain. Indeed, by availing ourselves of this fact, we may employ very cheap glasses, with which to commence our studies, if we blacken over every part of the surface but a small circle in the centre of the lens. It is not recommended that inferior lenses should be employed where good achromatic lenses can be obtained; but, under certain circumstances, an ordinary meniscus lens (which can be bought for a few shillings) will be found to produce pleasing and truthful pictures.

FIG. 6.



Beyond the simple contrivance we have named, of two boxes, one sliding within the other—which should be made of well-seasoned Honduras mahogany—it is necessary to make some arrangement for placing pieces of prepared paper in the camera, and withdrawing them when impressed with the picture without exposing them to the influence of daylight. In the cameras exhibited at the Society of Arts, this is effected in several ways; but, regarding simplicity and cheapness of construction, we would recommend the following plan. The ground glass at the end of the outer box should be fixed in a frame which falls into a groove, so as to be easily removed or put in its place. Some frames (as Fig. 7) should be made which fit exactly into the space occupied by the ground glass, so that, when a frame is put in its place, and the shutter drawn up, the prepared paper or plate coincides in situation with the place occupied by the ground glass previously. Several of these frames may very easily be made to fit into the box, and in each one the sensitive tablet may be placed. The photographer goes into the fields and obtains his pictures, which he carefully screens by closing the shutter of his frame, and so secures them until he is enabled to develop them with convenience.

FIG. 7.



Our object has been to describe a camera which may be constructed by any one, at a very small expense, and which will prove sufficient for the production of such photographs as may convey correct impressions of the objects copied. We have had especial reference to the paper processes, as these are, for the traveller, in every way the most convenient.

For the collodion process, if a dark room be at hand, such a simple camera as we have described will answer every purpose; but, for working in the open field, a more portable arrangement is desirable. For this purpose troughs must be adapted to the bottom of the camera, after the manner of some exhibited at the Society of Arts; or of those of which woodcuts are given in the *Photographic Journal*.

It should not be forgotten that upon the character of the lens, and the lens only, everything depends. The mode of fitting up the box may be regulated by the ingenuity or the fancy of the operator, since in this respect much may be disposed to make experiments, if they could do so without incurring the cost of a lens until they know whether they shall succeed or not, it may be interesting to them to know that if an ordinary telescope lens gives them a well-defined picture at a distance of twelve or fourteen inches from the inner surface of the glass, they may, by *stopping off*, as we have already described, succeed, to a certain extent, in procuring photographic pictures. In doing this, however, one point must be attended to particularly. Some of these lenses are corrected to make the chemical and the luminous focus coincide. It becomes necessary, therefore, since the chemical focus is somewhat shorter than the luminous focus, to place the prepared paper a little nearer the glass than that point at which the most perfect visual image is formed: for a focal distance of twelve inches, the length should be shortened a quarter of an inch

To obtain portraits, or copy any object where great exactness is required, a good dinctinic lens must be obtained. Hitherto our opticians, with the exception of Mr. Ross and one or two others, have not paid that attention to this matter which is necessary. They have been confounding, and most of them still continue to confound the prepared paper with those which are chemically active; and hence there are but few ordinary achromatic lenses which are effective for photography.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

THE approaching termination of the East India Company's Charter naturally draws the attention of the public to the state of our Indian Empire, and the manner in which we have governed it. Few people have any precise notions as to what India really is. They have an idea of an Empire, vast, magnificent, teeming with wealth and barbaric splendour; covered in some parts with an immense population of docile Hindoos, and in others with a population no less numerous, of restless, dissatisfied, and warlike Sikhs, Scindians, and nations hostile to our power and supremacy. It may be well to state in a few words of what our Indian Empire in reality consists, and with what results, as regards ourselves and the welfare of the Indian nations, we have governed the country.

It appears from the "statistical papers relating to India," printed in the first instance for the Directors of the East India Company, and afterwards for the House of Commons, that British India, including the native states which are under our protection, covers an area of 1,300,000 square miles, a country more than half as large as Europe; and that it is inhabited by nearly 150,000,000 of people. The protected and other semi-independent states under the government of the native Princes of India, occupy upwards of one-half, or 717,000 square miles of this immense territory. The population of these native states is more sparse than that of the provinces which are under the direct control and authority of Great Britain, and amounts to but 53,000,000. This great country possesses a fertile soil, a favourable sky, an industrious and ingenious people, and abounds in every known and available source of national wealth. It possesses almost every variety of climate and production, and was the seat of learning, of art, of science, of commerce, and of a high order of civilisation, at a time when the savage inhabitants of the British Isles roamed in the woods, and painted and tattooed their bodies, like the New Zealanders. The Government of this splendid Empire—more splendid than ever fell to the share of the Roman Cæsars—consists of three separate departments; of which one is in India, and the other two are in London. The most ancient, and that which wields all, or nearly all, the civil, military, and general patronage, is the Court of Directors of the East India Company; the second is the Board of Control—a body that changes with each change of Ministry in this country, and which, under the authority, and with the advice of Parliament, exercises political power; the third is composed of the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the large body of Englishmen subordinate to them who fill all the places of power and profit in the Presidencies, and collect and administer the revenues.

And how have these three jurisdictions performed between them the solemn and responsible duty which they have undertaken? Have they, acting as they do for the greatest and most civilised nation under the sun, extended the blessings of that civilisation to the tribes and races under their charge? Have they endeavoured, by the beneficence of their rule, to make the natives forget that they are a conquered people? Have they developed the rich and varied resources of the country? Have they undertaken large and necessary public works? Have they constructed canals, roads, and bridges? Have they provided for the first want of large agricultural districts, which only need irrigation to rank among the most fertile portions of the world, and to maintain large numbers of happy and prosperous cultivators? Have they endeavoured to diffuse education and a knowledge of the arts, sciences, and literature of Europe among the 100,000,000 of people committed to their charge? Have they given to the Hindoo, or to the Parsee, or to any other of the friendly and intelligent races that are directly submitted to their authority a fair share, or, indeed any share, in the local government of their own country? Impartial justice compels us to answer in the negative to most of these questions. It is true, they have not utterly neglected all these great duties. They have extended the influence of European civilisation so far as nearly to eradicate the abominable practices of the burning of widows, the systematic murder of female infants, and the horrible rites of Thuggee. With their sanction, if not their aid, the Bible has been translated into ten of the native languages and distributed extensively among Mussulmans and Hindoos

SCENE IN A MAGISTRATE'S CUTCHERY (OR COURT), IN OUDE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and twenty-two missionary societies have despatched their agents to almost all parts of the country. In addition to this, they have established upon the education of the people an annual sum, amounting to about one half of the salary of the Governor-General; and have turned their attention—but hitherto with few results, and none of any magnitude—to the increase of internal communications by means of roads and canals and also to the irrigation of some of the ruinous districts. With this we must end the catalogue of the benefits that British rule has conferred upon India. All the evidence collected upon the subject confirms the melancholy fact that under our blighting influence the condition of the native population of India is nothing less than "abject." The term was applied by Sir Thomas Munro, inapplicable to the condition of India in a generation that has passed away, and was again used by a competent and experienced witness so lately as 1846. Still more recently, Mr. Saville Marryatt, who passed nearly fifty years in the service of the East India Company, alleged "that India was verging to the lowest state of pauperism, and that of late years a large portion of the public revenue was paid by encroachment upon the capital of the country." Perhaps the most miserable peasants in the world are the Ryots of India. They are patient, laborious, and frugal; and subsist, on the average, at less than threepence sterling per day. They live in huts described as "not fit for English pig-sties;" and are clad in rags that are often insufficient for health, and sometimes for decency. "The Ryot lives generally," says a writer in the twelfth number of the *Calcutta Review*, "upon coarse rice and dholl; vegetables and fish would be luxuries to him. His dress consists of a bit of rag and a slender chudder. He toils from 'morn to noon, and from noon to dewy eve;' and, despite this, he is a haggard, poverty-smitten, wretched creature. This is no exaggeration. Even in ordinary times, and in ordinary circumstances, the Ryots may often be seen fasting for days and nights for want of food." Yet the people are deemed objects of a high revenue taxation, the only salt, the only luxury and indispensable necessary, is subjected to an enormous impost. "No intelligent people," said Lord Ellenborough, in 1852, "would submit to such a rule as ours;" and yet the Hindoos *are* intelligent, in spite of their great demerit of undue patience under gross misgovernment. Hence, there is always danger to our power in India; and hence we are compelled to classify with the utmost severity any attempt at military aggression against our power on the part of any of the semi-independent states. Their temporary success might awake the dormant but not defunct patriotism of the whole population—Mussulman as well as Hindoo—in which case the result might speedily be our total expulsion from the country. We are but a handful of men in India; for what are 10,000 civilians and 20,000 soldiers among a population of 150,000,000? We rule by the strong hand; we govern by terror; we rely upon the prestige of our invincible arms, and of our ancient as well as present renown; and if the natives but knew their own strength as well as the European Governors of India know it, not many years would elapse ere we should lose the last vestige of our proud dominion in the East crumbling to ashes beneath our feet.

While such is, in general, the condition of the British provinces, the numerous states that are still governed by their native sovereigns present, in every respect, a striking and favourable contrast. Wherever we "annex" a state—as we have recently done Scinde, Satara, and the Punjaub—the revenues begin to fail. We cannot govern like the native Princes. We cannot collect revenue like them; and though the taxes we impose are higher than those to which the natives have been previously subjected, the universal result is, that the proceeds are less. Scinde does not pay its expenses. The Punjaub is described as a bottomless pit of expense. Satara favours us with an annual deficit; and Pegu, our last acquisition, will no doubt produce a result as unsatisfactory as its unfortunate predecessors. Whilst we either begrudge the expense, or have not the means to found colleges and schools, to construct roads and bridges, and to lead the fertile canals of irrigation into the heart of the country, the native princes are more favourably situated, if not better disposed. One minor sovereign has found means to expend upon the education of his subjects an annual sum nearly ten times greater than that which the British Government feels itself called upon to bestow for a similar purpose; while none of the native potentates have neglected the important subject of irrigation. Even the Mogul Emperors, whom we overthrew and dispossessed, were fully sensible of its vast importance; and one of them, as early as the fourteenth century, constructed a canal for irrigation, 200 miles in length; and similar works were carried on by his successors until the downfall of their empire. It is only thirty years ago that the British Government first directed its attention to the subject.

It may not unreasonably be thought that if the consequences of British rule have been thus disastrous to the natives, there have been advantages on the British side which have rendered it worth our while to incur so tremendous a risk and so fearful a responsibility. No doubt there *have* been advantages on our side. The immense patronage of India must have been productive of immense enrichment to thousands of English families through many generations; and it is something in the world's eye that adds to our splendour, our dignity, and our power, that *we*, remote islanders, as we are, should be the lords of such an empire. But if the British power in India be subjected to one great test, that of its financial results, it will be found that while it has been oppressive to the people, it has been unprofitable to their rulers. In the year 1792, the public debt of the Indian Government slightly exceeded £7,000,000. After sixty years of successful but sanguinary and profitless wars, and constant annexations and extensions of territory, the public debt in 1850 amounted to nearly £51,000,000. The Indian Government is unable at the present moment to borrow money at an easier rate than six or seven, according to some accounts, ten per cent.

These, and many other circumstances equally condemnatory of the system we have hitherto pursued in India, will, no doubt, be brought to the light of day in the approaching discussions of the British Parliament. It is high time that India should be considered as something better than a nest of patronage. It is high time that public opinion should be thoroughly enlightened upon the consequences of our neglect and misrule; and that something should be done for the natives of India, as well as for the "handful" of Englishmen who administer its resources. Let us not "all cry sympathy to 'Uncle Tom'" and the slaves of America, whom we cannot liberate; but let us, for mercy's sake, devote a portion of it to the unhappy Hindoos, whose position we can raise from degradation and misery to comparative happiness, with more advantage to ourselves than even to them.

THE CRIMINAL LAW IN INDIA.

THE administration of the criminal law in India, by the Company's Courts, has, for fifteen years, been condemned by Government itself. At the same time, the obstacles to a just administration of the law are immense. The ignorance of the native pleaders; the corruption of the *omlah*, or native officers of the courts; the prevalence of perjury among all classes of native witnesses; the impossibility of checking oppression in the execution of the native decrees; the imperfect knowledge possessed by the Anglo-Indian judges of the multitude of dialects, and of the customs, manners, and ideas of the natives, contribute so many serious impediments to the healthy course of law, that justice becomes "a perfect *carpet nowhere* not worth the having."

The latter phase of inconsistency is shown in the *personnel* of the English magistrate, who, in the Illustration upon the preceding page, is presiding in a *cutchery*, or court, in Oude, where all the other actors in the scene are natives of the country. The investigation in progress is that of a charge of poisoning. In the right-hand foreground is seated the magistrate. On the left is the Sheristahdar of the court, reading the *Roobokaury*, or charge against the prisoner. Next is a burly native Guard reserving the prisoner's *puggree*, or head-dress, that the approver may have a distinct view of him. The prisoner is a professional poisoner, brought in irons before the English magistrate for the purpose of identification by the Government approver. Nearly in front of him is an old approver, closely scrutinising the prisoner's features. To the left of the prisoner is a line of six other approvers, each in his turn ready to confront the accused; these approvers, having all, conditionally pardoned for the purpose of detecting their former companions in iniquity. Behind these are two Sepoys of the Guard, and above them is the *punkah*. Behind the magistrate's chair are his *peons*, or attendants.

The scene, which is extremely picturesque and strikingly characteristic, is from a clever Sketch by Mr. B. D. Grant, 35th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The bitter cold and cutting winds that have succeeded to the two or three days that ushered in "*le joli mois de Mai*" have had some effect in retarding the departure of the *beau monde*, who, cheated into the belief that the sunshine meant to last—the soft breezes intended still to blow—the lilacs and laburnums to burst into sudden glory—and, what is far more interesting as topic of conversation, *Parisiennes*, the summer toilets to be worn without risk of showers and hail-storms, now resign themselves (with pretty good grace, it must be admitted) to re-light their fires, put off their departures to the country, and pro'ong the season with a few more farewell balls, dinners, and soirées. Still, when the weather will let them, are the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne filled with gay promenaders—on foot, on horseback, and in carriages; still are the Jardins des Tuileries frequented by ladies, sitting in sheltered sunny corners, where the sun now and then peeps from behind the clouds, and the bitter wind does not blow; where wet nurses, in their more or less picturesque provincial costumes, carry about their nurselings, and where, when they have the luck to meet a *payes* (a country woman), they pass hours in conversing in the most unintelligible *patois*; where *bonnes* and governesses look more or less after their young charges, who are generally most extravagantly attired, with enormous hats, very short petticoats, very long waists, and a profusion of flounces, displaying altogether a contempt for artistic rules of proportion highly edifying to the beholders

The Empress's health slowly mends, but great care is still requisite to ensure her recovery; it is probable that she will pass nearly the whole of the summer at St. Cloud, with but little fatigue or exertion: it is said that, until the last moment, the Emperor hoped for a different conclusion to her sufferings, and but an hour before the accident dictated a reassuring letter to the Duchesse d'Alba, her sister, who is shortly expected in Paris

The funeral of the Spanish ambassador, Donoso Cortes, Marquis de Val de Gamas, whose almost sudden death, from the rupture of one of the principal vessels of the heart, caused so painful a sensation last week, was conducted with extraordinary magnificence. The body, which was embalmed by the process of M. Baland, was deposited in the vault of the church of St. Philippe du Roule, there to remain till it be transported to Spain.

The second exhibition of horticulture in the Champs Elysées, took place the end of last and the beginning of the present week. The interior arrangement of the tent was remarkably picturesque, and the general effect of the show—consisting principally of roses, azaleas, tulips, cinerarias, &c.—was extremely beautiful, though we noticed few individual specimens of great value or rarity. During the whole of the display the tent was crowded, and the number of English visitors was remarkable.

The Italian Opera gave, on Tuesday, the "Bravo," of Mercadante, a work little known in France, though highly popular in Italy. Madame Lagrange, as usual, had the honours of the evening. It appears that the re-port of this excellent singer's re-engagement for the Italiens next year is, at least, premature; and that M. Corti, the director, by a strange and incomprehensible inconsistency, offers to the cantatrice who certainly rescued the theatre from falling into utter inanition, a smaller sum than he gave to Mdlle. Cravelli, whose caprices, exaggerated pretensions, and frequent instances of ungraciousness, are certainly not calculated to tempt the public, greatly obscure her talents, and prevent her ever being what may be considered a sure card to any theatre. On his own part, M. Corti, having already obtained double the subvention accorded to Mr. Lumley, now demands from the state an additional sum amounting to half as much more. As may be supposed, therefore, the interests of the Italian Opera for next season are not in a very promising condition; joined to which, the want of an *ensemble* of first-rate or even truly good singers, deprives the chefs-d'œuvre of Rossini of any constant and real attraction which, in the days of such geniuses as Rubini, Tamburini, Lablache, Persiani, Grisi, Mario, united, rendered the Italian Opera probably the most enchanting entertainment in the world.

Three books of considerable interest and merit have recently appeared in Paris—an event as rare as welcome in the present state of French literature: these are—"Les Critiques et Récits Littéraires," of Edmond Texier, whose "Tableau de Paris" was one of the most striking and successful books of last year; "Les Nuits Anglaises," of Méry; and "Le Monde Prophétique," of Henri Delauge. All are, in their different forms and subjects, works of real charm, talent, and amusement, the last-named, in particular, contains a series of details, anecdotes, and theories on the subject of magnetism, witchcraft, and other mysterious and occult sciences, full of singular interest.

We hoped, dear readers, to be able to give you this week the result of our experience on the subject of the moving tables; but, alas! we are yet unable to speak from personal observation—our table having resolutely refused, after a sitting of upwards of an hour—to stir the hundredth part of an inch. Why or wherefore, we pretend not to say, as the fact of its sullen ones performing a variety of magical evolutions, is beyond a doubt. Like Jacob Faithful's father, we will hope for "better luck next time."

In attendant, we will give you the result of our experiments with the key—experiments of which the invariable success renders us competent to speak with certainty. We took a common door-key, placed it between the leaves of a book, about the middle of the volume, crosswise, so that the ring projected beyond the margin; the book was then tightly tied round with a piece of tape, so as to make it hold the key by the pressure, though the key itself was not otherwise attached. The key and book were then held suspended by two persons—ourself and another—by each placing a fore-finger extended beneath the ring of the key, the point just touching the stem. We both, earnestly fixing our attention on the object, agreed to desire one end of the book to turn to the right: in a few seconds a certain inclination in that direction became visible, and gradually the key, turning like a pivot on the fingers, brought it round to the point indicated. We then, by mutual accord, opposed our desires. For a much longer time the book and key remained immovable; at length a barely perceptible movement in our direction became apparent, and, after a long struggle, the book slowly and hesitatingly crept round as before. We have since repeatedly tried the experiment with different persons, and always with the same results—a rapid turning where the wills accord, a much slower and more painful one where they oppose, and then the direction followed being invariably that of the person whose will or whose magnetic fluid is the stronger—a fact which is easily tested by comparison with the various other persons assembled; and finally, where two persons are of equal force, which may be proved by the same means, a total absence of motion. We doubt not some strong minded individuals will sneer at our experiences; for ourselves we only repeat, in perfect good faith, the result of innumerable trials

FRANCE.

The report of the Committee of the Legislative Body on the Budget renders an account of the financial position of the country. As to the financial situation, the committee is of opinion that the Budget for 1854 offers all the conditions of a *bond fide* equilibrium. It approves of all the savings effected in the Ministerial departments, and particularly the diminution in the credits for the army. The committee declares that it looks on that circumstance as a remarkable indication of the policy of the Government. "It is the most eloquent commentary that can be given," says the report, "on the expression which has re-echoed through Europe —'The Empire is peace.'"

Amongst the amendments accepted by the Government is one which reduces by one million the credits allowed to the department of Public Works for ordinary works; another, which gives a saving of 700,000f. on the Budget of War; and lastly, one diminishing by 300,000f. the subvention accorded to the Imperial Colleges. The total of the savings accepted by the Council of State is 2,079,000f.

There have been of late some unmistakeable indications of opposition in the Legislative Corps on various questions, such as the Jury Bill, the bill on Civil Pensions, &c.; but the Emperor appears pleased with the Deputies, and the session has been prolonged to the 28th inst.

The project for the re-establishment of the penalty of death for political crimes has been agreed to by the Council of State. M. de Cormenin, the eminent political writer, alone abstained from voting on the occasion

The last new project at Paris is the formation of a company for the construction of lodging-houses, on an enormous scale, for the working classes. The company will be guaranteed 4½ per cent on their outlay; but the Administration, that is the Government, will have the power to fix the maximum of the rent to be charged for the rooms. For a night's lodging and a single room, 20 centimes, or 4 sous will be the maximum. These immense buildings are to be erected in the finest and healthiest quarters of Paris, in the immediate neighbourhood of the railroad termini. They will be furnished with wash-houses, bathing places, gardens, walks, &c., and otherwise provided with every comfort suited to the class for which they are intended, and to whom the apartments will be let out, furnished, or unfurnished, at a moderate rent. A similar undertaking for the accommodation and comfort of the subaltern employés of Government offices, and persons whose means are limited, is also to be entered upon. The healthiest spots will also be selected for these buildings, and they will have the advantage of gardens, baths, and other comforts; it is even said that eating-houses will be comprised. There also a certain amount of interest will be guaranteed; but, as in the former case, the Government will have the power of fixing the maximum of rent to be charged.

It is certain that the poorer classes have suffered a great deal from the vast improvements that have been going on, and are still going on, in Paris. The narrow and filthy streets inhabited by these classes, with their over-crowded and unwholesome houses, are being swept away, and it is calculated that already not less than 1500 houses have been levelled to the ground in those parts of the city. The consequence is, that the working men, who were the principal tenants, have been obliged to move elsewhere; and the disappearance of such a mass of buildings has had the effect of raising to an exorbitant degree house rent in every quarter of Paris—having in many instances increased full 50 per cent within the last few months

It is stated that, a few days ago, the Emperor stopped in the garden of the Tuileries to chat with a gendarme, and that the man having told him that he was not happy, as he was in love with a girl, but could not marry her because he had no money, his Majesty made him a present of 500f.

BELGIUM.

The general discussion on the bill for increasing the Belgian army to 100,000 was brought to a close on Friday, the Chamber of the Representatives declaring, by a majority of seventy-two to twenty-one, in favour of that number; and it is easily to be perceived that late events and rumours have contributed in no slight degree to this important and much-debated result. In the course of the discussion M. Dumortier observed that if the people of Belgium entertained the opinion expressed by an honourable member, that the Belgian army could not resist a French one, they had better affix placards on the frontier, announcing "Belgium to be sold cheap." The patriotic declarations of M Dumortier were loudly cheered in the Chamber, and, even although against the rules of the house, in the public tribunes. All the members of the late cabinet—the Rogier one—voted for the bill, as did also such eminent liberals as M. Verhaegen and M. Lebeau

The Budget demanded by the Government is 32,000,000 of francs. Although so small a country, this is not the first time that Belgium has supported an army of nearly that amount; and the appeal made by M. Van Ostrolop to the frightful expenses of the French occupation in 1796, when 42,000,000f. were demanded within twenty-four hours, and the country otherwise drained of its resources, doubtless diminished very much the disinclination of the representatives to pass a measure inflicting increased burdens upon their constituents.

There is no doubt the increased Budget and the visit of King Leopold and his people soon to Vienna are (as in reply of the Belgian Government to the threats of annexing Belgium, which Louis Napoleon lately permitted himself to use when complaining of Austrian intervention in the East.

HOLLAND

The Papal Internuncio has addressed circulars to the Catholics, announcing the introduction of the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy. The Catholic journals state—"The ecclesiastical authority has passed into the hands of the twelve Bishops, which is the cause of so much alarm. The Government has seen this, and has not attempted to interfere. It has, in fact, done exactly what the preceding Ministry did. Under the Protestant Minister the *Oprietander* said—'The Episcopal hierarchy is indeed an accomplished fact, but the Ministry has consummated fact.' Under the Ministry of Van Hall this hierarchy has become an accomplished fact." This is the assertion of a Catholic journal. No Governmental measure has yet legally established this "consummation;" and, therefore, it exists only upon sufferance, as the Catholic journalists very well know But, in presenting this statement in the guise of a "consummated fact," it is hoped to allure people into the belief of its legality, as though, having been in possession by force, the absolute fact of this possession necessitated its absolute right and legality, all laws to the contrary notwithstanding. This is Catholic doctrine in ecclesiastical matters.

GERMANY

The Prussian Budget, in which receipts and expenditure are very nearly balanced, has been adopted

The King of the Belgians, with the Duke de Brabant, arrived in Berlin on the 4th. The King of Prussia went to meet his Royal guest at the Potsdam railway station. The King of the Belgians was expected in Vienna on the 12th.

SWITZERLAND.

The Government of the canton of Freiburg has decreed a forced loan of £10,000, to meet the deficiency caused by the expenditure in suppressing the insurrection of the 22nd ult.

SPAIN.

The Duc de Rianzares, husband of Queen Christina, arrived at Bayonne on Tuesday, at noon, and immediately set out for Paris. The Count San Luis was expected to accept the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It is said that the differences between the Court of Vienna and the Piedmontese Government are in course of arrangement, if they are not already settled.

TURKEY.

The question of the Holy Places seems in a fair way of being settled, the principal difficulties being raised rather upon the manner than the matter of the ratification Prince Menschikoff wishes that the privileges which the Sultan is disposed to accord to the Greek Christians under his sway, shall be embodied in a formal treaty between Turkey and Russia. The Turks agree only to the granting of a firman. The Porte cannot, they say, with any regard to its own honour as an independent nation, submit to a treaty with a foreign power which would give it such influence over persons who, however they may be Greeks by religion, are, nevertheless, subjects of the Porte. The Patriarch of Constantinople, the head of the Greek Church, is the subject of the Porte, and, as such, owes allegiance to it, and not to a foreign power. It is difficult, however, to suppose that the ostentatious Russian Embassy will be content to retire without having gained more than a firman granting to their co-religionists in reality no more than they have practically possessed for some years past in Jerusalem. What Russia really wishes is to assume a protectorate over the Greek Church in the Ottoman Empire, a claim which, if conceded, would, in creating a Russian empire over 10,000,000 of Ottoman subjects, at once extinguish what remains of Turkish independence. The movements of the Russian Embassy are still veiled in mystery, and are a puzzle to the oldest diplomatists. Some fear that Russia will achieve a secret *coup de main*, similar to that of Cronstadt. Skelessi, and that the Ambassadors of the great powers will hear, to their consternation, that all is concluded before they have well learned what is going forward. But the circumstances are since changed, and the Monarch who now wields the Ottoman sceptre is a great contrast to the vigorous Sultan Mahmoud, and is much less likely to commit himself to so momentous an act. Letters from Odessa speak of the preparations for war in the different ports of the Black Sea as going on with the greatest activity. The Turks have aroused themselves, and are arming as well as they are able

JAMAICA

From Jamaica we have advices to the 21st ult. The House of Assembly had passed the Provincial Revenue Bill, and tacked to it appropria-

tion clauses in which it was ordered that salaries should be paid at the reduced rate contemplated by the last Retrenchment Bill. This bill was sent to the Council, and on the 15th they rejected it unanimously, not having the power of amending a bill of supply. In consequence of this the Governor prorogued the Legislature on the 19th until the 24th to afford the House an opportunity of retracing their steps, and enacting a bill more agreeable to the Council

AMERICA.

By the *Arctic* we have advices from New York to the 30th ult. The Secretary of State was about to take up for consideration the North American Fisheries' question, as well as the subject of commercial intercourse with our Canadian colonies.

The territorial dispute between New Mexico and Mexico was beginning to excite apprehensions. Governor Lane, of New Mexico, had issued a proclamation claiming the Mesilla Valley, which was left in the State of Chihuahua by, as he asserted, a palpable error of Mr Bartlett, the late United States' boundary commissioner, and had called upon Colonel Sumner for the aid of the military under his command to take possession of the disputed ground. This assistance was declined by the Colonel, and the Mexicans immediately occupied it with all the troops they could collect. The Mexicans are reported to be very determined to retain possession of the Mesilla Valley, and threatened to arrest Governor Lane if found trespassing on Mexican territory The *Washington Union*, which is supposed to express the opinions of the President, "does not undertake to say at the present moment whether Governor Lane has acted with due caution and circumspection, or whether the exigency was so sudden and pressing as to require prompt action on his part without waiting for a diplomatic understanding with Mexico through the State department; but, in the meantime, denies that Governor Lane has been guilty of forcible intervention, or has committed a spoliation on Mexican territory. There is no doubt but that the district which Governor Lane claims belongs to the United States, and is a part of the territory of New Mexico."

The general movement for increased wages was manifesting itself in the United States as extensively as in England, and strikes were causing inconvenience

In the Canadian Parliament on the 20th ult. Mr. M'Kenzie's motion for an address in favour of the liberation of the Irish exiles was rejected by a majority of six.

INDIA, CHINA, AND THE CAPE.

The following despatch has been received, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, dated Trieste, May 11:—On the 19th of March the force under Sir John Cheape captured the stronghold of the robber chief Menton, near Donabew, after four hours' obstinate fighting, in which 102 rank and file were killed and wounded. Nothing was known with certainty of the state of affairs at Ava, or of the military movements of our troops. Mr. Luard, of the Indian civil service, had been suspended for having offered, if a public inquiry were allayed him, to prove certain judges guilty of infamous conduct in the discharge of their judicial functions. A public investigation as to the truth of Mr. Luard's challenge was unanimously desired by the Indian press. Great indignation prevailed throughout India in consequence of the report that the Home Government intended to renew the Indian Charter for ten years, without waiting for an inquiry

Intelligence had been received from China down to March 27th, at which date Sir G. Bonham had gone to Shanghai. The insurrection had advanced with such rapid strides that the Emperor had been forced to demand assistance. It is reported that letters from Shanghai to the 3rd of March contain an announcement that the British residents had provisioned their ships, and were prepared to embark in case of emergency; that the Chinese authorities had applied to the British Consul for aid to enable them to protect Nankin, and to quell the rebellion; and that the Consul had referred the matter to the Colonial Government at Hong-Kong.

By this mail advices have been received from the Cape down to the 22d of March. The Kaffir war had been finished by the complete submission of the rebel chief Sandili, he and his tribe having been driven across the Kei. The treaty of peace was concluded by Gen. Cathcart on the 9th of March.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

£50.—Koh I-noor, 1. Waverley, 2.
Match, £200.—Feversham, 1. Young Norval, 2.
Match, £100. Rally, 1. British Tar, 2.
Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each.—Ethelbert, 1. Harbinger, 2.
£50.—Feversham, 1. St. Faith, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each Nightshade, 1. Otranto, 2.
Miserably cold and stormy weather during the morning was succeeded by a tolerably fine afternoon. The attendance of company was only moderate.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each.—Pantaria, 1. Ilex, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. Brawn, 1. Convict, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. Desdemona, 1. Polly, 2.
The Nobleite Stakes.—Nutshell walked over, after a dead heat with Chief Baron Nicholson

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Guy Mannering, 1. Jack the Giant Killer, 2.
The Jockey Club Plate.—Ilex walked over.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes,—Sophistry, 1. Ada, 2.
Sweepstakes. Gleaster, 1. Cyrus
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Alma, 1. Splitvote filly, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Desdemona, 1. Sir Hallcock, 2
Match.—Councillor mare walked over.

SHREWSBURY RACES. THURSDAY

Salopian Stakes. Cuckoo filly, 1. Little Bossom, 2
Herbert Stakes.—Whalebone, 1. Eccentricity, 2
Cleveland Handicap.—Audubon, 1. Count Leon, 2
Longer Stakes.—Brown Brandy, 1. Catriana, 2
Queen's Guineas.—Goldfinder, 1. Knight of the Whistle, 2.

THURSDAY'S BETTING AT NEWMARKET

DERBY			
8 to 1 agst Rattlebrowne (t)	25 to 1 agst Bloodrunner	40 to 1 agst Peggy	
10 to 1 — Honeywood (t)	(offers to take)	100 to 1 — Jordan	
12 to 1 Owston (offers to take)	40 to 1 — Jerry Rant	5000 to 50 — Lowther	
		5000 to 50 — Contentment	

OAKS

7 to 1 agst The Queen | 8 to 1 agst Peggy

GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—On Monday last, an officer of the 1st Royal Regiment, only eighteen years of age, without training, was backed to walk fifty-six miles in twelve hours, for a wager of £100. The gallant young gentleman started at seven o'clock, and did his work well, until about the thirtieth mile, when he became evidently distressed; but still he held his way, and ultimately gained the victory, with four minutes to spare. He only gave half an hour to refreshment during the day.

ATTEMPT AT EXTORTION ON THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—At the Marlborough-street Office, on Wednesday, Mr. Glaistone appeared to prefer a charge against a person for an attempt to extort money or a situation from him. The person so accused was one William Wilson, 24, Belvidere-road, Lambeth, commercial traveller, who stated "that about half-past twelve on the 11th inst., he saw Mr. Gladstone addressing a lady of his acquaintance in Panton-street, Haymarket, and they immediately turned down Panton-street, and walked about fifty yards down the first turning in Panton-street, and then made their way across Coventry-street into Prince's-street, where he charged Mr. Gladstone with being in company with the lady above alluded to. He then said he had no desire to make an exposure of one he so much admired, and whose character was known to be so unspotted as hers, and further said if Mr. Gladstone could procure him a situation, that he would not expose him, and if not, he would communicate Mr. Gladstone's conduct to the *Morning Herald* newspaper, and also charge Mr. Gladstone with being with the woman in question, upon which Mr. Gladstone called him a liar; and ultimately Mr. Gladstone granted him permission to write him a letter about a situation." The facts appear to be, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer left the House of Commons at eleven P.M., and drove to the Royal Italian Opera-house in his brougham, which he also sent away On leaving the Opera he walked homewards by way of Long-acre and Panton-street, where he was accosted by an unfortunate woman, who earnestly begged attention to her story. Mr. Gladstone continued to walk on, the woman still following, when a man came up, of whom she appeared, or affected, to entertain great apprehension, and clung to Mr. Gladstone's arm for protection. It was at this moment that the man made the above charge. The prisoner was remanded till Friday, in order that the police may have an opportunity to make inquiries into his previous character.

COFFEE AND CHICORY.—The Excise officers are proceeding vigorously against retail coffee-dealers who vend coffee adulterated with chicory without the proper labels required by the recent Treasury minute; and a great number of persons were on Wednesday fined sums varying from £3 to £20 each.

GREAT CHESS MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

The assembly of the Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association took place on the 6th and 7th inst., in the long room of the Royal Exchange, Manchester, and attracted a numerous attendance of gentlemen interested in the game, from all parts of the country.

The room was amply supplied with chess-boards; and at the upper end was a refreshment-table, from whence tea, coffee, jellies, ices, solid viands, and wines were liberally dispensed to the numerous visitors. Play commenced about eleven a.m. Several minor matches were contested between members of the Manchester Chess Club and the Hungerford Club. Mr. Lowenthal played a match with Mr. Allen the odds of the Rook, but was beaten. Mr. Williams (London), and Mr. Hopping (Manchester), have been playing a match of two games, both of which were won by the Manchester amateur. Mr Staunton conducted a game (in which he gave the odds of the pawn and first two moves) against Sir John Hanmer, the Rev. S. Burnell, Mr. Greg, and Mr. King his four antagonists consulting together. This was a tough encounter, and terminated in favour of the allies. Mr. Staunton played a game against Messrs. C. A. Duval and Kepping, the two best players in Manchester—the latter consulting together on their moves. In this contest, which was sharp, but short, the Manchester amateurs were beaten. "A double consultation match" was also arranged; this consisted of two games, played simultaneously—Messrs. Löwenthal and Horwitz being partners on the one side, against Messrs. Harrwitz and Williams on the other. These two games excited very general interest, and were keenly contested up to about nine o'clock on the first evening, by which time Messrs. Lowenthal and Horwitz had obtained a manifest advantage. At the request of their opponents, the continuance of the battle was postponed until the next day; and then, very much to the regret and disappointment of the meeting, Messrs. Harrwitz and Williams' arrangements prevented its conclusion. We shall give these games, if possible, in our next.

The play of Saturday comprised many interesting struggles. Mr Horwitz played a fine game against Sir John Blunden and the Rev. S. Burnell, in consultation, and won it. Mr Harrwitz played a game, in which he gave the pawn and move, against Messrs. Rall and Hirst, who consulted together; which Mr. Harrwitz scored. Mr. Löwenthal conducted several games at the same time against various amateurs, in whom he gave various odds; and, in the majority of cases, came off victorious.

At six o'clock on the second evening, the members of the association and their visitors, adjourned to the Queen's Hotel to dine.

THE DINNER

The chair was occupied by Mr. C. A. Duval, supported on his right by Mr. Staunton, and on his left by Sir George Stephen. Mr. Cronheim, secretary of the association, was vice-president.

The cloth being drawn, the usual loyal toasts were given by the Chairman, who, in proposing the first toast in connection with the association, said that this had been the great chess meeting of the season—the only provincial town or city in England; and, with the exception of the Exhibition year, even in London itself. Manchester had on this occasion brought together a greater number of chess celebrities than were perhaps ever before assembled in a country town. These meetings had a most beneficial effect; and he believed the morals of chess were never to be better seen than over the board; for chess was not merely manual, but also moral gymnastics. These annual meetings might be regarded as a sort of parliament—the collective chess wisdom of the nation—in which the laws of the game might be discussed, amended, and settled; matches previously made, chivalrously fought out; and the relative strength of the members fairly tested. With the toast he would couple the name of a gentleman long known and thoroughly respected in the chess world; who, if he did not originate, had largely contributed to making the association what it is (Applause). He proposed "Success to the Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association, and a health to Mr. Cronheim, of Halifax" (Loud cheers)

Mr Cronheim, in acknowledging the toast, said, that the Yorkshire Chess Association was the parent of the larger one. Four gentlemen—Mr. Robinson, of Wakefield (now present); Mr. Shepherd, of Wakefield, Mr. Cadman, of Leeds (whom he had seen in the Exchange-room playing), and Mr Rhodes, of Leeds; were the founders of the present association; and he had had the honour of joining them, on invitation, and unit nights his humble efforts with theirs. Mr. Cronheim then, at great length, and in a speech of remarkable learning and elegance (which we regret being unable to give), expatiated on the history and antiquity of chess; and concluded (amid general applause) by proposing a eulogy on the game, as a valuable means of mental training and moral discipline; and by giving the health of the chairman, which was received with loud cheering.

The toast was cordially acknowledged by Mr. Duval, who humorously observed that it was a noted custom now, at dinners, for people to go on drinking each other's health, very much to the detriment of the wine; and he thanked those gentlemen who had run that risk for his sake. They were honoured with the presence of distinguished strangers from the three kingdoms; and he would propose the health of the gentleman who had honoured them with their company—coupling with the toast the name of a gentleman, an ornament of a learned profession Sir George Stephen

Sir George Stephen, in acknowledging the honour done to himself, said that, if in no other merit of chess, at least in that it had brought him many friends, and friends of a species of brotherhood, of whose friendship, without chess, he should never have had the chance. He thought he had long perceived a tendency in chess to raise our own people to their proper position in the world, and in some degree raise them also to honour and respectability. If one feature of this beautiful game were more excellent than another, it was that it had in many instances produced a kindness, a generosity, and a reciprocity of affection, the poor and the rich, the low and the high. The gentleman on his right (Mr. Staunton) whom they all knew and admired, had, in his modesty, passed over that which expressing what all felt (Applause), had told him recently that he had received two or three communications, illustrating this tendency. The St. George's Chess-club (of which he Sir George was a member), he understood from Mr. Staunton, had come to a resolution, in remodelling its form, that there should be no exclusiveness of caste; that the respectability of candidates for admission to the club, and their ability to play the game, should be considered quite sufficient testimonials to warrant their election: and when we knew that that club enumerated among its members some of the highest branches of society, we might fairly quote that as proof that this levelling principle in the right direction was one essential element of chess play. He now had to bring some business before the meeting (Hear, hear). Mr. Staunton could not, with propriety, perhaps, have done that which he had requested him (Sir George) therefore to do for him. They all knew that Mr. Staunton was regarded among chess-players as the very highest of the highest class (Hear, hear). It was the natural and just consequence of pre eminence, that it should be challenged. It was a responsibility which pre-eminence involved in any branch of science, in any pursuit or department of knowledge inevitably attached to itself But it did not therefore follow that every challenge so offered must be accepted (Hear, hear). Mr. Staunton had felt it due to his own position, after the numberless contests which he had fought and won, not to accept any challenge that had been recently given; but to announce the terms upon which he would challenge the whole world. He had asked him (Sir George) to state those terms to them; he would not have stated them, if they had not appeared to him (Sir George) to be reasonable, fair, and just towards all parties; and terms, therefore, upon which Mr. Staunton might consistently, with honour and propriety, proposed that challenge to the public. With that introduction, he would state the terms

FROM MR STAUNTON

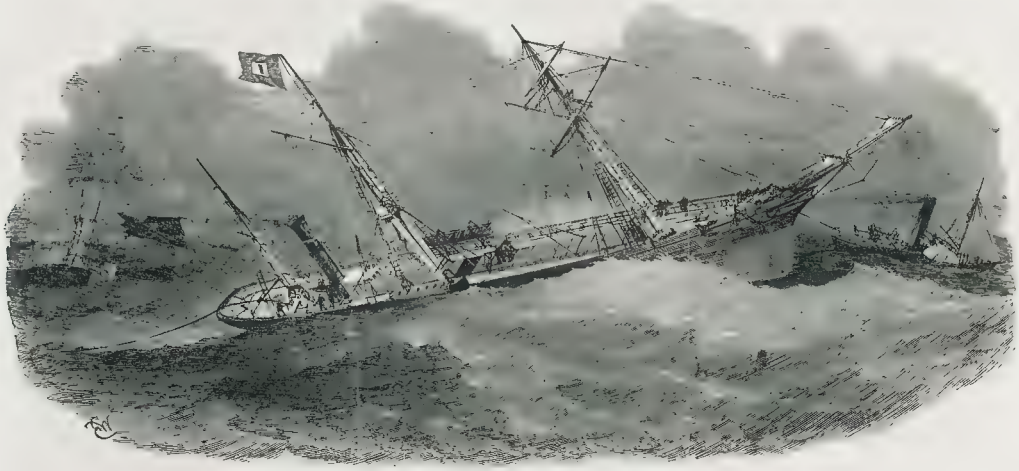
With the view of promoting the interests of chess as generally exhibited at the present time, Mr Staunton proposes to challenge any one of the best of twenty players of the day, or the world, upon the following conditions:

1st. The challenger of the challenge be resident abroad, that the stake on each side shall be not less than £250. (The object of proposing a large stake in this case is to ensure to the party who leaves his country to play, some remuneration for the sacrifice of time as well as for the expenses of travelling, &c. to which he must be subjected)

2nd. If the challenger be a player resident in this country, that the amount of stake on each side shall be from £100 to £200, at the one or the other party

3rd. That the match be played in a private house and, to prevent the tedious of the combatants being destroyed by an influx of lookers-on, that not more than three friends of each player be permitted to be present

4th. That an arrangement, either according to the plan suggested in the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* of February, 1851, p. 61, or to that proposed by Mr Boyle-road, in the December *Chronicle* of February, 1852



THE "WILLIAM HUTT" PAYING OUT THE ELECTRIC CABLE.

THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CABLE
FROM ENGLAND TO BELGIUM.

In our last Number we briefly chronicled the successful completion, on Friday, the 6th instant, of the hazardous work of laying down this important link of telegraphic communication between Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. We now give an illustrated narrative of the more interesting incidents of the operation all the difficulties of which have been so admirably overcome by Messrs. R. S. Newall and Co., the manufacturers of, and contractors for laying, the cable, aided by Captain J. Washington, R.N.

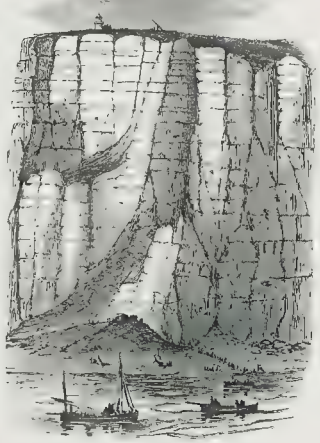
The cable was made under specification and contract for the European and American Submarine Telegraph Company, of which the Lord de Mauley is chairman, and Messrs. Wollaston and Crampton engineers. It is constructed on the same principle as that made in August, 1850, by Messrs. Newall and Co., for the Dover and Calais line, and described in our Journal. The Calais line contained but four insulated telegraph wires. The Belgian line contains six wires insulated by the double covering of gutta percha, manufactured, under Mr. S. Statham's directions, by the Gutta Percha Company. The gutta percha laid into a rope is se ved with prepared spun-yarn, and covered with twelve thick iron wires, of a united strength equal to a strain of forty to fifty tons—more than the proof strain of the chain-cable of a first-rate man-of-war.

One of the Illustrations represents the yard of Messrs. Newall and Co.'s manufactory, at Sunderland. The farther of the two gigantic coils is that which has been laid down to Belgium; and the workmen are represented pausing for an instant (whilst the scene is being calotyped by Mr. Newall) in the work of coiling the cable into the hold of the *William Hutt*, on the 26th of April. This coil measured 51 feet diameter outside, 28 feet inside, and 4 feet 6 inches in height. The length of cable made was upwards of 70 miles—the weight about 500 tons—the cost above £33,000. It took 100 days to manufacture the rope, and 70 hours to coil it into the *William Hutt*.

The coil in the foreground has been made for the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company. It has also six insulated wires. But in the details of its construction and composition some improvements have been introduced, derived from experience in manufacturing the Belgian, Danish, and other cables. This rope is 25 miles in length, weighs 180 tons, was manufactured in 24 days, and cost about £18,000. It is to be laid down next week, with the aid of Mr. Palmer and the *William Hutt*, weather permitting

During the past winter, about 450 miles of submarine telegraph cables have been made by Messrs. Newall and Co., who have, at Gateshead and Sunderland, the largest rope manufactories in the world.

As soon as there was reasonable prospect of the weather serving for the operation of laying down the cable, Messrs. Newall and Co. applied to the Admiralty for assistance in directing the course; and their Lordships very promptly and liberally responded to their application -appointing Captain John Washington, R.N., to mark out the line, and guide the expedition generally; giving him for the purpose the use of H.M.S. *Lizard* (Commander Ricketts) and H.M.P. *Vivid* (Captain Smithett) for the service. The Belgian Government, with equal consideration of the national importance of the undertaking, promised that a Belgian steamer, with experienced pilots, should attend, to render assistance on the Belgian coast, should it be required.



CAVE, AT ST. MARGARET'S, SOUTH FORELAND.

The *William Hutt*, commanded by Mr. Palmer, of Gateshead, who built her, and having, besides her own crew, twenty of Messrs. Newall's most experienced mechanics and riggers on board, arrived in the Downs on Sunday night, the 1st of May. On Monday, Captain Washington, with Captain Smithett, in the *Vivid*, went to lay out buoys on the course Two were laid at ten and twenty miles from the South Foreland; but the weather was too boisterous, and the barometer too unsteady, to admit of prudently starting on Monday night, or with the dawn of Tuesday morning, as had been intended.

Messrs. Newall, C. Liddell, and L. Gordon, the contractors for the work, arrived at Dover in the course of Monday afternoon, as did also Lord de Mauley, Sir James Carmichael, Mr. J. W. Brett, Mr. J. Brett, and Messrs. Wollaston and Crampton (engineers), to watch the proceedings in the interest of the Submarine Telegraph Company. Dr. O'Shaughnessy (telegraph engineer of the East India Company), Mr. J. W. Kennard, and other visitors, were also interested observers of all the arrangements.

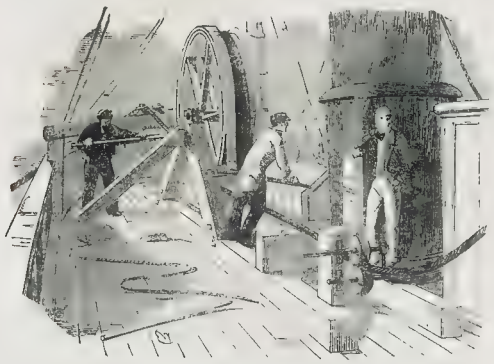
Tuesday morning proved unfit for proceeding with the work. In the course of the day Lord de Mauley and his friends went on board the *William Hutt*—where everything and every man was found in perfect readiness for the start, when Captain Washington should give the word.

Towards evening the wind went to the south and west. The barometer had been steadily rising, and at eight o'clock all hands were ordered on board; Mr. Newall and his partners, and managers and men, on board the *William Hutt*; Mr. Brett, Sir James Carmichael, and the engineers of the Telegraph Company, with their friends, on board the *Lizard*. The *Lord Warden* steam-tug of Dover, and a flotilla of fishing-boats, which it was intended to use as buoys, all anchored in Dover Roads. The night was calm, but the sea fog was dense, and continued so till early dawn on Wednesday morning, when it cleared off, and the shriek of the *Vivid's* whistle gave signal to all to weigh anchor. This vessel took the fishing-boats in tow. The Tug, the *Lizard*, and the *William Hutt*, dropped down to St. Margaret's abreast of the South Foreland Lights; and, when backed to within 500 yards of the shore, the *Hutt* cast anchor: 200 yards of the cable was then coiled into a large boat. As this boat rowed towards the shore, six other boats in succession supported the cable as it was handed out. When the first boat reached land, the 200 yards were coiled out; some 40 men got on shore, and uncoiling and pulling up the slack, speedily got the end of the cable into the cave in the cliff at St. Margaret's. Here Mr. W. Reid, jun., son of the veteran telegraph engineer, adjusted the ends of the conducting wires to telegraph instruments, and left an assistant, to communicate with the vessel as she went on her course At 6.10 a.m. the *William Hutt* was again under way, the *Lord Warden* attached to her as a tug: for, with a heavy cable being paid out into deep water astern, it is not easy to steer a vessel going at a slow speed with a strong tide running. Besides, the *Hutt* being an iron vessel, having a constantly varying mass of iron on board, her compass was of no use. The compass of the tug was adjusted by Captain Washington, and the means of taking a true course were thus insured.

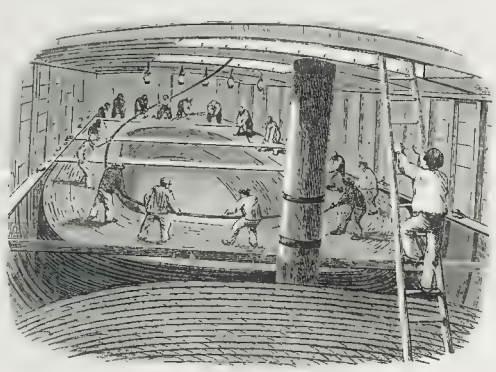
From two miles an hour, at starting, to three miles, four miles, five miles, six miles an hour, the speed improved in the course of the first hour The men in the hold got familiar with the work Mr. Newall and his managers gained confidence in the working of all their arrangements

Scarcely half an hour from starting had elapsed when the wind came up from the east, bringing with it a fog that enveloped the whole squadron, and became so dense that the tug could scarcely be seen at her short distance ahead of the *Hutt*.

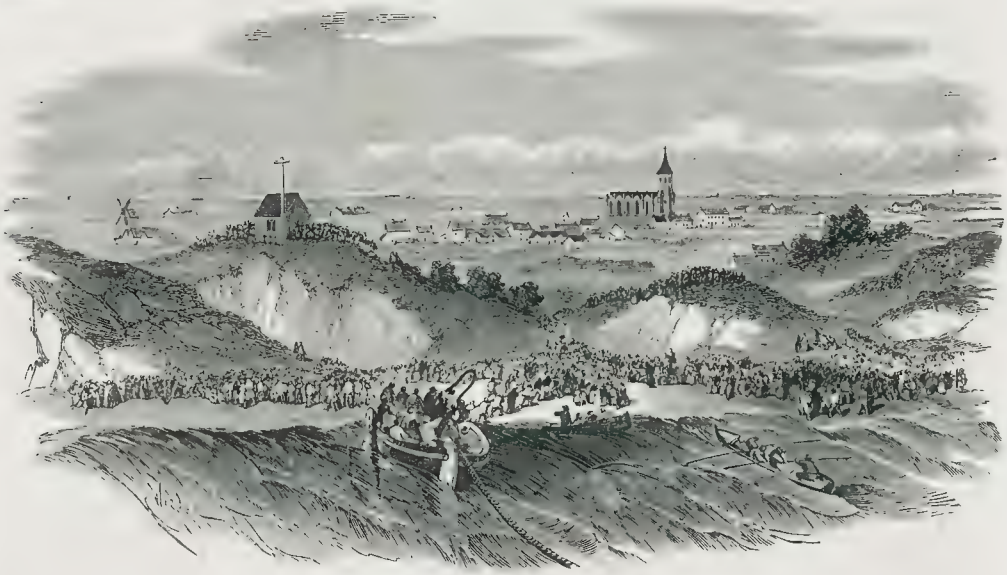
The buoying-out the course, in these circumstances, could have been of no use; the fishing-boats were, therefore, held in reserve by the *Lizard*



THE CABLE BREAK.



THE HOLD OF THE "WILLIAM HUTT."



LANDING THE END OF THE CABLE, AT MIDDLEKERKE.

The *Vivid*'s speed, and the science and experience of Captain Washington and Mr. Smithett, now displayed the advantages the expedition derived from the Admiralty assistance; for, by running out to sea, by sounding, and other means, the *Hutt* was constantly assured that she was holding a true course. The Belgian mail-packet passed the squadron as they lay at anchor, spoke them, and took the news to Ostend; whence the Belgian Government steamer, *Le Rubis*, with M. Masui, Director-General of Railways; M. Vinchent, telegraph engineer, &c; came out to meet the English party.

Mr. Reid kept up the courage of those on board by assuring them of the perfection of the cable, which he tested as he went along. All went on smoothly at five to six miles an hour, through the mist, with the tide, against the freshening wind; and at half-past one p.m., when the tide turned, a council having been held, the *Hutt* anchored in ten fathoms water—thirty-two miles of rope having paid out.

The tide turned at eight p.m.—the wind freshened, and blew half a gale—the mist disappeared—the lights of Dunkerque were visible. Anchor up—and on went the *Hutt*, with the little tug ahead.

At one a.m. on Thursday it was considered prudent to anchor for the night, for the *Hutt* was then within the first of the shoals of the Belgian coast, and the night was very tempestuous. Our Artist has shown the *Wilhem Hutt*, as she started on Thursday morning at eight o'clock, with the Belgian coast full in view. The indicator on the break wheel showed that fifty-two miles had been paid out, and Captain Washington found that there were fourteen miles still to go to Middlekerke. All went on as it had done from the commencement; not a kink, nor a broken wire: no more serious accidents than the bilge pipes of the *Hutt* choking, which caused a delay of an hour. By three o'clock on Thursday the *Hutt* dropped anchor, with Middlekerke, the point fixed by the Belgian Government as the point of landing, due south. The boisterous weather precluded the possibility of landing the end of the cable that evening; so, after messages had been sent through the cable to the newspapers, to the friends and to the homes of those who were in the *Hutt*—the *Ruby*, the *Vivid*, the *Lizard*, and the *Lord Warden*, went into Ostend for the night; and all hands, save those necessary for the care of the *Hutt*, regaled themselves in the Hôtel des Bains, retiring early to prepare for the work of the morrow.

Through the British Consul's agency, a Flemish schuyt was hired to take 500 to 700 yards of the coil on board for landing the Belgian end of the cable. By nine o'clock the whole squadron and all hands were on board, or on the shore at Middlekerke, and active preparations making for the landing. A warp was got on shore from the *Hutt*. The schuyt was freighted with the end of the cable. The three Flemings of Blanckenberg, who formed her crew, presented the most ludicrous picture of astonishment, when the sailors and rope-coilers from the Tyne, jumped down into the schuyt, began to clear away the mast and sails, preparatory to coiling in the cable; they could only speak Flemish; but Jack contrived to make them comprehend that they were useless, by calling out "Caboose, caboose!" and literally driving the poor fellows into the caboose or cabin, where they remained all the time the rope was being coiled, occasionally putting out their heads to see what was going on. In a short time the required length of cable was in the schuyt; the boats of the squadron took her in tow; and, amidst the cheers of the squadron, the cries of the Middlekirke peasants, men and women, and the booming guns of the *Vivid*, the end was safely landed, and carried up the Dunes into a hut of the coast-guard. The wires were joined up to an instrument, and then followed the first direct message through to London, announcing the successful termination of the enterprise—"Union of Belgium and England, twenty minutes before one p.m., 6th May, 1853."

THE BELGIAN, AND ENGLISH AND IRISH ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CABLES, IN THE MANUFACTORY, AT SUNDERLAND.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 15.—Whit Sunday. O'Connell died, 1847.
MONDAY, 16.—Whit Monday. Mrs. Hemans died, 1835.
TUESDAY, 17.—Tallcyrand died, 1838. Dr. Jenner born, 1748.
WEDNESDAY, 18. Ember-week. Oxford Term begins.
THURSDAY, 19.—St. Dunstan. Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1536.
FRIDAY, 20.—Lafayette died, 1834. Columbus died, 1506.
SATURDAY, 21.—The first Railway Act passed, 1801.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 21

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.
6 15 / 6 45	7 16 / 7 45	8 20 / 8 50	9 26 / 9 56	10 32 / 11 2	11 35 / 11 59	No Tide / 0 15
0 43						

THE DUBLIN GREAT EXHIBITION.

ON the interesting event for Ireland of the OPENING of the DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, and during the continuance of the Exhibition,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL BE ENRICHED BY

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS

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WITH the present Number is published a SUPPLEMENT, containing splendid Engravings from the best Pictures in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy; a copious Review, &c. Price of the DOUBLE NUMBER, One Shilling.

*** The Engravings of Mr. Ward's Picture of "The Execution of Montrose," and of Mr. Millais' "Order of Release," announced to appear in the present Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, are unavoidably deferred. Also, Notices of the Exhibition of Paintings by Modern German Artists and the Exhibition of Drawings and Sketches by AMATEUR Artists.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1853.

EXACTLY eleven years ago—on the 14th of May, 1842—appeared the FIRST NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Our old subscribers will not think us guilty of vanity in reminding them of the anniversary, while our newer friends will excuse us if we dwell for an instant on the fact that we, also, have a birthday. Upon such an occasion it is fitting that we should express our gratitude, both to our old and new friends, as well as to the public in general, for the unprecedented support and patronage which this Journal has enjoyed. That this success has been unmerited on our part we will not be guilty of the mock modesty of asserting; neither would we make such an imputation upon the common sense of the public as to imply that for so long a period, and with such increasing good-will, it could bestow its favour and its patronage where they were not deserved. No doubt we are indebted for some portion of our success to the novelty of our design; but we think we may also claim some credit for the manner in which it has been carried out; for we can truly say that we have spared neither time, nor labour, nor expense, to record and illustrate every great and important event, and every remarkable and interesting occurrence of our time, whether in our own country, on the Continent of Europe, in the Eastern or Western Worlds, or even in remoter and comparatively unknown districts and regions of the globe. In politics, our course has never changed. We have invariably steered clear of mere party, and conscientiously endeavoured, without fear or favour, to support the cause of good government, and the moral and intellectual elevation of the people. As regards the peculiar feature of our paper—its illustrations—we may remark that, during the eleven years of its existence, the events which we have had to depict have always been of the most interesting and varied, and often of the most stirring and important character. The wars in India and the Cape, revolutions in almost every country of Europe except our own, together with insurrections in a score of capitals all these have been faithfully chronicled in our pages, by means of the pencil as well as of the pen. Regal visits and progresses—courtly and noble festivals—public assemblages—the construction of docks, railways, and other great or national works—the building and consecration of ecclesiastical, and the inauguration of municipal edifices—public amusements of every kind, from the Italian Opera to the sports of the deer-stalker and the angler—views of scenery—and the portraiture of countless individuals famous in the senate, in the pulpit, and at the bar; or eminent in literature, science, and art: all these form but a fraction of the subjects which we have weekly been called upon to illustrate. To judge of the value of our publication in the present day, and to form something like an idea of the interest with which our posterity in fifty or a hundred years hence will look back upon our pages, we have but to fancy with what curiosity, the men, women, and children of 1853 would turn over the pages of an Athenian or Roman *Illustrated News*, if such a work had been of possible existence at a period so remote; or over any similar publication, if our ancestors in the days of the Charleses or the Georges had been able to carry out a similar idea, and had depicted for us the personages, the costumes, and the events of their time. That we supplied a public want is evident from the steady and increasing support bestowed on us from the first to the eleventh year of our existence, when we have attained a circulation larger than that enjoyed by any other journal in the kingdom. The fact is also proved by the successive establishment of similar publications in the three most civilised countries in the world. No sooner did the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS escape the dangers that are incident to new-born publications, as well as to new-born babes, and arrive at something like growth and maturity, than the French, encouraged by its prosperity, established the *Illustration*. At a later period, the Germans launched their *Illustrirte Zeitung*; and, still more recently, the Americans, not only took our idea, but assumed a portion of our name, and established the *Illustrated News*, as if there were no other journal in the world which was universally known by and had pre-occupied that designation. But we will not complain of our Transatlantic contemporary, but wish him and all our other children and imitators the success which is sure to follow them if they deserve it. For our own parts, we will but add, in conclusion, that the public favour which we enjoy, has never had the effect of making us relax or abate in our exertions to maintain the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in the pre-eminent position it has attained; but, on the contrary, has incited us to render it more and more worthy of the support of the British people.

THE public of Europe has at last received something like precise information as to the scope and objects of the mission of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople. The world is not left utterly in the dark as to the extraordinary demands which the strong Emperor of all the Russias has thought fit to make upon the weak Sultan of the Turks. And if the mission of Prince Menschikoff be extraordinary, the ends sought to be obtained appear at first glance to be no less so. If we are to believe the latest intelligence that has reached us from Constantinople, the demands of Russia include not only matters political, but affairs ecclesiastical, and plans that are purely architectural. The Russian Ambassador is reported to have been authorised to declare to the Sultan that he disapproves of all the promises that have been made to France in relation to the Holy Sepulchre. The Czar objects to the right, proposed by the Marquis de Lavalette, on behalf of the Emperor of the French, to be granted to the Latin Catholics, to pray two days in the week at the tomb of the Virgin Mary, and contends that the Roman Catholics ought to enjoy no other privileges than those which are granted to other Christian communions, viz., permission to pray after—and not before—the Christians of the Greek Church have finished their religious ceremonies. The Russian Ambassador has also declared that his master is quite opposed to the reparation of the Cupola of the Holy Sepulchre, in the style of the ancient architecture, as desired by France; but that he prefers and insists upon the repairs being in the Byzantine style. In the last place, the Czar demands a treaty or diplomatic act which will, once for all, prevent the resumption of any claims on the part of France with regard to the Holy Sepulchre, or to the Protectorate of Christians in the East. To these demands it is understood that the Porte has acceded, with the approval of the British Ambassador, and not only without a protest from, but with the consent of, M. Delacour, the new Ambassador of LOUIS Napoleon.

All this is curious enough, but it is still more curious that the Russian Emperor, who claims to be the head of the Greek Church in his own country, and a veritable Pope, as far as Russia is concerned, should seek to assert a claim to pre-eminence over all other Greek Christians on the part of the Patriarch of Constantinople, a prelate of but small power or influence, and whose authority was thrown off by Peter the Great, and never since acknowledged by any of his successors. What motive the Czar may have in thus endeavouring to re-establish a Papacy in Constantinople, and to oppose an Eastern to a Western Pope, we are yet unable to imagine; but that it is directly or indirectly connected with the grand object of Russian ambition, the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, we can very readily believe. The Sultan seems to have yielded readily enough upon all the other points, holds firm for the present against this. Negotiations, with respect to the Patriarch, are still pending, and if the Sultan be supported by the British Ambassador, as we are informed is the case, in his refusal to accede to the demands of Russia, it is probable that some time will elapse before they are brought to a termination.

Whatever may be the result, it is pretty evident, both from the past and from the present course of these remarkable proceedings, that LOUIS Napoleon is still anxious to cultivate a Russian alliance; M. de Lacour, his successor, has adopted a different policy, and has allowed the Czar to have his own way. The French Emperor thus plays but a small part in the East, instead of the larger one which he intended. When will France and its rulers see that their best and safest ally is Great Britain?

OPENING OF THE DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The following is the official programme of the opening of the Exhibition on Thursday:

The carriages of the Knights and Officers of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick assembled in the Upper Castle yard, at half-past seven o'clock, and awaited the arrival of his Excellency from the Viceregal Lodge, Phœnix-park; on which the whole proceeded through the Lower Castle-gate, by Dame street, College-green, Grafton-street, Nassau-street, Leinster-street, and Clare-street, to the grand entrance of the Exhibition, in Merrion-square, in the following order:—

Carriages of the Knights and Officers of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick
His Excellency's Household
His EXCELLENCY

On arrival at the Exhibition his Excellency was received by a guard of honour; and as the entrance, by the Executive Committee.
A procession then formed as follows —

Members of the Committee, two and two.
Officers of the Order of St. Patrick.
Knights of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, two and two, according to their Stars, wearing the Collar of the Order
His Excellency's State Household.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant,
Grand Master of the Illustrious Order, wearing the Collar of the Order, and the Badge and Ribbon of the Garter Star
a state Usher

Her Excellency the Countess of St. Patrick

In this order they proceeded, conducted by the Executive Committee two and two, to the throne prepared for his Excellency.

While the procession moved up the middle avenue of the Centre Hall to the dais, the orchestra, of 1000 performers, played the National Anthem. Their Excellencies having taken their seats, the orchestra performed the Hundredth Psalm; Handel's Coronation Anthem "Queen of the Isles, Victoria, Regneth, the glory of all Nations; Let all the People rejoice, and say God save the Queen; Alleluiah! Amen, Amen, Alleluiah!"

Then the Chairman, accompanied by the members of the General Committee, and the principal officials of the Exhibition, presented an address to the Lord Lieutenant; at the conclusion of which he introduced Mr. Dargan, and also Mr. Benson, the architect, to his Excellency.

The orchestra then performed Mozart's Motett—"O God, when thou appearest." After which the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in his robes of office, accompanied by the members of the Corporation, in their civic dresses, presented an adress from that body, to which his Excellency replied. At its termination, the orchestra performed the "Hallelujah Chorus."

This having been concluded, a procession was formed, and the Chairman, with the members of committee and the principal officers, conducted his Excellency and the Countess of St. Germans round the building, during which the orchestra performed March from "Athalie" (Mendelssohn).

Their Excellencies having returned to their seats on the dais, the orchestra performed the "Hymn of Praise" (Mendelssohn); which being concluded, his Excellency commanded the Ulster King of Arms to declare the Exhibition open After which the orchestra performed "The Heavens are telling" and "Hallelujah Chorus. This being terminated, their Excellencies left the Building in the same order now as on their entrance, the orchestra performing the National Anthem.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MAY 12.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer — Highest Reading	Thermometer — Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature for the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
May 6	29.984	51·2	39·7	42·2	— 10·0	82	N.E.	0.00
„ 7	29.601	47·5	35·5	38·2	— 14·0	86	N.E.	0.31
„ 8	29.588	56·1	34·4	42·6	— 9·5	65	N.E.by.N.	0.02
„ 9	29.478	54·0	34·0	43·1	— 8·9	69	S.W.	0.25
„ 10	29.767	59·7	37·5	44·2	— 7·7	67	N.W.	0.00
„ 11	30.066	57·5	31·2	43·7	— 7·1	67	E.	0.00
„ 12	29.982	59·4	34·6	47·2	— 4·5	64	N.E.	0.00

* Below Average. † Above below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.01 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.58 inches by 6h. p.m. on the 7th, increased to 29.59 inches by 2h. p.m. on the 8th, decreased to 29.48 inches by 9h. p.m. on the 9th, increased to 30.14 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 11 h, and decreased to 30.00 inches by the end of the week The mean reading for the week was 29.78 inches. The highest point during the week has been very unseasonable, and the mean daily temperatures have ranged from 4½° to 14° below their averages The mean daily temperature on the 6th was 42·2°, being the lowest mean recorded as having happened on that day since the year 1831, when it was 39·7°; the mean daily temperature on the 7th was 38·2°, and on the 8th 42·6°, being of lower value than any reached on those days as far back as the register extends, viz., 1814. The mean temperature of the week was 4 ·5° *below* the average of the same week in thirty-nine years, and is the coldest week ending May 12th since the year 1837, when its mean temperature was even lower, viz., 4·4°. The range of temperature during the week was 27·9°, the highest reading (59·4°) on arriving on the 12th, and the lowest (31·5°) on the 11. The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 19·6°. Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than six tenths of an inch. A pale solar halo was seen on the south west occurred during the morning of the 8th, and hail fell frequently on the 8th and 9th.

Lewisham, May 14th, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending May 7, the births of 1276 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these, 676 were boys, and 755 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years, the average number was 1410. The number of deaths registered in the week was 1159, exceeding the number in the preceding week by 70, thus showing that the extreme coldness of the weather has completely checked the improvement which had been going on for three weeks. The number of deaths exceeded the estimated mortal by 140 The number of fatal cases of zymotic diseases was 217 (their average is 180); of these 1 only was small pox, there were 21 of measles, 40 of scarlatina, 68 of hooping-cough, and 41 of typhus; of dropsy and cancer, 64 (their average is 43); tubercular diseases, 203, to which consumption contributed 144. To diseases of the brain, 103 (their average is 138); of these, there were 58 of apoplexy and 24 of paralysis. Diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 41; diseases of the lungs, &c., 294 (their average is 314); of these there were 115 of bronchitis and 83 of pneumonia, and to violence, privation, &c., 41. Under ten years of age, 647 under fifteen years of age has increased from 507 last week to 561 in this; those of persons of sixty years and upwards, from 227 to 253; whilst those in the middle period of life remain nearly unchanged.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—LORD ROSSE, as President of the Royal Society, held his second conversazione on Saturday evening, at Somerset-house, which was numerously attended. Some interesting specimens of fossils, portfolios of photographic pictures, and various curious objects of the microscope, were displayed in the saloon

VAUXHALL-BRIDGE PIER.—The directors of the Vauxhall-bridge Company have resolved upon entirely removing the pier at which passengers by steam-boats have for several years been accustomed to embark and land, having been advised that it is calculated injuriously to affect the solidity of the fabric

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The Museum re-opened on Monday morning, after having been closed for the past week, in order to undergo the customary cleaning, and to effect improved arrangements of the contents; the hours of admission, both to the general departments and the reading-room, have been extended to 4 o'clock, at the evening, and will continue so until the end of August.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.—On Monday a return was issued of the halfpenny newspaper stamps in the United Kingdom during last year. The total number of such stamps was 16,668,824; and the amount paid for the same, £34,682 14s. 2d. In England the stamps at a halfpenny numbered 10,275,864, in Wales, 11,418, in Scotland, 235,720; and in Ireland, 145,116.

THE LAMBETH CHARITIES.—Under the will of a Mr. E. Wallett, who died in 1807, there the rent and profit of certain estates to be divided among sixteen poor and necessitous persons, sixty one years old and upwards, resident in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, and an equal portion for the poor of the parish of Christ Church in the same parish The parish was afterwards divided into several districts, over each of which was an incumbent. The Master Tinney drew up a scheme for making the funds applicable to the purposes intended, but the incumbents wishing the whole fund should be devoted to educational purposes applied to Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, who set aside the report, and ordered the whole fund to be applied. Against this judgment Lawrence and churchwardens of the mother church appealed to the Court of Appeal, and their Lordships allowed the appeal, and held that, as the parish of Christ Church formerly was the parish in which the testator lived, a very excellent one, of the district, it was not right that their funds should be otherwise employed. The Master's Report was ordered to be restored.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—It is expected that the Stock-Exchange will be removed next Wednesday to the Hall of Commerce, the difficulties in the way of that arrangement having been overcome The new edifice will be of a very superior character, although the absence of frontage prevents any exterior architectural design. The Hall of Commerce itself would have been particularly appropriate, but in that case some means must have been devised for getting rid of the space upon which the Stock Exchange now stands, and which, being encompassed by houses, would be available only for a purpose analogous to that to which it is at present devoted The Excise-office was at one time thought of as a temporary refuge during the rebuilding of the Stock-Exchange, but its distance was felt as a disadvantage. Next, the Auction Mart seemed to be appropriate to the section, but the Hall of Commerce is in all respects more suitable.

LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—The London-bridge terminus is now undergoing a considerable enlargement, in order to meet the great increase of traffic expected on the opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The station has been widened to almost double its former width, and several buildings pulled down to admit of this alteration. Additional lines of rails have been laid down, so that three or four trains will be enabled to discharge their passengers at one time. That portion which is at present used by the Croydon trains will be devoted to the Crystal Palace traffic

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—We understand that an energetic movement is in silent, but effective progress, among those friends of civil and religious liberty who feel indignant at the course pursued by the House of Lords, in rejecting, for the seventh time, the proposal affirmed by nineteen majorities of the House of Commons, for the removal of Jewish disabilities. *Morning Chronicle.*

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The valuable services of Mr. Henry Roberts, F.S.A.—who, since the establishment of this excellent society, in 1844, has filled the arduous and responsible office of honorary architect to the above society, and under whose able and direction the several important establishments now open throughout the metropolis have been erected were on Tuesday acknowledged in a very gratifying manner by the presentation of a handsome service of plate, at the Freemasons' Tavern, where a few noblemen and gentlemen, members of the committee, entertained Mr. Roberts at dinner. The Earl of Shaftesbury was in the chair; and among the other gentlemen present were Viscount Ebrington, Lord Haddo, Lord Moreton, Major Leth, Mr. J. Egerton Hubbard, Mr. W. Long, Mr. R. B. Seeley, &c. The noble Earl, in presenting the testimonial, adverted to the untiring zeal and long experience of Mr. Roberts, under whose direction the plans for the society's various model houses had been carried out, so as to produce a vast amelioration in the condition of the working classes. The plate was then brought forward. It consists of a beautiful centre-piece, with a dinner set and tea service, and a handsomely-based salver, appropriately inscribed. Mr. Roberts returned thanks, the chairman for the kind expression of his feeling, and gratefully accepted the handsome gift. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the noble chairman.

MEETINGS AND ANNIVERSARIES.—On Saturday the fourteenth anniversary of the Royal Naval Female School, took place at Willis's Rooms; the Society for Aid to Dressmakers and Milliners, the same day, at the Mansion-house, and on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday, the Jews Orphan Asylum, at the London Tavern; on Tuesday, the Ragged School Union, at Exeter-hall; and the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, at the United Service Institution; on Wednesday, the Royal Literary Fund, at the Freemasons' Tavern; the Society of Arts, at the Institution, Adelphi; the Royal Free Hospital, at the London Tavern, the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, at Merchant Taylors' Hall, the Protestant Association, at Exeter-hall, the Servants' Iris of Provident Society, also on Tuesday, at the Globe, in great Marlborough street, on

THE COURT.

OSBORNE.—The Queen remains in the enjoyment of her accustomed retirement when at Osborne. Occasional drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne, and daily walking exercise in the park and gardens, form the chief amusement of the Court.

The Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Clarendon, and Sir Edwin Landseer, have been the guests of her Majesty during the past week.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon has arrived as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to succeed Colonel Wylde, Groom in Waiting to the Prince.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duches of Cambridge and the Princess Mary visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Wednesday, at Clarence-house, St. James's.

The Countess of Clarendon gave a magnificent ball on Wednesday evening, at the official residence of the noble Earl, in Downing street. The invitations included upwards of a thousand members of the aristocracy.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough and Lady Sophia Pelham left Arlington-street, on Saturday, for St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, where the Lordship intends to remain until the end of the Whitsuntide holidays.

The Countess of Eglinton had an assembly on Saturday evening, at the family mansion in St. James's-square.

The various members of the Ministry have issued invitations for a full dinner-party on the 24th instant, in celebration of the Queen's birthday.

MUSIC.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

At the third concert, at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday night, under the direction of Herr Lindpaintner and Dr. Wylde, the scheme included Mendelssohn's Symphony in A Major, Mozart's "Figaro Haydn" overture, "Weber's "Oberon," Rossini's "Gazza Ladra," Sterndale Bennett's Pianoforte Concerto in C Minor (performed by Miss Arabella Goddard), Dr. Wylde's music to "Paradise Lost," a scena from Gluck's "Iphigenia en Aulide," and a *bis* by Lindpaintner (both sung by Staudigl).

The music to "Paradise Lost" and the Pianoforte Concerto were the features of the evening. In respect to the former, the subject chosen for musical treatment is most infelicitous; and it is no discredit to Dr. Wylde that he has failed in successfully illustrating Milton, inasmuch as a Beethoven, a Mendelssohn, and a Spohr, in all probability, could never have succeeded. Detailed analysis of a work, therefore, which can only be regarded as the exercise of a very clever student, would be useless; and Dr. Wylde must devote his time and attention, for the future, to more practical and profitable themes. At all events he has proved, by this ambitious effort, that he has more inventiveness than he has hitherto received credit for; and his next composition will be looked for with interest. Miss L. Pyne, Herr Staudigl (who did double duty, Paschee being absent, from illness), Mr Lockey, Herr Reichart, and Herr Kuchler were the principal singers. Miss L. Pyne was encored in the most interesting solo in the "Paradise Lost"—"For spirits, when they please;" and the compliment must be shared between composer and vocalist.

ORCHESTRAL UNION.

The second concert of the series took place last Saturday at the Hanover-square Rooms, and the crowded attendance proved the growing interest in the excellent performances of the "Orchestral Union." under Mr. Mellon's able direction, with Mr Cooper as *chef d'attaque*. The programme included Beethoven's first Symphony in C, Auber's "Zampa" overture, Macfarren's "Charles II." overture, and Mendelssohn's "Melusine." Mr. Winterbotton performed a movement of Davidy's Pianfoone Concerto, and Mr. R. S. Pratten a flute fantasia, of his own writing. The vocalists were Miss Ransford and Mr. Benson. The third concert will be on the 18th of June.

THE HARP UNION.

The success attendant on the *matinées* at Erard's rooms has induced the members of the Harp Union to arrange a series of morning concerts at Willis's Rooms, the first of which was on Tuesday last. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and a long list of distinguished amateurs, patronise this novel undertaking, and the able performances of Herr Oberthür, Messrs. Wright and Trust, amply justify the patronage. They were aided by Mdlle. Clauss, Miss Messeni, Madame Macfarren, Messrs. Herr Holzel, Herr Romberg (violoncello), and Mr. Benson.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The third performance of the Quartet Association took place on Thursday morning, at Willis's Rooms. The programme consisted of Ries' Quintet in F, No 1, Op. 70; Beethoven's Quartet (posthumous), in F flat, Op. 127; and Beethoven's Sonata in B flat, Op. 45, for pianoforte and violoncello; the artistes were Mdlle. Clauss, Messrs. Salmton, Cooper, Hill, and Piatti

Herr Hölzel, of Vienna, who composes pretty chamber romances, and sings them with taste and feeling, gave a Matinée on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, assisted by Madame Spitzer (a singer of distinction from Germany), Mdlle. Anna Zerr, Herr Reichart, Herr Schnitzer, Herr Pischek, and Herr Staudigl. This congregation of Teutonic talent was strengthened by the presence of the charming Mdlle. Clauss; by Koenig, the cornet par *excellence*; by Herr Graff, a new violinist of ability; and Herr Schuh, the trombonist; Herr Kuchler and Mr. F. Mori being the accompanyists

Mr. Donald King, the tenor, and Mr. Lawler, the basso, assembled their friends and patrons, last night in Freemasons'-hall, to test to a well-selected scheme; the performers being our most distinguished native professors, including Misses Louisa Pyne, Poole, Messent, M Williams, Pyne, C Henderson, Broughton, Bassano; Mrs. D. King, Mrs A Shewon; Messrs. Lockey, Manvers, E. Land, Benson, Borrani, F. Bodda, and Shoubridge, with Blagrove, Rowland, Willin, R. S. Pratten, and Howell, as instrumentalists. In addition to this attraction, the members of the Abbey Glee Club sang in glees and madrigals

The Sacred Harmonic Society performed last night at Exeter-hall, under Costa's direction, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" the principal singers being Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss F. Rowland, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Bassano; Messrs Lockey, Benson, H. Barnby, and Formes. Next Friday Handel's "Creation" will be given

Mrs. John Macfarren, a clever pianiste, aided by Sainton, Piatti, and Benedict, Miss Bassano, Madame Macfarren, Miss C. Nott, Mr A Pierre, and Mr. F. Bodda, gave a matinée last Saturday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms. The selections were from Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Handel, Macfarren, Donizetti, Piatti, Curschmann, Torre.te. Haas, Thalberg, Henry Smart, Proch, Pixis, &c. Mr. Walter Macfarren was the accompanyist

Miss Arabella Goddard had her annual concert last night, at the Hanover-square rooms, with full orchestra, under Molique's direction. The programme included Mendelssohn's pianforte concerto in D minor, and a quintet in G minor for pianoforte and stringed instruments, by Mr Macfarren. Sainton, Hill, Piatti, Bottesini, Fraulein, Agnes Bürz (a new singer from Germany), and Herr Reichart, were the artistes announced to support the accomplished *bénéficiaire*.

Miss L. Rheinmeich, a vocalist, had an evening concert at Willis's rooms last Tuesday, with the co operation of Miss E. Bentley (pianiste), Mr. R. Blagrove (concertinaist), Bottesini, Miss Dolby, Mr. G Perren, Mr. F. Bodda, and Mr. F. Mori (accompanyist).

Her Grace the sixth duchess of Chandos' Music took place last Monday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, which was well attended. Esdyn's quartet in F, No. 82, and Mozart's quintet in D, were beautifully played by Herrn Janna, Hennig, Goltzie, Horschelt, and Mr. W. F. Reed. The vocalists were the German quartet "Union" and Miss Huddart. Madame Grossenhagen Cundall was announced to sing, but was absent from indisposition.

The fifth Philharmonic Concert will take place next Monday, under Costa's direction.—The fourth meeting of the Musical Union will be on Tuesday.—Mr. Hersee's overture, "Jerusalem," first performed at the last Norwich Festival, will be produced at Exeter hall next Wednesday, by the Harmonic Union.—Herr Molique will commence his annual series of concerts of chamber music next Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms; and Mr Brinley Richards's classic concerts begin next Saturday.

The installation of the Earl of Derby as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, is to take place on Tuesday, the 7th of June next. On Wednesday morning, the 8th, a Grand Miscellaneous Concert will be given in the Sheldonian Theatre, under the direction of Sir Henry Bishop; and, on the following day, the "Installation Ode" will be performed, written by the Professor of Poetry, the Rev. T. L. Claughton; and composed by the Professor of Music at Oxford, Sir Henry Bishop

M. Niedermeyer's new five-act opera, "La Fronde"—the libretto by MM. Maquet and Jules Lacroix, produced at the Imperial Academy of Music in Paris on the 2nd inst.—is not considered so good as his two previous works, "Stradella" and "Marie Stuart." Mdme. Tedesco, Mdlle. la Grua, M M. Roger, Obin, Marié, Lucien, Koenig, Prévot, and Guignot sustained the principal parts.

The *New York Herald* says:—"We are to have a new opera-house —one on a magnificent scale. We learn that 188,000 dollars have already been subscribed, and twenty-five per cent paid in. Only 12,000 dollars are now wanted to make up the sum required for this splendid enterprise It is in contemplation to have it completed in December next, and open with Grisi and Mario.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was repeated on Saturday and Monday—on the last-mentioned evening with the addition of the second act of "Il Barbiere," to the delight of the amateurs, who prefer to hear a good opera rather than to see a bad ballet. On Thursday, for the extra night, the first act of "Norma," with Grisi and Penco, and the whole of "I Puritani," with Mdme. Bosio, Mdlle. Bellini, Ronconi, Formes, and Mario, formed the entertainment. Verdi's "Rigoletto" is announced for to-night (Saturday).

ST. JAMES'S.

M. Regnier last week reappeared on this stage, and made his bow in two pieces new to Londoners—"Le Gendarme Jadis," a one act piece, by M. Henri Murgers; and the other M. Marivaux's well-known play of "Les Jeux de l'Amour et du Hasard. In the latter we have to record Mdlle. Brohan's success in the part of *Silvia*. On Wednesday the talents of both were associated with those of M Lafont, in "Les Demoiselles de St. Cyr," who, as *Vicomte Roger*, accomplishes one of the most difficult histrionic tasks—that of restraining sentiment within conventional limits, and yet so far and skilfully indicating it, that it may tell with even more pathos than if it had been fully expressed. The French stage abounds in character requiring this kind of art, which has here to imitate not the natural but the artificial, and requires in the artist both tact and observation. M. Regnier, as the parvenu *Dalancley*, is above criticism, as well as competition. The part is of his own making; and the caricature in it is managed with a blended force and reticence only to be attained by a well practised taste. Mdlle. Brohan acted the part of *Charlotte de Mérian* with a dignity which seems to suit her style and powers, and which served to contrast the character with that of *Louise*, which lost nothing of its vivacity in the hands of Mdlle. Fiemy. The play itself, notwithstanding its frequent performance, still continues to be one of the most pleasing of M. Alexandre Dumas' compositions.

STRAND.

The performances at this little theatre continue to attract. "The "Beggar's Opera" has been performed during the week, and the travestie of "Macbeth" still excites great laughter. Never-heless, the indefatigable managers have added a musical sketch, entitled "The Black Swan," which is not without merit and cleverness, though exceedingly slight.

Miss Romer will begin her operatic campaign at the Surrey Theatre, next Monday, with Herr Lutz as musical director and conductor: Mr. E. Stirling as stage-manager. Balfe's "Siege of Rochelle" will be the opening opera. The spirited directress has engaged Miss P. Horton, Miss Eliza Nelson, Miss Neville, Messrs. Borrani, Kuchler, C. Romer, O. Summers, H. S. Craven, and Traver.

PROFESSOR AYTOUN'S LECTURES ON POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

ON Friday week and last Monday, Professor Aytoun, of Edinburgh, a well known contributor to *Blackwood*, delivered his first and second lectures on Poetry and Dramatic Literature, to a fashionable and aristocratic audience, sufficiently numerous, and politely attentive. The Professor's manner was not imposing; but it became animated as he proceeded; and his voice, rather inaudible at first, gradually grew distinct and clear. In his definition of poetry, Mr Aytoun seemed to include, like D'Alembert, the fine arts in general, and eloquence in particular. Indeed, he tested the value of poetry by its capability of effective recitation, and on this account preferred Homer, Shakspeare, and Scott, to Wordsworth and other meditative minstrels. The public, in his opinion, required an audience, and demanded an oral utterance, such as he enjoyed of old in the institutions of the Bardic Order, and the Minstrel College of Greece—such as had the Druids, Sennachies, Scalds, Trouvères, and Homeric rhapsodists. His songs, under such favourable conditions, were not artificial; indeed, too much art was unfavourable to the production of high poetry. Instance, the poetry of Pope, and the works in verse written in accordance with the French canons. Compare also the artificial school of the last century, at its close, with the powerful poetry of rude times; which latter the Professor illustrated by reciting the well-known death-song of Regner Lodbrog.

In his second lecture, Professor Aytoun re-stated his leading principle, and boldly announced that, in his opinion, the best poetry was that which gained the most immediate audience, and was most generally understood. Poetry, however, was as various in its forms and spirit as nature in her species and influence. Accordingly, a common standard of criticism is impossible. To an Oriental taste our poetry would be wanting in fervour; to ours the poetry of the last superabounds in extravagance. French tragedy, to us, was monotonous and unnatural: to the Frenchman ours was deficient in art. As an English imitation of the former, Addison's "Cato" was ineffective, because uniform throughout in its pitch. Chaucer, on the contrary, displays every variety of style. But he and others were coloured by foreign influences. Spenser from Italian fountains; Dryden from French. The latter seldom touched the sensibilities; but Otway was exceedingly tearful. Pope was a disciple of Boileau: he sparkled, indeed—but like frost; and we wished for the thaw. The prodigality of poetry in the age of Queen Anne, the influence of his example was like the rush into full blossom of vernal flowers when the frost was taken from the ground. Poetry, when read, should be the simplest. The reader is too much engrossed by art, and pays too little attention to nature. Yet, like the pre-Raffaelites, it is well we should study the old masters.

The object of the lecture was to treat of the Epical cycles. The Epos was the first in date. Hence, we demand not only the original author of the subject, the latter being always older than any author; and permit to the epic poet the unlimited use of previous materials. Homer was but a recipient of traditions—these he committed to the furnace of his genius, and poured them forth again, a fluid mass, to be recast in a mould of his own devising. The "Wrath of Achilles" was but the portion of a larger theme; this is the reason why the poem is incomplete. The remainder was left for a succeeding singer to illustrate. Of more modern epics, "The Cid" had a fitting argument; but time enough had not been allowed for tradition to grow and expand. Virgil, on the contrary, came too late for his subject; besides addressing a pre-imagined few, instead of the multitude for which Homer sang. A fixed locality was a great advantage to a poet. Troy was to Homer a spot which lent its associations to his story, and gave to its details an air of reality. Spenser's poem was wanting in this advantage—there was no place on earth to which the action might be referred. Homer's work read like history. Virgil, however, failed to realise, and was extremely artificial. But the stories of antiquity were as different as the periods and the places. The lecturer then drew a picture of old Greek life; the scene being the Olympian games, and the recital thereat of Homeric poems, and Pindaric odes, followed by a dramatic excentration on the Thespian cart. With this description the lecture, which was throughout interesting, though not always correct in its judgments, was harmoniously and gracefully brought to a close.

INVITATION TO HER MAJESTY TO VISIT HULL.—The Corporation of Hull assembled on Friday, and adopted a memorial to her Majesty, soliciting a Royal visit in the course of the ensuing season. It is thought that her Majesty will arrive with the prince of Wales and suite, and that she will pay her first visit to the town and port on her way to Scotland in the autumn, when the annual gathering of the British Association will, in all probability, be sitting.

FLAX CULTIVATION IN IRELAND.—The Royal Flax Society Belfast, have received a letter, notifying that the Treasury had authorised the issue of £10 0 0 to defray the expenses of instructors in the growth and preparation of flax in the nine counties of Munster and Connaught to which the Irish reproductive fund applies.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD CROSS.—A well-executed view of this beautifully restored monument has just been issued by Mr. John Sumner Austin, architect, Bedford: it shows both sides of the High-street of Leighton, looking south-west, and the restored cross in the centre. In our notice of the latter work, at page 261, we were in error in attributing the figures of the Martyrs' Memorial, at Oxford, to Mr. Cox: they were sculptured by Mr. Henry Weekes.

A THRIVING TRADESMAN.—A few days since, in the pleasure-grounds of Thoresby, Nottinghamshire, the seat of Earl Manvers, there was taken a thrush's nest, containing two lace collars, and about three yards of lace, which had been missed from the drying-ground, and were supposed to have been stolen.

ALDERMAN SALOMONS.—On Wednesday, Lord Chief-Justice Campbell decided against the appeal of Mr. Salomons in the Court of Error. His Lordship concluded his judgment thus:—"He had the honour of introducing an act, when Mr. Salomons became Sheriff of London, to enable him to fulfil the duties of the office, and Lord Lyndhurst brought in an act to enable the Jews to hold all municipal offices But as long as the law stood as it at present did, he had no doubt that Jews could not be admitted into Parliament. His own private opinion was, that he regretted the act had ever been passed to exclude Jews from sitting in Parliament. But he sat there to declare and to put a just construction upon acts of Parliament, and in doing so he thought they were to be excluded. The judgment of the Court of Exchequer must therefore be affirmed, and the verdict for the penalty must stand.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Clerkship of the Crown for the Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. James Nangle, sessional solicitor for the East Riding of Cork.

It is stated that satisfactory arrangements have been made by the directors of the Berlin Water Company with Sir William Cubitt, who is to undertake the supervision of the works as chief engineer.

The Russian Government has announced its intention of doubling the duty on imported books

The *Argo*, which left Southampton on Sunday for Australia, takes out about £50,000 in specie, 500 tons of cargo, and sixty passengers

The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has ordered the discontin uance of the German cockade in the army, which has been worn since 1848.

The Rev. Drs. Ullathorne and Moore were released from Warwick gaol on Wednesday week, without payment of the costs, by order of the Master of the Rolls, they having given up all the property they possessed.

The steamer *Independent*, with 500 passengers on board, ran on shore on the 16th of February on the coast of California, and was totally destroyed by fire: 150 persons lost their lives.

The *Lætia*, of the Royal Yacht Squadron, belonging to Mr. T. Hodges, sailed on Saturday from Sheerness harbour for Austra a, with numerous goods about to take his final leave of this country for the gold regions

The May fair of Ballinasloe took place on Saturday week. The sales were made at a very considerable advance upon the prices of last year, and all the cattle were eagerly bought up.

A boy, of H.M.S. *Albion*, met instant death on the 26th ult., at Malta, by falling from the mizentop of that vessel.

The *Newry Telegraph* reports that on Friday week, attempts were made to burn two houses, with their residents, in the neighbourhood in which Mr Chambre was nearly assassinated a short time since

Mr. Sill, the attorney in the case of seat stealing at Brighton, in connexion with Broome the pugilist, has been struck off the rolls by Lord Campbell

Two men, named Duff and Conolly, have been remanded on a charge of conspiracy to murder Mr. Boyd, one of Mr. Dargan's pay-clerks, while on his way with the money chest to the railway works at Carraemines.

A deputation from the operative ropemakers had an interview on Monday with the Lords of the Treasury, to protest against any alteration taking place in the import duties on foreign yarn and rope.

A terrible collision took place on the Michigan Southern Railroad, on the 20th ult., by which twenty persons were killed, and fifty or sixty injured

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Graham Willmore, Esq., Q.C. to succeed the late Mr. Carrow as Judge of the Wells County Court

The King of Prussia intends to confer the Order of the Black Eagle on the Duke of Brabant; and Prince Frederick William of Prussia is to have the Grand Cross of King Leopold's Order.

Mr. Chester Allen has been appointed deputy clerk of the peace for Westminster, Mr. A. G. Maude having found himself unable to discharge the duties of that office and of deputy clerk of the peace for the county

The Brandenburg and Lusatian Agricultural Board announce that the grand cattle and agricultural show will be opened on the 21st inst., in the Berlin Thier Garten, which is well adapted for this purpose

On Wednesday week an explosion took place of one of the boilers on the premises of the York street Flax-spinning Company, Belfast, when two boys were killed, and five others seriously injured.

It is calculated that there are no less than 100,000 foreign refugees in London

Mr. Henry Levy Keeling, of the firm of Keeling and Hunt, of Mouse-yard, and a Jew, has been unanimously elected churchwarden of St. George's, Botolph lane.

The Queen has appointed M. Pedro Nolasco Casis to be Consul in Jamaica for the Republic of New Granada.

Father Gavazzi is lecturing at New York with great success; he has requested his lectures a second time for the benefit of those who were crowded out on the first occasion.

A gentleman, just returned from Australia, states that without another case or bale of drapery goods being sent over, there are sufficient on hand to serve the colony *for the next six years*.

The University of Kiel (Holstein) has just conferred on Mr. Donaldson, Professor of Architecture in University College, London, the degree of Doctor in Philosophy, in recognition of his works in illustration of ancient art, of his professional standing, and in acknowledgment of services rendered to that University in forming their collection of antique sculpture.

Mr. James Plunkett, Q.C., was on Wednesday appointed Chief Clerk to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Dublin, in the room of J. T. Lloyd, Esq., deceased.

Cheapside was on Wednesday restored to general traffic, having been closed nearly three weeks for repair of the road.

Locusts have appeared in several parts of Turkey, which threaten to spoil the crops. The silk crop will be damaged in consequence of some late frosts

Upper Canada has lost one of her most eminent men. Robert Baldwin Sullivan, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, died in Toronto, on the 14th ult.

The Bavarian Government has announced that the privilege accorded to English travellers since April, 1846, is withdrawn, and that in future they must, in travelling in Bavaria, have their papers *viséd* like other strangers

The Great Central and Chartered Gas Companies have undertaken the lighting of the public lamps in the City for three years, by contract.

At a recent duel near Victoria, Texas, between Lieut. Brady and a Mr. Burnett, an innocent bystander, named Walpole, was shot dead, but neither of the combatants was injured.

On Sunday last the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a sermon in St. Giles's Church in behalf of the Royal Orthopædic Hospital, in Bloomsbury-square.

Lord Ellesmere and suite embarked on Tuesday, under a salute, on board the *Leander*, 50, Captain King, in the Sound; and sailed the day following for New York.

Lord Shaftesbury has laid on the table of the House of Lords a bill to amend the Chimney Sweepers Act. Persons under sixteen are not to use the trade of a chimney-sweeper, under a penalty of £10. The law has been evaded in this respect.

The Greenland Seal Fishery promises to be very abundant this season, fifteen ships having already taken 61,700 seals.

The Irish Encumbered Estates Court on Tuesday, property was sold that realised £56,010.

Helmforth was visited on Monday last with a very heavy fall of snow; it fell from six in the morning during the whole day, and did much damage.

The Newfoundland seal fishery has been thus far one of the most successful seasons ever known. Two hundred and fifty thousand seals have already been caught.

It is announced that Mr. Justice Patteson and Mr. G. Cornewall Lewis will be two of the members of the City Corporation Commission

The Rochester Hotel, New York, was destroyed by fire on the 29th ult., and four persons burnt to death. The loss is estimated at 20,000 dollars.

The British corvette *Dedalus* arrived at Panama on the 12th of April with 100,000 dollars in specie, on its way to England. The purser of the vessel was assassinated at San Blas, but no particulars are given

A deputation from Liverpool, consisting of Mr. Charles Turner, M.P., with Mr. D. Rowland, and Mr. John Shepherd, master pilot, had an interview with the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, on Tuesday, at the Board of Trade.

On Saturday night a fire, attended with a great destruction of property, broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Hitchock, saw-mill proprietor, in London-street, London-road

Messrs. Smith, the extensive newsvenders, of the Strand, intend having a railway communication between their office on Edinburgh, Dublin, and the Exhibition building, during the period it remains open.

James Conolly, aged fourteen, on Monday last, while riding a race on Blackheath, was thrown out of the saddle, and dragged nearly half a mile by the stirrup: when picked up, he was found quite dead.

A meeting was held on Monday at Merthyr, when resolutions in favour of the ballot were unanimously carried

It is understood that the splendid scale are making at Plymouth for the approaching visit of the West of England Agricultural Association to that town

"THE TEAZER" ATTACKING MEDINA, ON THE SIERRA LEONE RIVER.

ATTACK ON MEDINA, SIERRA LEONE RIVER.

WE have just been favoured, by a correspondent at Sierra Leone, with the accompanying portrait of Keleh Moodah, Chief of the Mandingo Town, Medina; also, with a sketch of an assault on that town by H.M. screw steamer *Teazer*, Lieutenant Rich, and the boats of H.M. brig *Linnet*, under the direction of Commander Need. Appended is a view of the centre of the town, showing that portion occupied by the Chief.

Medina is situated ten miles to the north of Trutown, at the entrance of the Sierra Leone river; and is one of the largest and most regularly built native towns of the country. It stands on flat land, at an elevation of 150 to 200 feet from the sea; it is surrounded by a strong mud wall and stockades; and fortified by a battery of five small pieces of ordnance, placed in a commanding position for defence in case of attack from the shore, as the only approach to it is by the ascent of a very steep cliff, which might readily be defended by fifty resolute men.

The town of Medina and the country, for one mile inland, is within British jurisdiction; although the Government of the colony rarely exercises its authority, a treaty having been entered into with the chiefs for the protection of British interests and the suppression of the slave-trade; notwithstanding which, it was currently believed, Keleh Moodah connived at this nefarious traffic, and even afforded protection to the slave-dealer, while outwardly professing to the Government of Sierra Leone his wish for its abolition, and his earnest desire to fulfil the conditions of his treaty; in short, he has always been a troublesome neighbour, and hostile to the advancement of the colony.

His recent humiliation was brought about by his own obstinacy in refusing to deliver up a British subject who was kidnapped and carried across to his town, as well as the party who committed the act, although formally demanded to do so by his Excellency Governor Kennedy, who on receiving intimation of the fact, instantly despatched the Government messenger to him.

Keleh Moodah having utterly disregarded the commands of his Excellency, he made a requisition on Commander Need to send the *Teazer*, either to bring back the parties in question or to destroy the town. The *Teazer*, accordingly, got up steam on the morning of the 11th March last, and proceeded to the Bullom shore, taking in tow the boats of the *Linnet*; and at nine a.m., came to anchor one mile off the land. All the boats were then manned, and, having effected a landing, the men were marched up to the town, where Commander Need and Lieutenant Rich were received by Keleh Moodah and Sirreh Moodah, his head man. Commander Need then explained the object of his visit, and desired to have a conference with the chiefs. On this the tom-tom immediately beat for a war palaver, which sounded far and near; and in less than ten minutes, numerous petty chiefs, with war men, numbering about 500, all armed with spears, cutlasses, and firelocks, and no lack of ammunition, flocked to their chiefs' rendezvous. Commander Need then read in a quiet and dispassionate manner the Governor's despatch, on which the chiefs conferred together for some time; and having resolved not to deliver up the captive and the accused, Commander Need retired with his men to their boats, followed by the native warriors, who, on the embarkation of the sailors and marines, performed on the shore, in a most grotesque manner, the war dance, imagining that they had scared the white men. But they were deceived; for, in half an hour, the *Teazer* opened fire with shot and shell on the town, supported by a cross fire from the gun-boats of the *Linnet*. The guns ceased firing after a quarter of an hour, when Captain Need again landed, and marched up to the now deserted town. After a little delay, the Chief appeared, gave himself up to spare the town, and was brought as a hostage for the men demanded, it having been ascertained that they were not in the vicinity. The Chief felt, as he said, degraded in the eyes of his people and the chiefs. He had no excuse to offer the Governor for his conduct, who allowed him to be at large on giving his word not to attempt to leave the colony until the delivery of the men in dispute—who were given up in a day or two after. The Chief then returned to his town, having been taught a lesson not to tamper with the Governor of Sierra Leone, or to disregard the treaty which he had signed.

KELEH MOODAH, CHIEF OF MEDINA.

The attack on Medina is considered a politic measure, and will have a wholesome moral effect on the minds of the several chiefs who reside on the river and surrounding country.

It was generally supposed and believed by Keleh Moodah himself that he was too strong within his town to be made to feel the power of British law and authority; and he assumed, on this, a certain disregard of the Governor and his communication, for which he has dearly paid by the humiliation he suffered in being made a prisoner.

His Excellency was pleased to express himself highly gratified with the forbearance and humanity displayed on this occasion by Captain Need, who only used those measures of coercion necessary to effect his object—by ceasing to fire the moment he perceived the natives retire; and for his humanity in not wishing to destroy so large a town, if he could accomplish his purpose otherwise.

The Governor also notified to Lieutenant Rich his sense of the activity shown by him in carrying out his orders, and the effective manner in which he brought his guns to bear. This is not the first time his Excellency has remarked the good and valuable services rendered to the colony by that officer.

We are indebted for the accompanying Sketches to Mr. H. J. Brownrigg, Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General.

CENTRE OF THE TOWN OF MEDINA.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE anniversary meeting of this excellent institution—always a scene of great interest—this year received additional *éclat* from the presence of an American authoress of world-wide celebrity; and from the distinguished share taken by the president of the proceedings in the educational movement of the day.

The meeting was held on Monday, in the Borough-road school-room. It was preceded, as usual, by an examination of the scholars in various branches of religious and secular education. Among the visitors at the examination were Lord J Russell, who delivered a brief address at its close; and Mrs. H. B. Stowe, who, o being introduced by the Rev. T. Binney as "The Mother of Uncle Tom," was received with rapturous applause by the children. At the meeting, the chair was oc upied by Lord John Russell.

Mr. Dunn, the secretary, read the forty-eighth annual report, which, after adverting to the promising condition of elementary education in England, furnish d a rapid sketch of the society's proceedings during the year.

The boys' model school had admitted 842 children, and the girls' school 420 Twenty-seven pupil teachers had been apprenticed by the Committee of Council. Important alterations had been made during the year, at a cost of £1063 3s. 8d., towards which the Committee of Council gave £500. 160 students had been admitted into the Normal School for Young Men, and 143 young women into the Female Training Establishment; sixty had been examined for certificates o rit, and 140 teachers had been appointed to schools During the y· · fty-four new schools had been established, affording accommodation for 7000 children; 296 towns had been visited by agents for school inspection; ninety-seven public meetings had been held, and twenty-four lectures delivered in different parts of the country; 124 grants in money or school materials had been made. Important efforts had also been made to promote education in the colonies and other foreign parts. The sale of school materials at reduced prices, had increased. The receipts during the past year (including a subscription of £100 from her Majesty' amounted to £19,538 16s. 10d.; and the expenditure to £18,771 11s. 3d.; leaving a balance in hand of £567 5s 7d. The society urgently appealed for increased subscriptions.

The Bishop of Manchester, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed the pleasure he had felt in witnessing the examination, being, as it was, no got-up display, but the result of an education eminently practical and real; and the conviction he entertained of the beneficial nature of the results of the Minutes of Council of 1846. He believed it was quite possible to carry the s supporting system much too far; and that, in many instances, the necessity of the case could only be met by a public rate (Hear, hear). Such a rate would in no degree paralyse voluntary efforts, but would, he thought, rather stimulate them.

Viscount Ebrington seconded the resolution, which having been adopted, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. F. Close (of Cheltenham), the Rev. Dr. Duff, the Rev. F. Johson, and the Rev. W. Westaby.

The Rev. Dr. Hoby proposed a vote of thanks to the Duke of Bedford, the President of the Society, and to Lord John Russell, for his conduct in the chair; which was seconded by Sir J. Kaye Shuttleworth.

Lord John Russell, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said:

It is impossible not to see that that which I stated a year or two ago from this place—namely, that we were getting into a position in which the question of education would soon be ripe for further measures and more extended application—is now coming happily to pass. * * * * Some question has been made to-day with respect to the promotion of education, as we have always endeavoured to promote it, in connexion with religion. That was, from the commencement, the principle of this institution, and I trust it will ever continue to be (Hear, hear). At the same time, as many reflections have been thrown out against those who promote secular education, I may perhaps say, without at all being the advocate of opinions from which I differ, or a scheme from which I entirely dissent, that, in some instances, the mode in which religious education has been given has afforded some advantage to the arguments and some plausibi ity to the schemes of those who promote secular education (Hear, hear). * * * I think we who belong to the British and Foreign School Society have always done our best to avoid that error, and I believe that in the future education of this country it will be much more avoided than it has hitherto been (Hear, hear). I certainly can never think that in either of the schemes put forward by those who are for secular education the great purpose of education is sufficiently answered. There are those who say that half a day or two days of the week, and the whole of the day on Sunday may be given to religious teaching and instruction; they thus, as it were, give up two days for religious instruction—which is, in fact, the education of the soul—while they leave four days of the week for that

THE CITY OF WORCESTER, FROM THE OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY.

which is secular education only. I say this is a most unhappy and most unwise division; that neither in respect of time nor in respect of the subject is that an education which the future statesmen of England ought to receive (Cheers). I say that secular and religious education ought to be mixed together; that the instruction should be imparted to educate, as Mr. Close has wisely said, the body, the mind, and the soul together; and when this task has been accomplished, then indeed you may be proud of your work.

OPENING OF THE OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY.

On Saturday last the remaining portion of this Company's line of railway, from Oxford to Evesham, was opened under the most distinguished auspices. The other portion, from Evesham to Wolverhampton, was opened about a year ago, so that the whole length of the line is now about ninety miles. The chief stations upon the branch opened on Saturday (which is about forty-nine miles in length), are—Banbury, Cha bury, Ascot, Shipton, Addlestrop, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Honkley, Campden, and Honeywood. Most of these stations were, on Saturday, decorated with flags, evergreens, and flowers, attended by bands of music, and lined with persons who, notwithstanding that it rained heavily throughout the day. The works on the line are not generally heavy, though in the first fifteen or sixteen miles from Oxford there have been nearly fifty bridges to construct. The special train, conveying the directors and their friends from London to Oxford, passed over very slowly. The line is only laid down singly, though with the compound gauge, broad and narrow; with crossings and sidelines half a mile in length at every station, to enable one train to pass another without difficulty. The works do the utmost credit to the contractors and engineers employed in the construction.

At Evesham the party from Oxford was joined by a large number of gentlemen from Dudley, Worcester, and surrounding districts, who returned with them to Oxford

The line was to be opened to the public on Monday, but this is rendered impossible by the circumstance of Captain Simmonds, the Government inspector, having required the alteration of certain switches at the point of junction with the Great Western line at Wolvercot, and the Great Western company having refused to agree to any code of signals for working into their station at Oxford without a reference to the Board of Trade. In consequence of this latter circumstance the carriages of the Oxford company could only be brought down to the point of junction, about three miles from the Oxford station, the company having to remove from one set of carriages to another at that point.

THE DINNER.

On the return of the company to Oxford, they were joined by fresh additions from London, who arrived by a special train, which left Paddington at half-past one o'clock. The directors and their guests then proceeded to the Town-hall, where a very elegant dejeuné had been laid out for between 500 and 600 guests. Sir John Pakington, M.P., presided, supported by Earl Talbot, the Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Redesdale, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Lovelace, Lord Lyveden, Lord Rimsley, the Hon Frederick Leigh, Sir Henry Armytage, M.P., Sir Thomas Wrangton, Bart., Colonel Lawrence, Mr. Geo. Dalton, M.P., Mr. Macgregor, M.P., Mr. Spencer, M.P., Mr. Heywood, M.P., Mr. Peto, M.P., Mr. Worsley, M.P., Mr. Hubert, M.P., Captain Rushout, M.P. (Chairman of the Company), Sir Jas. Mr. Lees, Colonel Edwards, Colonel Edwards, Admiral Lloyd, Sergeant Gaselee, and a large number of the landed gentry of Oxfordshire, Worcestershire, and the adjacent counties

The customary loyal toasts having been drunk,

The Chairman next proposed "success to the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway" (Cheers), with their best wishes for the prosperity of the directors and shareholders (Renewed cheers). He was old enough to recollect when he used to leave Worcester at five or six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at London at ten o'clock at night, well shaken, in what was called a well-appointed coach. Within the last few years, however, they had had the advantage of a double railway; indeed, few districts in the kingdom had been better served (Cheers). But they could not help thinking that the Oxford and Worcester line had a most important district to develope, every encouragement to obtain the traffic of it, and every inducement to the inhabitants of Worcester they might have to travel either to Oxford or London. But he (Sir John) had no doubt the directors would long continue to have a well-filled table, and have the honour of entertaining the Lord Mayor.

Lord Talbot, M.P., Colonel Edwards, Colonel Lawrence, Admiral Lloyd, and Sergeant Gaselee, also severally responded to the toast.

Mr. Peto having briefly acknowledged the compliment,

Mr. Peto, M.P., had to thank them for the cordial manner in which they had united the firm with which he was connected; but he was most desirous to impress upon them that it was to their able instructions and their well-regulated works on, and more especially to his friend Mr. Watson, that they were indebted for the success with which the works that they had undertaken had been carried out. He trusted the day was not far distant when all who were then present would meet in the beautiful grounds at High Wycombe—if no public house presume to say that he was sure they would be placed entirely at their service by their noble proprietor (Lord Carrington) to celebrate the turning of the first sod of a third and independent line, which Wycombe and Oxford would bring this and the adjoining districts not only in direct communication with each other, but with the metropolis (Cheers).

The following toasts—"The University of Oxford," "The Railway Interest of the United Kingdom," "The Mayor and Corporation of Oxford," "The Learned," "The Two Houses of Parliament," &c.—having been given and responded to, the company broke up shortly after five o'clock, and were conveyed soon afterwards, by special trains, to their respective destinations.

The illustration upon the preceding page shows a portion of the railway at Worcester, with the city in its interesting Cathedral, backed by the bold outline of the Malvern hills.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WOOLWICH, May 7.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and General Lord Hardinge, commanding-in-chief, arrived at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to-day, accompanied by Mons. Gudin, inventor of its improvements in small arms, and Mr. Jacob Dawson, the inventor of an American rifle for loading at the breech, the object of the visit being to witness experiments with the respective small arms of these inventors. Colonel Congbline submitted a new field battery ammunition-carriage of a remarkably light construction, which is attained by supporting the ammunition boxes and seats for the men on steel springs. A wonderful addition of ammunition can be carried in this field battery ready for firing on horseback than those previously in use. Forty-six rounds are carried for the 6-pounders and eighty-four rounds for the 12-pounders, which would appear to afford them in the east. Afterwards several rounds were fired from another steel gun, and the distinguished visitors left the Arsenal for London.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.—Captain Wood's troop, after being augmented to the full strength of men and horses—124 horses being now the number in each of the two augmented troops—left the garrison on Tuesday morning, on their march to Brighton, where the troop is to be stationed.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—The preparations for encamping a division of the army begin to approach completion. Lieut.-General Lord Seaton, an experienced officer, will command in chief. The troops will consist of four regiments of cavalry, twenty four pieces of artillery, and three brigades of infantry, each commanded by a Major-General. The whole force will amount to about 6000 men, with 2000 horses, and after the troops composing the first division have had three or four weeks' practice in field evolutions, they will be replaced by a similar force for the same period. The Sappers and Miners from Chatham will form part of the force encamped, fieldworks and entrenchments will be thrown up, and bridges of pontoons, in which the most of recent inventions may be tested, will be thrown over some narrow portions of Virginia Water.

AN ENCAMPMENT ON THE CURRAGH.—An encampment on a large scale is to take place on the Curragh, and besides the King's Dragoon Guards and 11th Hussars, a troop of Horse Artillery is ordered from Dublin, a squadron of the 3rd Dragoon Guards from Athlone, three troops from the 16th Lancers, two field batteries of Artillery, and five regiments of the line, will complete the garrison. It is also said the Duke of Cambridge will inspect the whole, after his arrival in Ireland from the encampment on Bagshot Heath.—*United Service Gazette.*

WOOLWICH, May 10.—The *Phœnix* screw steam-sloop proceeded to Greenhithe on Thursday, to have her compasses adjusted; and it is expected she will leave the river for the Arctic regions this day (Saturday).

MANNING THE ROYAL NAVY.—Some highly-interesting and important correspondence between the Treasury and the Admiralty, together with the report of a committee of naval officers, and her Majesty's order in council relating thereto, have just been presented to Parliament by her Majesty's command.

Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty, held a levee at Whitehall on Monday, which was numerously attended

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MAY 6.

The Registration of Assurances Bill, strongly supported by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Campbell, and Lord Overstone, and opposed only by Lord St. Leonards, was read a third time by a majority of fifty-seven votes against twenty-nine.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MAY 6.

Mr. Duffy having been ordered to attend in his place to-night, there was a full attendance of members to hear his explanation.

The SPEAKER read the words of the hon. member's speech to which exception had been taken—"that the grossest corruption ever practised in the days of Walpole and the Pelhams has been practised under my own eyes upon Irish members in this House." He trusted the hon. gentleman was prepared with such explanation or apology as would be satisfactory to the House.

Mr. DUFFY said he had not meant to state that money had been given to secure the votes of certain Irish members. What he meant was, that by accepting office, they had discreditably abandoned their principles for the purpose of their own personal advantage and advancement. That he took to be political corruption.

Lord J. RUSSELL said it did not at all appear to him that the charge now made was the same that the hon. member had preferred last night He doubted even whether it could be called discreetly. At all events, those Irish members who had taken office under Government were quite equal in ability as they were in honour and honesty to any competitor who might bring charges of this nature against them.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, and the amendment moved by Mr. Lawless on the previous evening, that the Income-tax be not extended to Ireland, having been put, was negatived by 246 votes against 61

Another "scene" took place, in which the Irish members took part, and in which a statement was made by Captain MAGAN, that when the Irish members held a meeting up-stairs, during the existence of the Derby Administration, certain members of Parliament who attended assured them that if the Government that was then expected to come into office, did obtain office, no Income-tax would be imposed upon Ireland. Captain Magan proceeded to speak of the "incoherent wanderings" of the hon member for Clonmell (Mr. Lawless), and of "his guilty conscience" and a disgraceful scene of noise and disorder ensued. Mr. LAWLESS, who rose in a state of great excitement, in vain attempted to gain a hearing; and tumultuous and deafening shouts of "Order!" "Chair!" and "Spoke!" rendered it impossible either for the Chairman, Mr. Lawless, or any other hon member to obtain a hearing. When the confusion had subsided, Mr. FITZGERALD moved an amendment, with the view of exempting from Income-tax incomes derived from trades and professions in Ireland. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he proposed to make certain alterations in the machinery, so as to make the Income-tax as little unpopular in Ireland as possible; and Mr. FITZGERALD offered to withdraw his amendment. Mr. M'MAHON, however, opposed the withdrawal, and the debate proceeded. Mr. R. M. Fox implored his Irish fellow-countrymen never again to repeat in that house the scenes which had been witnessed yesterday and to night. The amendment was put, and negatived, without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On the presentation of a petition by the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, praying for the registration and inspection of nurseries,

The Archbishop of DUBLIN declared that additional protection was wanted for the individuals immured in these establishments. He related an instance of gross oppression which had occurred within his own knowledge; and said he wished to see encroachment on domestic privacy. He had never been charged with a wish to abridge the civil or religious liberties of his fellow subjects, but he was convinced that some measure was necessary for the better security of the freedom of his fellow countrymen.

The Bishop of NORWICH related a case in which a Roman Catholic mother applied to him, to know where her child, a girl fifteen years old, had been placed. There was no doubt she was in a nunnery; and the mother wanted to know where her child really was, and to have, occasionally, access to her.

On the motion of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, a standing order was adopted to secure due accommodation for the working classes whenever thirty or more houses were proposed to be pulled down by an Improvement Bill

The Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill went through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. WILSON, in answer to a question, said that grocers might mix chicory with coffee; but that in every case the mixture must be sold in packets, labelled "Coffee and chicory." "Coffee and chicory mixture." If the mixture were sold without that label, the seller was liable to penalties.

The debate upon Church-rates was postponed until Thursday, the 26th inst.

The reported attempt to obtain the votes of Irish members against Lord Derby's Government, by a promise that an Income-tax should not be imposed upon Ireland, was brought under the notice of the House by Mr. E. BALL. Lord J. RUSSELL stated that no pledge was entertained by the Whig party were the late Government to come in power to make any such bargain, and, so far as he knew, no such contract was made with the Irish party. He would not say that the Whigs would never make any such promise, as circumstances might arise which would render it necessary. Captain MAGAN said the pledge was made by three Irish members of Parliament and he would put a notice on the paper, to give them an opportunity of making explanation.

Lord J. RUSSELL (in answer to Sir F. Baring) said he should post pone until Friday, the 20th, the introduction of his bill to disable persons employed in Her Majesty's dockyards and gun-wharfs, and other civil establishments of the Admiralty and Ordnance, from voting at elections of members to serve in Parliament for the following boroughs:—Chatham and Rochester, Greenwich, Sandwich, Portsmouth, Devonport, Plymouth, Harwich, and Pembroke.

THE BUDGET.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. PALMER moved an amendment, the effect of which was to define the annual value of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, as "the net annual value, after due allowance for repairs, insurance, and management." The Chancellor of the Exchequer had shown that real property was now paying 9d. in the pound to the Income-tax instead of 7d.; and schedule A could not in fairness be called upon still to pay 9d. in the pound instead of 7d., having, in addition, a Legacy-duty imposed upon it.

Mr. ALCOCK supported the Budget; Mr. MILLS, the amendment.

Mr. HEYWOOD doubted whether the Income-tax with all its inequalities, was not more equitable than indirect taxation upon articles of universal consumption. The Income-tax affected some 500,000 only, whereas the indirect taxes affected some 30,000,000 of persons. These indirect taxes were really an Income-tax upon the poor, because they spent a relief from the Income-tax upon articles which were taxed; and he believed that no less than twenty per cent of their incomes went in the shape of indirect taxes to the Government.

Mr. BUCK supported the amendment for the sake of the smaller freeholders. Mr. ACLAND thought it deserved the consideration of the Government. Colonel HARCOURT, having been asked by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer to vote the continuance of the Income-tax for three years, without any such alteration as was now proposed, could not in May vote it at 6d to be unjust and inequitable which in December he had voted to be just and equitable. Mr. SPOONER said that, in 1845, Lord J. Russell declared that the Income-tax was full of fraud, vexation, and inappropriate inquisition. If it were full of fraud and vexation then, it was equally so now; but still the noble Lord proposed to vote for it. Mr. BRIGHT, adverting to charges for insurance, &c., thought it would not be difficult to show that the manufacturers paid 9d. in the pound, as well as landlords. He believed that no class had ever lived there was more dissatisfaction with the mode and manner of the assessment than with the amount of the tax. He should like to see the Commissioners chosen from a list of names sent in by the tax-payers. He should vote against the amendment. Sir T. D. ACLAND said the Budget bore rather heavily upon landed property; but, take it for all in all, it was the noblest and most comprehensive attempt to regulate the finances of the country which it had been his good fortune to witness during the forty years he had been in Parliament. Sir W. JOLLIFFE regarded the Legacy-duty as the acme of injustice.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER contrasted his scheme with that of his predecessor. Last December Mr. Disraeli proposed to give his landed proprietors an unmitigated Schedule A with land paying 9d in the pound; a mitigated Schedule D, in which trades and professions paid 9d; a perpetual Income tax, and a land Legacy-duty *in posse*. That was in fact a proposal to relieve others at the expense of those in Schedule A. The immediate effect of the amendment would be a loss to the revenue of £400,000. But the loss would not stop there: for if Schedule A were relieved to the extent of 10 per cent, an equivalent reduction would have to be made in Schedules C and D, as a total loss to the revenue of £1,000,000. Such a proposal broke up not only the Income-tax but the whole financial proposition of the Government, which held out something like an outline of a general policy, tending to place the finances of the country on a footing of security, to confirm public credit, and to do justice between one class and another of the community.

Mr. DISRAELI remarked upon the inconsistency of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in proving that real property was at present unfairly taxed and then immediately proposing that it should be subjected to a new tax. The right hon gentleman proposed to compensate the possessors of skill and intelligence for the unfairness of their assessment to the Income-tax, by placing a duty upon successions. But, if the Legacy-duty were a tax of compensation for the Income-tax, which was to terminate at the end of seven years, it ought to be a temporary tax Sir J. Graham, not long ago, declared that such a motion as the present ever ought to be resisted. "We found our case (said Mr Disraeli) upon the argument of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and upon the recommendations of the First Lord of the Admiralty"

Lord J. RUSSELL pointed out the inconsistency between the principle now advocated by Mr. Disraeli, and that stated by him, not only last December, but in the last week on the motion of Sir E. B. Lytton. When the right hon. gentleman brought forward the Budget in December, and again no later than last Monday, he declared that there ought to be a difference between permanent and precarious incomes in the balance of the latter. Now the right hon. gentleman said that permanent incomes should have their burdens lightened as against precarious incomes.

Last Monday the right hon. gentleman said the stick was bent in one direction; and now they say the stick is bent in an opposite direction, and they propose a totally opposite course. Last Monday they said there was no grievance which in one case could be redressed, but they proposed to lighten it, but, because the House refused to accede to the proposal, they now say the opposite scale has become too heavy, and they propose that it should be lightened. Why, what is this conduct on the part of the right hon. gent en and those who follow him, but treating the great question of the Income-tax as a plaything with which they may tamper, and which may be used for party purposes, without any regard to the permanent of our finance or to the settlement of the question? (Hear, and cheers) It must show, I think, to the country, and I will show to the country, that these great and mighty interests of finance interests upon which the safety and well being of the country depend—are treated by the right hon. gentleman in a manner to suit his party purposes at least with such levity and caprice ("Oh, oh!" from the Opposition benches, and cheers from the Ministerial side); that he so changes from week to week the principle upon which his policy is founded, that it would be impossible for this House or this country to rely upon any financial plans of which he might be the founder (Cheers) I am sure he told us trades and professions reserved all our compassion (hear). It is the land which is to be the sole object of our regard. We have now ask—using a somewhat vulgar expression, which has, however, been employed by the high authority by which it was once adopted—"Do I or whel. this life is the jest?" (Great laughter and cheers). Last week it was one interest; this week it is another, and no one is able to say what the proposal of the next week may be.

Lord J. MANNERS observed, that the noble Lord had not answered the claim of justice put forward by Mr. Palmer by appealing to the details of another claim of justice on Monday last.

The House then divided—

Against the amendment	376
For it	251
Majority for Government ..	125

HOUSE OF LORDS. TUESDAY.

EARL GREY brought the discontinuance of transportation under the notice of their Lordships, complaining of the precipitation with which the present Government had abolished transportation, without first consulting Parliament. He defended the reformatory system ending in transportation, which he had introduced, and attacked the evidence for the opposition, which they offered to the continuance of transportation. The Australian colonies had been created by convict labour and by the Imperial expenditure for convict purposes; and they had no right now to turn round and raise an outcry against transportation. He feared that if transportation were not struggling with a difficulty created by Earl Grey himself, who, in one of his despatches, as it was understood by the Governor and the colonists, had certainly held out an expectation that no more convicts would be sent to their island. He declared that that the Government of this country had no right to send convicts to any colony against the consent of its inhabitants; and yet, when the Government, according to the wishes of the people of Van Diemen's Land, determined that transportation to that colony should cease, they were met by this motion

The Earl of CHICHESTER opposed the motion, and proposed an amendment, declaring it to be the opinion of the House that transportation should only be applied to the graver offences, that it should be limited to certain colonies, and that a more complete system of secondary and reformatory punishment should be introduced at home.

The Earl of DERBY supported the motion of Earl Grey. He argued that the time had arrived for discontinuing transportation to Van Diemen's Land, seeing that so strong a feeling had been expressed in that colony. His Government had not abolished it, as the same intent on as the present Government, but they took time to make the necessary arrangements, which the present Government had not done. He concurred with the noble Earl in thinking that the Government had acted imprudently and hastily.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE detailed the arrangements made in the prisons in this country for receiving the convicts who were under sentence of transportation. Convicts would still, and in limited numbers, be sent to West Australia. The proportion of convicts in Van Diemen's Land, at present, was about one to three of the population. Not more than 4000 convicts were sent annually; and if transportation were abandoned, our growing population would soon find 30,000, too small a number to be dreaded. Convicts might, in future, be employed in public works, under the system of Colonel Jebb, in making harbours of refuge, in works of fortification, and in the dockyards. Convict labour used to be a great grievance to the free labourer; but there was now no redundancy of free labour, and this ground of complaint was entirely obviated.

Lord CAMPBELL supported the address. Since he had the honour of a seat on the bench he had never sentenced any criminal to transportation for less than ten years, and, if their Lordships followed his advice, they would not allow any judge to transport for a shorter period than ten years. That was the term within which there was hope a man might become a useful member of society. He was fully persuaded that a secondary punishment so good as transportation had never been, and never would be invented. He would give his cordial support to the motion of his noble friend.

After a few words from the Lord CHANCELLOR and the Duke of ARGYLE,

The House divided—For Earl Grey's motion, 37; for the Earl of Chichester's amendment, 84; majority against Earl Grey's motion, 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

INSPECTION OF NUNNERIES.

Mr. T. CHAMBERS rose to move for leave to introduce a bill to facilitate the recovery of liberty in certain cases He admitted that his bill was pointed more directly at monastic institutions. They were described as places of calm retreat and seclusion, where ladies who desired it might retire from the world, and enjoy that tranquillity and peace which they could not enjoy in the busyer scenes of life. But this description was not universally true. The public would not believe that all the inmates of those establishments were contented and voluntary inmates, inasmuch as the buildings were uniformly bolted, barred, and grated like prisons, and all the architectural arrangements made apparently for one object, viz, that of safe custody. Internally, there were not only cells, refectories, and chapels, but dungeons. He did not wish to obtain power to enter nunneries and free ladies from [illegible] but to

vows, if they desired to remain subject to those vows; but, if there were a class of nuns who wished to quit those establishments, the British Constitution ought to enable them to obtain the freedom which they desired. In almost every Roman Catholic country provision was made for the liberation from conventual establishments of dissatisfied inmates:—

In Prussia no novice could take the veil without being first examined as to the sufficiency and propriety of her motives in desiring to take that step. In Russia no convent could receive a nun without making an application to the Synod of Moscow, and producing an affidavit from the novice, showing that it was of her own free will and choice that she was about to enter the institution. In Bavaria monks and nuns were allowed by law for more than three years, and the civil authorities visited all convents every quarter, not only for fiscal purposes, but in order to restore to the world and to society all nuns who might desire to quit them. The exclusion of their convents. In Austria the inmates of conventual institutions might at any time address the civil government privately, stating their desire to leave the convents, and such applications were never refused attention. In many of the convents in France the vows were temporary, and the mayor of each arrondissement had the power of visiting any convent whenever the civil authorities of a locality thought it necessary to do so. The Roman Catholic Relief Act declared that the existence in this country of any religious community or monastery of males was utterly illegal; but the act contained a saving clause as to religious communities of females, which at that time protected only some half-dozen of such institutions. He found, however, that there were now seventy-five nunneries in England and Wales. The nun could not state her wrongs, and, practically, she was out of the reach of redress. The law of England stood helpless at the porch of a nunnery, just as the Emperor of old stood helpless outside the gate of the palace at Rome. The inmates of such institutions were under a system of restraint. A woman under the bondage of perpetual vows was subject to absolute and irresponsible power, which was exercised under the cloak of inviolable secrecy. The most terrible feature of these institutions was, that they were affiliated with similar institutions on the Continent, by which means any inmate offending the superior might at any moment, without the knowledge of her dearest friend, and without appeal to the law, be transported from this country for life; and it was impossible for any sisters of just or to trace out the direction the exile had been carried. It might be said that his proposition would be an insult to the feelings of ladies of high rank and station. If there was no wrong done, there could be no reason why they should resist the appearance once in seven years of a gentleman whose only object would be to make inquiries; and, if wrong was done, the delicate feelings of ladies of rank and station were not to be placed in opposition to the means of doing justice to helpless and unprotected women in the power of irresponsible and despotic authorities, and perhaps of saving their lives. What he proposed was, that the Secretary of State for the Home Department should have the power of appointing any person, or persons, and that those persons, having reasonable grounds to believe—it was the phrase used in a great many acts of Parliament in reference to similar subjects—that improper occurrences existed in any nunnery, should enter the house or building, should have power to go down to the county in which it was situate, there to select a justice of the peace, and in his company to proceed to the place, to ascertain the circumstances, and to see the persons with reference to whom complaint was made. If these gentlemen should be of opinion that the facts which had been brought under their notice were well founded, they would return down and issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, to give the parties suffering the means of obtaining freedom

In conclusion, he appealed to the House to give these persons, who were [illegible] the protection of an inspection.

Mr. C. BERESLEY, who seconded the motion, could not conceive why this country should stand almost alone, with the exception of Spain and Italy, in respect to the inspection of nunneries. The hon. gentleman had also to mention that in Mexico, where the whole population was Roman Catholic, a law was established for the frequent visitation of nunneries.

Mr. BOWYER opposed the motion. The question was whether convents were to exist at all in this country or not; because any inspection by a person appointed by the Government of the day would have the undoubted effect of suppressing nunneries in this country? The education of Roman Catholic ladies was chiefly conducted at these establishments, and the consequence of this inquisitorial and tyrannical inspection would be that the great body of the Roman Catholic ladies would go abroad to be educated. There were two species of convents—one of the more active order, and one of the active order. There were only four houses in all England of the contemplative order. As to the active order, the persons placed in those establishments went out, and might be met daily in the discharge of their Christian duties. The convents elected their superiors and all their officers annually, and it was quite probable they would elect officers who would coerce and tyrannise over the inmates of the convent

Mr. Spooner hartily also opposed the bill. There was no female Roman Catholic in the middle ranks in Ireland who did not owe her education to those convents. The inferior classes were also educated by means of those convents, and made good servants and good wives, and this proved them to be the best friends of the country and of property. He appealed to the noble Lord, on the part of the Government, whether he would needlessly sanction, by allowing this bill to be brought in, an insult which would rankle in the breast of every Roman Catholic of this kingdom?

Mr. FREWEN stated some facts which had come to his knowledge, which made it appear to him that it was not only desirable, but essential, that [illegible] and numerous other sections of the community.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said it was simply preposterous to assert that no young women were kept in these institutions against their will, seeing that several such acts proved that compulsion was practised upon both the inmates and the minds of many of these nuns. With such facts before us we could not remain shut up, and were satisfied with their condition, no one desired to interfere; but it was the duty of Englishmen to see that none of them were shut up against their will or otherwise subject to illegal restraint in these places.

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the introduction of the bill. He certainly did not approve of these institutions; on the contrary, as a Protestant, he thought there were often grievous consequences. He contended that unless Parliament prohibited the existence of convents altogether, they could not reach the evils which the supporters of this bill had pointed out. Seeing the consolations which the convents afforded to one class of females, and the charitable object of education and visiting the sick to which others of the inmates devoted themselves, he confessed he was disposed to leave the question to the opinions and sense of the Roman Catholics themselves. A remedy like this, differing from the ordinary law of the land, could hardly be used without exciting feelings of great indignation on the part of the Roman Catholics, who would think their religious institutions unduly interfered with. He had no reason to believe that the present law was not sufficient for the protection of personal liberty; and with this feeling he must refuse his assent to the introduction of the bill. The noble Lord resumed his seat amid cheers from the Irish members.

Lord E. HOWARD (who married Miss Talbot) denied that that lady was detained in her convent against her will. On the contrary, she expressed herself with great gratification at the comfort and happiness she had experienced there, and of the happiness it was to live in such an abode.

So little did she regret her residence in a convent, that she carried on now—oh, but it was disgraceful to have these private matters brought forward in this way! It was disgraceful that he should have to allude to the personal affairs of his own household in order to refute those false accusations (Cheers). He was going on to say, when he was led away by those feelings, that he could not see why they could against Jesuits and monasteries; yet there they were, increasing every hour, and laughing in their faces.

He could state things which had come under his own eyes; but, if he did, they would a reply by be denied, the power of denial being one which the Roman gentlemen was perfectly wonderful (Hear, hear). He did not think it right that there should be anywhere a number of the Queen's subjects who could not appeal to her for protection through the ordinary channels, the police, constables, magistrates, and judges of the country. That which he had seen abroad might occur here. He had seen abroad parents force their daughters into convents in order that other favourite daughters might have larger jointures; and he believed there were many such instances. He objected very much to ladies who had taken vows being encouraged to break them; but he must tell the House some few things that had happened, notwithstanding the vigilance of Protestant eyes. This was a statement which had been made to him by a priest who had left the Roman Catholic faith. He had been a curate, officiating at [illegible]. There was a boarder and pensioner at the school of a nunnery, with boarders from the ages of four to eighteen. It then became his duty, as her guardian, to consult her wishes relative to entering the "Nunneries," she replied, "are not such good places as you imagine. I would not pass my life among them for anything you could offer. As to the nuns, they are in a state of continual strife among each other; and the crimes committed among the ladies who are boarders are too shocking to mention" ("Oh, oh!" and cries of "Name the nunnery"). These convents were, in fact, one of the means by which the Popish treasury was filled, and that was one great reason why they were patronised. It was not that ladies might pass their time there in private devotion—not a bit of it.

He thought the country was not prepared the only course that was proper and necessary, and that was for the suppression of monasticism altogether.

Mr. LUCAS declared that the House was asked to legislate without any evidence of facts on which to found legislation.

Mr. WHITESIDE reminded the House that the whole history of the interior of a convent in Cork had been not long since brought before the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

In that case a deed was obtained from Miss Macarthy against her will, and for the advantage of this convent, although she wished to bestow a portion of her property upon her brother and sister; and he must say he conceived that a greater act of tyranny than was exposed in that case could not be practised upon a young and innocent woman. Four or five cases were reported in the records of the Irish courts in which influence of this kind had been brought to bear upon persons possessed of property.

He did not think the bill now before the House would be effectual; but he was satisfied that the entire subject of the relation of these conventual establishments to the State must, with due respect to the feelings and rights of the Roman Catholic gentry of Ireland and England, be seriously and comprehensively regarded by the Legislature of this country.

The House divided. The numbers were—For the motion, 133; against it, 11—majority in favour of the motion, 23

Mr. GREGSON called attention to the Treasury order of February last, relating to the sale of mixtures of coffee and chicory. Mr. J. WILSON stated the number of convictions and punishments under the order, to prove the *bonâ fide* intention of the Government to prosecute in all cases of its infraction. In the two months since the order was issued there had been 1644 inspections by the officers of various grocers' stocks, attended by 94 convictions and fines, and by 135 punishments of a minor description. The Excise had hitherto confined the fines to 40 and 40*s*, but notice had now been given that for future offences the extreme penalty would be inflicted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. CRAUFURD'S Sheriffs' Courts (Scotland) Bill was thrown out by a majority of 134 against 58

The House went into committee on Mr. M. Gibson's County Rates and Expenditure Bill, but no progress whatever was made with the clauses

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Earl GRANVILLE, the Exchequer Bills Bill was read a second time. The noble Earl having then moved the suspension of the standing orders, which was agreed to, the bill passed through its remaining stages.

The County Election Polls (Scotland) Bill, and the Chimney Sweepers Regulation Act Amendment Bill were severally read a second time; and the Cathedral Appointments Bill was read a third time.

In reply to the Earl of MALMESBURY, the Earl of ABERDEEN said, from the state of public business in both Houses of Parliament the Government felt that they would not be able to introduce measures in the House of the present session on the subject of the revision of the Poor-laws. He, however, entertained a strong hope that such a measure would be introduced in the next session of Parliament.

On the motion of the Earl of ABERDEEN, it was agreed that the address to her Majesty in relation to the borough of Chichester, agreed to by the House of Commons, and communicated to the House of Lords on the 14th of April, be taken into consideration this day six months. It was further agreed to, that Lord Redesdale should communicate the fact of such a resolution having been adopted by their Lordships to the House of Commons.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In answer to a question, Sir W. MOLESWORTH said, the present constitution of the Board of Health would terminate with the next session of Parliament, and Government would bring in a bill within that period for renewing it, with such modifications as might be deemed desirable

Sir F. KELLY asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it is intended to lay the succession tax on interests in property under settlement, during the life of the party entitled to the property; or on interests in property reverting under settlement to the donor or settler of such property? Whether it is assumed, that when the succession tax shall be imposed, the registration of all deeds of settlement will be compulsory by law?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the points had not been overlooked; and with regard to the last question, he would say it was not intended to interfere compulsorily.

In reply to a question from Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. FITZROY said he would certainly oppose having the Hackney Carriages Bill referred to a Select Committee. He also would be disposed to frame clauses to put down the nuisance of advertising vans, but there was great difficulty in dealing with it.

THE IRISH DISPUTE.

On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means,

Captain MAGAN said, that the information which he gave to the House the other night, with respect to an understanding between the Irish members and the Government, that if the former would aid them to turn out the late Government, the Income-tax should not be extended to Ireland, was derived from the hon. member for Roscommon, and the hon. member for Tralee

Mr. FRENCH said, that everything that took place was above board, and that he [illegible]. He saw Mr Hayter, and asked him a question upon the subject of the rumour of an understanding such as was stated. Mr. Hayter said he could only speak of one member of the party (Sir C. Wood), who had said that, if they succeeded to power, it was not their intention to extend the Income-tax to Ireland. He communicated this interview to a meeting of Irish members, and he saw nothing in the whole matter which was not in the natural course of things.

Mr. M. O'CONNELL corroborated the statement of Mr. French

Mr. HAYTER said his memory would not bear him out as to the whole of the conversation referred to by Mr. French. In some portions of which he thought he must have been mistaken. He stated, as he had a right to do, his own opinions, but he thought he had not stated that he could not have stated—the opinions of other people, as if he was authorised to do so

Sir C. WOOD said, it was quite possible that he might have stated that Ireland, with the existing charges upon her was in too exhausted a state to bear our Income-tax

Mr. MALINS said he was of opinion that the whole thing must have originated in a misapprehension on the part of Captain Magan, who had made an erroneous charge, and was called upon to make an apology.

Captain MAGAN denied that he had made an erroneous charge.

After some further conversation the subject dropped; and the House went into Committee of

WAYS AND MEANS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution, to the effect that, in respect to annuities, and profits arising out of lands, professions, and trades, there shall be paid, for every 20*s*, for two years from April 5, 1853, 7*d*.; for two years from April 5, 1855, 6*d*.; and for three years from April 5, 1857, 5*d*.; "and for and in respect of the occupation of lands, tenements, and hereditaments (other than a dwelling-house occupied by a tenant, distinct from a farm of lands), on every 20*s*. of the annual value thereof, a moiety of each of the said sums, 7*d*., 6*d*., and 5*d*., for the above named terms respectively."

Mr. VANSITTART moved as an amendment, in the second resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's, to insert the words "one third" instead of "a moiety," his object being to assess the profits of the farmer for the purpose of taxation under the Property-tax, from one half of the rent he paid to one third

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER resisted the amendment.

After considerable discussion, the committee divided, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 60; against it, 320. Majority against the amendment, 60.

The original resolution was then agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved the following proposition:—"That towards raising the Supply granted to her Majesty, the Stamp duties payable by law upon, or for, or in respect of legacies, shall be granted and made payable upon and for every succession to the beneficial enjoyment of any real or personal estate, or to the receipt of any portion or additional portion of the income or profits thereof, that may take place upon, or in consequence of the death of any person, under whatever title, whether existing or future, such succession may be derived." The right hon. gentleman prefaced his resolution by a speech of considerable length.

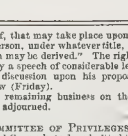
The discussion upon his proposition was then adjourned until to-morrow (Friday).

The remaining business on the paper having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.—HOUSE OF LORDS.—The claim of Lord Gervase to be admitted to vote for Representative Peers in Ireland was heard and admitted on Thursday; the counsel for the claimant being Mr. Alexander, Q.C., and Mr. Peter Burke.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SUSAN, MARCHIONESS OF DALHOUSIE.



LADY DALHOUSIE, who was taken from her passage home from India on board the *Monarch*, died when off Land's End, on the 4th inst. The vessel had had very fine weather until Sunday last, when a strong southerly gale came on, which produced in her Ladyship such a degree of extreme debility from seasickness, that she sank under it on the 5th.

Lady Dalhousie had just completed her 50th year. She was the eldest daughter of the present Marquis of Tweeddale, sister of the Duchess of Wellington, and niece maternally of the Duke of Manchester. Her marriage with the Earl (now Marquis) of Dalhousie, took place January 21st, 1838, and its issue consists of two daughters. Lady Susan Georgiana Ramsay, born January 9th, 1837; and Lady Edith Christian Ramsay, born October 6th, 1839.

SIR GODFREY WEBSTER, BART.

SIR GODFREY WEBSTER died on the 1st inst., at Battle Abbey, Sussex, in the 80th year of his age; and is succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Augustus Frederick Webster, R.N., C.B. Sir Godfrey entered the Royal Navy in 1838, and attained the rank of Commander in 1850. In 1841, being then Lieutenant, he took part in the operations on the coast of Syria, including the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre; and, in 1847, he was appointed to the command of the *Tartarus* steamer

He was son of the late Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster, Bart., by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Robert Adamson, Esq. He married, in 1831, Sarah Joanna, youngest daughter of William Murray, Esq., and widow of the Hon. Charles Ashburnham.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS GAGE MONTRESOR, KT., K.C.H., K.C.

THE death of this gallant officer occurred on the 26th ult., at Dover.

Sir Thomas was born at New York, in 1774, the third son of John Montresor, Esq., Chief Engineer in America, descended from the ancient French family of Le Tresor. He entered the army in 1793; was Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General in Flanders, in 1794; and served as Aide-de-camp to Lord Hutchinson in the expedition to Egypt, in 1801. He rose to Lieut.-Colonel he received on bringing the despatches from Cairo. From 1803 to 1810 he was in India; for some time in command of the 2nd Dragoons, and afterwards of a subsidiary force at Hyderabad, where he distinguished himself by the suppression of a serious insurrection. During four years he commanded the troops of the Peninsular Army, where he was taken prisoner, and detained thirteen months. Subsequently, he shared in the brilliant exploits of the Peninsular campaigns, and received a cross and three clasps for Busaco, Albuhera, Badajos, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He was also present at the storming of Seringapatam, and numerous other actions; and completed his military career at the crowning victory of Waterloo. Sir Robert was a General in the Portuguese army, Lieutenant-General in the British service, and a Knight of the Tower and Sword. He was also a Knight Commander of the Bath, and a Knight of the Tower and Sword.

He married Miss Very, only child of William Vesey, Esq., of Farnhall, Hunts.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S WILL (public at Paris) is chiefly known as a testamentary and commercial curiosity. An attempt having been made to assassinate Louis Napoleon in the Bois de Boulogne, which was by repeated with success, I [illegible] during my visit to Paris. He then [illegible] was in [illegible] assistant executors in these words: "I leave to the trustees [illegible] Act of Parliament to carry into execution the objects of the [illegible] power to sell and dispose of the whole or any part of my personal estate [illegible] my debts to be paid; and bequeaths to each of his executors a year's wages. To his second son, Lord Charles Wellesley, he leaves £1000 a year, or £20,000 on attaining the age of [illegible] eldest son, Arthur Marquis of Douro should receive all the par [illegible] grants, and the pension and estates given to him by the Sovereigns of Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands; Apsley-house, and all the furniture. There are no other bequests, either specific, public, or private, but a codicil, dated [illegible] with, there is a [illegible] also [illegible] property he was in possession of when he died [illegible] Lord Charles Wellesley, £2,500; [illegible] the funds, £1000, and of private security, £2,500. The character of his Grace's autograph is, throughout, light and thin: the will is signed "Wellington," and has his seal, and bears date 17th February, 1848. The will ease are C. Campbell, Colonel and Captain Dragoon Guards; Geo. Wheeler, 4th Dragoon Guards; Arthur Hill, Esq., and Henry [illegible]. The will was received at Messrs. Coutts's banking-house on the 23rd February, 1848, where it has ever since remained in an envelope, sealed with his Grace's seal, and endorsed "Duke of Wellington's will." which was only opened on the 18th of September, 1852, being four days after his decease, by his confidential legal adviser, John Parkinson, Esq., and in the presence of the present Duke. The will is closely written on the entire four sides of a sheet of foolscap. The personal effects, as we have before noticed, were sworn under £200,000. The executors, according to the terms of the will, and who were the trustees under the parliamentary grant referred to by his Grace, being then in office as Prime Minister (Earl Derby), Chancellor of the Exchequer (Disraeli), and Speaker of the House of Commons, having renounced probate, letters of administration (will annexed) were granted to the Duke of Wellington, one of the executors of the deceased, there being no residuary legatee named in the will.

THE LATE LUDWIG TIECK.

IN our Journal of last week we announced the death, on the 28th ult., at Berlin, of the poet Tieck, the rival of Schiller and Goethe; one of the few survivors of a past age of German literature, and not the least of those who made it illustrious. Tieck was born in Berlin on the 31st of May, 1773; so that a few days only were wanting to complete his full measure of fourscore years; although severe physical suffering, from gout—the attacks of which began as early as 1806—encroached on the best part of his existence from that period onward, and for many years before its close had reduced him to a nearly helpless state.

Tieck's poetical and prose works are very numerous; but perhaps the principal of them are "Der gestiefelt Kater," "Fantasus," "Rothkelchen," "Die heilige Genofeva," "Der Blaubart," and "Vittoria Accorombona."

The Romantic school, in which Tieck appears both as the virtual founder and the chief illustrator (says a writer in the *Athenæum*), was rather the natural product of a peculiar and morbid state of things on minds of a certain [illegible] child temper, than [illegible] [illegible] public [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] life wherein

NEW WAREHOUSES ERECTED FOR MESSRS. BROWN, SON, AND CO., MANCHESTER

their spiritual energies could take root—easily led the young men of genius, of whom Tieck was foremost, to seek a sphere for their exercise in reveries of sentiment, in dreams of old chivalry or legendary fictions, in what seemed earnest and picturesque in the Church of the Middle Ages as well as in the simplicities of early devotional Art. Such are among the main themes of this poetic school—which appear with seducing effect and in various forms of treatment, in Tieck's pages, in place of that heartfelt veracity which alone gives force and endurance to poetic creations. They are, as Tieck himself has somewhere said, Dream-shadows of things and feelings—often gracious, tender, and affecting sometimes, in another phase of their development, delightfully freakish, sparkling with quaint irony, or revelling in the broadest humour. But the stuff of which they are made, the moods of thought which they express, are altogether visionary, fleeting, and unreal. They leave no distinct traces on the mind: in form, they are constantly tending towards

THE LATE LUDWIG TIECK

the vaguest confusions of styles; in effect, they are essentially retrograde and unproductive

Long before the close of his career, Tieck seems to have determined upon a new poetic course, not only leading straight away from the direct absurdity and secondary abuse which had grown upon the Romantic basis which he had formerly laid, but also diverging widely enough from his own earlier literary practice. In this change, which began with the publication of his novels in 1821, the desire to obtain a substantial historic ground for poetic composition is strikingly significant.

In the field of European literature, Tieck was versed as few other men have been; with something of an especial preference for Spanish and English. His love for the latter—as shown by his many excellent labours on our old dramatists, as well as in the translation of Shakspeare—gives him especial claims to regard in this country

His splendid library, which was sold a few years back, was an evidence of judgment as well as of good fortune in the collection of literary treasures, while it showed the wide range of his pursuits

Though Prussian by birth, he passed the greater part of his life at Dresden; and, in addition to his literary labours, distinguished himself by his extraordinary skill as a reader. Royal and aristocratic audiences used to assemble to hear him read with as much enthusiasm as they would have done to hear a first-rate cantatrice. Of late years he resided in Berlin, and enjoyed a liberal pension from the King

NEW WAREHOUSE AT MANCHESTER.

THE style of this building approaches a palatial character, befitting the establishment of a merchant prince; and altogether it is a great ornament to the city of Manchester. It has been built for Messrs Brown, Son, and Co., and is adapted for the sale of every variety and description of manufactures for home and foreign consumption. The building is six stories in height, and covers an area of more than 1000 square yards. Notwithstanding that the height of the several floors does not exceed 11 feet, great architectural effect has been obtained. The main dimensions are:—Frontage, 75 feet; sides, 115 feet; height, 62 feet. The whole has been admirably executed in stone: the bold line of corbels throughout the façade, the ornamental chimneys, and other details, are excellent The architect is Mr. Walters, of Manchester, who, with the very liberal fund placed at his disposal, has produced a building highly creditable to his taste and skill.

EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER AT WIGAN.—THREE LIVES LOST.

THE wreck in the Illustration shows all that remained of a house at New Springs, near Wigan, after a recent explosion of gunpowder, by which three persons were killed, and the lives of several others were endangered

The house consisted of three rooms on the ground floor, two fronting the highway. One was occupied as a shop, kept by Hugh Smallshaw, and the other as a sitting room; and behind the shop was a kitchen The room over the kitchen was occupied as a store-room, and those above the shop and sitting-room were bed-chambers. The basement story was divided into three cellars. Adjoining was a cottage, separated by the sitting-room just mentioned from the shop.

There are several collieries in the neighbourhood, and two new pits in process of being sunk. Smallshaw kept in stock blasting powder for sale to miners, and had several casks on hand. At the time of the accident there were three casks, containing 50 lbs. each, in the store-room, and one about half full behind the shop counter. The shop was lighted with candles; and hither, at about half past eight o'clock on Friday night, the 30th ult., Mrs Lever, wife of a collier, went to purchase bread. There were then in the shop Smallshaw and his wife; in the kitchen, the servant woman and four children—the youngest an infant in a cradle: and in the cellar a nurse girl, in all nine persons, including Mrs. Lever. Suddenly there was a terrific explosion, flames rushed out of the shop window and across the road, and in a moment the house lay in ruins. The room over the shop was completely lifted up, and fell at the back of the premises, and the front was blown into the highway; but the remainder of the tenement fell into the cellars. The loud report caused by the explosion was heard at a distance of about three hundred yards; and a crowd quickly collected round the ruin, which was by this time enveloped in flames. The fire having been sufficiently subdued, search was made for the unfortunate sufferers. The infant was found on the margin of a brook at the back of the house, amongst a heap of rubbish; and, strange to say, comparatively little injured. In the front cellar, Smallshaw, his wife, and Mrs Lever were found lying two or three yards apart. They were all very much burned and severely bruised. Mrs. Smallshaw was barely alive, and expired about one o'clock next morning. The other two persons were quite dead. Further search was then made in the ruins; and Edward Banister found and rescued his sister (the servant) and the two eldest children. They were fastened amidst the rubbish in the cellar below what had been the kitchen. Subsequently the remaining child and nurse-girl were taken out. They were all more or less injured by burns and bruises, but none of them were seriously wounded, with the exception of the nurse-girl

It is fortunate so many escaped, for the building was blown down to the foundation; and had it not been for the manner in which the kitchen ceiling fell in and covered the servant and children, the fatality would, no doubt, have been more extensive: the escape of the infant seems to have been almost miraculous. We have stated that there were three half-casks of gunpowder in the store-room above the kitchen. These fell with the room itself and the rest of the contents into the cellar, and there lay in the midst of the burning rubbish. The top of one of the casks which had been opened was covered with a piece of rough canvas stitched on: it is said that a burning flour-sack was pulled from the top of this cask, yet the powder in it and the other two casks was not ignited. Had this 150 lbs. of powder been "fired," especially while the children, servant, and nurse-girl lay in the rubbish, the consequence might have been a still more awful sacrifice of life. As it was, the casks were safely removed. The cottage adjoining Smallshaw's house was much

REMAINS OF A HOUSE, AT WIGAN, AFTER AN EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.

shaken; a clock which hung against the wall was dashed across the house, and the wall partially forced in. The blast must have been very powerful, for in a field on the opposite side of the highway, a tablecloth, canister, and some slates were found, at a distance of about 100 yards from the building. On Monday an inquest was held upon the bodies, when, after hearing the evidence of several witnesses, a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned

The immediate cause of the explosion remains a mystery. It appears that candles were used in the shop, and a spark may have fallen or a snuff been unthinkingly thrown into the open cask of powder behind the shop counter. On the other hand, it was stated at the inquest, that sparks were seen to come out of the cellar window below the shop before the powder exploded, and that there was a fire in the cellar. It is possible that sparks may have ascended the cellar chimney which was connected with the fire-place in the shop, and that one or more of them thus found their way into the powder-tub which stood in or near the empty fire-place

NEW CHURCH OF ST ANNE, HIGHGATE-RISE.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. GABRIEL, WARWICK-SQUARE, PIMLICO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. PHILLIMORE, Q.C., M.P. FOR LEOMINSTER.

DURING the late general election, it was remarked that a large proportion of the new candidates were members of the legal profession—either advocates or solicitors. Of the latter class some few obtained seats; for instance, Mr. Hadfield, for Sheffield; and Mr. Morrough, for Bridport: although in no essential respect could their previous pursuits bear on their new duties as Members of Parliament. Of the host of barristers who preferred their pretensions to the electors, many got in whose former career had been passed in comparative obscurity, and who had not even attained that amount of proficiency in public speaking, the possession of which is one of the pleas urged in favour of the choice of barristers by constituencies. In justice to the latter, it must be admitted that by far the greater number of the advocates returned to Parliament at the late election were men of sufficient professional standing and success to warrant their lifting their aspirations still higher; and of these, one not the least worthy is Mr. John George Phillimore, the member for Leominster.

MR. J. G. PHILLIMORE, Q.C., M.P. FOR LEOMINSTER.—(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BEARD.)

Mr. Phillimore comes of a good parliamentary, as well as of a good legal stock. The explorer of "Hansard" will find the name of Dr. Phillimore, as a frequent and influential speaker, in days almost beyond the memory of the present generation—ere Wellington was famous—and "when George III. was King." If we mistake not, this gentleman was an active politician at the time when the present Marquis of Lansdowne, then Lord Henry Petty, was Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was also a distinguished advocate in the Ecclesiastical Courts, where "Phillimore" would seem to have become a household name.

Mr. Phillimore, M.P., is the eldest son of Dr. Phillimore. He was born in the year 1809. His mother was the niece of the first Lord Bagot, daughter of the Rev. Walter Bagot, of Blithfield, in the county of Stafford (Lord Bagot's brother), and Anne Swinnerton, of Butterton, in the same county. Mr. Phillimore was educated at Westminster; from whence he proceeded to Christ Church College, Oxford, where he was made a faculty student, and took his degree of B.A., before he had reached his twentieth year. Called to the bar, he became a member of the Oxford Circuit, and for some time he was the leader at the Shrewsbury sessions. He steadily advanced to a considerable reputation among the profession as a sound lawyer, and a safe advocate. He had also distinguished himself by several legal works of much ability, which are well thought of by those most competent to form a judgment of their legal merits. Of these we may mention Mr. Phillimore's "History of the Roman Law," and his "History of the Law of Evidence," as standard works. Mr. Phillimore is also the author of two lectures on Jurisprudence and the Canon Law; and of two pamphlets on Law Reform, which excited much attention; and of which one of the chief features was that they recommended the abolition of special pleading, before the issuing of the recent commissions on Law Reform, which have led to such important changes. Mr. Phillimore also published a *brochure* entitled a "Letter from the Ghost of Sir William Saunders;" and he wrote a vindication of Robert Phillimore's "Lyttelton," from the strictures on it in Mr. Croker's review.

In January, 1851, Mr. Phillimore was appointed Reader on Jurisprudence and Civil Law to the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. In the July following he was made one of her Majesty's Counsel, and on the first day of Michaelmas Term in the same year he was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. In June of the present year the delegates of all the Inns of Court fixed on Mr. Phillimore as the most fit person to be Reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History; and he was accordingly appointed to that useful, and, in a professional point of view, responsible office by all the Inns of Court.

Mr. Phillimore married the second daughter of the Lord Justice Knight Bruce. In politics he professes himself a Whig; and at the last general election he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Leominster. The seat had been filled by Mr. Frederick Peel, who, however, went elsewhere; and Mr. Phillimore, after a contest with Mr. J. P. Willoughby, was returned by a majority of 16; polling 206 votes to his antagonist's 190. Mr. Phillimore has since made his *début* with effect as a speaker.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, HIGHGATE RISE.

THE consecration of the new Church of St. Anne, Brookfield, Highgate-rise, took place on Tuesday last. The impressive ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of a large congregation, including several of the clergy, and many of the principal families in the neighbourhood.

This church has been erected and endowed at the private expense of Miss Anne Barnett, as a memorial church to her late brother, Mr. Richard Barnett, who was a partner in the firm of Sir Henry Meux and Co., the eminent brewers. The situation is between Kentish-town and Highgate, and adjoining Holly Lodge, the residence of Miss Burdett Coutts. Amongst the trees and fields it has a most picturesque appearance; and it will be a very great accommodation to the inhabitants of the district, there having been no church nearer than Highgate or Kentish-town. The style, which is Early English, has been very happily carried out, both with regard to its general effect, and attention to the details and workmanship, by Messrs. Wm. Cubitt and Co., of Grays-inn-road. The length of the nave is sixty-seven feet, which is divided by columns into five bays; width of the north and south aisles seventeen feet, and the width of the nave the same as the chancel, nineteen feet six inches. The length of the chancel is twenty seven feet, the clear height of the aisles is thirty, and that of the nave forty-three feet. The height of tower and spire from the ground is 140 feet. The aisles and nave have high pitched open timber roofs, and form three pointed arches. The chancel rises three steps from the floor of the church, and is paved with Minton's tiles. There is a clerestory, lighted by five two-light windows on each side. Accommodation is provided for 600 persons, 110 of the sittings being free. The reading-desk and pewing are principally of pitch pine, varnished. The height of the pewing is greater than is now generally adopted; which, it is thought, will add to the comfort of the worshippers, the pew-doors are lower than the pewing. Hot-water pipes run along the passages of the nave and aisles to warm the church. The tower is open above the western entrance, and forms a gallery, which is lighted by the western window of the tower. Externally, the church is built of rubble stone, from Chapel Town, in the neighbourhood of Leeds, laid in courses, and is of a warm brown colour, forming an agreeable contrast with the Bath stone dressed work of the windows, doors, and quoins. The total expenditure upon the church, including hot-water apparatus, gas, enclosing fences, &c., will be £7000. The organ is a very superior instrument, manufactured by Mr. Walker, of Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road, at a cost of £450 the expense of which has also been defrayed by Miss Barnett. The Rev. Mr Stooks, who until recently officiated at St. James's, Westminster, is appointed by the benevolent foundress the Incumbent of the district.

After the ceremony of consecration, Miss Barnett provided an elegant déjeuner for the Bishop and several guests; which ended the day's proceedings, to the satisfaction of all who had taken a part in this good work.

PRESENTATION OF THE SHAKSPEARE TESTIMONIAL TO KOSSUTH.

THE public presentation of this interesting Testimonial to M. Kossuth took place at the London Tavern on Friday evening, last week. Long before the hour appointed for the presentation the large room at the tavern was densely crowded. In the gallery were Madame Kossuth and family, and several Hungarian ladies. The chair was taken by Lord Dudley Stuart, who entered the room at seven o'clock, accompanied by M. Kossuth, Mr. Cobden, Sir Joshua Walmsley, Mr. C. Gilpin, Mr. Nicholay, and some of the more distinguished of the Hungarian exiles. M. Kossuth looked exceedingly well, and was received with a hearty burst of cheering, which was renewed again and again before the proceedings were allowed to commence. Prominently on the platform was placed the testimonial itself, consisting of a neatly constructed model of Shakspeare's house at Stratford-upon-Avon, in which was placed a splendidly-bound copy of "Knight's Shakspeare," ornamented with the arms of the Kossuth family, and elaborately decorated in crimson silk and gold. On the front is a silver plate, with the following inscription:

Purchased with 3215 pence, subscribed by Englishmen and women, as a tribute to Louis Kossuth, who achieved his noble mastery of the English language, to be exercised in the noblest cause, from the page of Shakspeare.

Lord Dudley Stuart having addressed the meeting in a speech that was loudly cheered, in accordance with repeated suggestions from the

THE KOSSUTH (SHAKSPEARE) TESTIMONIAL.

rear of the meeting, the testimonial was elevated to the balcony on the platform; and Mr. Douglas Jerrold, having mounted the table, addressed M. Kossuth in a speech replete with poetic feeling and epigrammatic point. M. Kossuth rose to respond, and was greeted with great enthusiasm. Having been induced to mount on chairs, the better to be seen and heard, he commenced by saying he felt, after an abstinence of some months from public speaking, almost the embarrassment of a debutant. He replied first to the concluding sentiment of Mr. Jerrold's address.

My Lord, I have been deeply touched by the precious addition to the numerous tokens of friendship and sympathy to my country, with which people of different climates, different in origin, in language, religious worship, habits, and political organization, has favoured me; tokens worthy to adorn the national hall of new-born Hungary, once the trial of national misfortune shall pass. And may I sink or swim, may I live or die, I trust to God they will be placed there, as grand as memorials of the brotherly tie which unites the national members of mankind to one common family, which has one common father there above. To those memorials the old Magyar will lead the children of the children to inspire them with the same just feeling of brotherly affection to their fellowmen, and tell them how we have merited those tokens of world-wide sympathy by having fought bravely, and endured unsparingly for freedom and fatherland; and admonish them to remain worthy of that sympathy by using wisely, and by unsparing resolution, that freedom which we will have conquered for them. That, sir, permit me to say, will be a more adequate use of this your valuable gift, than should I with selfish egotism of innocent joy only keep it to delight me and my children with at my own humble fireside

M. Kossuth went on to characterise the might of public opinion; but we have only space to quote his striking description of the circumstances under which he became acquainted at once with Shakspeare and the English language

For months (said Kossuth) I was in a damp lonely chamber; seeing neither the sky nor the earth, with none of those inexhaustible consolations which bountiful nature affords to misfortune and sufferings. And there I was, without a book to read, without a pen to write: there I was with God, with my tranquil conscience, and with meditation alone. But it is fearful to be alone, with nothing to meet the gazing eye. Imagination raises its dreadful wings and carries the mind in a magnetic flight to mysterious regions, of which no philosopher has ever dreamed I gathered up all the strength of my mind, and bade him stop that dangerous soaring. It was done, but I got afraid of my-self So I told my fellers to give me something to read. Yes, answered they, but nothing political. Well, give me Shakspeare, with an English grammar and a dictionary; that you will take, I trust, not to be political. Of course, no, answered they, and gave it to me—and there I sat musing over it. For months it was a sealed book to me, as the hieroglyphs were long to Champolion, and as Layard's Assyrian monuments still are. But at last the light spread over me; and I drank, with never-quenched thirst, from that limpid source of delightful instruction. Thus I learnt to write English I know. But I learnt something more besides. I learnt politics. What, politics from Shakspeare? Yes, gentlemen. What else are politics than philosophy applied to the social condition of men? and what is philosophy but the knowledge of nature and of the human heart? and who ever penetrated deeper into the recesses of those mysteries than Shakspeare did?

Since his release from Kutayah, he stated he had made 600 speeches—had been listened to and acclaimed by literally millions of people. This was because he had spoken for liberty, because he had held up the bleeding image of his country. And the best thanks he could give for this testimonial, and similar honours, was the assurance that he and his country in word and deed would, at any time, but would never give up the resolve of retrieving independence M. Kossuth then proceeded to inveigh against the House of Austria, adding—

I beseech you but to read the declaration of independence of Hungary I will let it be reprinted and sold for a shilling in England to print it (A parenthetical exclamation that excited immense cheering) that it may be recalled to the memory of the world

He concluded by again expressing his trust in the force of public opinion, and his heartfelt gratitude for this gift

Alderman Wire, Sir Joshua Walmsley, and Mr Cobden then addressed the meeting—the last named at some length—in severe reprobation of the Government.

Mr. Gilpin moved, and Mr. Nicholay seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman; who announced that several meetings to sympathise with M. Kossuth were in preparation. The meeting broke up with hearty cheering for Kossuth and his family

The copy of Shakspeare presented to Kossuth, is superbly bound in mulberry-coloured morocco. The case containing the books is the model of Shakspeare's house, very delicately executed by Messrs. Howitt, of High Holborn. The interior and exterior are of white holly, to represent lime-wash; the outside transverse timbers of black oak. The roof is made of birch, to represent thatch. The doors are of brown oak, with black oak graining. On a silver plate above the centre window is the inscription

ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH, PIMLICO.

One of the most agreeable duties we have to perform is to chronicle the progress of Church extension—not by means of funds provided by Parliamentary grants, but by the munificence of private gentlemen, or voluntary offerings of the zeal and piety of the laity. It is impossible to note the new churches which are week by week adorning by their picturesque beauty almost every nook and corner of this favoured land without a feeling of pleasure that our national prosperity is taking this outward and grateful form of expression; nor is it otherwise than a subject of congratulation that a purer taste now presides over the selection of the architectural features of our cosies natural edifices than prevailed a few years ago. The latest instance we have to record is that of St. Gabriel's Church, Warwick square, Pimlico, which was consecrated on Thursday morning last, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of London. The Bishop, with his chaplains, was received at the door of the church about half-past ten o'clock, by the Chancellor of the Diocese, the Registrar, Minister, and Churchwardens, and was by them conducted to the vestry-room. He was proceeded in his route to the communion-table the Minister (the Rev. Brymer Belcher, B.A.) presented to the Bishop the petition, praying him to consecrate the church. The petition having been read aloud by the Registrar, a procession was formed, and the Bishop with the chaplains and clergy of the district, in surplices, their robes walked from the east to the west end of the church and back again, repeating alternately the 24th Psalm. The deed of consecration was then presented to the Bishop by the minister. After the usual prayers and the Litany, the Bishop preached the consecration sermon, in which he pointed out the importance of consecration which the Bishop signed. The name of the church was then read by the officiating minister, the Rev. Thomas Fuller, Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Pimlico. The communion service was read by the Bishop, and notice was given that the holy communion would be celebrated on the following Sunday. The Bishop, then preached an eloquent sermon. The musical services were under the direction of Mr. Bare, of St. Peter's Church. The Countess of Ashburnham and several ladies of distinction were among the congregation, which was very numerous

St. Gabriel's Church has been erected by subscription; the Marquis of Westminster having (as in the case of St. Michael's Church) contributed the munificent sum of £5000, besides the value of the freehold site. The finely Decorated style of architecture has been adopted, and the building is constructed of Kentish rag-stone, with Caen-stone dressings throughout. There is a campanile tower and spire, 150 feet high, attached to the north-west corner of the church; with a bell-chamber, calculated for a peal of ten bells, only one of which is at present provided. At the north-east corner of the church is a sacristy, having a priest's door from the chancel. The aisles are divided from the nave and chancel by seven arched bays of Caen stone, carrying a clerestory. There is a gallery at the west end of the church, standing free of the stone-pillars: this being found requisite, from the great want of church accommodation, in the extensive and increasing neighbourhood. The ceiling of the chancel, and the face of the east wall, have been appropriately decorated by Mr Bulmer, of Sloane-st. The church is calculated to hold 1150 adults and children, in pews and open free benches.

The dimensions of the church are as follows:—Length of the nave and aisles, eighty feet, and fifty-seven feet wide; length of the chancel, thirty three feet, and twenty-six feet wide; length and width of the chancel-aisles, thirteen feet; height of the nave to the apex of the open timber roof, sixty feet; height of the aisles, twenty-four feet; height of the chancel to the top of the vaulted ceiling, forty feet.

There is a spacious and lofty crypt, under the church and chancel, many feet below the level of the adjoining streets

The Rev. Brymer Belcher, late curate of St. Peter's Church, Eatonsquare, is the first Incumbent

The total cost of the building, including the vaulted enclosure, iron railing, warming-apparatus, and gas-fittings, is £9350

Messrs. T. Cundy are the architects; Mr John Kelk is the builder; the iron-work and gas-standards are by Mr. Thomas Potter. The handsome and elaborately-carved stone font was executed by Mr. Samuel Cundy, of Lower Belgrave-place, and presented by him to the church. The chancel is paved with Minton's encaustic tiles, at the expense of the Incumbent.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

BISHOP OF NATAL.—The Rev. J. W. Colenso, son of Mr. Colenso, of Lostwithiel, has been appointed Bishop of Natal.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. A. P. Saunders, D.D., to the Deanery of Peterborough. The Rev. H. S. Richmond, M.A., to the Rectory of Bishopstone-cum-Seaford, near Stow-on-the-Wold. The Rev. J. James, to the Rectory of Avington, Berks. The Rev. A. J. Maclean, to the Head Mastership of Bath Grammar-school; and the Rectory of Charlcombe, Somerset. The Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. Jackson) has appointed the Rev. T. F. Henney his Lordship's Examining Chaplain. The Rev. J. R. Young, M.A., to the Rural Deanery of Leamington. The Rev. W. H. Havergal, M.A., and the Rev. J. Jones, M.A., to be Vicars Choral in the Cathedral Church of Hereford. The Rev. J. W. Parr, to an Honorary Canonry in Manchester Cathedral.

THE INSTALLATION.—A sumptuous entertainment will be given to the Earl of Powis, on his being installed into the Vice-Chancellor, in the hall of Worcester College, on Tuesday, June 7; and on Thursday, June 9, his Lordship, as visitor of Pembroke College, will be entertained in the College Hall by the Master and Fellows of that College.

NEW CHURCH AT DEANSHANGER.—It is our pleasing duty this week to record the laying of the corner stone of the new church at Deanshanger, in the parish of Passenham, Notts, which took place on Tuesday last.

CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES.—It appears, from a return, that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have received, since the 24th of June, 1852, £30,250 5s. 11d. on account of suppressed stalls

MRS. H. B. STOWE AT STAFFORD-HOUSE

On Saturday last a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at Stafford-house for the purpose of meeting those who promoted the "Women's Memorial" every," and others interested in the visit of Mrs. H. B. Stowe to this country, and to give expression personally to the respect and admiration which the distinguished lady excited. Among those present observed the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of [illegible] and Countess of Shaftesbury, Lord John Russell, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, the Earl of Carlisle, Right Hon. W. Ewart, [illegible] Monckton Milnes, the Archbishop of Dublin, Mr. and Mrs. Whately, the Marchioness of Allesbury, Frances Countess of Waldegrave, Lady Mr and Mr. Cowper, Lady Catherine, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord and Lady Mahington, Lord Panmure, Lord and Lady [illegible] Hamilton, Lord Grimsby, the Dean of St. Paul's, Dowager Countess of Carlisle, the Earl of Harrowby, the Chevalier Bunsen, Mrs. Milman, Lady Dover, &c.

The Duke of Sutherland having introduced Mrs. Stowe to the assembly, a short address was read and presented to her by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

After perusing the address, Mrs. [illegible] (writer) thanked the assembly for the honour and kindness done to his sister, and read a letter to her from Mrs. C. Clay on the subject of negro [illegible]

After partaking of refreshments, Mrs. [illegible] who were present congregated in one of the splendid saloons apart; and Mrs Stowe, [illegible] between the Duchesses of Sutherland and [illegible] entered freely into conversation with her numerous visitors. In the course of her observations she stated that the ladies of England were not at all aware of the real state of feeling of the ladies of America on the subject of slavery. It must not be judged of by the answers sent to the address, nor by the statements in the American newspapers. The ladies of England seem not to be at all aware of the deep feeling of sympathy with which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was received in America long before it was known in England. The press in America had invariably spoken highly of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The first word that ever appeared in print against "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was the article in the *Times*. It was then reprinted and re-echoed in our papers, and widely circulated in the form of a tract. The Literary and other manifested against the ladies' address showed how much its force had enraged the advocates of slavery. You in England are happily ignorant of slavery, yet that address has shown your sympathy, and sympathy is very sweet. There is no bitter feeling really between the ladies of the two countries; but [illegible] ways in which the power of their husbands' personal and political [illegible] stood forth and were what they felt on the subject. One good, she [illegible] Uncle Tom's Cabin" was now forgot ten; but it should be mentioned that 60,000 copies of the "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" were sold in three days. The practical question was, what can be done? Mrs. Stowe's work [illegible] God first of God, but man also could do something. Sympathy must continue to be expressed. British subjects in Canada must be educated. The use of free grown cotton must be encouraged. The ways in which the great work may be aided by the people of England; remembering that, after all, the issue is in the hand of Him who ordereth all things. [illegible] began to disperse soon after [illegible] Mrs. Stowe having to be thoroughly [illegible] with the [illegible] of the day

DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.—The loss of the steamer *Independence* off Margarita Island, in the Pacific (from California), is fully confirmed, and in all the Spanish papers. Of the 153 saved there have been 178 Among the names are those of E. Collins and two children, R. Ford, and R. Francis, all of England Out of eighteen Jews on board, sixteen were sunk by the weight of gold-dust in their pockets. One gentleman offered 60,000 dollars to any one who would save his life, but in vain.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that, of late, a considerable decrease has taken place in the stock of bullion in the Bank of England—it being now under £15,000,000—money continues remarkably abundant and cheap, whilst the rates of discount in London and other parts of the kingdom have thrown demanded by the Bank. In our manufacturing districts the greatest activity prevails; and wages, owing, in some measure to the comparative scarcity of good hands, are advancing. The shipping trade was certainly never in a more prosperous state than at present; nevertheless, some parties complain that our great prosperity cannot last for any lengthened period, arising from the low rates upon capital; and it is argued that increase in counts of money will be transferred to other and more profitable markets. As regards the future, much will, of course, depend, upon the extent of the remittances from Australia and the United States. The exports of the precious metals between this and the close of July will be very large—probably £2,000,000 sterling—and Sweden—chiefly for railway purposes. The continued decline in the value of Exchequer-bills render it a matter of doubt whether the securities falling due in June and August will be taken at the rate of par now payable on March bills. Strong efforts have been made to support the rates by bringing up large parcels, yet prices have ranged from 1s to 1s. 3d. discount. Bills have been opened at the Bank of England to receive the names of stock-holders who are desirous of converting into any of the three description of new securities offered by the Government The number of applications to the present time has been small—representing a sum under £1,000,000 sterling. The whole of the foreign exchanges continue unfavourable to this country

On the whole, the market for Consols has ruled very steady, and prices have been fairly supported, although the actual purchases of stock have not been to any large extent. On Monday, Bank Stock was done at 218. Three per Cents Reduced were 100¾; the Three per Cent Consols, 100⅝; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103½; and Consols for Account, 100⅝. India Bonds were 98s. to 99s.; and Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 4 pm. There was rather more doing on Tuesday, and Consols were very firm. Scarcely any fluctuation took place in the quotations on Wednesday. The transactions in Bank Stock were limited, and the highest quotations were realised:—Bank Stock, 220½; Three per Cents Reduced, 101; Three per Cent Consols, 100¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103½. Long Annuities, 5 3-16. India Bonds: 98s. to 99s.; Ditto, under £1000, 98s. South-Sea Old Annuities, 109; Consols for Account, 100⅝; and Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 4s. pm.

Foreign Funds are not generally, we consider very little attention; but no very material change has taken place in the quotations. Brazil on Five per Cents have been done at 100½; the Four and a Half per Cents, 100¾ to 101; Danish Five per Cents, 101½; Grenada, Deferred, 11¾; Greek, Red, 9¾; Ditto, Blue, 8¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 21; Peruvian Scrip, 8¾ pm; the Deferred, 6¾ to 6¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 49¾ to 49¾. The New Deferred, 24¼; Spanish Certificates, 6¾ per cent; Ditto Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 6¾; Ditto, Four per Cents, 90¾; Russian Five per Cents, 110; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 104¾; Venezuela 38; Sardinian Five per Cents, 97¾ to 98¾; Buenos Ayres, 68; Chilian Six per Cents, 104.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in but moderate request. Australasia Bank Shares have sold at 87½; Bank of India, Australia, and China, 28½; English, Scottish, and Australian, 11¾; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 15¾; London and China, 29; London and Westminster, 20¾; Oriental Bank, 22¾ to 23¾ ex New; Union of London, 15¾; Australian Agricultural, 3¾; British American Land, 7¾; Crystal Palace, 6; Ditto, of France, 2¾; General Screw Shipping Company, 1¾; Hudson's Bay, 25¾; Land and Mineral, 10 to 9¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 87; Ditto, New, 87; South Australian Land, 47; South Australian Investment, 2¾; Van Diemen's Land, 1¾; East and West India Docks, 85; St. Katharine, 101¾; African Steam Ship, 4¾; Assam Tea, 10¾; Australian Tea, 3¾; Australian Wool, 4¾; Canada Five per Cent Bonds, 102¾; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 115¾; General Steam, 3½; Hudson's Bay, 29¾; Royal Mail Steam, 77. The imports of bullion have been £141,000 from Australia, and 188,876 dollars from New York.

Railway Shares have been in but moderate request. In the general quotations no material change has taken place. We understand that, at length, amicable arrangements have been entered into between the North-Western and Great Northern companies. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 29½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6½; Bristol and Exeter, 102½; Caledonian, 68; Chester and Holyhead, 24½; Eastern Counties, 13½; Eastern Union, 10½; East Lancashire, 74; East and West India Docks, and Birmingham Junction, 58; Great Northern Stock, 89; Ditto, A Stock, 55; Great Western, 69; Lancaster and Carlisle, 94; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 80; Ditto, West Riding Union, 83; Leeds Northern, 16¼; London and Blackwall, 8⅝; London and Brighton, 103½; London and North-Western, 119; Ditto, Six Shares, 23; London and South-Western, 90½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 36½; Midland, 75; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 62½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 14; North Staffordshire, 6, 12; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 35⅝; Scottish Central, 98; Scottish Midland, 62; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 16; Ditto London and North-Western, Guaranteed Stock, 73; South-Eastern, 75½; South Wales, 39¾; Waterford and Kilkenny, 10; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 70; York and North Midland, 61¾

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTAGE.—Clydesdale Junction, 55; Hull and Selby, 11.3; Lowestoft, 4 per cent, 96½; Manchester, Buxton, and Midland, 8½; Midland Bradford, 107, Northern and Eastern, 67; Royston and Hitchin, 121; South Staffordshire, 9; West Cornwall, 11½; Wilts and Somerset, 16¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 8s ex div.; Ditto, No. 2, 4¾; Eastern Counties, 1 pm.; Ditto, New, 2¾ pm.; Ditto, 3 premium; Eastern Counties Extensions, 1s prem.; Great Northern, 5 per cent, 112½; Ditto, 4½ per Cent, 7½; Great Western, Redeemable, 4½ per Cent, 100; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 5 per Cent, 124; Ditto, 4 per Cent, 84; North British, 11⅝; South-Eastern, 39½; South Wales, 39¾; Waterford and Kilkenny, 10; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 70; York and North Midland, 61¾

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTAGE.—Clydesdale Junction, 55; Hull and Selby, 11.3; Lowestoft, 4 per cent, 96½; Manchester, Buxton, and Midland, 8½; Midland Bradford, 107, Northern and Eastern, 67; Royston and Hitchin, 121; South Staffordshire, 9; West Cornwall, 11½; Wilts and Somerset, 16¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 8s ex div.; Ditto, No. 2, 4¾; Eastern Counties, 1s prem.; Ditto, New, 2¾ pm.; Ditto, 3 premium; Eastern Counties Extensions, 1s prem.; Great Northern, 5 per cent, 112½; Ditto, 4½ per Cent, 7½; Great Western, Redeemable, 4½ per Cent, 100; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 5 per Cent, 124; Ditto, 4 per Cent, 84; North British, 11⅝; South-Eastern, 39½; South Yorkshire, 19½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 70½; York and North Midland, 61¾

FOREIGN.—East Indian, 25½; Ditto Extension, 9½; Great Indian Peninsular, 7½; Luxembourg, 7¾; ditto 6 per Cent Preference, 1¾; Namur and Liege, with Interest, 7¾; Northern of France, 37½; Paris and Lyons, 44½; Paris and Orleans, 44¾; Royal Swedish, 7¼

Mining Shares have continued flat. On Thursday, Agua Fria were 2¾ to 3; Australasian, 2¼; Ave Maria, 4; Imperial Brazilian, 8; Copiapo, 3; Great Nugget Van Serpi, 4; South and North American, 8½; Nouveau Monde, 2¾; Port Phillip, 1½; United Mexican, 4¾; West Mariposa, 1¾.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Owing to the heavy imports of foreign grain and flour to the second for all kinds of English wheat, the trade was heavy, at a decline in quotations. Fine foreign qualities have been held at full currencies; but all other [illegible] have given way 1s. per quarter. The Norfolk trade has ruled very dull, at 1s. per quarter less money. Beans and peas tolerably firm, at full quotations; but foreign [illegible] sold on easier terms.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 32s. to 48s.; ditto, white, 36s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 30s. to 46s.; ditto, white, 36s. to 50s.; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, red, [illegible] ditto, white, 36s. to 50s.; Northumberland and Scotch, red, [illegible] ditto, white, 36s. to 50s.; Rye, 26s. to 30s.; Barley, 20s. to 26s.; Malting ditto, 30s. to 32s.; ditto and Norfolk malt, 34s to [illegible] Beans, Ticks, 28s. to 30s.; Harvison and Pigeon, 30s. to 32s.; Egyptian, 30s. to 32s.; Peas, White boilers, 30s. to 32s.; potato ditto, 32s. to 34s.; Tourmial and Cork, [illegible] Oats, Potato, 20s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, [illegible] Poland and Danish, 20s. to 24s.; ditto, old, 30s. to 32s.; Potato ditto, 30s. to 32s.; white, 30s. to 32s.; feeders [illegible] Tares—old, 38s. to 40s.; new, 32s. to 34s.; Rapeseed, 42s. to 44s.; Linseed, 42s. to 44s.; Foreign, French flour, 34s. to 38s.; 2nd qlty, 30s. to 32s. per sack.

Flour.—Town-made, 36s. to 38s.; Essex and Suffolk, 34s. to 36s.; Norfolk, 32s. to 34s.; Stockton, 32s. to 34s.; American, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Foreign.—French flour, 34s. to 38s.; 2nd qlty, 30s. to 32s. per sack.

Wheat.—Demand for all kinds of seeds, as the season for sowing is now over, is heavy, the quotations are almost nominal. Canary-seed still sells on the usual terms

Linseed, English, white, 52s. to 56s.; Baltic crushing, 47s. to 50s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s. to 48s.; Hempseed, 29s. to 31s. per quarter. Coriander, 9s. to 10s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s. to 8s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; and tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per bushel. Canary, 42s. to 47s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 0s. to £9 10s.; Foreign, 47 10s to £9 10s. per ton. Rape cakes, £4 10s. to £5 per ton. Canary, 45s. to 47s. per quarter. Rod clover, 60s. to 84s.; Alsike, 52s. to 60s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; and seconds, 6d. to 7d. per 8lb. loaf.

Imperial Gazette Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 6d.; barley, 24s. 6d.; oats, 19s.; rye, 30s. 7d.; beans, 35s. 8d.; peas, 36s. 3d.

The Seven Years' Average.—Wheat, 44s. 6d.; barley, 24s. 6d.; oats, 19s. 11d.; rye, 30s. 9d.; beans, 35s. 6d.; peas, 36s. 1d.

Duties.—Wheat, in barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—The business doing in all kinds of tea is limited, yet prices continue to be firmly supported. The public sale, which will take place on the 24th inst., will consist of 16,000,000 lbs., against 15,935,381 lbs. in 1852.

Coffee.—Fine coffees are in request, while the inferior sorts remain unsaleable. The public sale, which will take place on the 17th inst., will consist of 3,400,000 lbs., against 3,373,016 lbs. in 1852.

Sugar.—The demand for refined goods has been active, at full prices; otherwise the demand is heavy for all descriptions of raw sugar, at previous currencies.

Coffee.—The demand for all kinds is in request, at from 44s. to 47s. per cwt. Ratafee are on the advance. Red Smyrna, 42s. to 45s.; black, 50s. to 55s.; Benin, 36s. to 40s.; Valencia, 40s. to 46s. per cwt.

Provisions.—Irish butter—the arrivals of which are but moderate—is in good request at full prices. Landed Cork, 94s. to 96s.; Limerick, 92s. to 94s.; Waterford, 92s. to 94s. per cwt. Foreign butter sound. Fine Dorset, 96s. to 100s. per cwt.; fresh, 16s. to 18s. per dozen 2lbs. Foreign bacon in moderate demand. Bacon is in demand. Waterford singeable, 62s. to 64s.; heavy, 61s. to 63s. per cwt. Lard dull at 54s. to 56s. per cwt. Irish hams steady, and 6d. to 6s. 6d. for logs. Hams are very rare and in demand.

Hops.—The market has become less active, and prices are a shade lower. Pockets are to spot, 67s. to 87s. per cwt. Town tallow is scarce, and worth 36s. to 37s. per cwt. Rough fat, 2s. 8d. per 8lb.

Oils.—The general demand is in a sluggish state. In prices we have no change to notice.

Coals.—Carr's Hetton, 19s. 6d.; Hartlepool, 19s.; Haswell, 19s.; Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Hetton, 18s. 3d.; Eden Main, 17s. 6d.; Belmont, 16s. 9d.; Hilton, 18s. 3d.; Casson, 17s. 6d.; Adelaide, 17s. 6d.; Wylam, 16s. 3d.; Tanfield, 15s. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 42s. to 84s.; clover ditto, 54s. to 84s.; and old clover, 74s. to 84s. per load. Straw, 24s. to 30s. per load.

Spirits.—Most kinds of rum are in better request, at full prices. Proof East India is selling at 1s. 8d.; and Leewards, 1s. 7d. per gallon. Brandy is rather scarce, and in request. Cognac, best brands of 1831, 6s. 1d. to 7s. 1d.; ditto, 1830, 7s. 1d. to 7s. 3d. per gallon. Genuine sorts are rather higher.

Hops.—The transactions in most kinds are limited, yet prices are well supported. Mid and East Kent pockets, 80s. to 110s.; East Kent, 110s. to 126s.; Sussex, 105s. to 120s. per cwt.

Wool.—The next series of colonial wool sales—at which about 90,000 bales will be offered—is supposed to commence on the 19th inst. Privately, very little is doing

Potatoes.—The supply being decidedly off, the demand has somewhat improved. York Regents are worth 70s. to 80s. per ton

Smithfield.—Although the supplies of fat stock on offer have been reasonably extensive, general demand has had rather a steady sale.

Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 4s. to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 5s. to 6s.; veal, 4s. 2d. to 5s.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. per 8lb., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets continue to be well supplied; nevertheless, the trade is firm, as follows:—

Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 5s. to 6s.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lb., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets continue to be well supplied: nevertheless, the trade is firm, as follows:—

Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 5s. to 6s.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lb., to sink the offal.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

BANKRUPTS.

J. W. HAYERS, Judd-street, Brunswick-square, linendraper. R. WOOD, porter-merchant, Greenwich. T. CLENDILL, Halifax, tailor and draper. [illegible] J. [illegible] ENGELHEART, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street, merchant. [illegible] COLLETT, Stockton, Durham, ironmonger. [illegible] MARTIN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, boot and shoe-maker. [illegible] JONAS and JOSEPH WOOD, Bradford, Yorkshire, and Leeds, stuff-merchants.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 5.

Corps of Royal Marines: Second Lieut. F. H. Reid to be First Lieutenant, vice F. H. Newton.

C. TULLY, of Sunderland, shipowner.

BANKRUPTS.

R. LENISTAN, of Staverton-row, Warwick-square, Esq. E. T. BLAKELY of Norwich, shawl manufacturer. T. M. BOWDEN, of the Brentford, basket-maker. W. COLEMAN of Chesterfield, Derby, lace-dresser. [illegible] BARNETT, of Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer. [illegible] wood watchmaker. G. HUNTER, of Leeds, chemist. R. LAMPLOUGH, [illegible] shire, woollen draper. W. A. [illegible] of Liverpool, tea-dealer. [illegible] merchant. [illegible] shipbuilder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. GARDNER, of Clarkston, weigh. P. LEVY, of Edinburgh, furrier. S. WILLET, of Maxwelltown, Kirkcudbright, wood-merchant.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at 183, Grove-street, Liverpool, the wife of Hermann Rohde, Esq., of a son.

On the 7th inst., at Bryer-Hanworth Rectory, Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. A. H. Anson, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Weston-grange, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. T. Thomas Mayhew, of Dartmouth, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at 3, Sydney-street West, the wife of John Philpot Curran, Esq., of a son.

On the 9th inst., at 3, Sydney-street, Brompton, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ballards, Bombay Army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. [illegible] rector, the Rev. Godfrey Pennett, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to the Rev. Godfrey Bennett, B.D., of Hoppington, Kent, Canon of Chester, and Jemima Anne Percy, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Edmund Bridges, [illegible] of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

On the 5th inst., at Bombay, Royal Engineers, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Carter, R.N., Mediterranean station

On the 5th inst., at Bombay, Edward Lowth, son of the late [illegible] Peacock Clay, late in the Bengal Civil Service, to Isabella Jane, daughter of [illegible] Peter of Lowestoft, to Anna Harriett, second daughter of the late Rev. [illegible] Archdeacon of Barbadoes, and Rector of [illegible] at Bushhill, Suffolk. William Power, of [illegible] Esq., D.C.L., barrister-at-law, to Caroline, widow of Lieut.-General Sir Stephen Rose [illegible] C.B., K.C.H.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at [illegible] near Devonport, Catherine, relict of John Scamson, Esq., of Hamoaze, aged 84.

On the 6th inst., at [illegible] Mr. [illegible] of the Excise, and the Reform Club-house, aged 57.

On the 6th inst., at [illegible] aged [illegible]

On the 7th inst., at [illegible] aged [illegible]

On the 8th inst., at [illegible] aged [illegible]

On the 8th inst., at [illegible] aged [illegible]

On the 8

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Macbeth. Tuesday, Charles II., and the Spitalfields Weaver. Thursday, the Corsican Brothers. Saturday, St. Cupid, or Dorothy's Fortune; and the musical drama of Black-Eyed Susan every evening.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, MAY 14, Mons. Regnier will repeat his admirable performance in the new comedy of LE DONJHOMME JADIS; and in Hoffman's celebrated comedy of LE BELLEIN MALGRÉ LUI. Monday next will be produced Les Demoiselles de St Cyr. Wednesday Evening next, May 18, M. Lafont a Benefit. Mdlle. Page, who has most kindly offered her services upon the occasion, will appear, for that night only.—Boxes and Stalls may be secured at the residence of M. LAFONT, 30, Berners-street, St. James's; or, at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MUSICAL UNION.—H.R.H. Prince Albert, K.G., &c. &c. &c. TUESDAY NEXT, WILLIAM SYDNEY'S EVENING, to D. Onslow; Sonata, E Flat, No. 3, Op. 12, Piano and Violin; Beethoven; Quintet, B Flat, Piano, Violin, Tenor, Violoncello and Contrabasso, Terzini Solos, Pianoforte, Reconditi, Variazioni, Godrin; Duo, Piano and Violoncello, Servais; Solo, Violoncello, Piatti; and Botticini. Pianists, Mdlle. Dina Lennaroz, on giving their nervous and powerful Concerto Pieces. Herr Ernst, Concerto, D major, and Mr. Charles Hallé and Mr. Sydney Pratten, Grand Duo Concertante, Op. 79, Weber. Stalls, 7s. Tickets, Single Tickets, One Guinea each, Triple Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had at Messrs. Cramer and Co.'s, Regent-street. Ewers and Co., 66, Oxford-street; and of Herr Molique, 9, Hanover-place, Hanover-square.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES on INDIA, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Morning Lecture on Monday, at Three p.m.; Evening Lecture on Thursday, at Half-past Eight. Tickets Gentlemen, 2s. 6d.; ladies, 2s.; admission, 1s. 6d.; second seats, 6d. each. These Lectures embrace a general description of all parts of India and its inhabitants, as well as a retrospective view of the rise and progress of the British Empire, and the Parliamentary measures necessary for its better government. Full prospectuses and tickets to be had at the Rooms.

HERR MOLIQUE has the honour to announce that his FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT of CHAMBER MUSIC will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 18, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's-square, by which he has secured the following eminent Artists:—Vocalist, Fraulein Agnes Bury; Instrumentalists: Herr Pauer, Sig. Piatti, Mr. Lucas, and Herr Molique. Subscription to the Seven Ora Guines, or to the Seven Evening Concerts, Three Guineas each. Triple Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had at Messrs. Cramer and Co.'s, Regent-street, Ewers and Co., 66, Oxford-street; and of Herr Molique, 9, Hanover-place, Hanover-square.

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ZULU KAFFIRS.—ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner.—MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 16, and every evening during the week, at Half-past Eight; also Monday Morning, and Friday Morning at Half-past Three. The Reserved seats for this novel and most interesting Exhibition may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

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By order, J. G. DINGLE,
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE

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EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1853.

GENERAL REVIEW.

As the result of repeated visits to the rooms of the Royal Academy, we beg now to submit the following general review, in which we have endeavoured to include some mention of every work of mark and likelihood, or which would at all interest either the lover of art or the ordinary visitor. The labour attendant upon our researches no one will underrate who knows the scene of crowding and crushing which the principal rooms have usually presented during the greater part of each day since the Exhibition has been opened; and we may add that it has only been by going very early in the morning that we have been able to obtain a proper view of many of the most important pictures. When the rooms become full, it is painful to see the good people pressing forward actually within nose-length of the pictures "on the line," where they cannot possibly see anything of them, except as so many square feet of painted canvas; at the same time effectually preventing those behind them, who are at the proper distance for taking in the general scope of the artists' labours, from catching even a glimpse of the frames. As for the pictures hung above-head, up to the very ceiling, it is a neck-breaking task to examine them—and, even then, without the aid of an opera or racing-glass, *à quoi bon* the painful exertion? It is high time that the monstrous absurdity involved in this state of affairs should be remedied—that proper "hanging" accommodation should be provided in all our public galleries, by which due regard may be had to the height and distance at which the pictures are placed from the eye (regulated by their dimensions and style of colouring), and also the light which is to fall upon them. Meantime, the Royal Academy would consult both the interests of exhibitors and of the public by putting up a railing round the three principal rooms, at about a yard distant from the walls, by which, as respects the principal objects of attraction on the line, the evil we complain of would be mitigated.

In proceeding now to give our *resumé* of the principal works in the Exhibition, we need hardly state that, in order to confine the matter to something like reasonable limits, we have restricted our observations to works of oil painting and sculpture, being those of most general interest.

EAST ROOM.

1. "The Royal Pair of the Jungle." By H. Calver. A fine lion and lioness (life size): somewhat tame in execution. This picture hangs over the door of the Great Room

7. "A Turkish Merchant." By D. Macnee. A good study as regards both the head and the hands; the drapery and background sober and agreeable in tone

8. "A Sunny Evening." By T. S. Cooper, A. In some respects, a pretty little landscape; but the sky too cold; and what sun-rays there are, too pale to justify the title.

9. Is "A Scene from the 'Merchant of Venice'"—by J. Hollins, A.—illustrating the well-known passage where *Shylock* admonishes his daughter:—

> *Jessica*, my girl,
> Look to my house I am right loth to go:
> There is some ill a-brewing towards my rest,
> For I did dream of money-bags to-night.

The *Shylock* is not exactly "the Jew that Shakspeare drew," and Kean's wondrously impersonated: he wants the cunning calculating eye, and that air of depression and sadness, which asserts well with his constant brooding over the sufferings of his tribe. The figure, however, is a manly one, and well painted. *Jessica* is an insipid-looking miss; and *Launcelot*—though in good case—of too stolid aspect for the "merry devil" his young mistress describes him to be. The general execution is satisfactory.

10. "Bethany." By W. E. Dighton."

> And fast beside the olive-bordered way,
> Stands the blest home where Jesus deigned to stay.

We cannot compliment the artist on the execution of this view, it being tame and ineffective

12. "Cornelian Bay, near Scarborough." By A. Clint. A charming little sea-view, full of nice detail, and most agreeable in tone.

13. "The Thorny and the Flowery Path." By T. Uwins, R.A. Mr. Uwins here attempts to "point a moral" for the especial behoof of the rising generation—representing a youth, evidently of impassioned temperament, hesitating between the counsels of a stern-looking monk, who seeks to induce him to enter the cloister, and the more cheerful invitations of a party of pleasure-seekers, who are indulging in a dance, inspired by the juice of the grape. The subject-matter of this picture is too sententious to attract much sympathy; but the execution is artistic; and the colouring—particularly of the more cheerful portion of it—florid and effective.

15. "The Angel Directing the Shepherds to Bethlehem." By W. F. Woodington. There is much merit in this composition. The attitudes of the figures are well conceived, but they are a little hard in the execution; they have also a curious appearance of being in relief, owing to the manner in which the light falls, being derived from the star in the distance, reflected by the white robe of the Angel. In this idea—which is very appropriately adopted—the artist follows an example set by Correggio in his celebrated picture of "Christ on the Mount of Olives."

16. "Highlands." By Niemann. This picture represents a wide expanse of moor, broken with rude boulders, and thinly covered with stunted herbage It is clever in parts; but, as a whole, is sombre, and less pleasing than many other of this artist's works.

20. "A Dominican Monk Preaching" S. A. Hart, R.A. No one can say this is a bad picture; but certainly few would be likely to call it an agreeable one, or one calculated to elevate the sentiments of the beholder. The monk is of forbidding countenance, and cadaverous hue; and he lays down the law as if he were presiding at an *auto-da-fé*.

21. "Off the South Coast." By J. Wilson, jun Delicately painted, but wanting in tone.

22 "Melancthon." By A. Johnston. This picture illustrates an anecdote related by D'Aubigné of the great Reformer:—

> A French traveller having one day found the Preceptor of Germany rocking his infant with one hand and with a book in the other, started back in surprise; but Melancthon, without being discomposed, so warmly explained to him the value of children in the sight of God, that the stranger left the house (to use his own words) wiser than he entered it.

The story is well told; and the execution throughout delicate and pleasing; Melancthon's wife, with her golden hair, and light-blue

No. 488. "SOPHIA AND OLIVIA"—(FROM "THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD")—PAINTED BY T. FAED.

head dress, is a bright set-off to the sombre drapery of the other two figures.

28. "Wellington's First Great Victory—the Battle of Assaye." By A. Cooper, R.A.

The victory of Assaye (says the author of "The History of the Highland Clans") was one of the most brilliant achievements ever performed by the British arms in India, whether we consider the immense disparity of force, or the obstinacy with which the enemy sustained the contest. Ninety-eight pieces of cannon, and an immense quantity of military stores fell into the hands of the victors. The enemy had 1200 men killed, and about 3000 wounded.

All battle scenes, however, when taken as a whole, are difficult and ungrateful subjects—mere masses of confusion, more fitting for scenic painting than easel pictures; and the one before us has evidently been hastily knocked off, being crude in treatment and weak in colour.

26. A Sketch. By Miss Harriet. A small picture of a lady reading; hung too high to judge of its merits.

27. "Romping." By J. Colby. Another small piece, representing, apparently, Venus and Cupid dancing.

28. "The Running Stream." By J. Colby. Under this title, we have a pretty group of a little girl and boy embracing.

32. "Mont Richard, on the Cher, France;" and, 34, "Part of the Old Walls at Bacharach, on the Rhine." By W. Callow. Two small views, very nicely painted.

35. "The Poacher—Scene on a Highland River." By F. R. Lee, R.A. This is one of the best landscapes Mr. Lee ever painted. It represents a deep dell, where "the Poacher" is hard at work spearing salmon.

36. "The Incredulity of St. Thomas." By F. Overbeck. Overbeck, the leader of the "Revival" school in Germany, enjoys a very high repute on the Continent, and deservedly so; for his Scriptural pieces are marked with many of the essential qualities of high art—a firm and graceful outline, and a dignity and sobriety of character which distinguished the earlier masters of Italy. But, on the other hand, there is a certain passionless formality about his figures, and a general dryness about his style, which are inconsistent with the idea of great and original genius. To the work before us these remarks are in every respect applicable. Whilst the figures, by their action and expression, worthily illustrate the solemn passage where Christ says unto St. Thomas—"Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither my hand and thrust it into my side; and be not faithless but believing," there is nothing to command our emotions; whilst the colouring is so pale and ill-assorted as to repel on a first glance.

39. "Annie Laurie." By F. Wyburd. A pretty little head, in a red and green plaid shawl

42. A Study. By W. Cooper. An old man's head, with a haggard expression.

43. "On the Fell." By F. W. Keyl. A clever group of sheep.

44. "*Claudio* and *Isabella*." By W. H. Hunt.

> *Claud.* Ay, but to die, and go we know not where;
> * * * * * 'Tis too horrible!
> The weariest and most loathèd worldly life,
> That age, ache, penury, and imprisonment
> Can lay on Nature, is a Paradise
> To what we fear of death
> *Measure for Measure*, act iii., scene 1.

This is a strongly-coloured picture, of the pre-Raffaelite school, and displays considerable merit, but also the mistake of carrying matters a little to excess. The attitude and aspect of *Claudio*, as he holds up one of his manacled legs in his hand (in itself a very good illustration of moral weakness) degrade one of the most singular and masterly of Shakspeare's creations to the level of a *Tyke*, or stage poltroon. On the other hand, the face of *Isabella*, as—in reply to his remark, "Death is a fearful thing!" she exclaims, "And a shamed life hateful!"—is heroic and commanding in the extreme.

45. "Cow and Calf." By F. W. Keyl. A companion-piece to No. 43, also very good.

46. "Night." By Sir E. Landseer, R.A.:—

> The moon, clear witness of the fierce affray,
> Her wakeful lamp held o'er that lonely place,
> Fringing with light the wild lake's fitful spray,
> Whilst madly glanced the Borealis race."

This and its companion (No. 69, "Morning") are, without doubt, two of the most masterly productions which have ever come from the hand of this great animal and landscape painter. Two noble red deer are engaged in mortal struggle, their antlers locked in one another; and the glazed and half-closed eye of one of them indicates that the death-scene is near at hand. The scene is a savagely wild one, and the elements are also at strife; admirably realising the lines quoted from the poet. The colouring is broad and deep-toned.

47. Portrait of Sir Elkanah Armitage. Painted by subscription for the Town-hall of Manchester. By G. Patten, A.

54. "Dr. Christison, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh." By Sir J. Watson Gordon, R.A. Both the above are good and characteristic portraits.

55. "Intercession." By J. P. Knight, R.A. This head, intended to represent the Redeemer in the act of interceding for the souls of men, is a clever Academy study, but has no pretensions to the Divine character it assumes. The drapery is rich in colour—crimson and blue—and effectively disposed in broad masses.

56. "On the Thames, at Magpie Alt." By A. W. Williams. A pretty landscape.

57. "H.M.S. The *Victory* (with the body of Nelson on board) towed into Gibraltar, 28th of October, 1805, seven days after the battle of Trafalgar." By C. Stanfield. This fine picture admirably realises the grand and impressive scene so well described in Lieut. Paul H. Nicholas's narrative:—

> Disabled ships continued to arrive for several days, bringing with them the only four prizes rescued from the fury of the late gale. The anchorage became covered with ships. In the mole lay six dismasted hulls, whose battered sides, dismounted guns, and shattered ports presented unequivocal evidence of the brilliant part they had taken in the gloriously contested battle; a little beyond, the more recently arrived lay at their moorings. At this proud moment no shout of exultation was heard, no joyous felicitations were exchanged, for the lowered flag which waved on the *Victory's* mast marked where the mourned hero lay, and cast a deepened shade over the triumphant scene.

This unrivalled painter has in this work fairly eclipsed all his former productions in the same line. The bold swell of the sea, the curious details of the various disabled shipping, and the heavy, solemn sweep with which the *Victory* comes in amongst them, are of the very poetry of pictorial art.

58. "The Lady Sophia Anderson Pelham." By E. Grant, R.A. An extremely graceful and spirited portrait: the young lady riding on her pony in a park. There is a little confusion as to the rights and lefts of the pony's fore-feet, owing to failure in perspective.

62. "The Death of Grafton—a celebrated Bloodhound." By E. Grimston. A picture in which the sportsman will take a deep interest. The fine old bloodhound meets his death by falling headlong down a precipice. The drawing is full of spirit and truth.

65. "Portrait of the Honourable Miss Hobhouse." By R. Buckner. The head and hands delicately painted; the dress plain white, with pale pink scarf.

66. "Portrait of Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P." By G. Patten, A. An unmistakeable likeness.

67 "The Prophet Daniel." By J. P. Knight, R.A. Another masculine head, with black, instead of a golden yellow beard; and in as rich green dress: but it has nothing to the purpose with the prophet Daniel, or the lines quoted in the catalogue:—

> By the waters of Babylon there we sat down,
> Yea we wept when we remembered Zion.—*Psalms* cxxvii.

68. "The Mill Stream." By H. Jutsum. A very genuine and agreeable little piece.

69. "Morning." By Sir E. Landseer, R.A.

> Locked in the close embrace of death they lay,
> Those mighty heroes of the mountain side—
> Contending champions for the kingly sway,
> In strength and spirit matched, the fought—and died.

The companion picture to No. 46; and how magnificently does it close the terrible drama enacted the "night" over. The two combatants are dead, their antlers still locked and jammed together; and their bodies will soon become the prey of the fox and the eagle, which are already preparing to pounce upon them. Meantime a calm has succeeded to the tempest, and the mountain tops are illumed with the broad rays of the rising sun, casting their reflexes upon the surface of the still lake beneath.

70. "Portrait of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier, standing beside his Arab Charger, Red Rover." By E. Williams. A fine likeness of the old hero of Scinde; but the colouring, unfortunately, opaque.

74. "La Perla de Triana." By J. Philip.

> Mislike me not for my complexion—
> The shadowed livery of the burnish'd sun.

A spirited study of a Spanish gipsy, with a fine, intelligent expression, and dressed in pink wrapper and black mantilla; her gold hair-bodkin and smart ear-rings shewing the love of finery inherent in the race.

75. "The Gillie's Courtship." By A. Cooper, R.A. Represents a scene of courtship in a stable, where is also a white horse. A crude performance.

76. "Florence and Boatswain." By J. C. Horsley. A nice little sketch of a bright-eyed, well-dressed, intelligent-looking girl, leaning against a rough old dog—"Boatswain" to wit.

79. "Fruit." By J. J. Chalon, R.A. Painted, more probably, from "stage properties" than nature.

80. "Mother and Child." By C. W. Cope, R.A. A happy mother hugging her infant, patting its back, and "hushing" it to sleep. A charming little performance.

89. "The Cathedral of St. Stephen, Vienna." By D. Roberts, R.A. A marvellous linear perspective (note particularly the projection of the clock over the arch); all it wants being the addition of aerial medium and genial tone to entitle it to claim rank with works of the highest class in the same line.

93. "The Old Dutch Cow." By J. Ward, R.A. A very old cow, and very ill treated.

94. "A Little Music." By J. J. Chalon, R.A. An evening assemblage of very wiry ladies and gentlemen congregated round a pianoforte. This sketchy, crude affair must surely have escaped unawares and unauthorised from some very old and forgotten shelf in the artist's studio. We cannot believe he would seriously produce it as a specimen of his individual talent, or the incorporate genius of the Academy

95. "La Vivandière." By A. Cooper, R.A. The artist's old white horse again! (which seems nearly worn out in his master's service), bestrode by a stout damsel in regimentals, who discourses with a cuirassier. The colouring is poor and slaty. [We cannot help remarking upon the imprudence of placing three such miserable specimens of Academic prowess as this and the two last-mentioned in juxtaposition, and in the principal room.]

97. "A very clever little "Study of a Dog's Head." By H. C. Trery.

106 "The Letter." By A. C. Chisholm. A clever little picture of a woman, leaning over a balustrade and perusing a letter with earnest interest

109. "The Poacher—Scene on a Highland River." By F. R. Lee, R.A. This artist here again is very successful. The scene is of a bolder character than in No. 31; with a brawling stream dashing through the midst.

110. "The Truant Defeated." By W. Hensley. This clever little picture we engraved and described last week. It exhibits a little rascal, who has been shamming illness, in order to keep away from school, most unmistakeably detected by the doctor. It is a capital idea, and the painting carefully finished.

111. "Cordelia Receiving the News of her Sisters' Cruelty to Lear". by A. F. Patten—falls far short of realising the character and incident intended.

113. "A Nile Flower." By F. Stone, A. An arch-looking female, shading her eyes with her hand.

114. "The Early Lesson." By T. Faed. A nice little bit;—a mother teaching her son his letters.

116. "A Dame's School." By T. Webster, R.A.

> In every village mark'd with little spare,
> Embowered in trees, and hardly known to fame,
> There dwells in lowly shed, and mean attire,
> A matron old, whom we schoolmistress name SHENSTONE.

This is a theme which has served Mr. Webster in good stead on more than one occasion before; and we very much doubt if he has not already extracted all that is to be got out of it. He has sought to vary the scene in the present production by representing the dame "caught napping," the scholars grimacing and gesticulating, and enjoying the *laissez aller* enjoined by the position of affairs after the usual fashion of school folk—that is, artists' school folk. Altogether, compared with others of the same kind, it is a feeble effort.

117. "The Provost of Peterhead." Painted for a public Institution in Edinburgh. By Sir J. Watson Gordon, R.A. A good Portrait

124. "Ruth sleeping at the feet of Boaz." By Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A.

> He went to lie down at the end of the heap of corn: and she came softly, and uncovered his feet, and laid her down. . . . And he said, Who art thou? And she answered, I am Ruth, thine handmaid: spread, therefore, thy skirt over thine handmaid; for thou art a near kinsman. . . . And she lay at his feet until the morning.—*Ruth* iii., 7—14.

This picture occupies the place of honour in the great room, we presume out of deference to the artist's claims as President of the Academy; for in no other respect can we allow it to be entitled to such a position. It is weak and mannered in the extreme. Boaz looks vacantly towards the heaven; Ruth is asleep in anything but a natural or comfortable attitude; and the faces of both are singularly devoid of expression and interest. The colouring comprises an uncertain assemblage of various hues of red, in confused association with yellow, brown, cold blue, pale yellow, &c. Sir C. Eastlake's accomplishments in all that concerns the theory and poetry of art are of a high order, but in the practice of art he is confessedly so inferior as to cause us to regret he does not forego it, and devote his undivided attention to the general interests of the profession and the culture of art, in which his influence would be most valuable

129. "The Village Post-office." By W. F. Witherington, R.A. Here again, as in Webster's "Dame School," we have an instance of working up old materials, instead of seeking new ones, of which there are [illegible] to the industry to seek, and the fame to [illegible] to the purposes of his art. The post-boy, on horseback stands at the village post-office door, where the old post-mistress hands him the "out" letter-bag. The "in" bag, it is to be presumed, has been expeditiously opened, and its contents distributed in the short interval which has occurred since his arrival; as on one side we observe a female poring over a letter with apparent satisfaction, and on the other a family group mourning over bad news from foreign parts, of which the said post-boy, still on his horse, preparing to start off again, has been the bearer. Generally, this picture wants keeping, especially in the colouring, which is gaudy and patchy.

139. "Portraits of a Mother and Daughter:" each taken during childhood, and after eighteen years' interval. By C. W. Cope, R.A. Clever little portraits, in small circular frames; the heads in each full of character; and the styles aptly illustrative of the periods when they were respectively painted.

140. "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel:" Genesis xxix., 9. By W. Dyce, R.A. A masterly little picture. The action of Jacob, as he rushes to greet Rachel, is highly impulsive: she, on the other hand, exhibits a reserved demeanour not altogether free from the charge of coolness. The limbs are admirably rounded, and the flesh texture delicately finished in a subdued hue. The landscape, the sheep, and various accessories, are well designed, and the execution highly finished.

142. "A Summer Afternoon." By W. F. Witherington, R.A. A scene of hay-making; but the sun very cold.

143. "San Pietro in Castello, Venice, and the Julian Alps, on a November Evening." By E. W. Cooke, A. Remarkable for breadth of treatment, and warmth and transparency of colouring.

145. "Head of a Scribe." Study for a portion of one of the frescoes in the New Palace, Westminster. J. R. Herbert, R.A. We regret to say that this is the only production exhibited by this artist. It is an intelligent head: done with much of that freedom of brush for which the fresco-painters of old were so distinguished.

155. "A Wild Sea-shore at Sunset." F. Danby, R.A. A well-chosen spot, under a fine bold sky; and painted with all the richness and transparency for which the artist is noted. The middle distance, however, appears to us to be too dark, considering the position of the setting sun just on the horizon.

156. "Getting the Dinner." J. F. Pasmore. This is a slight misnomer. The dinner runs a good chance of having to "get" itself; for the cook has gone to sleep in her chair, all the vegetables are unwashed on the ground near her feet, and the dog is about to run off with the uncooked meat from the dresser.

157. "Opie, when a Boy. Reproved by his Mother, for Painting his Father's Portrait on Sunday." By J. Absolon. Here, also, we have a single work, as the contribution of an artist to the Exhibition; but it is an extremely interesting one, and of most praiseworthy execution. It depicts an authentic episode in the career of genius; and the emotions it inspires are of a mixed kind: the conscientious and devout mother reproving her son, for what she conceives to be a desecration of the Sabbath; the latter, meekly contrite for his error; whilst, at the other side of the picture, the father contemplates his son's handiwork with unaffected pride and satisfaction. The background is filled up with a landscape, introducing the village church. In all parts this little work is most delicate and genial in its treatment.

160. "A Study from Nature." By R. Rothwell. Exhibits a little rustic leaning against a post and grinning at the spectator. Nothing very new in the idea, but cleverly hit off

161. "Escape of Eliza." By F. S. Carey.

In that dizzy moment her feet, to her, scarce seemed to touch the ground, and a moment brought her to the water's edge.

The enormous stride with which the artist has gifted the heroine is the only point of remark in this production.

168. "Castle of Chillon, Lake of Geneva, Switzerland." By J. Danby. A very beautifully-painted view of a romantic spot, immortalised by the verse of Byron.

169. "The Rustle of the Tapestry."—Scene in the Tower of London, Anno Domino 1483. By H. C. Selous.

> Evil expecting not, yet vaguely fearing,
> Shrinking at every sound, not knowing wherefore.—*Old Play.*

An imaginative episode in the unhappy story of the young Princes who were murdered by order of the usurper Richard III. One of them is in bed, fast asleep; the other, whilst kneeling at his evening devotions, is startled by some indistinct sound near the apartment, which fills his heart with dread and dire misgivings. Mr. Selous has thrown more of poetry and expression into this little picture than we have usually found in his works. The manipulation throughout is of a very perfect order.

170. "Children of the Mist." By Sir E. Landseer, R.A. A herd of deer on a mountain side, seen indistinctly through a mist. A masterly sketch.

171. "Lady Jane Grey and Roger Ascham." By J. C. Horsley. A touching incident in the life of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey.

Roger Ascham, her early tutor, visiting her at Bradgate, finds her in her chamber reading the Phædo of Plato, in Greek (the rest of the family being abroad hunting in the park); and to his inquiry why she did not join in the amusements in which the others were engaged, she replied with a smile, "I wisse (think) all their sport in the park is but a shadow to that pleasure that I find in Plato. Alas, good folk, they never felt what true pleasure means.

There is a sweetly melancholy expression in the face of Lady Jane, which admirably realises the sentiment of the occasion.

174. "Othello Relating his Adventures." By C. W. Cope, R.A. A capital picture, illustrating one of the most entrancing narrations in the whole range of the drama.

> *Othello.* Her father loved me; oft invited me;
> Still question'd me the story of my life
> From year to year; the battles, sieges, fortunes
> That I have passed, &c.

The various characters are well discriminated. The old senator listens with calm dignity, but undisguised interest, to the adventures of the soldier of fortune—more admiring the prowess and the success of his achievements than sympathising in the personal suffering and risk by which they had been accomplished. *Desdemona*, with her womanly heart, is engrossed more with the "dangers" than the hard-bought triumphs of the battle-field. *Othello*, the warrior all over, is earnest and eloquent of speech; but his hands show, perhaps, a little too much action for conversational discourse. The colouring is rich, varied, and harmonious

176. Portrait of H.R.H. the Duke of Montpensier, in the uniform of Cavalier Maestrante, of Grenada. By Don A. Giuliani. A striking portrait, but not flattering, being rather hard in treatment.

182. "The Forest Portal." By R. Redgrave, R.A.

> The broad-arched portal of the grove
> Welcome the coming . . . . .
> Gray old trunks that high as heaven
> Mingle their mossy boughs.

There is much of good intention, and a real feeling for nature evinced in this little landscape, which represents a group of broken foliage on the outskirts of a wood. The yellow lights falling amongst the trees, however, are hardly supported by the cold blue sky seen above.

183. "The Nut-gatherers." By A. Bouvier. A small land-cape, executed in a small manner: after the fashion of a tea-tray

186. "Violante." By Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A. Expressionless and of undecided outline. Shakspeare's heroine is dressed in an old-fashioned green dress, set off with a pearl necklace. The flesh is unbecomingly flushed.

187. "Up on the Brae-side." By H. Jutsum. One of Jutsum's genuine little English landscapes, composed of a heath, through which a small stream flows; upon which are a shepherd and his flock.

189. "The Poachers." By T. Earl. Another clever little landscape; with dogs, rabbit-stealing.

190. "Park Scene, with Fallow Deer." By F. Hargett. A similar remark applies to this as to 183.

191. "Venice." By D. Roberts, R.A. A capital picture, in the artist's best style. The water admirably pellucid.

192. "The Confession of St. Thomas." By J. P. Knight, R.A. Another version of the subject adopted by Overbeck, in his picture already noticed. Though there is a great deal of merit in parts of this work, we cannot admire it as a whole, wanting as it is in "keeping." Some of the heads are expressive, and studied upon good models; but many of them betray low intellectuality and affectation in their position and expression; and what is most unfortunate is, that the head of Jesus is by no means the best, or most commanding of the number. The colouring of the flesh is uncertain, and the infusion of a little chiaroscuro over the whole is sadly wanted.

194. "Study for a Susanna." By J. Ballantyne. An Academy study, but from an ill-chosen model.

198. "Mares and Foals, the Property of his Majesty the King of Wirtemberg." By T. B. Zwecker. Hung very high; but the animals appear to be well painted. The landscape rather feeble in colouring.

201. "Maternal affection." By H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.

> —— Joyful in a mother's gentlest cares,
> Blest cares! all other feelings far above!
> Herself more sweetly rears the babe she bears,
> Who never quits the breast no meaner passion shares

A good deal of florid and effective colouring is bestowed upon this group of mother and child; which, however, would, in our opinion, have been more agreeable if more simple in costume.

202. "Devock Water." By W. J. Blacklock. A lake and mountain scene; delicate, but cold in treatment

204. "Winter." By G. Travers. We fancy we discover some merit in this little picture, for all it is hung low, and almost out of sight.

207. "Solomon at the Rock-hewn Dial, Pondering o'er the Flight of Time." By S. A. Hart, R.A.

> Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher Vanity of vanities; all is vanity. *Ecclesiastes*, i., 2

We cannot recognise the Solomon of the Scriptures in this showily-dressed figure, which is much more like that of the magician of an Easter-piece giving the signal for a shift of scene. The palm and other Oriental plants are richly coloured.

209. Portrait of H.R.H. the Duchess of Montpensier, Infanta of Spain. By Don A. Guiliani. A companion to No. 178, and to which the same remarks are applicable.

213. "Children!—They have nailed him to a cross." By J. Leslie. A very clever group; but not at all in keeping with the solemn subject referred to in the title appended to it. It consists of an old woman, of very ordinary cast of features, apparently admonishing or scolding three children as ordinary as herself; and, supposing her warning or rebuke to apply to the offence of stealing apples, or some other juvenile delinquency, nothing would be more appropriate or successful. The crucifix which she holds in her right hand alone reveals the more ambitious theme aimed at by the artist. This painted out, and another title substituted, the picture might be pronounced a good one.

214. "*Polly Peachum*." By C. Baxter. All Mr. Baxter's female faces are pretty, and this is as pretty as any; but it wants character—fancy *Polly Peachum* without a character!—and the bottle and glass on the table are not sufficient to indicate that the gallant *Macheath* has presided over the recent festivities.

215. "A young Missionary." By G. B. O'Neill. A pretty little girl teaching the Scriptures to an aged Indian woman, who listens with marked attention. Nicely painted.

216. "A Brittany Interior." By E. A. Goodall. One of those simple little subjects which this young artist treats so agreeably, and with such artistic and careful finish. The only figures are those of an old woman spinning, and an old man eating soup, at the side of the fire.

217. "The Iron Mask." By C. Landseer, R.A. The old mysterious story of the man in the Iron Mask, has furnished the worthy Keeper of the Academy with the subject for the present very carefully-studied and carefully-painted picture. Who the "Man in the Iron Mask" really was, will probably never be ascertained (any more than who was the author of "Junius"); nor do we think it a matter of much importance to inquire, he and all those interested in his fate having long since departed from the scene. M. Delort, however, as the result of recent researches in the archives of the French Government, states positively that he was an Italian, of the name of Matthioli, and that he was born on the 1st of December, 1640. Whoever he was, the strict seclusion in which he was kept, is well known. It is stated in Ellis's "History of the Iron Mask"—

> The servants who bring him his food, his confessor, and a physician from Pignerlas, a town six leagues distant, were the only persons permitted to see him, and that only in the presence of the Governor, St. Mars, and his Lieutenant, Blanvilliers. The mask was not, as has been erroneously supposed, made of iron, but one of *black velvet* strengthened with whale bone, and fastened behind the head with a padlock, which did not prevent the prisoner from eating or drinking, or impede his respiration.

The artist has represented the physician feeling the prisoner's hand, and a page carrying in a wine carafe on a tray. A constrained silence reigns amongst the group, in strict keeping with the story.

221. "Devonshire Stream, with Cattle." By W. Carter. A good little picture; hung very low

224. "Waterloo, 1815." By G. Jones, R.A. Mr. Jones has painted more than one picture of this great battle, which have been honoured with the special approval of the Great Duke himself. In the present picture the Duke, attended by his staff, is directing the advance of the army. Lord Hill is in the foreground, about to mount a horse, his own having been killed under him. The Marquis of Anglesey is issuing orders for the cavalry. The Foo Guards are already advancing to the attack; and the Light Brigade, under Lord Seaton, is taking the enemy in flank. The British line, under Sir J. Kempt, extends to the left until it unites with the Prussian artillery, which has opened on the French. The French troops, infantry and cavalry, led by Marshal Ney, are descending to make their last unsuccessful attack on the British force. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, wounded, is on the Duke's right, conducted to the rear by General Alava.

225 Is an attempt in the highest walk of art—by J. Severn—and, though, in some respects, somewhat singular in treatment, is altogether of a very high order of merit. The subject is that of Mary Magdalene buying the precious ointment, with which she afterwards anointed the body of Jesus; and, at the time of doing which, she is supposed to have been permitted to foresee the crucifixion of Our Lord.

> She hath done what she could, she is come aforehand to anoint my body to the burying. Verily I say unto you, Wheresoever this Gospel shall be preached throughout the whole world, this also that she hath done shall be spoken of for a memorial of her. *Mark* xiv. 8.

The singularity of the composition consists, in part, in the introduction, on one side of the picture, of the actual buying and selling of the ointment, at the stall of a Jewish apothecary—(the latter a capital figure, life-like and earnest)—a very matter-of-fact transaction, of the earth earthy; whilst, on the other side, is a presentiment of the very opposite character—that of the angelic host, bearing the cross, crown of thorns, and other emblems of the crucifixion. It must be added, that the superior importance is given to the latter by the attitude of the Magdalene, who, leaning against the wall, looks upward, wrapt in contemplation of the miraculous manifestation. This figure, also, is very well conceived, and well wrought out; but her cold blue drapery, coming as it does in the centre of the picture, is destructive of harmonious effect. The little angels, also, are somewhat after the style of the period immediately preceding the decline of sacred art.

233. "Hors de Combat." By A. Cooper, R.A. The old white horse *in extremis*, stretched on the ground; the gallant owner wounded, and resting against his body. Hard fate! hard "treatment" also!

234. "The Mother's Hope." By G. E. Hicks. Another pretty group of a mother and child, the latter undergoing its toilet for the cradle.

MIDDLE ROOM.

235 "A Window-seat at Wittenberg, 1526: Luther, the married Priest." By A. Christie. This might serve as a companion to Mr. Johnson's "Melancthon" (92); and, singular enough, there is a pretty wife and a cradle in both.

237. "The Two Sisters." By W. Crawford.

> Bessie's hair's like a lint-tap,
> She smiles like a May morning
> * * * * *
> Mary's locks are like the craw,
> Her een like diamonds' glances. *-Vide Old Ballad.*

The originals may be very pretty; but, without having seen them, we protest that they are not done justice to in the hard vulgar lineaments before us.

243. "Looking up Loch Etive, from Taimuilt, Argyleshire." By F. R. Lee, R.A. This picture has evidently been hastily produced, betraying a "manner" of handling in which the saving of time has been the main object considered. The general treatment is cold and hard, and the distance implied by the diminutive proportions of the shipping on the river, is not borne out by any attempt at atmospheric aids.

244. "Il Sacro Monte, Orta, Piedmont." By G. E. Hering. A picture of moderate merit.

246. "An Episode of the Happier Days of Charles I." By F. Goodall, A. The only work, we regret to say, exhibited by this very clever artist. It is a brilliant picture, cabinet size, representing Charles I., in his happier days, surrounded by his family and Court, enjoying a water excursion in the state barge, on the Thames, opposite Hampton Court The King's expression is benign and kingly; the Queen exquisitely beautiful, but rather inanimate; the Royal children are amusing themselves with feeding the swans with cake, a supply of which is carried by a black page in attendance. The old waterman and the bargemen at the oars, the halberdiers and others composing the group, are all so many studies, their heads full of life, and instinct with thought. The colouring and general execution are in the highest degree finished and effective. Of this picture we present an Engraving.

249. "The Arctic Council." By S. Pearce. This is a very interesting group picture, representing some of the most distinguished Commanders and others who have borne part and lent aid in our various Arctic expeditions, assembled round a table at the Admiralty, for the purpose of discussing the plan of search for Sir John Franklin. It comprises portraits of Sir George Back, F.R.S., Sir William Edward Parry, F.R.S., Captain E. J. Bird, Sir James C. Ross, F.R.S., Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B., F.R.S., John Barrow, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Colonel Sabine, V.P.R.S., Captain W. A. Baillie Hamilton, Sir John Richardson, C.B., F.R.S., Captain F. W. Beechey, F.R.S.; and in frames on the wall, of Sir John Franklin, K.C.H., F.R.S., Captain James Fitzjames, and the late Sir John Barrow, Bart., D.C.L.

250 "The Sirens." By V. Mottez.

> * * * Wide around
> Lie human bones. * * * *
> For swift the dangerous coast, let every ear
> Be stopp'd against the song! 'tis death to hear!
> Firm to the mast with chains thyself be bound. *-POPE'S Odyssey.*

The sirens are of a heavy sort, and the water, too, having a very leaden appearance.

256. "Henry Morton rescuing Lord Evandale from the fury of Burley, at the skirmish of Drumclog." By A. Cooper, R.A.

> Just as he had assisted Evandale, who was much wounded, to extricate himself from his dying horse, and to gain his feet, the two horsemen came up, and one of them exclaiming—"Have at the red coated tyrant!" made a blow at the young nobleman, which Morton parried with difficulty, exclaiming to the rider, who was no other than Burley himself—"Give quarter to this gentleman, for my sake—for the sake," he added, observing that Burley did not immediately recognise him, "of Henry Morton, who so lately sheltered you."

A stirring incident from Scott's "Old Mortality;" in which Mr. Cooper has been more successful than in some other works of his we have had occasion to notice in the present Exhibition.

247. "The Tax Gatherer." By G. B. O'Neill. A scene of real life—we fear, one of every-day occurrence, in which the serious and the comic are ingeniously blended. The relentless tax-gatherer has knocked at the door of a humble—apparently, an orphan home; a timid but intelligent girl answers the summons, prepared to beg the official to "call again," with the best grace she can command; whilst another sister listens behind the door; and, in the back-ground, the care-worn mother is actually pale with nervous apprehension. Mr. O'Neill has thrown a great deal of individuality into the various figures; and has painted every part of this work with great care and happy effect. We have much pleasure in engraving it.

260 "Rimembranza d'Italia. A maiden watching the bridal procession of her lover and rival." By E. H. Harden. A small female study, in the face of which keen observation and intense jealousy are powerfully depicted.

265. "The Order of Release, 1651." By J. E. Millais. This remarkable production, which is, perhaps, the most attractive individual picture in the Exhibition, represents a Highlander who has been taken captive in the Civil Wars, released from prison by virtue of an order which has been procured by his wife. Overcome by his emotions, and weak from loss of blood, and from subsequent privation, the man throws himself upon his wife's neck, at the same time pressing her hand. She, proud and full of joy at the success of her exertions, hands the order of release to the old soldier who acts as gaoler, who scrutinises it in a very business-like manner, wholly indifferent to the emotions passing in the bosoms of those whom it so deeply concerns. In our last week's notice we bore testimony to the admirable pathos thrown into this simple little group, and to the high finish of the various parts—more particularly the flesh surfaces, and the texture of the different materials of clothing. These are triumphs of manipulation which must be seen to be appreciated: and which no words of ours can ever praise. We shall, therefore, now confine what further observations we have to make to other points—points involved in the general composition. It will be remarked of this picture, as of the others hitherto produced by Mr. Millais that it is composed of very few figures; that it is single in its action; and that in arrangement it occupies a single plane; a very simple style of composition, dispensing with the necessity for air, or distance behind the figures; and also avoiding all those opportunities for the arrangement of light and shade in which a master's hand has always distinguish itself. Mr. Millais, by this arrangement, has had his task easier; but his triumph is undoubtedly curtailed by it: and we hope that as he has now achieved so much in the way of local colouring, and evinces so much command of the means of expression he will, in future works, aim at higher game than any he has hitherto ventured upon, both in regard to the number and character of the figures, and the judicious treatment of linear and aërial perspective. There are now two points in the composition itself which we are disposed to cavil at. In the first place, the cutting off part of the soldier's figure by the door is a caprice, which had better have been dispensed with. There was plenty of room to show him entire; and the very fact of chopping him in two, attracts attention to itself as a fact to the prejudice of the interest attaching to the principal group. In the next place, with all respect for the big and faithful dog, which is most admirably painted, we object to his participating on equal terms with the happiness of his master and mistress: his presence, where he stands, his red tongue licking their joined hands, is intrusive: and pictorially, as well as for the poetry of the situation, he would be much more happily introduced at his master's feet.

267. "Playing at School." By Miss M. A. Cole. A comical conceit, cleverly hit off: a little girl sedulously attending to the schooling of four very awkward dolls

268. "A Corner of the Hop-garden." By Eliza Goodall. A nice little picture; introducing a group of children sporting in a hop-garden.

270. "An Interior." By F. D. Hardy. Rather a blank interior, though in itself well painted. The only sign of life is in a cat sitting by the fire.

272 "The Chevalier Bayard, *sans peur et sans reproche*, Conferring the Order of Knighthood on the Infant Son of the Duke of Bourbon, when visiting the Prince, on a journey to Moulins." By J. C. Hook, A. A well arranged group, with a dignity of character commensurate with the chivalrous incident. The old nurse, whose mien is respectful, holds up the infant Prince to receive the recognition of the order of knighthood, the father and mother looking on with expressions of intense interes and satisfaction.

282. E. W. Cooke's facile, broad, and delicate style, is admirably exemplified in a "View in Venice," inscribed—

> Venegia, Venegia,
> Chi non te vede, ei non te pregia.
> *Vide Love's Labour Lost.*

283. "A Stormy Lake." By F. R. Lee, R.A. In this work we have to complain of careless execution—the outline of the mountain being crudely laid on, the water hard, and the general effect cold and unsatisfactory

284. "The Right Hon. Lord Campbell, Lord Chief Justice of England." By F. Grant, R.A. A very good picture; but, as a portrait, not so strikingly like as we could wish.

291. "Twins." By Sir E. Landseer, R.A. A composition of lambs and a sheep, watched over by two dogs. Fine individual studies; but the details of texture are not so successfully realised as in most of the productions of this unrivalled artist.

293 "San Giorgio Maggiore and the Salute, Venice, with Fishing Craft off Chioggia and of the Lagune." By E. W. Cooke, A. The companion to 282, and quite equal to it for soft aerial effect and delicate transparency of water; the gaily-coloured fishing craft executed with wondrous realness of detail.

294. "Angelo Participazio, having rescued his bride from the pirates, returns with her to her family."—*Venetian History*. By F. R. Pickersgill, A. An animated scene; the various figures showing mixed emotions of triumph and joy at the return of their long-lost relative. In the prow of the boat is a suit of chain-armour, a trophy of war. The colouring is bright and healthy.

296. "On the East Lynn, Devon—Early Morning." By J. Dearle. A well-painted view of a pleasingly-diversified country.

297 "A Sea nymph and Cupids." By F. Cruickshank. Very carefully painted, with a certain smack of prettiness about it; but altogether wanting in the poetry, without which such subjects are, in our opinion, without attraction

298. "A Summer's Sunny Afternoon" By T. S. Cooper, A. A masterly landscape, in many respects, particularly in the character of scenery and its breadth of treatment; but the sky is too cold for "a summer's sunny afternoon.

> Louis was forbidden to remain in her room without witnesses. * * *
> One day, however, Blanche discovered her son and daughter-in-law alone together, the former concealed behind the chair of the latter. She said, with a frown, "Go hence: here I alone am Queen"

302. "Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesea." By the Hon. H. Graves. A capital, soldier-like portrait, full length, in uniform.

> The composition is very clever and telling. The figure of the Queen Mother, standing, and half turned round, and the fierce expression of her features, are in themselves disagreeable rather than otherwise; but the submissive aspect of the weak young Monarch, and the feminine tenderness of his pretty wife, come in admirably as a contrast, and constitute the charm of a picture, upon the execution of which the artist has evidently bestowed great pains. We regret to add that it is the only work he exhibits this year

325. "An Affray in the Pyrenees with Contrabandistas." By C. Stanfield, R.A. A fine realisation of wild mountain scenery; the front being occupied, to a great extent, with a dark rocky mountain; whilst in the background the bright peaks of the distant glaciers rear their heads. The incident of which this spot is the appropriate scene, is depicted with great spirit

326. "Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire—Sunset." By J. P. Pettitt. An ivy-clad ruin, the local colours of which are elaborated somewhat in imitation of the style of Anthony; the upper part illumined with a broad sunlight.

327. "The Emperor Charles V. at the Monastery of Yuste, August 31, 1558." By W. M. Egley An incident in the cloister life of Charles V., as related in a recent work by Mr. Stirling—

> The sunshine again tempted him into his open gallery. As he sat there, he sent for a portrait of the Empress, and hung for some time, lost in thought, over the gentle face, which, with its blue eyes, auburn hair, and pensive beauty, somewhat resembled the noble countenance of that other Isabella, the great Queen of Castile. He next called for a picture of Our Lord Praying in the Garden, and then for a sketch of the Last Judgment, by Titian. Having looked his last upon the image of the wife of his youth, it seemed as if he were now bidding farewell, in the contemplation of these other favourite pictures, to the noble art which he had loved. * * * * Thus occupied, he remained so long abstracted and motionless, that Mathieo (the Flemish physician), who was on the watch, thought it right to awake him from his reverie.

What we miss in this picture is the fine feeling of melancholy the story itself cannot but inspire in all minds having a spark of veneration for genius of angular and high order. The face of Charles V. is stern enough, but it wants sentiment; Mathieo, in gait and attire, has more the appearance of an ordinary domestic attendant than of a physician. The colouring, also, wants keeping: the cold stone wall at the back, harmonising ill with the bright and varied colours in different parts of the foreground.

331. "Now I'll tell you what we'll do." By F. Stone, R.A. "Now" we hardly know what to say about this very sprightly *genre* picture. Four young country lasses lounging on the ground in the midst of a field, evidently concocting mischief; and the eldest, having hit upon some bright idea, with pointed finger, and a broader leer than the

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rest, exclaiming, "Now I'll tell you what we'll do." The others, by their consenting smiles, at once admit the project to be "first rate." There is much fun of a taking kind in the idea; but, unfortunately, much vulgarity of type in the models and in the general treatment.

340. "The Lost Path." By R. Redgrave, R.A. This is also a comical affair, but in another sense. Two extremely well-dressed children have lost their way in a tangled wood, and are sitting upon a bank, crying, in sore affright. One of them, the young lady, has scratched her legs, and hurt her foot with a thorn: there lies her sock on the ground, with marks of blood upon it to attest the latter fact. The trees and herbage are picked out with all the care and nicety of the pre-Raffaellite or Modern Antique school.

341. "An Auction." By W. H. Knight. A good bustling representation of the business of a furniture sale: the characters assembled being variously but intently engaged in the proceedings—some bidding against one another, and others scanning the merits of the different lots.

346. Represents a little girl, with very marked features, and dressed in a white bib, with flowers in her hand, plucking another from a growing fuschia, in pot. A pre-Raff. specimen; to which the following lines are given in the Catalogue as illustrative:—

Thou who hast given me eyes to see,
And love this sight so fair,
Give me a heart to find out thee,
And read thee everywhere.
Christian Year.

347. "Zuyder Zee: Fishing Craft Returning to Port." By E. W. Cooke, A. Another capital seapiece by this admirable artist.

348. "The Ruins of the Temple of Luxor, on the Plain of Thebes." By W. E. Dighton.

The moon is up, and yet it is not night:
Sunset divides the sky with her.

Treated with good breadth, and under a lurid Oriental sky.

349. "The Proud Bird of the Mountain. By J. Wolf.

Firm on her perch
Her ancient and accustomed rock—she sits,
With wing-couched head; and to the morning light
Adjusts her tawny-vent'rous fragment, coped with snow.
Grahame's Birds of Scotland.

A noble eagle perched on a rock, in the midst of a snow-storm. A capital performance.

360. "The Church of the Saluté, Venice." By Mrs. G. E. Hering. A creditable little specimen. The venerable pile seen dimly through the darkness by the light of the moon.

361. "The Shooting Pony." By A. Cooper, R.A. A very decided improvement upon the poor Old White Horse, whose tragic end has been already commemorated (No. 233); but still a little more roundness of drawing, and softness in the textural finish, would be desirable

362. "Queen Isabella of Castile, with her daughters, visited many of the nunneries, taking her needle with her, and endeavouring by her conversation and example to withdraw the inmates from the low and frivolous pleasures to which they were addicted."—Vide Prescott's History of "Ferdinand and Isabella." By J. C. Hook, A. A very agreeable quiet picture. In the centre, the illustrious Royal family, with some of their protégées, are occupied at tapestry work; at the sides are various groups of nuns, who have evidently not yet entirely corrected themselves of their "low and frivolous" habits, one of the youngest amusing herself, whilst lolling out of window, by tickling the nose of an elder "sister," who is asleep, with a peacock's feather. The artist has shown much judgment in the distribution of colour, the richest and fullest tones being in the centre, where the principal personages are assembled.

[illegible] "The Launch." By G. Smith. A burlesque adventure of a youngster afloat in a washing-tub, which his comrades are shoving off with a long pole.

367. "An Irish Peasant Boy." By R. Cahill. A ragged little urchin asleep, with his head resting against a stone bench. His unpillowed rest tells of a friendless and rugged destiny. The outline is firm and correct, and the colouring unaffected and vigorous.

"The Happy Spring Time." By T. Creswick, R.A. The artist has attempted the difficult task of representing the earliest buds of spring upon the extremities of the branches of his trees; but, instead of indicating them generally by means of colour, has sought to individualise them, and that without the aid of the peculiarly refreshing green which they should bear. The result is disappointment: an unpleasant spottiness of surface being substituted for the bright fringe-

No. 592. "DEATH OF THOMAS A BECKET, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, DECEMBER 29, [illegible]"—PAINTED BY J. [illegible]

No. 595. "THE AWAKENED CONSCIENCE."—PAINTED BY T. BROOKS.

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NO. 199. "DR. WATTS VISITING SOME OF HIS LITTLE FRIENDS."—PAINTED BY A. RANKLEY.

work of nature's creation. To this we must add that the sky and water are too cold for a bright spring day. In other respects the landscape is artistically treated, with good flow of outline and breadth of treatment.

376. "His Grace the Duke of Portland.' By F. Grant, R.A. Here is the true presentment of a "fine old English gentleman—one of the old ten time." The venerable Duke is seated in an easy attitude in an arm-chair; his legs clad in leather breeches and top-boots. He has a common oak stick in his hand, and his face wears the pleasant smile of one at peace with himself and all the world. This admirable portrait is the more interesting from the fact inscribed upon the frame of its having been painted at the expense of, and presented to the original by nearly 800 of his tenantry in testimony of their affection and respect.

377. "Meet of the Limerick Fox-hounds at Croom Castle—a By-day; consisting Portraits." By J. W. Cole. A good sporting scene.

380. "The Answer." By W. M. Wyllie. A small picture of a female, with an unopened letter on the table: hung quite at the top of the room, but appears to possess merit.

381. Study of a Head. By E. W. Long. An Indian, in his native costume. Exceedingly good in tone and expression.

382. Portrait of Hiram Power. By H. W. Phillips. An artistic portrait of the sculptor of "the Greek Slave"—represented in profile—putting the finishing touches to a marble bust.

388. "Caspar and Duck: the property of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales." By A. H. Corbould. A very pretty pony and favourite black dog, with groom attending. Extremely well painted.

390. "A Street in Verona." By D. Roberts, R.A. A rich architectural scene.

395. "The Sick Lamb." By R. Ansdell. A very clever specimen of animal painting.

396. "The Execution of Montrose, at the Cross of Edinburgh, on the 21st of May, 1650." By E. M. Ward, A. This is the first of a series of eight pictures for the Commons' Corridor in the Houses of Parliament, painted by order of the Royal Commission; and the manner in which Mr. Ward has acquitted himself of the task shows that he well appre-

NO. 514. "THE CITY OF REFUGE."—PAINTED BY E. ARMITAGE.

ciated the honour conferred on him in being selected for it. The Marquis of Montrose's name stands in the annals of our history as one of the bravest and stanchest champions of the Royal cause; and, when condemned to an ignominious death, after being taken prisoner in battle, he still exulted in the part he had taken, and seemed to look with pride upon the fate to which it had conducted him:—

> Montrose (writes Lord Mahon, in his "Political Essays"), as proud of the cause in which he was to suffer, had clad himself in rich attire—"more becoming a bridegroom," says one of his enemies, "than a criminal going to the gallows!" At the foot of the scaffold, a further and parting insult was reserved for him: the executioner brought Dr. Wishart's narrative of his exploits, and his own manifesto, to hang around his neck; but Montrose himself assisted in binding them, and, smiling at this new token of his enemies' malice, merely said, "I did not feel more honoured when his Majesty sent me the Garter!"

The artist has treated the subject in a grand, large style, throwing abundance of action and a great variety of expression into his figures The features generally are of that strongly marked order in which Mr. Ward is apt to indulge, and which in this—an historical picture, intended to hang in a corridor—will be found of good effect. He has introduced in the foreground a very touching incident, that of an old man, a Royalist by his garb, who, in spite of the threatening attitude of a pike-man, lifts his bonnet, and utters a parting blessing upon the gallant defender of his King The colouring is boldly contrasted; and the only point upon which we have anything to object is, the bright scarlet attire of Montrose, which, though historically correct, according to John Nicoll's "Diary," blends but ill with the rest, and might have been subdued to a warmer and richer tint, with advantage to the effect of the picture.

408. "Early Lessons." By A. Provis. A clever little warm interior: a companion piece, 414, close at hand.

409. "Music and Art Instructed and Crowned by Poetry." C. Brocky. A great deal of classic feeling is thrown into this little group. The commixture of Poetry is highly intellectual and commanding, though still of extremely feminine character. On either side are Music—a fair, slight creature, with golden hair—and Art, of stronger mould and darker complexion The sympathy between the two, as they are being crowned with laurel chaplets by the Genius of Poetry, is expressed by their looks The colouring and general treatment are alike excellent

410. "A Domestic Incident." By F. D. Hardy. This is a joke. We have here a very small interior, similar to many others which we have already noticed; the only "incident" in which is an old woman, sitting asleep, and sitting out the fire.

415. "The Inauguration, by her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, of the Exhibition of all Nations, on the 1st of May, 1851." Painted by command By D. Roberts, R.A. Very fair as an historical record of the event in question; though, pictorially, but a faint reflex of the glorious *coup d'œil* presented on that ever-memorable day. The view is taken from the south transept, looking towards the dais on which her Majesty received the report of the Commissioners, and all the details are filled in with great accuracy and admirable perspective; but the colouring wants transparency, warmth, and glitter, and the general effect is tame and disappointing

423 "William Penny, the Arctic Voyager, Commander of H.M Vessels the *Lady Franklin* and the *Sophia*, employed in the search for Sir John Franklin" By S Pearce. A good, rough, sailor-like portrait, in the bear-skin costume of the northern regions. In the background is a view of the ships of the expedition blocked up in ice.

424 "Cattle and Landscape." By F. R. Lee, R.A., and T. S. Cooper, A. The cattle in this picture are excellent, and the landscape agreeable and natural; with the exception, only, of the water, which is cold, and of the snowy whiteness and opacity at the surface.

441 "The Young Mother." By J. G. Gilbert. This picture, though very unfairly dealt with by the "hangman" of the Academy, we can see enough of to pronounce it of no ordinary merit. It represents a woman, sitting on the ground (seen in profile), with a child across her lap, its little head towards the spectator. Materials simple enough, it will be said; but their very simplicity, and the unaffected manner in which they are treated, show the merit of the artist, and constitute the charm of his work. The woman's expression is modest and matronly; and the flesh of face and hands admirably painted; her drapery, of deep crimson and blue, is loose and easy—a nice medium between the ancient and modern style of costume. In the back-ground a simple landscape is slightly sketched in; with a deep toned, broadly painted sky. The general composition and treatment of this picture would lead one to suppose that the artist had taken Titian for his model; and, all points considered, he could hardly take a better

WEST ROOM.

442. "The Madonna and Child." By G. A. Storey. A very feeble and formal imitation of the coldest and most formal of the early masters.

448. "The Pier and Bay of St. Ives, Cornwall." By E. W. Cooke, A. A picturesque little coast scene, with a coaster and various small craft on the strand within the pier. Time, low water.

449. "Flowers." By Miss A. F. Mutrie. A good specimen of flower-painting; soft in texture, and rich and brilliant in colour.

451. "A Token from the Fight." By G. Stubbs. A small picture of an imaginative subject, which is well and feelingly expressed. A man standing, holds forth some blood-stained garment, which he contemplates with horror and grief, well denoted by the palor of his face; his wife is in a chair, overcome with anguish, her face resting in her lap. The colouring is subdued in tone.

453. "Maternal Solicitude" By R Rothwell

> Intent they gaze into each other's eyes
> With mutual love—that in the mother dwells,
> Calm and profound, the well-spring of her being,
> And in the child sports as a bubbling fount
> In sunshine —E.L., MS

A mother dancing her child on her knee—both faces expressive of great joy and affection; but the flesh is a little too pink, the effect of which on the picture is aggravated by the peach blossom colour of the lady's dress.

454. "A Welsh Interior—Merioneth." A. W. Williams. A charming little nook, with some foliage and cattle

459. "Ceres Demanding of Jupiter the Restoration of her Daughter Proserpine." C. Brocky. The design is somewhat in the style in which the numerous followers of Raphael treated so many of these mythological subjects; and the execution very creditable. Ceres is partially draped in a transparent amber scarf, and the same warm and golden hue prevails over other parts of the picture

460. "Abraham and Isaac" (Genesis, xxii.) J. T. Linnell Mr Linnell has paid more attention to the minute details of his landscape than to his figures, which are small, and of second-rate importance The foliage, and even some flowers on the ground, are elaborated with great minuteness; but the effect is spotty, and by no means equivalent to the labour bestowed.

461. "Wellington at Scrauren." T. J. Barker. A very poor attempt to illustrate the fact recorded of the Duke during the Peninsular War, of his hastily writing his orders in pencil on the parapet of the bridge at Scrauren, in sight of the French under Clausel, not a single person being with him at the time except Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who alone kept up with his rac ng speed

465. "My Garden Door." By R. Leslie, jun. An effort of painstaking copyism of petty details, worthy of the very infancy of art. The scene is the back-yard of a very humble class of house; two children playing with a dog and a cat—mamma looking out of the door at them; above, the muslin blind blowing out of the window; every brick and stone of the house, the wall, and the yard pavement being individually picked out as if daguerrotyped. When will this childishness end?

466. "Edward IV's First Interview with Elizabeth Woodville. By A. Johnston. The story is thus related by Hume:—

> The King came accidentally to the house after a hunting party, in order to pay a visit to the Duchess of Bedford, his aunt, who had espoused in second marriage Sir Richard Woodville. Elizabeth, their daughter, had married Sir John Grey, of Groby, by whom she had children; and her husband being slain in the second battle of St. Albans, on the Lancastrian side, and his estate being for that reason confiscated, his widow retired to live with her father. And as the occasion seemed favourable for obtaining some grace from this gallant monarch, the young widow flung herself at his feet, entreating him to have pity on her children. The sight of so much beauty in affliction strongly affected the amorous Edward; her sorrow, so becoming a virtuous matron made his esteem and regard quickly correspond to his affection.

The treatment of the picture is unequal The group of Elizabeth Woodville and her two children is an extremely beautiful one, and could not have been better in conception, arrangement, or execution; but Edward wants the air of gallant assurance, and the kingly port which history attributes to him, and which art should give him, whether historically correct or not.

470. "Brunetta and Phillis." By A. Solomon.

> Phillis was draped in a brocade more gorgeous and costly than had ever before appeared. * * * Brunetta came in a plain black silk, attended by a negro girl in a petticoat of the same brocade with which Phillis was attired. This drew the attention of the whole company, upon which the unhappy Phillis swooned away.—*Vide Spectator*, No. 80.

The story of the rival beauties in the *Spectator* has furnished the subject for many an excellent picture. Mr. Solomon has treated it with all the gusto of expression and richness of detail, which it could possibly suggest.

471. "Now for your Jack." By T. Clater. A smart little composition of two errand boys playing at cards; other children looking on, and taking a lively interest in the game.

473 "Portraits of his Grace the late Duke of Wellington, K.G., in his study, at Apsley-house (from sittings given in July, 1852), and of his Private Secretary, Algernon F. Greville, Esq." By J. W. Glass. An interesting addition to the historical portrait-subjects relating to the late illustrious Duke. He is seated in his red leather arm-chair, in his modest study at Apsley-house, with a paper in his hand, his secretary bringing him a book, which he, probably, wishes to refer to. The portrait is like, but a little heavy in the lower part of the face.

478. "The Master is Come." By F. Stone, A.

> And when she had so said, she went her way, and called Mary, her sister, secretly, saying, the Master is come, and called for thee.—*John* xi., 28.

The subject of this picture relates to the arrival of Jesus in Bethany, after being informed of the death of Lazarus, the brother of Martha and Mary. Mary having heard of the Lord's arrival close to the city, goes out to meet him, and hastily returns to Martha, who had remained at home, saying "The Master is come and calleth for thee," upon which the latter "arose quickly and came unto him" There is considerable power displayed in the treatment of this incident, though the expression of Martha, seated upon the floor of the house, with her hair dishevelled, is decidedly exaggerated, and more that of terror than of joy. The colouring of this work is singular and not agreeable, being throughout, flesh and all, of a deep brown or stone colour.

479. "The Page." By C. W. Cope, R.A.

> Let your haste commend your duty.—*Shakspeare.*

This very charming little work we engraved in our last: the figure of the fair mistress, who is sending the pretty page on some errand of interest, and that of the little zealous fellow himself, are alike admirable for expression and artistic treatment.

480. "The Monarch Oak." By M. Anthony.

> Our walk was far among the ancient trees;
> There was no road, nor even a woodman's path;
> But a thick umbrage checking the wild growth
> Of weed and sapling, among the soft green turf
> Beneath the branches, of itself had made
> A track that brought us to a slip of lawn.—*Wordsworth.*

The subject matter of this picture, we understand, was taken in the old portion of Windsor Forest, which lies north-west from the town and Castle, beyond St Leonard's-hill. This portion of the forest is not now preserved; owing, it is said, to its having been infested with poachers, who, in one of their encounters, left a Royal keeper dead upon the field. Though this part may not now have many attractions for the sportsman, it has many for the lover of nature, as it is beautifully broken by ravines, down which the water trickles; while the trees over-arch above, and dense masses of foliage fringe the sunny peep of distance beyond. It abounds in ancient trees—trees coeval with the Norman William (tradition assigns one not far distant from this spot to him); some, perhaps, even more ancient, in various states of decay, beautifully contrasted by an under-growth of young wood, also of oak (for the beeches are few in this part), with silvery stems, dotted here and there with moss, and stained with lichen: making one wonder that a thing so straight, so round, and so beautiful, could ever become so gnarled, so wrinkled, and so old. A curious incident is related in connexion with this "monarch oak." For some years it was the abode of a fox, which was skilful enough to baffle his pursuers. In the centre, where the branches fork out, there is a hole some four feet deep, in which he lodged.

Mr. Anthony, encouraged by the success which attended his large Forest Scene of last year, has, upon the present occasion, produced one of still larger proportions. He has evidently bestowed immense study and labour upon the "Monarch Oak" now before us; and, if the result be not so happy in its pictorial effect as could be wished, we think it may be owing to his paying too great devotion to the one darling object, to the neglect of other features incidental to grand forest-scenery. Among these incidents are noble perspective vistas, various gradations of light and shade, happy glimpses of sky through the foliage, to say nothing of the judicious grouping of trees of various families: and these being made proper use of, make all the difference between portraiture and poetic art. The tone of the picture is impoverished by the absence of the deeper tints of green, and the comparatively large space occupied in the middle of the picture by the black trunk of the tree; the light yellow tints of the comparatively dwarf foliage on either side is purely local: there being no attempt at aerial medium. Still, with all its short-comings in the matters we have pointed out, this gigantic oak is entitled to respect for its ambitious design and patient execution; and we have great pleasure in presenting an Engraving of it.

487. "An Incident in the Civil Wars: Concealment of the Fugitive—

(*Continued on page 384.*)

THE PROPOSED GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR SCOTLAND. A proposal is being circulated, that the undertaking of "National Monument" on the Calton-hill, Edinburgh, should be adapted to contain a Great Industrial Exhibition for Scotland. The proposer says:—"The interior of the main building will be formed into a central hall, of 220 feet in length and 100 wide. The ceiling will be divided into panels, and the light will fall in, on unbroken and uniformly-distributed mass. The central hall will be surrounded by galleries, affording space for exhibition pur\[illegible\]. The east and west divisions of the basement space will consist of large compartments for machinery and heavy goods. Around the entire building, within the colonnade, will run external galleries for promenading. The materials will consist of iron, timber, and glass. The estimated exhibition space will be about 12,000 square feet. Wall space, 60,000 square feet."

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF FEMALE STUDENTS

ON Saturday last a private view (for ladies only) was afforded at Marlborough-house of the works of the female students of the various classes connected with the Department of Practical Art in the metropolis, previous to the general exhibition of the works of students of all the schools of art in the country to be opened at Gore House, Kensington.

The works exhibited on Saturday included specimens from the elementary classes, as well as from those special classes to which female students are admitted; and the display manifested a decided improvement over former exhibitions, and a nearer approach to what must ever be kept in view—the applicability of the designs to practical purposes.

A class recently formed for painting on porcelain contains some very promising productions; and it is not too much to hope that attention and encouragement, combined with those many examples of choice and celebrated specimens now in the museum of Marlborough house, may ultimately develop in this country something of that tasteful design, and beautiful execution, which are so characteristic of many of the ceramic productions of the Continent. Among the students in this class we may especially mention Miss Mary Burrows, whose "Sanctus Marcus" attracted considerable notice at the Great Exhibition, and several copies of which form part of the present display.

In Wood Engravings—a class especially devoted to female students—there are some neatly and cleverly-executed impressions, with the blocks, among which may be mentioned a copy of a Roman frieze from the Vatican, a Cinque Cento frieze from Florence, a portion of a pilaster from Santa Maria de Miracoli, Venice, and several others. In composition of colours there are several very creditable fruit and flower pieces; and some very accurate and well executed copies of elaborate India shawl-work.

In the class of "Printed Garments," Miss Florence Collins has the honour of the first design which from this department has been used by manufacturers. The design is printed on cambric by Messrs. Liddiard, who a short time since offered a prize of £10 for the best design of this class—a proof that at length manufacturers are beginning to perceive that it is possible, by a little encouragement on their parts, to obtain designs from these schools. The design printed consists of a simple heath-blossom, conventionally treated, and forming a pretty and genteel dress piece.

We notice, also, a few good specimens of design for lace work: and appended to one or two of the specimens worked from the designs, are some interesting details, showing, in a remarkable manner, the value of labour when applied to an article of but small value. For instance, we are informed that one of the lace collars, designed by Miss Susan A. Ashworth, was worked by Dinah Tucker, of Offwell, Devon. It took 300 hours to complete the collar, and the patient worker was paid at the rate of 1¼d. per hour. The value of the thread employed—16 skip thread—was about 6d.; the price of the finished article is £2 6s. There is another one designed and worked by the same parties; the time employed in working being 176 hours, the rate of pay the same as in the previous instance; the cost of the the thread 4d.; and the value of the collar £1 5s 2d.

The exhibition was visited during the day by a large number of ladies; and it will, doubtless, as in most previous cases, occupy and deserve the greater share of attention in the forthcoming general exhibition of the works of all the students at Gore House

We should add that the examples of the Messrs. Liddiard offering prizes for designs by students of the school, has been followed by other manufacturers; among whom are Messrs. Jackson and Graham, who offer £10 for a Brussel or velvet carpet; Messrs. Elkington, £10 for the best models of tea-service; and Mr. Lapworth, a prize for an Axminster or Brussels carpet.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE.

The recommendation in the Speech from the Throne, on the opening of the present session of Parliament, that Government should foster science, and make it a branch of national education, has met with a response on every hand, the Royal Commissioners and the Legislature aiding equally in the good cause. The necessity of a system of scientific instruction, of a thoroughly practical character, has long been felt, and in various ways, the people have themselves endeavoured to supply the want The great cause of their failing to do so effectively, and, consequently, of the abandonment of some, and the failure of other plans, has been the non-existence of well-trained teachers. The universities, the colleges, and a few wealthy establishments, have secured to themselves all the available scientific talent, and the institutions of the people could only be supplied from the uncertain class of teachers left unemployed.

The Great Exhibition has shown, in a most convincing manner, the necessity of introducing, in all directions, a system of education in science and art, as applied to the useful or ornamental purposes of life. We have just received the first report of the Department of Practical Art, which has been now for some time established; and, on the whole, the progress made may be regarded as encouraging; but much remains to be done in art education the difficulties being greater, we imagine, than the authorities at Marlborough-house can appreciate. We have before us the Civil Service Estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1854, which gives us the earliest exact insight into the intentions of Government in regard to science.

We propose, at present, merely to show what is contemplated; as we shall, in all probability, have to return to a more detailed consideration of a subject of such vital importance to the country, and to a careful examination of its somewhat involved elements.

In a letter from the Committee of Council of the Board of Trade to the Treasury, by Sir J. Emerson Tennent, it is stated that, "from the communications addressed by deputations, and otherwise, to the Government School of Mines, by places of great importance—such as Manchester, Birmingham, and Newcastle—their Lordships have every reason to believe that a cordial disposition will be shown to co-operate with the Government in promoting *industrial science*." Of this there can be no doubt; but we find on every side a disposition to hood Government aid as much as possible, except it is in those chartered institutions which ask the assistance to prop up a little longer their decaying elements.

It is then proposed, and a Treasury minute accepts the proposition, that a United *Department of Science and Art* be at once established. The office of secretary and inspector in the Department of Art already conferred on Mr. Cole is continued; and the secretary and inspector in the Department of science, now appointed, is Dr. Lyon Playfair: each of these gentlemen receiving salaries of £1000 per annum. It is intended to encourage, as much as possible, the establishment of provincial schools of science; and we learn that already there are several applications from most important localities to form connections with the Government Department of Science. To advance these as much as possible, it is proposed that apparatus, models of machinery, diagrams, &c., shall be supplied to them at one half their actual cost; and it is hoped that the Government will be induced to place a certain number of scholarships in the gift of this department; and provision is to be made for the training of teachers for the local schools. On these points the views of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade are as follows

It is proposed that similar principles to those adopted in the Department of Art, shall govern the distribution of apparatus, &c., in the case of the Department of Science. As regards the proposed expenditure for a guarantee fund for teachers, training masters, scholarships, and prizes, the outlay is intended, in both the Departments of Science and of Art, as an encouragement towards establishing provincial schools, and also to furnish young men educated in those local schools, and found to be meritorious, with means and inducements to finish their training at the metropolitan schools This mode of stimulating local talent is open to no abuse so long as it is confined within moderate limits; that is, so long as the main support of the metropolitan schools is derived from the fees of the pupils resorting to them for instruction. The honour of being elected to these scholarships, combined with the means which they will afford for improvement in science and art, may be expected to prove a great incentive to the ambition of the pupils

The Treasury minute unites in one department, under the Board of Trade, with the Department of Practical Art and Science, the kindred studies of the Museum of Practical Geology, the Geological Survey, the Museum of Irish Industry, and the Royal Dublin Society, thus bringing the whole of these hitherto isolated establishments under one common superintendence. With the organisation by which they are to be

worked we are as yet unacquainted. We hope Dr. Playfair may be enabled to produce harmonious movement in the complicated machine entrusted to him.

The School of Mines, in connection with the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn-street, will continue to discharge its useful functions as the Metropolitan School of Industrial Science, with an enlarged sphere of usefulness, from its new relation to the provincial schools. Sir Henry De la Beche continues still the sole director of the school, and of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. The desire of the gentlemen connected with the School of Mines to advance the objects in view, is shown by a resolution of their council, that, in the event of the Government establishing scholarships in provincial schools in connection with the Government School of Mines, the professors will cheerfully dispense with the payment of fees for scholars thus appointed, with the view of enabling the Government allowance to be applied to the maintenance in London of provincial students. The liberality of this resolution, and the zeal with which the voluntary and unpaid labours of the lecturers to working men have been carried out, require no comment from us. With such enlarged views, the Metropolitan School cannot but have a successful progress. The results of the establishment of local schools we can scarcely venture to predicate. Everything will depend upon the adaptation of the instruction given to the wants of each locality.

The estimates, which will shortly claim the attention of the House of Commons, for the year 1853-54, under these departments, are as follows —

	£
Geological Survey	23,759
Metropolitan School of Science and Museum of Practical Geology	8,173
Museum of Industry, Dublin	2,400
Division of Art Central school and Museum	7,618
Normal Training School	1,325
Central Female School	825
Local Schools	7,450
Local self-supporting Schools of Science and Art	7,600
Department of Science and Art	5,325
	£44,476

We expect to obtain much additional information shortly, when we shall return to the subject. We reserve until then our remarks on the general feeling in the provinces in respect to this movement of the Government, and on Government education in general.

EXHIBITION OF CABINET-WORK.

On Saturday last, a meeting of the producers of cabinet-work was held in the lecture-theatre of Marlborough-house, to hear the arrangements that were to be made with respect to, and the objects of, the collection of cabinet-work that has been recently sent to the Board of Trade Department of Science and Art, Gore-house, Kensington, by her Majesty the Queen, and several distinguished noblemen and gentlemen.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P., who presided on the occasion, stated that the object of the proposed exhibition was to induce among those engaged in the production of cabinet-work a taste for the best possible kinds of furniture, and also to afford to the trade, and manufacturers generally, the best example which this country, or probably the world, could produce for the cultivation of the art which they professed. The deficiency of correct taste in matters of the kind among the producers of this description of manufacture had long been a subject of regret; and whatever might be the cause of it, whether traceable to producer or purchaser, it was necessary that they should now endeavour so far to improve themselves as to occupy the highest position in this branch of art to which it was possible for them to attain (Hear, hear). The right hon. gentleman stated that he had just received at the Board of Trade an official letter from the Foreign-office, covering a letter from the French Ambassador, announcing, on the part of his Government, that a Universal Exhibition for Agricultural and Industrial Productions would be held in Paris, in May, 1855. He hoped that the exhibition from Great Britain there would be worthy the place which we occupied among the nations of Europe; and that the proposed exhibition would tend to promote those objects of universal good-will among all nations of Europe, which these combined exertions of industry and skill were so well calcu ated to subserve (Hear, hear). It would be gratifying if Great Britain should, at Paris, be enabled to compete successfully with those manufacturers of cabinet-work who, in France, had long enjoyed such great celebrity; and it was fortunate that there shou d be, at this time, such an exhibition of cabinet-work as that which, by the gracious kindness of her Majesty, and many of her subjects, was now about to be opened. He was glad to have the opportunity of meeting the producers of cabinet-work, on that occasion; for it was well worthy of the consideration of the Executive Government to consider how far it could co-operate with the feelings and wishes of both producers and consumers in the country, for the purpose of doing everything which might tend to ele ate every branch of manufacture in Great Britain, and particularly of those in which the finer productions of the human mind, and the highest achievements of human industry were concerned (Cheers).

Mr. Redgrave, R.A., then proceeded to explain the nature of the proposed Exhibition; commencing with a brief history of ornamental cabinet-work. Mr. Redgrave stated that the collection sent by her most gracious Majesty, and others, dated from the time of the Reformation to the beginning of the present century. It was not necessary to go further back than the period of the Reformation; for, previously to that epoch, the style of cabinet-work was ecclesiastical; and, as the abbots and Church dignitaries were very rich, their furniture was gorgeously ornamented, but limited utility. He mentioned several styles of ornamental furniture; the Renaissance, the style of the epoch of the Jameses; Louis XIV., XV., and XVI.; of the Consulate, and the Empire. He gave a preference to the Renaissance style, and said that in the great National Exhibition, in Hyde-park, there were many excellent specimens of this style by foreigners, and also by Englishmen. The style of the epoch of Louis XIV. aimed chiefly at magnificence in surface decoration, but was defective in construction. He exhibited the drawer of a cabinet made by the celebrated Gautier, to show the great pains that artist took with external decoration, and pointed to the apparently gold handle of the drawer as a model of design and chasing. Still Gautier was faulty in construction; and there were French specimens of this epoch highly and beautifully ornamented, but so badly put together, that an English hedge carpenter of the present day would be ashamed to turn out such work. He had seen French cabinets, exhibiting extremely beautiful and well-executed designs, the drawers of which fitted so badly, that it was a nuisance to draw them out and put them back again. The English excelled all other nations in finish of fit and construction; and the cabinet work produced by Gi low in this respect was superior to anything of the sort made abroad. He urged the cabinet-makers to aim at excellence in the decorative element. They need not be afraid of a paucity of purchasers. A new class had ar sen a wealthy class, not hampered like many of the nobility, with expensive establishments in the shape of troops of servants and other costly appendages—he meant the manufacturers and wealthy tradesmen, who appreciated art, and were willing to purchase its productions. At first they were not good judges of art, which he knew from the selections they used to make in his province—painting—but they soon acquired fine taste and sound judgment, and would be found now to be the best encouragers of decorative cabinet-work. Mr. Redgrave then passed to the taste of the time of the Consulate and the Empire, when artists gave themselves up to the classical style, but so rigidly and timely did they copy from models and designs of ancient Greece, that the people grew disgusted, and the result was a return to the Renaissance—to warmer, more decorative, and more natural styles. All the English craftsman wanted was a better knowledge of design, and a purer taste for external decoration; for in construction he was perfect. That knowledge he could now obtain. The fine collection already alluded to would be at his service. He could model or mould from its many varied and beautiful specimens, embracing all the styles that prevailed since the time of Henry VIII. up almost to the present day. He could draw, design, and paint from them at the slightest possible expense. He could take them into a room not frequented by the public, and study them without interruption—he could make drawings and sketches at all times. The exhibition would not be open to the public daily before noon; but it would be open to students who paid a fee of a guinea a year, at least a.m., six days in the week. There would be, between nine and twelve o'clock, classes by Mr. O. Hudson, T. C. Robinson, and Mr. Professor Semper, who would direct the students in studying and copying, who would examine their examples, and correct them if necessary; admission, ten shillings for a course, or sixpence for one attendance. There would also be a library of works upon art, and the librarian would assist the student in his researches, or point out to him the book, plates, prints, or designs it would be most advisable to study or copy. Students of the special classes of the Department in Jermyn-street, and at Marlborough-house, would be free at all times to make studies; and the students of all schools of art, metropolitan or provincial, would have free admission on Mondays and Tuesdays, on showing their fee receipts, or an order from the master of any School of Art. The collection at Gore house would, moreover, contain the best specimens of drawings and prints in the country, the British Museum excepted. It was the intention of the Board of Trade to have the exhibition open in the evenings, for the convenience of those whose occupations would prevent their from attending at any other time of the day (Hear, hear)

Mr Cardwell thought they ought all to be obliged to Mr Redgrave for his excellent re marks; and he hoped every one that had heard them would receive instruction from them.

The exhibition will be opened to the public next Saturday.

SITE OF THE NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE accompanying map shows the purchases, as far as completed, of land necessary for the execution of the object contemplated by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. In their second Report, the Commissioners state:—

Proceeding to the question of locality, we would call attention to a Report from a Commission, appointed in 1851, to "consider the question of a site for the new National Gallery," which Report was laid before Parliament in August, 1851. The Commissioners (Lord Seymour, Lord Colborne, Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Ewart, and Sir Richard Westmacott) there stated their opinion of the advantages for such a purpose of the neighbourhood of Hyde-park and Kensington, not only on account of the dry character of the soil, but also because "those large open spaces afford a present security against the inconveniences to which the National Gallery is exposed, and are the only grounds which remain safe for future years amidst the growth of the metropolis."

They then reported, that, from information which they had received, they believed that "from fifteen to twenty acres of land, with a frontage to the park, might yet be obtained at a reasonable price, which would afford a space for the construction of a Gallery on an eligible site;" after which they proceeded to discuss the question of a site in Kensington-gardens, in case the outlay which would be involved by making such a purchase should be deemed inexpedient.

It was for obvious reasons that this Commission alluded only in the vague manner above shown to the locality in question, as any greater precision would have had the inevitable effect of enhancing the price that would be asked for the land.

It is understood that the late Government were actually in negotiation for a piece of ground, for public purposes, of the character referred to From some cause that negotiation was broken off. It appeared to us so important to secure this locality, that, through the zealous and disinterested instrumentality of Mr. Kelk, the builder, we have obtained possession of the land for which the Government had been treating.

The estate, which is very nearly opposite the site of the Exhibition Building, is best known by the name of the "Gore-house Estate." It contains about 21½ acres, and is situated at Kensington Gore, about midway between Prince's-gate and Kensington-gate, and faces Hyde-park, possessing a frontage of between 500 and 600 feet. The cost of the estate has been £80,000.

The above property presents great advantages of position, and will be found extremely valuable in serving, as far as its limited extent permits, as a locality on which to develop any scheme of public utility, the execution of which involves, as a necessary condition, the acquisition of a site. But it appeared obvious to us that a space of little more than twenty acres would be quite insufficient to admit of the full and satisfactory development of a plan so comprehensive as the one suggested by us, and which is intended to meet, not only existing wants, but has in the progress of time in the advance of knowledge in science and art—may render apparent. For this object, a much larger extent of ground would be required.

It is unnecessary for us to point out the evils which have unfortunately so frequently arisen in practice in this country from a want of foresight in this respect—attention having generally been confined to the absolute and pressing requirements of the moment, without providing for their inevitable extension It has been usual, in purchasing property for public purposes, to obtain only the exact space needed at the time of the purchase, and even to re-sell any amount of ground that might remain over and above that called for by the exigencies of the case. The invariable consequence of this mode of proceeding is, that the adjacent land, which might have been procured on reasonable terms in the first instance, immediately rises in value, passes into the hands of other persons, who invest large sums in erecting houses and buildings upon it; and when, at length, it becomes absolutely necessary to obtain it, in order to satisfy the public wants—which will not remain stationary, and cannot be disregarded—the most exorbitant sums have to be paid for it.

Nor is it necessary to point to the lamentable fact that, even when this has been done, most of our public buildings remain subject to the disadvantages of being placed in such a situation, from the crowding of surrounding houses, that they are without light or air, have no convenient access, and cannot be seen to any advantage, and that the extensions which may have been effected, are ill-arranged for their purpose, inconvenient, and inharmonious in their effect.

The Report next refers to certain instances of the cost of obtaining space for the extension of great national objects, and then proceeds:—

But while it was obvious to us, on the one hand, that our own means were totally insufficient to provide the extent of land required for the objects we have in view, it appeared, on the other, that those objects com-

Site of the GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING 1851
HYDE PARK
KENSINGTON GORE
QUEEN'S GATE
PRINCE'S GATE
Queen's Gate Mews
Queen's Gate Gardens
Queen's Gate Terrace
Exhibition Road
Prince Albert's Road
Albert Gate
Hyde Park Corner
Grosvenor Place
Buckingham Palace
Victoria Street
Belgrave Square
Chapel Street
Grosvenor Gardens
Grosvenor Gardens Mews
Lowndes Square
Knightsbridge
Brompton Road
Sloane Street
Trafalgar Square
Pall Mall
Charing Cross
Whitehall
Downing Street
Horse Guards
Parliament Street
Westminster Bridge
Westminster Abbey
Houses of Parliament
St. Stephen's Chapel
Clock Tower
Victoria Tower
Millbank Street
Millbank Penitentiary
Vauxhall Bridge
Vauxhall Bridge Road
Chelsea Bridge
Chelsea Bridge Road
Pimlico
Chelsea
Battersea Park
Battersea Bridge
Battersea Bridge Road
Battersea Fields
Albert Bridge
Albert Bridge Road
Chelsea Hospital
Chelsea Barracks
Ranelagh
Ranelagh Gardens
Ranelagh Road
Royal Hospital Road
Sloane Square
Onslow Square
Queen's Elm
Redcliffe Square
Redcliffe Gardens
Earl's Court Road
Old Brompton Road
Cromwell Road
Cromwell Place
Cromwell Gardens
Cromwell Crescent
Thurloe Square
South Street
Exhibition Road
Alexandra Gate
Prince Consort's Gate
Prince Consort's Road
Rotten Row
Serpentine Road
Serpentine
Bayswater Road
Kensington Gardens
Kensington Palace
Kensington Palace Gardens
Palace Gate
Palace Green
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Campden Hill Road
Notting Hill
Notting Hill Gate
Uxbridge Road
Bayswater
Westbourne Grove
Westbourne Terrace
Westbourne Terrace Road
Westbourne Park
Westbourne Park Road
Harrow Road
Paddington
Paddington Green
Edgware Road
Marylebone Road
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Regent's Park Road
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EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

NO. 480. "THE MONARCH OAK."—PAINTED BY M. ANTHONY

(*Continued from page 332.*)

Destruction of Compromising Documents." By D. W. Deane. Quite a scenic tableau, after the approved fashion of a Surrey or Princess' melo-drama; and well worthy the study of those engaged in getting up such productions. In the front, the "compromising documents" are being hastily consigned to the flames; whilst the fugitive makes an abrupt exit through a panel in the wall—taking a sufficiency of provisions with him for the day's consumption. In the room at the back the soldiers are seen breaking their way through the window.

488. "Sophia and Olivia"—from the "Vicar of Wakefield." By T. Faed. This charming little picture, which is finished with all the delicacy of miniature-painting, is one of the gems of the Exhibition. The two sisters are represented as engaged in conversation under the shadow of a tree, at the door of the vicarage; the one sitting, the other standing and leaning against the paling. Both the sisters are extremely beautiful, but of a different order of beauty: Olivia, fair and bright-eyed, gay of heart, somewhat *espiègle*, and evidently vain, and susceptible of admiration; Sophia, more homely and thoughtful, but full of tenderness of feeling. The former is dressed in rich brocaded silk, with a quilted petticoat beneath; the other in quieter guise. The little English landscape beyond, the trailing plants which creep up the walls of the vicarage-house, all assist in carrying out the sentiment of the subject. This picture we have great pleasure in being permitted to engrave.

489. "The Chapel, Bolton." By J. W. Inchbold.

> Nature softening and unsealing,
> And busy with a hand of healing.—WORDSWORTH.

This picture is very verdant—all local colours; but the "softening" effects of nature's atmosphere are not perceived in it.

490. "Canterbury—from Tonford." By T. S. Cooper, A. A fine broad landscape, with cattle; the water more pellucid than in some other works of this artist previously referred to.

498. "Uncle Tom and Cassy." By G. P. Manley. A very effective illustration of a most picturesque incident in Mrs. Beecher's Stowe's popular story. It represents Tom lying "groaning and bleeding alone, in an old forsaken room in the gin-house, among pieces of broken machinery, piles of damaged cotton, and other rubbish," when Cassy enters with a lantern, and, raising his head, gives him a drink of water. The effect of the light falling softly on the head of the poor sufferer tells very well, and the character infused into his face, and that of the kind-hearted Cassy, truly realise the conceptions of the author.

499. "Dr. Watts Visiting some of his Little Friends." By A. Rankley. Johnson mentions of the amiable Dr. Watts that "For children, he condescended to lay aside the scholar, the philosopher, and the wit," and Mr. Rankley has seized upon the idea so suggested, as the subject for a very clever picture, of which we present an Engraving. The good Doctor is here represented as paying a visit to some worthy family, apparently in the middle or humbler walks of life, and conversing, without reserve, with the children; who show, by their varied expression, the high respect in which they hold their kind friend, and the delight and pride they experience in being taken notice of by him.

507. "Speak, thy servant heareth"—1 Sam., iii. 10. By J. Sant. Mr. Sant here takes a higher flight than any he has hitherto attempted—that of scriptural poetry—and, we are glad to say, with unqualified success. Nothing can be more simple than the manner in which this single head is treated; yet nothing could be wished for more impressive and truthful in character. The boy, Samuel, has just been aroused by the Divine summons; he sits up in bed, his eyes turned to heaven in a manner expressive of deep attention, not unmixed with a feeling of awe; his hair loosely scattered; as he exclaims, "Speak, thy servant heareth." We can accord no higher praise to this work than to say that it will form a worthy companion to the "Infant Samuel" (praying) of Sir Joshua Reynolds

508. "A Welsh River." By T. Creswick, R.A. A bold mountain scene, through which a river flows briskly, sparkling, as it goes. In every respect an extremely satisfactory performance.

512. "Joséphine Signing the Act of her Divorce." Scene in the Grand Cabinet of the Emperor Napoleon, at the Tuileries, on the evening of the 16th of December, 1809. By E. M. Ward, A. We have already given our opinion of the merits and defects of this production, the former of which vastly preponderate. Barring a little hardness in the outline of the features, and the yellowness of the tone, adopted, perhaps, in the intention of carrying out the effects of candlelight, there is nothing to find fault with in this picture, which accurately realises the descriptions of the historian:—

> In the centre of the apartment was placed an arm-chair, and before it a small table with a writing apparatus of gold: all eyes were directed to that spot, when a door opened, and Josephine, pale, but calm, appeared, leaning on the arm of her daughter. * * * * Both were dressed in the simplest manner. Josephine's dress of white muslin exhibited not a single ornament; she moved slowly and with wonted grace to the seat prepared for her, and there listened to the act of separation. Behind her chair stood Hortense, and a little further on towards Napoleon, Eugene Beauharnais, trembling as if incapable of supporting himself. * * * Even sitting down, she took the pen from the Count Regnaut de St. Jean d'Angely, and signed it.—*Mme's Mémoires of the Empress Josephine*

514. "The City of Refuge." By E. Armitage.

> Then ye shall appoint you cities to be cities of refuge for you; that the slayer may flee thither, which killeth any person at unawares.—*Numbers* xxxv., 11
>
> A w[illegible] s of refuge; and, fatigued, is nearly ready [illegible] women go forward to support him.

The drawing is masterly, and the colouring of that peculiar pale but warm tone which this artist has adopted in some others of his works.

520. "The Proscribed Royalist, 1651." By J. E. Millais. This is a very attractive and richly-coloured picture; but not by any means so important in practical character as that of the "Order of Release," by the same artist. It represents a cavalier concealed in the trunk of a tree; and a young lady, in an amber satin petticoat, supplying

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

him with bread, which she takes from her pocket. The cavalier devours—not the bread, but the lady's fair hand, with kisses; whilst she, more cold in temperament, and more discreet, looks round the other way, to see if she is being watched. The back is closed in with a very thick foliage, brightly coloured

524. "The First Meeting of Alexander the Great and Roxana" By F. Cowie.

Alexander the Great, having penetrated into the countries north east of Persia, captured its lovely Roxana, daughter of Prince Oxyartes The beauty of his young captive made a deep impression upon the victor, and the momentary passion ripened into a lasting attachment.

There is certainly rather a violent display of passion and astonishment, and of various disturbing emotions in this picture, which is one of considerable size. But if we miss the tenderness of Roxana, and the chivalrous grace of Alexander, we must admit that the design is spirited, the drawing vigorous and correct, and the colouring bold, rich, and well contrasted.

528. "Tobias, with Raphael, his Guardian Angel, on their Journey to Medea." By W. C. T. Dobson. Rather formal in treatment, but highly finished.

534. "Our English Coasts, 1852" By W. H. Hunt. Let no visitor pass without examining this little picture, upon which labour appears to have been bestowed for pure love of labour; and every colour in the rainbow comes in for a share. The scene is a rather broken spot, near the edge of one of the cliffs on our southern coast, overhanging the sea. Nothing can be imagined greener, softer, more tempting than the herbage of those downs, where golden-fleeced sheep are herding, various hues of sun-light playing fitfully across their woolly coats; —nothing calmer than the clear blue sea and sky beyond. It should be added that one of the woolly tribe has fallen into a shallow pit, amongst the brambles, where he looks to be very uncomfortable, one of his brothers looking on and wondering how he could have been so clumsy; in consideration of which circumstance, the frame bears the inscription, "The Lost Sheep."

536. "Bethlehem, the City of David, looking towards the Dead Sea and the land of Moab." By D. Roberts, R.A. Mr. Roberts never painted anything finer than this; it is in his grand picturesque style, remarkable for breadth and softness. The spot is thus described in the words of the Catalogue:—

Immediately over the pine-trees, in the centre, stands the Convent and Church of the Holy Nativity, erected over the site of the birth of our Lord, by the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine, including the chapels of the Greek, Latin, and Armenian Christians. To the right, and overlooking the Dead Sea, is a high, conical hill, surmounted by a ruined fortress, called by the natives the "Franks-hill;" probably from its having been in the possession of the Crusaders, but by some fixed upon as the site of the ancient Beth-horon, mentioned by the prophet as a place for a beacon; whilst others believe it to be the Masada of Josephus, which was situated on a high rock, fortified by Jonathan the Asmodean, and rendered impregnable by Herod.

537. "Francesco Novello da Carrara, when escaping from the persecutions of the Duke of Milan, is arrested by order of the Podesta of Ventimiglia." By F. R. Pickersgill, A. An incident in Italian history, thus recorded in "Gataro's Chronicle:"—

The magistrate despatched an officer, with ten soldiers, to bring the travellers before him. Francesco, when they overtook him, fought his way to the shore, and succeeded in getting his lady (who was ill at the time) and her attendants on shipboard; but he himself, being last, was overpowered and taken prisoner

Mr. Pickersgill has produced a very animated picture, in which the whole story is well told. On the one side we have the wife (who is pale with affright) being hurried into a boat by her friends; whilst on the other hand, in the background, the husband struggles vainly with two assailants. This group, with legs absolutely intertwined, is vigorously conceived.

538. "Dogberry examining Conrad and Borachio." By H. S. Marks. A hard featured but characteristic study of the Prince of Night Guardians:—

Dogberry. Masters, do you serve God?

Con. and *Bor.* Yes, sir, we hope.

Dogberry. Write down that they hope they serve God: and write God First: for God defend, but God should go before such villains!

Much Ado About Nothing, Act iv., Scene 2.

541. "An Hour with the Poets" By R. Redgrave, R.A.

In the leafy month of June
A lady walking, with a book in her hand, in a park The foliage very "leafy" and spotty

(*Continued on page 388.*)

NO. 538. "SCENE FROM 'THE TEMPEST.'"—PAINTED BY C. ROLT.

NO. 248. "AN EPISODE IN THE HAPPIER DAYS OF CHARLES I."—PAINTED BY F. GOODALL

SOME

ACCOUNT OF THE GOLD-FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.

BY A DIGGER.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*.)*

HOBART TOWN, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, October, 1852.

THE excitement produced in England, and elsewhere, by the late extraordinary discoveries of gold in the province of Victoria (Australia), and the great emigration taking place from your country, consequent thereon, lead me to believe that a detailed account of that portion of the Gold-fields I have lately visited, and worked at—namely, about Ballarat—will not prove unacceptable to the readers of your Journal; more especially to those of them who contemplate visiting the remote continent of the Pacific. At the risk of exhausting the patience of yourself and readers, I will append hereto a detailed statement of the various strata usually encountered in the work of sinking; and also the processes whereby the metal is finally separated from the auriferous earth, called technically the "washing stuff," with other matters of importance to intending emigrants. A narrative of this kind will never prove unmustructive, but may, possibly, serve them, in some measure, as a guide or hand book of reference; showing, as it will, amongst what strata the auriferous deposits are to be looked for; for, without this essential knowledge, one may just as well go to work with his eyes shut.

My account is drawn from my own notes, written while I was on the spot; and may, therefore, be implicitly depended on as the production of a practical digger.

The gold-fields of Ballarat may be said to commence at the foot of the Bunninyong tier; and though this tier has not been worked, I feel certain it will prove productive of gold whenever it is properly tried. The foot of the Bunninyong Hills may be pretty safely taken at 40 or 45 miles from the sea-port town of Geelong, the place of debarkation for persons proceeding to Ballarat. The tract of country between this town and the above-named Hills is generally very level, mostly open, free from all large trees, and well covered with grass. The soil of the surface is mostly black and good, but at times inclining to clay. It is, usually, free from stones; but, where these prevail, they are the same scor as we see lying about many of the grassy plains of Van Diemen's Land. I also noticed a little of the common iron stone (trap), but not much. The only stream of consequence that we cross is the Barwen, seven miles from Geelong, where a broad wooden bridge affords an inexpensive means of passage. All the other water-runs are insignificant. The road (like all the roads in Victoria) is perfectly unmade, and is in a condition reflecting no great credit on the Government of the finest province of the British Empire.

Passing across the Bunninyong Hills, it is scarcely possible not to be struck with the large admixture of quartz pebbles, small and very white, which the surface soil contains. Here, also, the country becomes heavily timbered, the trees being exactly the same as those growing in Van Diemen's Land—namely, the stringy bark, the common gum-tree, and peppermint, mixed with a few cherry-trees and oaks.

At about fifty-six miles from Geelong we reach the digging-ground of Ballarat, where we observe the character of the soil greatly deteriorates; and nothing can be well more inferior than that about the once rich diggings of "Poverty" and "Golden-points;" though it is passable enough in the closely adjacent bottom lands. These diggings are now nearly deserted; the tents being mostly shifted to the "New Diggings" (called also "Eureka"), the "Surfacing Gully," "Little Bendigo," the "Brown Hill," the "Black Hill," &c.; all which are within four or five miles of Ballarat, and lie between north-east and north-west of that place. The surface soil of some of these places is superior to Ballarat. They are all heavily wooded, like Bunninyong, and tolerably grassy. The common grass tree (*Xanthorea*) are very abundant about some of them; but they are of stunted growth. The surface is every where undulatory, but the hills and ridges are never high, and are seldom steep. The streams here are very small; and I should suppose that nearly all of them fall in dry weather. An admirable weather I observed them to rise and fall, with uncommon rapidity.

I nowhere noticed any masses of fixed quartz rock. But on most of the eminences we meet with a fixed clay-slate rock, of a brownish yellow colour, which protrudes through the surface, but seldom rises more than three or four feet above it. The same is almost invariably placed on its edges, and its figures have uniformly a northerly direction. So constant is this, that I verily believe a stranger might almost find his way through the bush here by simply attending to the direction of the slate rocks. I never met with slate of a blue colour at Ballarat, but I believe it to be common enough at Bendigo, and in the gold regions of Van Diemen's Land, as also of New South Wales. Micaceous rocks seem also absent from Ballarat. I did, indeed, occasionally meet with a few small shining flakes of mica, scattered through the soils we penetrated, but these particles were few, and could not well be more minute than they were.

I was working at the diggings of Ballarat (that is, at "Eureka," and in the "Surfacing Gully") for seventy-two days—from the 31st of May to the 16th of August, 1852—during which period our party, consisting of five persons, sunk nine holes, whose average depth was about 26 feet (260 feet in all) the deepest being 45, and the shallowest 15 feet. Six of these proved blanks, the other three prizes. The deep holes were always on the tops, or the sides of hills; the shallow ones in the valleys. The former, in addition to their great depths, presented by far the most difficult strata to cut through; and this feature, in sinking, was the same all over the digging ground. The holes in the valleys required little more labour than that of excavating various soft soils, and this feature was also nearly invariable. So to describe one of each of these holes is really to describe, with pretty considerable fidelity, the diggings generally: for though the strata passed through in the different holes vary in thickness, their quality is always the same.

I suppose that the majority of persons have seen the operation of well-sinking performed, or at least that they know what it is, and this pretty-ely resembles the principal work of the gold-digger, the hole being, in fact, a dry well. A few of the holes are cut square; but where I was at least 99 in 100 were round. The tools required for the work are well-steeled and tempered pickaxes, neither very heavy nor too light, a short-handled round-nosed shovel; a windlass over the hole (an implement easily constructed on the spot); a fifty-foot rope, of one inch diameter, with a good bucket-hook attached to it, and a sound bucket. On reaching the "washing stuff," several sacks are necessary, for bagging it in, to carry it down to the water. Cradles, also, are required for sinking, unless it be a light crowbar, but this I seldom saw used.

In describing the nature of the soils we passed through in sinking, I will commence with the first hole (the same being on the top of a ridge), which we opened on the 1st of June, and bottomed on the 12th following, at a depth of 37 feet, working every day (Sunday excepted) through all the hours of daylight, with only a short intermission at dinner-time. We first dug through about eighteen inches of black mould, largely mixed with small and very white water-worn quartz pebbles.* Below this lay three feet of stiff yellow clay, being precisely the same as that which brickmakers use. We had next to pierce through a thick and wonderfully hard bed, formed of large quartz pebbles of extraordinary whiteness and slight transparency, cemented together by a very hard red cement, if possible more difficult to break through than even the quartz pebbles themselves. The labour of piercing this obstinate and infrangible concrete can only be understood by those who had the troublesome task to perform. It knocked up our picks fully a dozen times, and proved famous exercise for the patience and mettle of a parcel of new hands at that sort of work. It often took fifteen or twenty heavy blows of the pick before a particle of it would break off, and the jarring of our hands and arms in this business was the very reverse of agreeable. The thickness of this stratum was twelve feet. It will be easily understood that so obstinate a mass could only be removed by positively reducing it to powder—by smashing it literally to atoms. When thus broken up and exposed, it bore much the appearance of a brown gravelly earth. This is the conglomerate which is called at the diggings "burned quartz;" but the designation is evidently inappropriate, for the quartz it contains is of snowy whiteness, proving that it has never been exposed to heat, while the red cement was probably deposited by water. Beneath this most obdurate stratum, we sank through a bed of whitish loam, slightly mixed with clay, whose thickness was nine feet; it was easily penetrated. This description of mould is what the diggers call "white sand," though there is really no sand in it. We next encountered a second seam of "burned quartz," three feet through; and then about five feet more "white sand," like that preceding noticed. Lastly, a third stratum of "burned quartz," of two feet; beneath which lay the "washing stuff," being a thin layer, varying in thickness from one foot to eighteen inches, resting on pipeclay; and a yellowish brown fixed rock, called "slate" at the diggings, and which is invariably found at the bottom of every hole. Deniis this slate be rotten, as it is called—that is, half resolved into a sort of pipe clay it is never sunk into at all; but, if rotten, then the gold is often found to have penetrated it, and is, consequently, followed. When the slate in the bottom stands on its edges, then gold is often found in large quantities in the crevices, with no very great admixture of earth: in this case, the metal is said to be found in pockets.

In the above hole, the reward for our labour was between 60 and 70 ounces, obtained principally by *driving* for it—of which process hereafter.

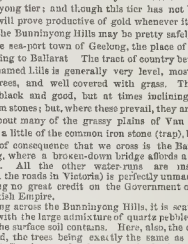
An exact section of this hole will be found below (No 1)

The description of the sinkings in the valleys will be pretty well understood from the following account of one of five holes we bottomed in the Surfacing Gully. Its depth was 17 feet, the same being sunk in two days and a half, yielding near 70 ounces of gold.

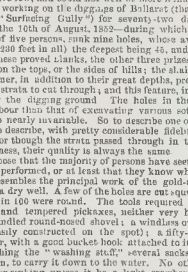
The first foot was of black mould, greatly mixed with small white water-worn quartz pebbles. We then cut through 12 feet of the white loam noticed in the precedingly-described hole (the "white sand," as it is inaptly called), which, though compact, is always easily penetrated. Beneath this we came to a stiff clay, of a very dark brown colour, dipping rapidly to the north, at an angle of about 30 degrees or so, under which lay the "washing stuff," the same being a light-coloured earth, very tenacious, and difficult to wash, and largely mixed with quartz pebbles, as usual, very much water-worn.

This hole is shown in the section No. 2 below.

No. 1.


Black loam, and water-worn quartz pebbles.
Common brick clay.
Mar. concrete, called "burned quartz."
White loam, mixed with a little clay, called "white sand."
2nd stratum of "burned quartz."
3rd stratum of "white sand."
3rd stratum of "burned quartz."
The "washing stuff" on pipeclay and fixed slate.
Fixed slate.

No. 2.


Black loam, and water-worn quartz pebbles.
White loam, mixed with a little clay, called "white sand"
Very tenacious dark brown clay.
The "washing stuff" on pipeclay and fixed slate
Fixed slate.

It is quite impossible to say, the proportion that the fertile holes bear to these that are barren; but I should think I am not below the mark in stating that for one of the former, there are three of the latter.

If washing stuff be found in the bottom of a hole, it must be worked out, to the extent of your claim (of which I will speak presently). This is always done, by driving in from the bottom, as far as your claim allows you to work; though it is to be observed, that everybody follows the washing stuff, wherever he can find it, so long as he confines himself to his own claim, or to unappropriated ground. This latter is certainly not a very legitimate proceeding, but nevertheless it is invariably pursued. The washing stuff must be followed and removed by the process of driving or tunnelling under ground. Thus a digging field, or its surface, is an infinite assemblage of wells, closely packed together—say about 20 feet apart—but beneath the surface all is a perfect rabbit warren.

When the washing stuff is reached, it is brought to the surface, and put into sacks. It is then carried down to the water, mostly on the back, if the water be within a quarter of a mile; but sometimes in carts, if the party chance to possess one, when the water is far off. At the water, the operation of washing, or (as it is more frequently called) puddling, is performed.

The implements necessary for this purpose are three washing tubs, which are usually common hogsheads cut in two through their diameter; a water-dipper; two or three spades (not shovels); two large tin washing-pans, which exactly resemble ordinary milk-dishes (fluted, however, with strong handles), and two of a smaller size; these latter differ from the larger ones by being perforated through the bottom with numerous small round holes, about large enough for a swan drop to pass through. As for the cradle, I hardly know whether to recommend its use or not. One thing is certain, that it is very extensively employed. It enables one to wash earth somewhat quicker than you can do with the tin pans alone, but not much. Its great defect is, that it wastes the gold. Our party was provided with one; but, like many others, we seldom used it; and finally sold it on the diggings, for just half we gave for it in Hobart.

The washing stuff is usually a most adhesive clay, of various colours—blue, red, white, brown—all in the same mass; and, then first brought to the surface, has rather a pretty appearance. It is always largely mixed with quartz pebbles and boulders, mostly perfectly white; and also with fragments of the slate, which is always found in the bottom of every hole. These fragments are what are accidentally broken off the fixed slate rocks in cutting up the washing stuff which lies almost immediately above them, there being only a thin layer of pipe-clay between them, the top of which is always more or less auriferous (that is, if there be any gold at all in the hole), the metal having sunk into it. Unless the washing stuff be very rich, the gold is seldom discernible in it until the washing operation is more than half completed.

Though the above is the most common kind of washing earth, there are sorts which differ a good deal from it: for instance, that in the second hole I have described was of a grey colour throughout. Another sort is a red gravelly earth, with not much clay in it, which is sometimes exceedingly rich; but all washing stuffs contain vast quantities of quartz pebbles.

I suppose the party to possess three puddling or washing-tubs. Then to wash your stuff, you put about three bucket-fulls into each of two of the tubs, keeping one empty, for a purpose to be presently described. Water is next to be ladled out of the creek into the tubs containing your stuff, until each is at least three parts full, and the earth therein well covered. You then take the spades (two of your party being engaged at this work), and chop and stir the earth about with a rapid energetic motion, which is to be continued until the water becomes perfectly thick and muddy, and incapable of holding any more earth in suspension. The water is then poured off, by the simple act of half upsetting the tub. This is usually done without much care, as you may be perfectly certain no gold will escape, so long as you allow none of the washing stuff to run off with the muddy water. Water is again put into the tubs, and the work of chopping and stirring it well repeated till the water becomes perfectly thick, when it is a second time poured off. The tubs are again filled up with water, the earth well chopped and stirred, and the water passed off as before. These operations must be repeated, over and over, till it becomes perfectly evident that all the earth which water will hold in solution, has been got rid off. About five repetitions of these processes are generally sufficient. This is the most troublesome part of the business of washing, and whereby all the clay contained in the auriferous soil is separated from it; to perform this, it will take one man forty or fifty minutes to one tub of stuff.

To wash the red gravelly earth is much less tiresome, and occupies far less time.

There must be no idling over this work, the arms must fly up and down without resting, and the muscles be well exercised.

The operations of tubs now left in the tubs is about equal in bulk to a bucket and a half. It consists of a mixture of purely white quartz gravel (containing many large quartz pebbles), some lumps of slate, much white sand, a little magnetic iron sand, and the gold—which at this stage of the operation is perfectly visible.

The largest of the quartz pebbles are next removed by hand, being first washed clean, and then thrown away. A small portion of what is now in the tubs (say two thirds of a spadeful) is put into one of the small perforated washing pans. These implements are designed to act as sieves, whereby all stones above the size of a large swan drop are separated from the mass, in which the gold is finally found. The gravel, &c., now in the pan is sifted into the tub, which was left empty at the beginning of the work, water being passed through the sieve at the same time to assist the operation, and which is accomplished in less than a minute. Nothing larger than a swan-shot goes through the tin; and what is left behind, in it, is carefully examined for any particles of gold too large to fall through; and when these are extracted (if there be any, which is not very often the case) the remainder is thrown away. The whole of the gravel left in the tubs is treated in the same manner.

The larger unperforated pans are now brought into use for the final out-door occupation of separating the gold from the sifted gravel; a portion of which being placed in a pan till it be about a third filled, and well covered with water, it is briskly shaken about to the right and left, to cause the gold to fall to the bottom, which, from its great density, it is always very ready to do. The water is next carefully poured off, and with it a portion of the gravel is suffered to escape. The pan is again half filled with water, shaken agitated, and then the water and more of the gravel are carefully poured off. This is repeated again and again till the whole of the gravel and sand escape; and nothing then remains behind but the gold, mixed with a very small quantity of black, magnetic iron sand, which, from its weight, always falls to the bottom along with the gold; except that metal, it is invariably the last thing left in the pan; and most of this iron sand is, in the end, got rid off in the same way as the gravel—namely, by putting in more water, and teeming it off. It, however, always passes off with great reluctance, and the finger is frequently required to force it out. The gold will never leave the pan, in washing, if ordinary care be used to retain it. If any be wasted, it is usually by throwing it out with the gravel, which is not unfrequently the case when handled by careless washers.

Nothing is now left but gold, and such slight particles of clay as will continue sticking to it, while wet, in spite of all efforts to clean it away. The same is also the case with an exceedingly minute quantity of iron-sand, which also remains behind, but seldom a grain weight of it.

All that remains to be done now is to dry and clean the gold, and these labours are usually performed in the tent after the day's work outside is over. The metal is dried by placing it for a few minutes over the fire in a common shovel, made perfectly hot; and it is finally cleaned by placing it, when dried, on a clean plate, which is gently shaken about to cause the gold to spread itself well over the bottom of it. Such particles of dirt as continued sticking to it while wet, are now found to be completely separated from it by the intense heat it has just been exposed to. These are blown off the plate by the breath; the remaining magnetic iron-sand, which cannot be thus expelled, is easily extracted by means of a common horse-shoe magnet; and then the gold is ready for the market.

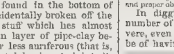
Articles of tin-ware, such as tin plates or dishes, are sometimes used for drying, instead of the shovel; but they are not exactly suited for it, for when heated they oxydise the metal.

By the digging regulations, each person is entitled to work on a square of eight feet every way. This (as also many other matters, which are perfectly understood at the diggings) is not stated in the printed regulations, but it is nevertheless sound law. A party of four licensees (the most usual number of persons in a party) are therefore entitled to work on a square of 16 feet each way, or of 256 square feet; and you may occupy as many of these squares, or "claims," as you think fit, during your stay at the diggings, so long as you do not work at more than one claim at a time. If you abandon your claim for 24 hours, you forfeit it, except, indeed, the weather is too strong for work. Any person who likes can then take possession of the hole, and you have no redress; you cannot turn him out, for the Commissioner and his police will protect him against you. But the smallest amount of work done at the hole, secures it to you for that day. You need not go down into the hole for this purpose, as the turning over of one spade-full of earth on the surface of your claim is enough.

Before despatching this part of the subject, it may be as well to say, that every one should obtain a license * to search for gold, the same being necessary whatever be his occupation in the gold fields—whether a digger, butcher, baker, cook-shop-keeper, or what not. This costs every one thirty shillings a month. Many persons evade the regulation altogether; but they are liable to a heavy penalty, which is often enforced.

The following is the form of licenses, to which the principal regulations relating to searching for gold are appended:—

VICTORIA



GOLD LICENSE.

No. 418. 3rd August, 1852.

The bearer, James Erskine Calder, having paid to me the sum of one pound ten shillings, on account of the Territorial Revenue, I hereby license him to dig, search for, and remove gold, on an † from any such Crown lands within the district of Bunninyong and Loddon, as I shall assign to him for that purpose during the month of August, 1852, not within half a mile of any head station.‡

This license is not transferable, and to be produced whenever demanded by me or any other person acting under the authority of the Government, and to be returned when another license is issued.

ONSLEY COLBURN, Commissioner

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE PERSONS DIGGING FOR GOLD OR OTHERWISE EMPLOYED AT THE GOLD FIELDS.

1 Every licensed person must always have his license with him ready to be produced whenever demanded by a commissioner, or other person acting under his instructions, otherwise he is liable to a penalty not exceeding £10, nor less than £2 2s.

2 Every one digging or searching for gold without a license, is liable by law to be fined for the first offence any sum not exceeding £50, and for a second offence any sum not exceeding £100.

3 A space of ten feet is to be allowed within ten feet of the edge of any public road, for the roads to be understood.

4 Tents or buildings are not to be erected within twenty feet of each other, or within twenty feet of any creek.

5 It is required that all persons at the gold fields maintain, and assist in maintaining a decent proper observance of Sundays.

In digging for gold a person must never be disheartened by any number of failures. He must make up his mind from the first to persevere, even in the face of long continued ill success, for certain he may be of having his turn of fortune in due time. As far as I saw, it ap-

* This is furnished on application to the commissioner's tent at the diggings.

† That is from the boundaries of any settler on Crown lands.

pears to me to be a farce, calling gold-digging a lottery. On the contrary, I believe it to be quite as legitimate an occupation as any of the more ordinary pursuits of life. To a man of perseverance and ordinary intelligence, the chances are in his favour of its proving quite as gainful as any other business. Those who speak disparagingly of it are generally of that class whose want of industry and energy has caused them to be unfortunate. True it is, that at all diggings there are more bad holes than good ones; but then holes are soon sunk, generally in less than a week, and often in two days; and if they don't turn out well you must go to work cheerfully, and with good heart, and sink more, till you do get a good one, and then one prize will be found to pay amply for twenty blanks.

Gold-digging, it may be as well to observe, is a most severe labour, and life at the diggings is certainly like no other life for discomfort. Those persons who are not thoroughly convinced of their ability to go through almost anything, will do well to stop at home. I have heard some persons affect to describe the work as light, and even agreeable; but this I believe to be mere bravado, or gross affectation. True it is that at some of the diggings the labour is lighter than at Ballarat, and true it also is that even here I met with those who contrived to make that labour comparatively light, by idling away one-half of their time. But to carry it on with proper energy that if, to work from dawn to dark, and each working day of every week—then, indeed, it will be found that a digger's life is one of toil

If a party will not work actively, they have but a sorry chance with such of their neighbours who will. For instance, several parties set in to work about the same time, and it's best men are almost sure to go *down with their holes* first, and then it's the deuce take the hindmost; for they are as sure to have their claims undermined as that they are living men. They have a saying here, that "there is no friendship in gold-digging," which they lose no opportunity of proving whenever they can get a chance.

"Working off one's Jaam" (which in plain English signifies borrowing under another digger's title before he is down) is no uncommon occurrence, and one which leads to never-ending squabbles and scuffles. To adjust these interminable disputes the Commissioner is sometimes called in; but they are more frequently decided by the parties themselves, whose way of doing this sort of business, is often rather summary though strictly legal, that is, by hard words and hard blows; and no race of men were ever more gifted with the former than those who frequent the gold fields. The diggers do not generally like appeals to the Commissioner, and seldom seek his interference, until they have had three or four fights over the matter. But it is the best way to call him in; for to say truth, his decisions are generally agreeable to the erring party, and there is no appeal from them; and he exercises almost unlimited authority—much beyond what one would suppose he could from the printed regulations respecting digging. Far unlike him of whom Shakspeare speaks, he is not dressed in authority who has either brief or little. He is, indeed, a most extraordi nary personage; and in keeping the peace of the diggings, sometimes proceeds to lengths which are rather apt to startle a law loving Englishman. But, if he did not occasionally carry his power to the extreme limits, there would really be no living at some of the diggings His severities are, therefore, regarded as anything but a curse by the well-disposed. Selling grog is strictly prohibited; the fine for the first offence being £50, and increasing rapidly to Heaven only knows the amount. I have been told, however, that at many places this is not the only punishment inflicted on the venders of illicit stores; and that, if a commissioner knows a certain tent to be a sly grog shop, he will stand in no ceremony with the owners thereof, but, leaving with him a party of his mounted police, he sets the tent on fire, and burns it to the ground, with all it contains; and concludes the business by ordering all the offenders from the ground This process is rather over summary, is regarded with entire satisfaction by the great body of diggers However, on the whole, things go on much more smoothly at the gold fields than one would expect. Thefts, except of horses, are very infrequent; and, though the properties of nearly every one on the field are absent from them all day long, no one ever thinks of entering them

The regulations with respect to digging, though good as far as they go, are by no means complete The prevalent practice of working the holes by night, when a great deal of fair play goes on, ought to be strictly prohibited. Nor are there any regulations to restrain the diggers from impurifying the drinking water, which is scarcely useable; and the practice of it follows firing of their guns every minute of the day. Firing by night should certainly be restrained as far as possible. It is no easy matter to sleep amidst the continual volleys of fire-arms, joined as they are to the perpetual howling and barking of more dogs than one would think all the world contained

Though I am one of those who think favourably of gold digging, I would nevertheless, advise none to emigrate who have not given the matter the fullest and most mature consideration "Can I stand hard labour? Can I live contentedly under the discomforts of the gold-fields and bear the many disappointments I shall be liable to there, without losing heart?" These are questions the intending emigrant should decide to answer before he finally decides on a change. Persons who have never left home are apt to think too lightly on the subject of emigration, and picture to themselves nothing but scenes of prosperity and happiness in the prospect before them, which they often learn, too often, are fallacious. The beginning of life anew, and in a strange land, is generally attended with more troubles and difficulties than the world wots of, or than emigration agents choose to declare If, however, the die be cast, and the golden continent of the Pacific be your destination, it is then as well to inform intending diggers how to reach them (after landing in either Melbourne or Geelong) with the least difficulty; and what will be their probable wants in Victoria. The emigrant will discover that to reach the gold-fields is not so easy a matter as he may have anticipated. He will learn that the roads are every in getting a conveyance for his baggage up. To meet the demands where villainous, and that there is an almost insuperable difficulty of the diggings, as they are even at present, every disposable horse, bullock, dray, and cart seem pressed into the service; and over and over again £100 was offered last winter to carry a ton to Mount Alexander from Melbourne, and £50 was the ordinary charge for the same from Geelong to Ballarat. Placards are seen all over the streets of Melbourne, advertising for the means of transport; some offering to engage 100 teams at once to one place; others 70 to another; and so on. The intending digger will possibly say, "Well, I need not mind this; for, as my baggage only weighs about a hundred-weight, I can, even at these prices, get it to Mount Alexander for £5, or to Ballarat for about 50s" My answer to such would be, "No such thing, my dear f.llow; you will most probably find no one to take a hundred-weight at any price for you. You must provide the carter with a full load, or he will only sneer at your proposal." Even after the traveller to the diggings has secured a conveyance, his troubles are generally very far from having an end The roads, as before stated, are wretched; so much mud was surely never seen since the subsidence of Noah's flood; and this in the summer is converted into dust. Then, as the whole country is unenclosed, the cattle are very apt to stray away in nights, and are often lost for weeks at a stretch amidst the interminable prairies and woods of the provinces

His last annoyance I am determined never to experience in any future journey I may make to the gold-fields; and I would advise travellers, especially strangers, to adopt some such means of rendering themselves independent of them, as I intend to do. In my professional capacity of surveyor, I have made many hundreds of long journeys, through the worst parts of the wooldy and mountainous island of Tasmania, without either horse or cart, carrying all the baggage I wanted into the bargain; and I can see no good reason for not doing the same in Victoria. If a person chooses, he can reduce his baggage to a weight he can easily carry himself in a good-sized knapsack; that is, if he can only make up his mind to dispense, for a season, with every thing which he can do without. All that a party of four require on the journey up, are—one tent, their bedding; a couple of tin boilers, holding each about three gallons; a small frying-pan, a carpenter's axe, a tin drinking-pot, knife, fork, spoon, and tin plate for each; a single change of clothing for every man, with towel, comb, razor, and a few boxes of lucifers; finally, the provisions, if proceeding to Ballarat (from Geelong); and about seven, if from Melbourne to Mount Alexander

The question now is, what will all these things weigh? A tent which will turn any quantity of rain, and accommodate four persons (of the construction of the same hereafter), ought not to weigh more than 20 lb (such is the exact weight of mine), four large painted knapsacks, made of No 1 canvas (navy canvas) will not exceed 24lb more; twelve blankets, 36lb; two tin boilers, 3 lb.; small frying pan, 3 lb.; carpenter's axe, 4 lb.; four changes of clothes and boots, 50 lb, and the remaining small articles, about 8 lb; or, in all, 157 lb., being much about 30 lb for each man. Now add to this, four days' provisions, if going to Ballarat (10 lb.), or seven days', if to Mount Alexander (17 lb.), which will make each man's load 45 lb. if proceeding to the first-named place; or if to the latter, 52 lb. To the above should be added the weight of a pistol each and half a dozen rounds of ammunition; for, though rare indeed are the occasions for their use, still it is just as well to carry them, for, like money, they never come wrong. Now, in travelling in Van Diemen's Land, I always require each man to carry 60 lb., and oftener 70 lb; have myself frequently backed 80lb.; and, on one occasion, more than 90 lb. Any able-bodied person can, however, walk comfortably with 60 lb. It is certainly a somewhat troublesome, back-breaking business at first; but he must not mind this. He can comfort himself with the reflection that he will have worse work at the diggings

This, I am persuaded, is a far better arrangement than waiting about for a means of conveyance till one's little stock of money is half spent in the expensive town of Melbourne; where every inn is filled to overflowing with returned diggers, whose society, during their intermittable revels, is what no decent person would sigh for. I would not remain in the town a moment after purchasing my provisions for the journey up, and inquiring my road; for every hour passed in Melbourne unnecessarily is just so much time m spent.

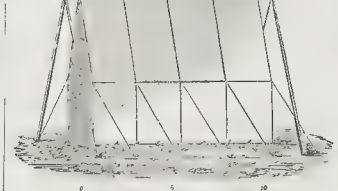
It may be asked, are there no inns on the road, whereby the labour of carrying provisions would be saved? There are, certainly, and go to them if you choose, but, like those in Melbourne, they are absolutely crammed; and it may be added that comfort is unknown at most of them, and ordinary civility at all.

The articles I have enumerated I would bring direct from home, so as to have no expensive delays in the town after disembarking. All arrangements about the organization of the party should also be perfected before reaching Victoria; as for a person fancying he can either make up a party when he reaches the gold fields, or get admitted into one already formed, he must be at least half crazy to entertain the idea.

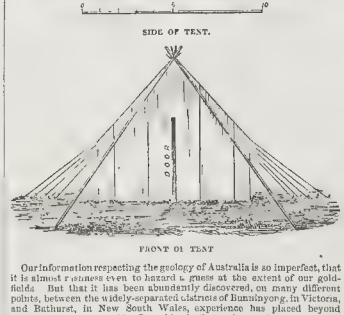
I would not recommend any person to take a single tool with him to the scene of his labours, for the same are purchaseable on the spot, though certainly at a most enormous advance on cost price. For instance, where I was, we paid 12s for either spade or shovel; as for a pickaxe from 18s. to 20s. for a puddling tub, the only article there is any difficulty to procure. For provisions, the prices were as follow:—Flour, from £6 to £8 the bag of 200 lb; mutton, 7s the half carcase (by which it is always sold, as the butchers will not retail a less quantity); beef, 6d. a pound; tea, 3s.; sugar, 9d.; tobacco, 8s.; candles and soap, 9d.; raisins and currants, 1s. Of clothing I never bought much, but I know that the commonest Blucher, or ankle boots, were 30s. a pair; moleskin trousers, 25s.; stockings 4s.; sailors' blue serge shirts 8s. or 10s.; but these prices are about as subject to variation as the weather.

I would advise every party to have about £50 with them on reaching the gold fields Then you can purchase all the tools you require, and be independent for several months into the bargain. And this will enable you to keep all your gold; for if you have to sell it on the spot, you must do so at a great loss When I was there it varied from £2 17s. to £3 1s 6d the ounce. Numbers, however, came up with hardly £10, and often with less

The best tents are those of a square shape. Round, military bell tents are not suitable They should be constructed according to the diagrams below; that is, to pitch on a ridge pole and four forked sticks. These sticks, as also the pole, need not be provided; they must be cut in the bush when wanted Unless you desire your tent to weigh about three times as much as you can carry, don't have it made of heavy canvas, but of a much lighter material. It is quite a mistake to suppose it requires thick, heavy stuff, to turn rain. Good unbleached calico, with the roof only lined with light duck, will keep out all the rain that ever fell from the heavens; and this you will readily believe when you come to think what the commonest calico umbrella will do in this way, and which is not lined at all. As a surveyor, I have lived under canvas, or rather calico, almost wholly for the last quarter of a century, and therefore speak from the most ample experience Such a tent will, if the outer material be of the best quality, last good for a twelvemonth. To accommodate four persons, it should measure ten feet in length, nine in width, and be nine feet high when pitched—that is from the ground to the ridge pole. The walls should be three feet six inches high. All unnecessary ropes should be dispensed with "Storm guys," and the like, are a great mistake, and only add to the weight, without being necessary; for, in bad weather, you can put an additional prop to your tent, if required The best rope you can have is what is called "patent-line," which is the material house-builders use for the pulleys of window sashes.* Round the bottom there should be numerous small loops of the same, so as to peg the tent down to the ground. My tent is made of a stronger material than calico, namely, the best "Forfar," the roof only being lined, as this is quite unnecessary for the ends and walls, which are perpendicular.



SIDE OF TENT.



FRONT OF TENT

Our information respecting the geology of Australia is so imperfect, that it is almost a chance even to hazard a guess at the extent of our gold-fields But that it has been abundantly discovered, on many different points, between the widely-separated districts of Bunnihyorp in Victoria, and Bathurst, in New South Wales, experience has placed beyond doubt. Is it unreasonable, I would ask the geologist, therefore, to conjecture, that the line of gold is continuous between these places? And many of the diggers I met with, who had come from the Moreton Bay districts, declared their positive belief that the gold was there also; though, from their ignorance of the peculiar character of a gold-field, they did not suspect the fact when there. And some very intelligent persons I saw at Eureka (Ballarat), but whose home was in the remote north of Australia, 200 miles beyond Moreton Bay, were now also sure that the gold was even there In Tasmania it has been also discovered and worked If, then, all these statements be correct, the gold regions must cover a thousand miles of latitude. One is startled at the very idea of such a thing, and even the most apathetic will scarce avoid to reflect on the matter, and inquire what motions are to follow the wonderful discoveries we have made and what are the influences that, long fettered Australia is destined to exercise on the future destinies of our race?

J. E. C

* About one-fifth of an inch in diameter

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

A BELIEVER in omens would be apt to predicate nothing but failure for the Crystal Palace Company; for most assuredly the elements could not have been more unpropitious to any undertaking than they have to the progress of the works at Sydenham.

We have from time to time put our readers in possession of the leading points of interest connected with this project, which must command respect and admiration as a great educational movement, and one which, if rightly carried out, cannot fail to provide an elevating and useful resort for all classes of the community.

Notwithstanding the obstacles arising from the unfavourable weather, the works have been carried on, since we last referred to them, with vigour and resolidity. The building itself appears to have made less progress, comparatively, than other departments. The immense central transept, which is to be so much larger than that of the original building, is still a blank; but the semicircular ribs are in preparation, and the first of them will very soon be raised. Nearly all the ribs of the southern transept, and of the southern half of the nave, are fixed; and a large proportion of the walls, and of the ridge-and-furrow roofing of the aisles and galleries, is completely glazed and painted. About a thousand workmen are constantly employed upon the building alone, and their operations are characterised by the same order and discipline which marked the proceedings in Hyde park.

In the park and grounds at Sydenham the genius of Sir Joseph Paxton is rapidly developing itself. The Company's act for diverting the neighbouring roads has passed both Houses of Parliament, and much progress has been made in making the substituted roads; as well as in forming the paths within the Palace grounds, turfing the lawns, planting trees and shrubs, forming flower-beds, &c. The magnificent terraces, which extend the whole length of the building, with their long flights of granite steps, are far advanced towards completion. An abundant supply of water has been obtained, and the excavations and masonry for the cascades and fountains are in a very forward state.

Without asserting that the gardens will surpass the building and its contents in beauty and variety, we may assume that they will possess a degree of novelty which will render them peculiarly attractive; and that, in the few months of sunshine with which our isle is favoured, their general effect, heightened by the "thousand and one" fountains, which will gush under the superintendence of Sir Joseph Paxton, will equal any thing of the kind in Europe

The above remarks and conclusions are patent to any casual visitor to the Crystal Palace in its present state; but there is much in progress which is not generally accessible. It will not be forgotten that one great feature of the internal arrangement of the Palace is to be an assemblage of representations of the different races of mankind; the trees, flowers, birds, animals, insects, and other natural products of various regions, arranged (not according to the dry rules of scientific classification, but geographically) so that the visitor will see the natives of each distant region, surrounded by the objects with which they are necessarily familiar. To accomplish this end, and which is likely to ensure popularity and much benefit, models of mammoth, large collections and strenuous exertions have been made by the officers in charge of the respective departments—Geology, Zoology, Ornithology, Ethnography, and the collateral sciences will thus be materially advanced. The Picturesque Court Department will be especially inviting to the generality of visitors, from the very singularity of the extraordinary antediluvian creatures, whose external form and substance will be here re-produced. Among these, the gigantic Iguanodon will be pleasing as it is remarkable. In the Fine Arts Department, the Egyptian, Grecian, and Pompeian Courts present the greatest amount of progress The casts of Egyptian antiquities are exceedingly perfect, and Mr. Owen Jones is making rapid strides in fine arrangement. The casts of classical sculpture from Rome, Florence, and Paris have nearly all arrived, and furnish tempting and gratifying foresights of the ar ·education to be derived from the collection. Mr. Digby Wyatt's Pompeian Court is proceeding very satisfactorily; as are also Sig. Abbati's re-productions of frescos

The applications for space for exhibitors (for which a rental is charged) are daily increasing, and a very large income is expected by the Directors from this source. Mr. Belshaw, the manager of the Exhibitors' Department, is at present, by permission of the Company, rendering his valuable aid to the committee of the Dublin Exhibition. Important arrangements are in progress at the Company's station on the Railway by the Brighton Railway, and by the projected line from the new Battersea bridge; and an immense field of speculation has been opened for building operations in the neighbourhood of the works, including hotels, villas, and every conceivable kind of property; but we are informed that a judicious and powerful control will be exercised to prevent the accumulation of nuisances in the vicinity of the Palace

The question of the Sunday opening question continues rife, but the Directors have wisely resolved on neutrality and obedience to the law.

CHESS NOMENCLATURES.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *)*

SIR,—The remarks on the above subject which appeared in your paper lately induce me to offer a few others. It is evident that the game was intended to be a type of an actual battle; and its rules, and certain of the terms used in it, varying as they do in different Eastern nations, afford a good illustration of the art of war as practised by those nations.

Let us take, for instance, the ancient Hindoostanee game, in which, instead of two opposing parties, there are four—black, white, yellow, and green—each consisting of four pieces and four Pawns. Two of these are united against the other two, and each army has not only to provide against the attacks of those opposed to it, but also against the treachery of its ally; for the rules of the game permit the King of either party to destroy by stratagem the one in alliance with him, and thus settle both armies under one command. Could a more vivid illustrat on of the fraud and treachery of human nature and camps have been devised?

In no variety of game as played in the East, I believe, is such a piece as the Queen to be found. There are, indeed, pieces which may be considered as corresponding; but they are either Ministers, Lieutenants-General, or, as in the Chinese game, Counsellors or Imperial Commissioners, whose duty is to watch and advise the General The Chinese term *Jiang* applied to these pieces, means literally men of great experience in war

The Chinese game is played on the lines of division, and not in the squares, and the board is divided across the centre by a blank space, the breadth of a square. This space represents a river or trench, which the elephants are supposed to cross on temporary bridges. The General and the Counsellors cannot move out of a space of four squares crossed by diagonal lines) in the centre of the side. The *Pawn*, or rocket-men, are placed per rear to China. They move in a straight line across the board, in any direction, but cannot take, except when a piece or Pawn inter venes, when they capture the one immediately behind it. Hence their name, Four Knight and Pawn are known by names signifying in all cases cavalry and infantry. The former is styled, in Sanscrit, *Asven*, in Hindoostanee, *Ghorri* in Persian, *Asp*, in Chinese, *Mai*, and in Burmese, *Mhee*. In the latter, as in the same languages, respectively, *Padeea*, *Peon*, *Pendeh*, *Pyg*, and *Yein*. The pieces by no ridiculous term termed *Castles*, are known by the terms *Ratha*, *Rath Rukh*, *Tshe*, and *Rutha* meaning in each case a *chariot*. In the Sanscrit, the terms *Nemee* and *Teere* are also used, meaning a *Ship* or *Boat*

The English *Bishop* (now somewhat out of its element in a battle, one would think) is universally and more appropriately represented in the east by an *Elephant*, named in the before-mentioned languages *Hasti*, *Hust*, *Fil*, *Tsiang*, and *Chebi*.

I remain, Sir, &c.,

Brighton, April, 1853. HORACE J. ROCKWELL.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *)*

SIR,—An article on your paper of the 2nd April, on "the Nomenclature of Russian Chessmen," has reminded me that, when in Archangel, some years ago, I saw a set rudely carved, in walrus-tooth, by some native artist, in which the modern Queen, Knight, and Bishop, were severally represented by a ship, a monster sea-dog, and an elephant.

I have written out for a similar set, and, when received, shall be happy to present them to the Reading, or to whatever chess-club or Society in London you may suggest, in the hope that they may prove interesting to [illegible], and, perhaps, by their evidence, from a remote part of Russia, show that its traditions, character is of one.

I have put to the less learned "Conseil or," when we refer to the article to which I have referred, to decide whether the purloyed works an has copied from [illegible] model, [illegible] as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

NO. 611. "FRUIT."—PAINTED BY G. LANCE.

(*Continued from page 385.*)

542. "The brave old Hound." By R. Ansdell.

> How oft has thy voice made the hunter rejoice,
> When thy deep mellow notes he heard;
> For well did he know that thy fullest foe
> Was the finest red deer of the herd!—*Old Song.*

This is, indeed, a masterly production, which may challenge comparison with the most successful efforts of its kind. "The brave old Hound" is the first in at the death, in a wild rocky dell, where a mountain stream gushes past; and gives "cry" heartily to his comrades

554. "New College Cloisters, 1852." By W. H. Hunt. Under this title, we have the portrait of a college "don," in canonicals, painted after the modern pre-Raffaelite style. There is a good deal of character about it.

"A Scene from the 'Midsummer Night's Dream.'"—*Titania, Bottom, Mustard Seed, Peas Blossom, Moth,* and *Cobweb.* By G. Cruikshank.

> Nod to him, elves, and do him courtesies.

Our friend George Cruikshank distinguishes himself in this little picture, evincing the same amount of exuberance of fancy, the same gusto for the supernatural as he has shown on other occasions, but in a more subdued and graceful style.

557. "Waiting." By F. M. Browne. This is a clever little piece of exaggeration. A lady "waiting" (for the return of her husband, we presume) in a very neat parlour, by lamp-light; still stitching or crocheting; with a baby in long clothes across her lap; a very strong red glare upon which indicates that there is a roaring fire in the grate, which, however, itself is out of sight

559. "Katherine's Dream." By H. O'Neil. An admirable picture (which we engraved in our last) upon the scene described in the second scene of the fourth act of "Henry VIII.," where Queen Katherine sees a beautiful vision in her sleep. Fine taste is displayed in the treatment of this little work, which is conscientiously finished in every part

560. "The Incident which led to the Great Reformation." By W. J. Grant. In this picture we have represented Queen Katherine discovering the attachment of her faithless Lord for Anne Boleyn. The groupings of the several principals, and their expression as they watch one another, and the expression of the attendants who look on at the little domestic drama, are highly imaginative and artistic.

580. "A Forest Road." By J. Linnell. This is a landscape in the true old English style; representing a broken woodland, with sheep and cattle herded together in the centre; a horseman, and one or two other figures. The aspect is exquisitely real, and the tone harmonious and agreeable in the extreme

581. "Life amongst the Gipsies at Seville." By J. Philip. We have here the court-yard of a Spanish hostelry, where are congregated a great number of gipsies of the real Spanish race, of both sexes, and all ages; some dancing, others playing upon instruments of music, others smoking and lounging about; and amongst them a newly-arrived pair of English travellers (dressed rather in the cockney tourist fashion), who are the especial objects of the natives' attention. A very sprightly young lady, in a gay pink dress, is inviting one of the two gentlemen to the dance; his companion is accosted by an old crone, who whilst she pretends to beg, is picking his pocket. There is more of life, variety of grouping, and of spirit study in this picture than we have seen in any work of a similar class for a very long time. It must be admitted, however, that the namby-pamby-looking English tourists "spoil the harmony of the meeting"

582. "Death of Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, December 29, 1170-71." By J. Cross. A picture of large dimensions, upon a very remarkable incident in the barbarous period of our history. The figures all display great energy and character; and the terrible features of the event are well realised. Thomas à Becket stands proudly erect before the altar, his face covered with deadly pallor, but yet with an expression of great firmness and moral courage. Two of his assailants are aiming at him furious blows, one of the attendant monks alone striving to repel them; whilst another monk averts his head with an expression of almost abject terror; a third is preparing to remove the Host, &c., from the altar. We present an Engraving of this very clever picture

588. "Scene from the 'Tempest.'" By C. Rolt. A very spirited and carefully-painted picture (which we have much pleasure in engraving), illustrative of the following passage in the "Tempest."

> (*Prospero, Miranda, and Caliban.*)
> *Prospero.* Hag-seed, hence!
> Fetch us in fuel; and be quick, thou wert best,
> To answer other business. Shrug'st thou, malice
> If thou neglect'st, or dost unwillingly
> What I command, I'll rack thee with old cramps;
> Fill all thy bones with aches, &c.
> * * * * *
> *Caliban.* No, pray thee.
> I must obey, his art is of such power.
> * * * * *
> Ariel. (*singing and playing.*)
> Come unto these yellow sands,
> And there take hands

The figure of Miranda is extremely graceful, and that of Prospero dignified and impressive. The dance of fairies in the distance is original and pretty in conception

590. "Isabella." By C. Earles.

> She weeps alone for pleasures not to be;
> Sorrow she wept until the night came on,
> And then, instead of love, O misery
> She brooded o'er the luxury alone
> His image in the dusk she seemed to see,
> And to the silence made a gentle moan.

A graceful little study of a female, seated in a balcony *à la Juliet*, contemplating the stars

595. "The Awakened Conscience." By T. Brooks. A group of more than ordinary, and at the same time painful, significance. What may have been the previous history of the young female, and of her reckless companion, who are near the door of the honest yeoman's home, where they are receiving hospitality; why she should weep, and he scowl, at the sight of a young child saying his prayers, the artist leaves us to

NO. 1438. "MARBLE BUST OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER IN HER SEVENTY-SEVENTH YEAR."—BY MRS. THORNYCROFT.

imagine. Certain it is that the picture realises with great power the beautiful lines of Moore, which are quoted in the catalogue:

"There was a time, thou blessed child!
When young, and happy pure as thou,
I look'd and pray'd like thee but now.

(See Engraving)

600. "A Mountain Town in Calabria, above the Gulf of Tarento—Brigands Driving off Cattle." By W. Linton. A wild bit of mountain scenery, treated with a broad and masterly hand; a cool grey tone pervading the whole. The figures very spirited. Altogether, one of the very best landscapes which have lately been produced

608. "Metastasio, when a Child, Singing extemporaneous Verses in the Streets of Rome." By R. M'Innes. A poetical and graceful little picture. It is recorded of the learned Gravina, that, upon hearing the boy Metastasio singing extemporaneous verses in the streets of Rome, he was so struck with the talent of the young poet, that he took him to his own home, educated him, and, in the end, made him his heir. The picture represents the philosopher listening to the well-turned phrases of the young extemporiser, who is holding forth in the midst of a miscellaneous group, including a soldier, a monk, a fruit-seller, and others of various denominations. The expression of the boy's face is extremely intellectual and engaging.

611. "Fruit." By G. Lance. Mr. Lance, in this gorgeous picture, has thrown into the shade all his previous admirable productions in the same line, and has left nothing further to be achieved in softness and prettiness of surface, brilliancy of colouring, and tasteful arrangement. We present an Engraving of this tempting morceau.

NORTH ROOM.

1061 "Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G., Commander-in-Chief, Returning from his Daily Visit to the Horse Guards." By J. W. Glass. A well-painted picture, of what was once a daily occurrence. The old Duke is seated on his favourite horse, and is emerging from beneath the gateway of the Horse Guards into the Park. Two Chelsea pensioners standing by salute him; and some young ladies look on with evident interest at the gallant old Commander.

1062. "The City of Syracuse, from the Ancient Quarries, where the Athenians were Imprisoned, B.C. 413." By E. Lear. A very remarkable view, admirably painted.

1081. "The Toilet."—by W. D. Kennedy—represents a lady sitting before a glass, combing her hair, in such wise, that it altogether conceals her face. A strange conceit

1083. "Under the Hawthorn." By J. Linnell. A rich landscape composition; the foreground in warm tints, variously broken; the distance a clear cool sky.

1084. "The Ivy Mantled Tower—Remembrance of Maxtoke Priory, Warwickshire." By M. Anthony. This is a little picture, in the artist's own peculiar style—a ruin thickly covered with foliage, and he has been eminently successful in it

1216. "An Artist's Studio." By J. D Watson. A carefully painted little picture, worthy of a more distinguished place than it now occupies. The artist is represented in profile, hard at work before his easel, whilst a brother artist looks over his shoulder. Before the fire-place are his wife and child. The walls of the room are furnished with unframed pictures, and sketches of various degrees of merit, and the chimney-piece with paint-pots, tobacco-jars, &c.: every object being painted with great minuteness and delicacy.

1222. "Llyny Ddinas, North Wales." By S. R. Percy. A fine bit of Welsh scenery, rendered with all the fine feeling of a real artist.

1224. "Tête à Tête." By R. Hannah. A caprice, representing a lady and gentleman, whom we judge, from the title on the play-bill ("The Honeymoon"), to be a newmarried couple; very elegantly dressed; the former looking up and showing little more than her chin, the latter looking down to listen to what she says, and showing only the top of his head (hair blessed with "natural curl") and the tip of his nose.

1226 "On the Banks of the Thames." By H. J. Boddington.

"MARINO FALIERO."—PAINTED BY CARL HAAG.—(EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.)—(SEE PAGE 392.)

NO. 1331. "THE INTRODUCTION OF MUSIC TO THE ARCADIANS."—BY H. H. ARMSTEAD.—(EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.)

One of those cheerful little bits of scenery which this artist so well appreciates, and into which he always infuses so much fine feeling. It was "painted on the spot," and under the full influence of a hearty enjoyment of nature in one of her most generous moods.

OCTAGON ROOM.

It is almost a mockery to pretend to notice anything in this miserable, ill lighted closet; still, in justice to the unfortunate exhibitants, we will mention two or three productions which appeared to us to possess claims to attention, supposing them to be viewed under more favourable circumstances.

1207 Another "Scene in the Play of 'Measure for Measure,'" where *Isabella* says to the *Duke*—

Look for't.
Sign me a present pardon for my brother,
Or with an outstretch'd throat I'll tell the world aloud
What man thou art.

This picture appears to be nicely treated; the two figures displaying energy without exaggeration; and the colouring in good keeping.

1239. "Spring." By M. J. Webb. A group of sheep turned out in the hardest style of the modern antique school.

1241. "A Medical Consultation." By J. M. Joy. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" The poor old patient in the inner room has small chance of experiencing relief at the hands of those now engaged in violent disputation round the table. There is fun in this picture, but a little exaggerated.

1254 "Crossing the Common—Winter." By G. A. Williams. A snow-clad common, exhibiting great harmony of colouring.

1259. "The Hope Beyond." By J. Thompson. A scene of emigrants preparing to embark; many of the groups and incidents in which are touchingly rendered

1287 "A Fair in the Champs Elysées, Paris." By W. Parrott.

"*Grand'tantarare*) Voila, voila, vâ, vâ, it execute! Venez vite, venez vite, Madlle. Rose, la femme la plus étonnante du monde par sa force de la voix, la nature et les dieux l'ont pour leur délice doué, et pour les ravir de son gosier. Jolie, est accompagnée par deux grands sapeurs."

"Loulotte, mon chou, couvre ton epaule: ne vois tu pas ce grand nigaud Anglais qui te lorgne?"

"Lire la ficelle, ma femme, et montre à ces messieurs et dames les grandes événements du temps de l'Empereur Napoleon le Grand!"

A bustling scene, full of diversity; all the fun and spirit being capitally hit off.

SCULPTURE.

1305. "Venus." Statue in marble. By E. Bandel. The goddess has a graceful figure, her head turned a little on one side, whilst she ties up her curly hair.

1306. "The Brothers' Little Pet. Children of Herbert Ingram, Esq." By A. Munro.

Nearest of blood should still be next in love,
And when I see these happy children playing
(While *Willie wreathes his little sister Annie*
With flowers, and Charlie kisses her soft cheek),
I scarce can think that, in advancing life,
Coldness, unkindness, interest, or suspicion,
Will e'er divide that unity so sacred
Which nature bound at birth
Sir Walter Scott.

A charming little group, in which the artist has shown equal taste and power of execution; and of which we present an Engraving.

1307. "The Maid of Saragossa—a Reminiscence of the Peninsular War, January, 1809." A very spirited, but somewhat theatrical figure.—"She is supposed (says the catalogue) to be on the ramparts. A lighted fuse is in her hand. She is about to fire a gun on the besiegers. A monk has just been killed by her side: catching up his crucifix, she incites the people to defend the walls." We give an Engraving of this production.

1308 "Night—a Statuette in Marble." By J. Thomas.

Hes silent night proclaims my soul immortal
Hes silent night proclaims eternal day.

Another example of the face-veiling trick, not very successfully carried out.

1310. "Two Boys with a Pipe—a Group, Plaster." By F. Thrupp. A very clever little group. The elder displaying great intelligence in the use of the instrument, which the younger eagerly seeks to obtain from him.

(*Continued on page 392.*)

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF IRELAND.

But a few years since the Sister Isle was plunged in misery and degradation; her landed proprietors were ruined, and her people were crowding the work-houses or were dying of starvation. Little did we then think that after so short an interval the pleasing duty would devolve upon us of recording the efforts of the Irish people not only to rise superior to present difficulties, but to elevate their country to a position it had never before attained.

The great Irish Industrial Exhibition stands prominently forward as one of those many proofs of the progress of Ireland which might easily be adduced. It is true it owes its existence altogether to the patriotism of a single individual; but it is no less true that the particular state of the country almost invited an enterprise, which at any other period of her history would have terminated in disappointment.

Mr. Wilham Dargan, even without any reference to his connection with the Exhibition, is one of the most remarkable men in Ireland. He commenced the world without capital, and has already constructed upwards of 600 miles of railways, besides nearly 100 miles of canals, embankments, tunnels, bridges, basins, and other works, in addition to those now in hand. Whilst his countrymen were declaring that Ireland was rapidly going to ruin, and were bent upon Repeal as the only panacea for her ills, Mr. Dargan pursued his own course, promoting industry by his example and by the employment he gave, and at the same time accumulating for himself a princely fortune.

Having amassed this large fortune in his native country, Mr. Dargan anxiously watched for an opportunity of conferring a great practical benefit upon his countrymen. He saw that prejudice was the principal obstacle to Ireland's improvement British merchants, he remarked, were often more willing to embark their capital in distant lands than in the Sister Isle; and this feeling he justly referred to a want of unity and mutual interchange between the two countries. With a view to promote this feeling, he determined to found a great Industrial Exhibition in Ireland, upon terms the liberality of which have never been exceeded. He placed a sum of money in the hands of a special Executive Committee, consisting of the leading citizens of Dublin. He empowered them to erect a building for the forthcoming Exhibition, and to defray all the necessary expenses. The sum he placed at first in their hands amounted to £20,000, but he promised to advance any further sum they might require; and he imposed but one condition—a very necessary one in Ireland—that the begging-box should not be handed round. Before the Exhibition opened, the sums actually advanced by Mr. Dargan did not fall far short of £100,000. The conditions upon which he advanced the money were three: if the net profit at the close of the Exhibition were sufficient, he was to be repaid his advances, with five per cent interest; if they were insufficient, he alone was to bear the loss: if there were a surplus, after paying him, such surplus was to be at the disposal of the Committee.

As soon as the necessary arrangements were completed, the public were invited to send in designs for the Exhibition building. The first prize was awarded to Mr J. Benson—I am whose design, and under whose superintendence, the present building has been erected, and the second prize was awarded to Messrs. Deane and Woodward, of Cork, the eminent architects. The site selected for the building was the piece of ground known as Leinster-lawn, which the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert kindly consented to place at the disposal of the Committee. The Exhibition building presents a front to Merrion-square of 300 feet. The main or centre feature of the elevation consists of a semi-circular projection, which forms the eastern termination of the central hall. This is a noble apartment of 425 feet in length, and 100 feet in height, covered by a semi-cylindrical roof upon trellis ribs, in one span of 100 feet. On each side of the centre hall, and running parallel to it for the same length, are two halls 50 feet wide, with domed roofs, one larger than that which covers the mai nave of the building. The height from the floor to the roof of each of these halls is 65 feet. They are approached through passages from the centre hall. In addition to these are four compartments of 25 feet wide, running the whole length of the building: two are placed between the centre hall and the side halls, and two on each side of the latter, divided into sections of 25 feet square, forming convenient divisions for the purposes of classification. Over these compartments are spacious galleries, also running the length of the building, which not only afford increased space for exhibition, but form an agreeable promenade, from whence the effect of the three halls may be seen to great advantage. The east ng is divided into panels by the trellis rob, providing ample opportunity for effective decoration. Light is admitted from above in one unbroken and equally distributed body. There are external galleries, which form attractive features, and will be useful in providing access to the roofs for cleaning. The roof of each of the principal roofs to the east and west is semi-spherical, giving strength as well as effect.

There are three principal entrances to the building from Merrion-square, under a range of arcades. In the interior of the building, the light blue, and the ribs are buff, picked out with scarlet. On entering the main hall a splendid organ faces the visitor. This fine instrument is the third largest in the empire, and was built four years ago by Mr. Telford, of Dublin, and improved by the present builder. The Committee having made many unsuccessful efforts to procure an organ of sufficient tone and power, at last deputed Mr. Deane, the secretary, and Mr. Telford, to wait upon the Very Rev. Hamilton Worthington, Abingdon College, to request the college authorities to lend it for such time as the Exhibition should continue open, to which they most generously consented. The roof of the central hall rests upon semicircular ribs, or arches of wood, each weighing something more than seventy tons, and of 100 feet diameter. These rests upon massive iron pillars forty feet high, which run along the whole length of the central hall, at equal distances, coupled, and the effect of which is very striking. The plan has been carefully inspected and approved by the well known names of Mr. Peter Fairbairn, of Manchester; Munyon, of Belfast; Hemans, engineer of the Irish Midland Great Western Railway, and several other distinguished engineers; and there can be little doubt but that timber will be more extensively used than hitherto for the future in works of a similar kind.

The principal portions of the building consist of the Grand Central Hall, and the Northern and Southern Halls, and the Fine Arts Court, and Machinery Court. The Central Hall is filled with articles nearly similar to those that occupied the nave of the Crystal Palace, but all the goods are not yet distributed, as nearly the entire of the available space in the Central Hall was required for the ceremony of the inauguration. Two rows of statues, which we shall have occasion to notice more minutely, range along the sides. Among the other conspicuous objects is Chance's lighthouse, which stands almost in the centre of the upper part of the hall; and which, in addition to being an interesting object of exhibition, will also fill the important function of lighting the building at night. The centre of the hall is occupied by an unsightly erection of cast iron, belonging to the Columbidæ Company, and probably intended for a summer house in a pleasure garden; but, certainly, as it stands at present, it is anything but elegant. The interior of this erection contains several grates and other metal works of no small merit. A singular looking glass case, the sides supported by palm-trees of bronze, contains specimens of patent cards, and forms a very characteristic object. Grubb's telescope, and several other engraving-looking articles, and large glass cases, &c., occupy the other most prominent places in the Central Hall, of which they completely mar the effect. Here, also, the famed Irish poplins are displayed, and several looms may be seen busily at work.

In the Northern Hall are exhibited all the textile fabrics. From its proximity to the Machinery Court, it also contains several small machines of various descriptions at work. This hall also contains leather, in all its stages of manufacture, hardware, manufactures from mineral sub-stances, and raw materials. The Southern Hall contains generally the productions from France, Belgium, a few from America, Prussia, India, and China.

The Northern Galleries contain a very fine collection of glass and china, lace, embroidery, sewed muslin, &c.—branches of industry in which Ireland has made very creditable progress.

The Southern Gallery contains the philosophical, surgical, and other instruments; models of vessels, and several articles connected with civil engineering; wearing apparel, musical instruments, miscellaneous goods

The Machinery Court contains some implements and articles of that class exhibited. A fine steam-engine, of forty horse power, acts upon a shaft of 300 feet in length, which runs down the centre of the Machinery Court. To this shaft is attached the driving machinery, which puts in motion the majority of machines, &c., at work in the building; and pipes connected with the boiler of this engine convey steam to the various machines requiring it. This splendid steam-engine is supplied to the Exhibition by Mr. Fairbairne, of Manchester, the eminent engineer. A steam-engine of the same power, from Messrs. Grendon and Co., of Belfast, is also erected in the same court. This engine will be principally employed in pumping up water to two large cisterns, erected upon the roofs of the galleries, and each capable of containing 20,000 cubic feet of water, to supply the various fountains, &c., throughout the building.

At the opposite side of the Palace; and in a hall similar in its position and proportions, is the Fine Arts Court. This is one of the most novel and beautiful features in the Dublin Exhibition. In the Crystal Palace paintings were not admitted as works of art, but only as illustrative of certain processes; nor was this very necessary in England, where so many splendid public galleries and private collections existed, many of them open to the public: but in Dublin the case is different: for the country that has given birth to Moore, M'Dowel, Hogan, West, Maclise, Danby, and a number of other names equally distinguished, cannot boast of a single national collection, however humble. Every day the fine arts are becoming more intimately connected with the practical purposes of life; and a collection of the products of industry would have been very incomplete without a display of some of those masterpieces of genius from which the merely useful borrows all its elegance and grace. Hence lingly the Committee determined to allocate a separate hall to the fine arts; and we are gratified to say that, beyond all question, their efforts to assemble together the *chefs-d'œuvres* of modern and ancient masters have proved eminently successful. It is only necessary, as a guarantee for this statement, to mention the names of some of those whose works grace the walls of the Fine Arts Court: Cuyp, Titian, Melville, Rembrandt, Hogarth, Eastlake, Etty, Danby, West, Cooper, Pyne, Stanfield, Mulready, Maclise, Landseer, and a number of other distinguished masters, whose works will presently require a more distinct notice at our hands.

The building also contains spacious refreshment rooms, courts for the exhibition of carriages, of furniture, of agricultural implements, and of antiquities; and several other apartments for various purposes.

The structure was commenced upon the 16th of August last, and was completed and opened to the public upon Thursday, the 12th inst. When we take into account the extent of the building, the ground space of which exceeds 250,000 square feet, it is impossible to withhold our admiration at the manner in which the works were conducted—more particularly when we remember that this gigantic work was accomplished in so short a time in a country hitherto almost altogether a stranger to such enterprises.

Next week we shall illustrate the ceremony of opening the Exhibition.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

A VALUABLE addition to artistic literature has just appeared in a hand some volume, entitled "Some Account of Domestic Architecture in England, from Edward I. to Richard III., with Notices of Foreign Examples, and numerous Illustrations of existing Remains, from Original Drawings. By the Editor of the 'Glossary of Architecture;'" being a continuation of the volume from that work. The first volume was produced by the late Mr. Hudson Turner." The author of the present portion informs us that he "has travelled many hundred miles, never being contented to take from other sources anything which he had the opportunity of verifying for himself." There cannot be a better assurance of accuracy than the latter precaution, and we have here unmistakeable evidence of this painstaking zeal

The period comprehended in this volume is the most important in the history of the art. The reign of Edward I. was one of the most brilliant and flourishing epochs in the whole career of England: at home the people enjoyed peace and prosperity, and rapidly progressed in civilisation; abroad, some of the finest provinces in France owed obedience to the English Crown; they prospered under its rule, and Edward laboured to introduce and encourage the arts in England by bringing over choice workmen and artists from France. A marked change in the style of architecture took place, and the new style, though of French origin, was brought to greater perfec ion in England; as we see in the window-tracery in geometrical forms, which originally appeared in France, but, when introduced into England, soon took root, and flourished in a wonderful degree. Simultaneously with the rapid development of Ecclesiastical architecture, similar progress was made in Domestic buildings: no only were the halls enriched by the introduction of the new style of windows, but the plans of the houses themselves were improved, and the number of offices increased.

The reigns of the Second and Third Edwards are scarcely less distinguished in the annals of architecture than that of the First; and there is abundant evidence that these Monarchs took a warm interest in the progress of Domestic Architecture. The favours, the honours, and the emoluments heaped upon William of Wykeham by Edward III., were chiefly earned by his skill as an architect displayed in building the Royal Palace at Windsor. Many of the buildings erected are still by some antiquaries the Edwardian period; which cer ainly comprises the most brilliant and glorious epoch in the whole history of the art. It was exactly for this period, and no longer, that the Decorated style prevailed, in other words, the art was then in the highest state of perfection: and immediately afterwards it began to decline. The Domestic Architecture of this epoch is scarcely less worthy of attention than the Ecclesiastical: considered as mere masonry, it is impossible to surpass the accuracy, the firmness, the high finish of the work; and the sculpture is equally beautiful. Nor was the skill of the architect behind that of his workmen; the admirable manner in which the plans and designs are arranged, and the frequent difficulties are overcome, may be equalled, but cannot be surpassed.

In the reign of Richard II. the decline had scarcely commenced, as shown in the Colleges of Wykeham, the roof of Westminster-hall, and many other structures. But there an overlapping of styles must be looked for; and, just as, in the reign of Edward I., the Early English and Decorated styles are singularly intermingled, so it is, in the time of Richard II., with the Decorated and the Perpendicular. The existing remains of the fourteenth century are more numerous than those of the preceding periods; and many of the houses magnificently testify to the wealth of their owners. The bishops' palaces at Wells, Lincoln, St David's, Southwell, and Norwich, are among the most important examples, so are also the houses and castles of the nobility. Penshurst has a glorious hall of the time of Edward II., and some other parts of the same period. Town-houses of the fourteenth century in England are remarkably defective; and, no doubt, owing to their being built of wood, and so frequently destroyed by fire; but this deficiency is abundantly supplied by the English towns in France, mostly founded by Edward I., to which a chapter of the present work is specially devoted.

The documentary evidence of the period is abundant: building accounts are more numerous, and better preserved than at any preceding time; the descriptive poems of Chaucer, and the sparkling chronicles of Froissart, impart a literary charm to the foundation of the subject; and at the commencement of the century we have inventories taken from the lands and houses of the suppressed order of the Templars. Whatever variations there may have been in the plans of houses during this epoch, it is quite certain that the great chamber, or hall, was still a prominent feature in every building, even in farm houses. Thus in the reign of Edward III., a large sale took place of certain unnecessary houses in the King's manor of Folly-John, Winkfield, Ascot, New Windsor, Old Windsor, Slough, and Eton, after the superintendence of William of Wykeham, then clerk of the works at Windsor. Master William sold to one William de Combe, one of the King's cooks, "a hall with two chambers annexed, a granary, with a grate-way built over it, a stable and two barns," in the manor of New Windsor.

Here it may be interesting to quote an outline of a mansion of the period:—

"It sometimes occupied the whole height of the house, sometimes had a low ground story under it. The lodge were commonly of two stories only, the cellar below and the solar over it. In other instances they form towers of three or four stories. The other buildings for offices and stables were so arranged as to form either a perfect quadrangle or three sides of a quadrangle, with the hall in the centre of the principal front, and the gate-house in the centre of the open side opposite to it. These outbuildings were frequently of wood, and surrounded the hall area. The whole was surrounded by a moat, usually enclosing a quadrangular space, whether the whole of the premises were occupied by buildings or not. Sometimes, as at the Moat, Ightham, it actually washes the outer walls of the house and offices; in other instances, as at Penshurst, there is a space between the moat and the buildings, in which case there was often a wall, or a mound and palisading immediately within the moat, to enclose the baileys or court yards. The entrance was protected by a gate-house, with a portcullis and drawbridge. From the dilapidated state of the moat, every house of importance was formerly fortified; and it was necessary to obtain from the Crown a licence to crenelate or fortify, before any house, at least any manor house or principal residence, could be built. It is sometimes not easy to distinguish between a fortified dwelling-house and a castle or fortress, which generally has habitable parts, such as Carnarvon and Caerphilly, and the manor houses which are built in a manner of both characters, that is, originally belonging rather to the class of castles than of houses. On the other hand, many dwelling-houses in the border counties were so strongly fortified as to be hardly distinguished from them, and yet do not lose their character of dwelling-houses, of which class Brougham Castle is a fine example.

Houses with towers attached to them, as places of security, or a mark of rank, are of this transition century. In the border-counties these are called Pele towers, and they answered the same purpose as the keep of a castle—the strongest point for the last desperate defence. The ground-room was vaulted, the staircase in the thickness of the wall, and the two upper stories had wooden floors and roof. There is a very perfect specimen of a small Pele tower of the time of Edward I., at Corbridge, in Northumberland; the whole of the walls being original and entire, the roof and floor only having been destroyed. Tower-built houses are of a distinct class: they consisted of a central tower, with four turrets, one at each corner; these turrets being large enough to contain—one, bedrooms; another, offices; the third, closets; and the fourth, the principal staircase. Dacre Castle, Cumberland, and Langley Castle, Northumberland, are good examples of this class; which, however, are not confined to the border-counties, as seen in Nunney Castle, Somerset. The magnificent brick house of Tattershall, in Lincolnshire, of a later period, is also on this plan. These towered built houses were generally surrounded by moats, like other manor-houses; and were sometimes defended by a wall within the moat, with a gate house, portcullis, and drawbridge: but in other instances by wooden palisadoes only. The towers were frequently of wood, as in all castles and large houses of this period. The country-house, whether of the great baron or of the more humble squire, still partakes of the castellated character, in its battlements and towers, bridge and barbican—a picturesque feature which became general; but, on a closer examination, the domestic features become apparent. In the stronger fortresses, however, the domestic portions have sometimes a semi-military character, as in the kitchen of Roby Castle, which is in itself a strongly-fortified tower, with the fire-place at the top of the vault in the form of a turret.

We have mentioned wooden palisades as the defence of the moat; and they are continually so represented in the illuminations of manuscripts of the period, as in one of the "Romance of Sun Graal and the Round Table," in the British Museum, which bears the date of 1316. Again, in a "Roll of Expenses of King Edward I., at Rhuddlan Castle," we find "for seven empty casks for the paling for the bridge, 7s. 1d." The reader may smile at the economy, when he is reminded that the staves of casks are often used in fencing the suburban gardens of our own time.

The chief reliance seems, however, to have been upon the wide and deep moat, which continued as a protection to the manor house until the time of Elizabeth, or later. The moat often remains when the house has disappeared, as in the palace of Richard King of the Romans, at Beckley, in Oxfordshire, of which no other vestige remains to mark the site, beyond the uneven ground where the grass has grown over the ruins: and in the village of Appleton Berkshire, the moats of the three manor houses still exist, or may be distinctly traced. "The Mote," near Ightham, in Kent, has a hall and some other parts of this period.

At the beginning of the century the only edifices really entailed to the name of castles were fortresses built in the Norman period, but rendered habitable for ordinary use by the construction of additional buildings: when the old keep was deserted for the more recent habitations reared within its enclosures or baileys. The Norman keep was, however, sometimes refitted and adapted to the improved style of living of the period; as at Brougham Castle, where the upper story, with its oratory, and the whole of the interior walls, are of the fourteenth century. As we advance into the century examples arise of castellated buildings erected by private individuals, both for domestic purposes and for military defence. The castle of Newcastle-on-Tyne, with its "King's lodgings," is an important example. The same arrangement exists in Bamborough Castle, where is an Edwardian house in the court-yard, quite distinct from the Norman keep; as also in Carlisle Castle.

Illuminated MSS. of the fourteenth century show us truthfully, in architectural details, the external features of the houses in towns during this period, with their gables and crockets—barge-boards richly carved. Cylindrical chimneys and their jointed masonry, are shown; and the roof have a somewhat lower pitch than hitherto, and are occasionally covered with leaden tiles instead of slates. Wooden porches, generally painted, and porch-like projections over the windows, are common, and the town house has its windows protected by shutters, projecting externally, attached by hinges to the transoms. The gables-ends, it should be observed, are frequently drawn with corbie-steps, borrowed from the Flemish street architecture of the period. That corbie-tables should be so common in Scotland is accounted for by the close alliance between that country and France up to the period of the union of the crowns, to this day many of the street cries of the good town of Edinburgh are of pure French origin."

The subject of external decoration of houses would lead us far and wide; but it will be remembered that in London, in earlier times, the citizens of London were of the exterior of their habitations, and how much they objected to the introduction of coal for fuel. They were compelled by their magistrates to whitewash even the thatches of their houses—a custom observed to this day in Wales, where plastered thatches are common. When coal became the ordinary fuel, instead of wood, in the fourteenth century, the white walls of their dwelling-houses suffered by the change; and it is reasonable to suppose that the scrupulous citizens resorted by those means of beautifying the exterior of their dwellings, which had been in use among the wealthy for more than two centuries before.

From the accounts of the works at Windsor Castle, in the time of Edward III., preserved in the Record Office at Carlton Ride, it is evident that parts of the new buildings were painted externally. Thus we find, in 1366, mention of several colours and varnish and gold leaf, for painting and decorating the Round Tower, or La Rose, in imitation of the flower from which it was named. The materials were white lead, verdigris, red lead, vermilion, brown and blue, &c. The metal work was then executed on the spot, and forges and furnaces were built for the smiths and plumbers. Coal had already been found more efficient fuel than wood; but it could not be procured from London, and the King's master of the works was compelled to buy a cargo of coal at the pitmouth in the county of Durham; and the greater part of a cargo was often thrown overboard during a mighty tempest at sea." Within a page the author narrates the voyage of a ship chartered to carry coals for the works at Windsor in 1367; curious enough, at this time, when thousands of vessels and many miles of railroad railway are daily employed in bringing this important necessary of life to the capital.

The custom of painting the outsides of houses in gay colours, as red, green, or blue, still remains in some parts of Holland—as in the villages of Broek and Saardam, a few miles from Amsterdam—as in all probability, the continuation of a custom of the middle ages; which we trace also in Lancashire and Cheshire where timber houses abound, and the timbers are usually painted black, and the interstices white, with extremely picturesque effect.

Timber houses of the fourteenth century are, however, fast disappearing. The hall at Malvern, a fine specimen, has been wantonly destroyed within these few years; Bayard's Castle, Penshurst, a rare example, still exists, though in sad neglect and annihilation. Of the numerous other timber houses of Lancashire and Cheshire, the great majority are of the time of Elizabeth or James I., or later; and, though the use of carpented timbers, pierced trefoils, and other features, gives them at first sight an earlier appearance, the richest are of the time of Henry VII. There are many beautiful and perfect specimens of Elizabethan work, of which, perhaps, Speke Hall, near Liverpool, is one of the most perfect. In the time of Elizabeth and James I. the woodwork of the fourteenth century was frequently imitated, but very clumsily; though occasionally it is difficult to decide whether they are merely imitations, or old materials used up again, which was always a common practice

Such is an outline of the period of the art illustrated in the work before us. The author then proceeds to detail the Hall, with its open timber roof, often richly ornamented; its windows, the glass of which was not considered at all valuable till the reign of Henry VIII; its fire on the middle hearth, continued in many college halls in Oxford and Cambridge until about 1620, and in Westminster College hall until 1850; the arrangement of the dais, or high table; the screens and lavatory—the latter richly sculptured; and the private walks, of which the Painted Chamber at Westminster was a fine example; the tapestry, and furniture—consisting of boards laid across trestles for tables, benches, chairs, low settles, or credes, or central hearth; a few joint and mugs, &c. The dining table at which the lord and his dependants sat down to dinner, at ten or eleven in the morning, is described, as also the mode of its plate and garniture, festal customs, &c. The chamber or bedroom of the mansion are then illustrated with many a picture in illustration of mediæval manners. To these succeeds a chapter on Towns; another on Existing Remains, classed in counties; and of Foreign Examples, in France, Flanders, Germany, and Italy. The engravings are on wood and copper have been carefully selected with a view to the illustration of the subject, principally from existing remains. As an example of the author's scrupulous accuracy, we may instance that he has not met with any known remaining of the period here treated of; but he has engraved that on Westminster Hall, which is an exact copy of the original one erected towards the end of the 14th century.

* Oxford: John Henry Parker; and 377, Strand, London.

LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANTS OF FRANCE FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE REFORMATION TO THE PRESENT TIME. Translated from the French of G. DE FÉLICE, D.D., Professor of Theology at Montauban. Two volumes. London: Longman and Co.

The religious wars of France have frequently been written, and in various memoirs ample materials may be found to illustrate this interesting portion of history; but the records of French Protestantism, from the dawn of the Reformation to our days, had never been printed in a continuous form till the appearance of the present volumes. In this point of view Dr. Félice has supplied a desideratum in modern literature. He states, that "the plan at first contemplated was far more extended than that which has been actually followed;" and in more extended than that which has been actually followed;" and in many respects, unsatisfactory. It is too rapid, too meagre; a mere outline, indicating the march of events, without sufficiently explaining their causes or their results. It more nearly resembles a chronology than a history. These are the defects of the method adopted, and it is to be lamented that the author has abandoned his original design, for excessive brevity is as great a fault as redundancy However, the work has its merits: it contains generous sentiments and shrewd remarks, its tone is liberal and dignified; and the spirit of the times, and of the leading personages who figured in them, is frequently portrayed with a vigorous pencil. These touches alone give a charm to the book.

The doctrines of the Reformation were introduced into France about the commencement of the sixteenth century, during the reign of Francis I. Meaux was the first city in which they gained a footing, and, according to Dr. Félice, Jacques Lefevre and Guillaume Farel were its first apostles. They were soon joined by Guillaume Briçonnet, Count de Montbrun, Bishop of that diocese. Their zeal soon authority was the four Gospels, published in French. These were sent to Margaret de Valois, sister to Francis I., who took the reformers under her protection The King himself had no fixed principles of religion, regarding all modes of faith with equal indifference; but, two years after Luther had denied the infallibility of the Church of Rome, the Faculty of Theology at Paris denounced the new opinions, and, in 1521, the Sorbonne published their famous condemnation of the Lutheran heresy. If Francis had any views whatever of Christianity, they were political; for he never only favoured the Protestants of Germany, because he hated the King of Spain, their most bitter enemy; and our author observes, "that he never knew what he was, or what he wished, in matters of religion." Brantoun relates that the Constable, De Montmorency, conversing with the King on the most effectual mode of extirpating heresy, made no scruple of saying, "that his Majesty should begin with the Court and his own relations," naming his sister as one of the most dangerous; to which Francis replied, "Speak no more of her: she loves me too well not to believe what I believe; nor will she ever adopt a creed incompatible with the dignity and safety of my throne." Yet he is reported to have said, that, "if he thought the blood in his own arm was tainted with the Lutheran heresy, he would order it to be cut off." Of the Chancellor, Antoine Duprat—created a Cardinal for having degraded his country, and who had amassed enormous wealth by the sale of benefices, but built an additional ward for the sick at the Hôtel Dieu—Francis sarcastically said, "It must be a very large one, if it is to contain all the poor he has made." It was, however, under his reign that the massacre of the Vaudois was perpetrated, and for this he has been severely censured; but all the historians admit that his orders were cruelly exceeded; and that, on his death bed, he commanded his son to punish the assassins. Dr. Félice gives an interesting sketch of the Vaudois, whom he describes as containing a population of about 18,000 souls, who had dwelt for three centuries in Provence: they found the land sterile, and brought it into the highest state of culture. They built several towns and villages. Their morals were pure; they only were in a court of justice, never blasphemed: and, what deserves special mention in their history, they "caused the first edition of the Bible in the French language, translated by Robert Olivetan, to be printed at Neufchatel in 1535." These industrious people were absolutely exterminated by Baron D'Oppede. "At Merindol," says our author, "but one poor idiot remained, who had promised a soldier two crowns for his ransom D'Oppe de gave them out of his own purse. He is rid of the last creature; and having had him tied to a mulberry-tree, he shot him with an arquebuse." Another incident paints the character of this military butcher, whose bigotry made him a disgrace to the profession of arms. Many of the prisoners begged to depart with only a change of linen. "I know," said he in reply, "what is my duty towards those of Merindol and such as they; I shall send them to dwell in the infernal regions, them and their children." Let it not be supposed that such atrocities were personal to Oppede; far from it, he only enforced the orders of the Parliament of Aix, which had ordered the houses in Merindol to be burnt and razed to the ground, the fruit-trees torn up, and the place rendered uninhabitable; and further forbade any one, on pain of death, giving the inhabitants either shelter or food

Every one knows that John Calvin was the apostle of France, as Luther was of Germany. His "Institutes of the Christian Religion," published in 1535, became the text-book of the reformers, and the most powerful of preachers. Dr. Félice can see no fault in his hero, and even excuses his share in the horrible murder of Servetus. "It is not Calvin," says the Doctor "who roused the pile for Michael Servetus, it was the whole sixteenth century." But, even if we bring in this accomplice, it is certain that Calvin applied the torch to the pile. This is so bold a defence of intolerance that, in justice to Dr. Félice, we must place before our readers his vindication of the French reformer:—

First, Servetus was no ordinary heretic; he was a daring Pantheist, who outraged the creeds of all the great Christian communions, by saying that three persons in one God was a Cerberus, a monster with three heads. Secondly, he had already been condemned by the Catholic doctors at Vienne, in Dauphiny. Thirdly, the affair was judged, not by Calvin but by the magistrates of Geneva; and if it be objected that his opinion necessarily influenced their decision, we ought to remember that the councils of the other reformed Cantons of Switzerland unanimously approved of the sentence. Fourthly and lastly, it was of the last importance, for the information to reprobate its cause entirely from the Church, that such like Servetus. The Catholic Church, which now blames Calvin for having had a share in his condemnation, would have blamed him far more loudly in the sixteenth century had he solicited on his behalf a verdict of acquittal.

This vindication will, we believe, find no approving response in England. Calvin claimed liberty of conscience for himself, and denied it to his opponent; and while he condemned the Romish priests for murdering his own disciples, he consigned a rival teacher to the flames. This is the simple state of the case, and no sophism can wipe the foul stain from the memory of the French reformer

The historic periods into which this work may be divided are easily classified. The first ranges from the first propagation of the reformed opinions to the peace of Vervins, in 1598, when Henry IV., having conquered the League, was firmly seated on the throne of his ancestors. This is the warlike epoch of the Guises and the Colignys, and of the atrocious Massacre of St. Bartholomew The second extends from the promulgation of the Edict of Nantes to the conquest of La Rochelle by Cardinal Richelieu, in which feth the Duke of Rohan, the Duke of Bouillon, De Rohan, and Duplessis Mornay, were the leading men among the reformers. The third ranges from the fall of La Rochelle to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in which we view the intrigues and machinations of the Jesuits, their disputes with the Jansenists, the first dragonades in Poitou and Bearn, and the gradual extinction of religious liberty. This is the epoch of the hypocritical Madame de Maintenon, of the mental imbecility of Louis XIV., of the cunning and cruel Le Tellier, and of the brutal and unprincipled Louvois; but it is somewhat redeemed from these infamies by Arnauld and Nicole, Pascal, Bossuet, and Fenelon. The fourth epoch extends to the Edict of Toleration in 1787. is illustrated by the fame of the great Protestant writers, such as Basnage and Beausobre, the affair of Calas, in which Voltaire behaved so nobly; the heroic resistance of La Chalotais, and the influence of the Encyclopedists in preparing the revolution. The last period, commencing with that memorable event, is continued down even to the *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon.

The transition periods of history are perhaps the most interesting and most exciting. It is then that the human mind displays all its energies, and urges society to advance from a lower to a higher degree of civilisation. It is then that virtue is displayed in its most heroic forms, and vice exhibits its most odious features. In reference to that transition period which shook the authority of Rome, and laid the foundations of the reformed code, we clearly observe that the old Church fell from its internal corruptions as much as from the blows of its external enemies. At the assembly of the Notables at Fontainebleau, held in 1560, with a view to reconcile the discords which threatened civil war, Jean de Montluc, Bishop of Valence, made a remarkable speech, which paints the epoch and the degraded condition of the Church. His testimony is unimpeachable, as he was compelled reluctantly to denounce his own order. We give some extracts:—

The Bishops—for the most part, I mean—have been idle, having no fear of the account they have to give to God of the flock they have undertaken. The greater part of their *grands vicaires* have been more careful of their revenues and squander them on foolish and scandalous extravagance. Thus forty of them have been seen residing in Paris while their dioceses were in a blaze, and, at the same time, the bishops es have even lived by mimers and by ignorant persons, who had neither the will nor the knowledge requis te to perform the duties of the office The ministers of this sect have not failed to point this out to those who would listen to them The *curés* are avaricious, ignorant, bussed about anything rather than their duty, and most of them have got their livings by illegal means. There is not a house where we had need to call to our aid men of learning, virtue, and zeal, for every two crowns we have sent to Rome they have sent us back as many *carlis*. The Cardinals and Bishops make no scruples of inducting into benefices their *nourrices (Nadi)*; and what is worse, their very valets, cooks, barbers, and lawyers. The inferior priests, by their avarice, ignorance, and dissolute lives, have rendered themselves odious and contemptible to everybody. These are the good remedies that have been adopted to procure the peace of the Church!

Montluc pointed out reforms. One was to have "sermons preached daily before the King, the Queen, and the Lords of the Court; and to replace the vain songs of the maids of honour by the psalms of David." But this was not palatable to a corrupt age. Here is a sketch of morals under the Royal house of Valois, and explains why the advice of the good and zealous bishop was treated with ridicule and scorn.

The Cardinal of Lorraine (says Dr. Félice), and most of the prelates, outraged all the rules of decorum. The Duke of Guise had returned from a night of debauchery when he was assassinated. Margaret of Valois the Princess de Condé, the Duchesse of Nemours, Gaston, Montpensier, and Nevers, led a life of impurity. Two of these ladies, after their lovers had been beheaded, had their heads brought to them, which they kissed, and then embalmed and kept as relics. The manner in which the Duchess of Montpensier, sister to Henry of Guise, preserved the arm of Jacques Clement is well known. Everywhere there was a disgusting combination of blood and superstition The great Lords retained assassins and duellists in their pay, who fought with and killed each other for pastimes, without remorse or pity, being prized against each other daily two and two, four and four, and even by the hundred. It was as easy, at that time, to get the address of an assassin, or a poisoner as it is now-a-days to obtain that of an innkeeper To complete the picture, we will merely add that the regicide, Jacques Clément, was canonised in all the pulpits as the blessed son of St. Dominic, the holy martyr of Jesus Christ. His portrait was set upon the altars, with these words: "St. James Clement, pray for us." When his mother came to Paris, the monks applied to her the words of the Gospel—"Blessed is the womb which bare thee, and the paps which thou hast sucked;" and Pope Sixtus V., to complete the infamy, declared, in full consistory, that the martyrdom of Jacques Clement was comparable, in its bearings on the salvation of the world, with the incarnation and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

This Jacques Clément, our readers are aware, was the assassin of Henry III. The Protestants were persecuted by Louis XIV. that the courtiers might get hold of their confiscated estates at a cheap rate; and, thus, religious zeal was the pretext for indulging avarice. Madame de Maintenon thus wrote to her brother, who was to receive a gratification of 168,000f

I have to employ the money you are going to receive advantageously for some Poitou are going for nothing. The dear season of the Huguenots will not be still more to be sold. You may easily establish yourself handsomely in Poitou.

Dr. Félice gives a heart-rending account of the horrors that ensued on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes the emigration of the people, loss of their property, and the sufferings they endured. The narrative of the war of the Camisards is well related; and the biographical sketches of the refugee pastors form an interesting chapter. Succeeding, as later times, we see the efforts made by Turgot, the Baron de Breteuil, and Malesherbes, to persuade Louis XVI to correct the monstrous injustice of Louis XIV., and Lafayette, returned from the American War of Independence, added their persuasions to those of Rabaut St. Etienne, to receive the Royal signature in 1787; but it was a very partial measure, for the first article enacted "That the Catholic, Apostolic, and Romish Church shall continue to enjoy *alone* the rights of an established religion." This exclusiveness was not put an end to by the Constituent Assembly in 1789: for, though Article XVIII. was intended to secure liberty of conscience and worship, yet an amended clause was carried in the following terms: "No one shall be disquieted on account of his opinions, even religious ones, *provided* that the manifestation of them does not disturb the public order by law established." However, the Constitution of 1791 restored all liberties to the reformers The Constitution guarantees to every man the exercise of that religious worship to which he is attached."

Here we must close our remarks, for we live too near the times which are treated of in the concluding chapters to comment on them with the strict impartiality and unbiassed judgment that historic truth demands.

LORENZO BENONI; or, Passages in the Life of an Italian. Edited by a Friend. Edinburgh: Constable and Co. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. 1851.

In one passage of this amazingly clever volume, the author quotes Mansoni's word for describing the human mind—*guazzabuglio*—a jumble of many things. That is just his own book. We proceed to speak of it with mixed and conflicting feelings—and these occasioned by what some of our readers may not improbably regard as a very secondary and trivial defect, running blent, like an inferior strand or thread through a woof of great general beauty. The defect to which we allude is that of self-sufficiency. Whatever talents the writer may possess he has the further gift or light to see them, and to know them, without the art to conceal this rampant consciousness—and, indeed, to all appearance, without the desire. The life is a real and genuine experience, whoever he may be; but he is too solicitous to impress this from the very outset upon his reader's mind. His account of his school-days, at an excellent establishment in Genoa, is by no means the least interesting part of his rather discursive and fragmentary autobiography. But this account is peculiarly defaced by the blemish we have mentioned—a provoking and, if we may so speak, almost insolent vanity. The prizes and honours he obtained are very well, and considerable art into a pleasing and even exciting narrative; but not with so much art as to forbid or rebuke the suspicion that an uncontrollable sense of self-importance was the uppermost feeling in the author's bosom. He comes before us, we imagine, anonymously (for doubtless *Benoni* is an assumed patronymic); and therefore what design of puffery, it may be asked, could be propose to himself? We answer, first, that if the several charming qualities of his production bear it into popularity, his paternity is still easy to assert at any time; and, secondly, that it is not of any formal plan of inditing his own panegyric that we accuse this concubitor to our miscellaneous literature, but rather of instinctive, inherent, habitual self-admiration. The following is a specimen of an unsuccessful and calamitous attempt at revolution, leaving no traces of abiding influence in his country's history, ought not, perhaps in fairness, to be compared to an author who had deeds of his own to tell which took the whole literary world at the time, and will not be forgotten in any age. But, on the other hand, if, in one sense, it would be absurd to ask the perfection of "Cesar's Commentaries," in every work which professes to give "*passages in the life*" of the writer, yet it is not absurd to remind him of the surpassing modesty of that wonderful production. It is curious that, while secondary ability seems in general to be prone to the art and adroit in the practice *de se faire valoir*, genius of the highest order alone rises above the temptation. Take

(Continued from page 387.)

1321 "Pandora." By W. C. Marshall, R.A. A graceful figure.

1325. "Hercules and Iphicles"—Group, in Marble. By E. Bandel. A very spirited group. The two brothers are represented in the cradle—Iphicles reclining and helpless, whilst the stout little Hercules strangles the two serpents sent by Juno to destroy them.

1331. "The Introduction of Music to the Arcadians." By H. H. Armstead. This is one of two very clever bas-reliefs exhibited by this artist. It consists of three figures: one of them, Apollo, holds a lyre, the chords of which an Arcadian woman ventures to strike; and the effect produced by the sound upon the feelings of the man who is in the rear, between them, is powerfully exemplified in the expression of his features. The outline throughout is extremely graceful.

1333. "Egeria." Sketch for a Fountain. By A. Munro.

The marble statue of a nymph antique
Stood in the shadow: radiant were her limbs
With modesty: her upturned face was bright
With mental glory and serene repose;
The full round arms and figure to the midst
Displayed the charm of chastest nudity;
A flowing drapery round her lower limbs
In ample folds concealed the loveliness,
The majesty, and glory of the form.
One hand was raised, and pointed to the stars,
The other, resting on her snow-white breast,
Seemed as it felt the pulsing of her heart
She stood the symbol of enraptured thought
And holy musing. At her feet, an urn
Poured in a marble fount a constant stream
Of limpid water.

A very graceful little figure, accurately modelled upon the beautiful description in Mackay's poem of the same name.

1346. "Monumental Group of Percy Bysshe Shelley and Mary Woolstonecroft Shelley." By H. Weekes, A. A powerful, but painful composition; representing the dead body of Shelley—the face fearfully death-like, supported on the knees of his widow. The boat, and indications of the sea-shore in the background. It is intended to be executed in marble, and erected in the Priory Church, Christchurch, Hants.

1348. Marble Bust of H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, in her 77th year. By Mrs. M. Thornycroft. A very fine piece of workmanship; the expression bland, and breathing of life; and the flesh admirable for softness and roundness of surface.

NO. 1336 (SCULPTURE). "THE BROTHERS' LITTLE PET."—PORTRAIT GROUP OF THE CHILDREN OF HERBERT INGRAM, ESQ.—BY A. MUNRO.

MARINO FALIERO AND THE SPY.

BY CARL HAAG.

The above-named picture (engraved at page 389) is one of the most spirited and ably-executed productions in this year's Exhibition of the Water-Colour Society. It represents the incident described in Byron's play of "Marino Faliero," where the unhappy old Doge, surrounded by enemies, is watched in his sleep by a spy. The attitude of the former is full of repose and dignity; the latter, by his stealthy walk on tiptoe, and cautious inclination of the head, palpably indicates the mission upon which he is engaged. As a specimen of colouring, this is one of the richest and most harmonious we have ever met with in this medium.

HAPPY TIMES.

BY WILLIAM LEE.

Under the above title is an extremely pretty picture in the New Water-Colour Exhibition, by William Lee (of which we give an Engraving). It represents a group of females, with children, occupied in straw plaiting, at a cottage-door, near St. Albans. The figures are very nicely drawn, and the landscape, and all the et ceteras, thoroughly English and real.

"HAPPY TIMES: STRAW-PLAITING, NEAR ST. ALBANS."—PAINTED BY WILLIAM LEE.—(EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTER IN WATER-COLOURS.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, May 14, 1853. Supplement.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 623.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1853. [SIXPENCE.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

It is often said of a too generous but reckless and unthinking man that he has no enemy except himself. Something of the same kind might be said of the Irish people. Their virtues are many, and their failings, like those of the good vicar in Goldsmith's poem of the "Traveller," "lean to virtue's side." Certainly, as far as regards the experience of the present generation, Ireland has had few real enemies, except those born upon her own soil. Were it not for Irishmen, Ireland would not have been so misrepresented as she has been. She has drawn her own portrait for the most part, and the "Saxon" can scarcely be blamed for having believed it to be authentic. It was only when the Saxon visited the country for himself, that he discovered the virtues of the people. So much was this the case, that it became a proverbial saying that every new visitor to Ireland was a new friend. Especially was the country maligned by intriguers and adventurers, whom in former days, not long past, if not at the present time, she permitted to be her representatives in the long-abused Parliament of the "Saxons." While her agitators and demagogues have, even within the last few weeks, been representing her as a bankrupt and utterly ruined country, whose magnates, proprietors, traders, and professional people of all grades possessed merely nominal incomes, and who were unable to bear the extreme hardship of an annual three per cent—though easily borne by similar classes in England and Scotland—Ireland has been endeavouring to prove to all the world that these mischievous declamations were almost, if not entirely, baseless. The Dublin Exhibition is of itself sufficient to show that the Irish have the will and the power to help themselves, and that public spirit is not defunct among them.

Though a consequence, and, to a certain extent, an imitation, of the Great London Exhibition of 1851, that of Dublin in 1853 may claim, in some important respects, a moral pre-eminence over it. London is the metropolis of the world—has a population equal, if not superior, to a third of the whole of Ireland—is the seat of a splendid Court and of a magnificent nobility—is situated on a river into which at every tide enter ships from almost every nation under the sun—and is not only the largest and most populous, but the richest city in either hemisphere. Dublin, on the other hand, though a metropolis in name, is but a provincial city in fact; and, instead of a crowned Queen and her resplendent Court, possesses but a small and shadowy vice-regal establishment, which is supposed to inflict more moral degradation than social benefit. It can boast no wealthy resident nobles; has no merchant princes, to vie with, or excel her patricians in splendour and expense; while her river does not harbour in a twelve-month as many vessels as enter London in a day. And yet, while the Great Exhibition of 1851 needed and obtained Royal patronage, and the subscriptions of the wealthy and well-disposed in all the principal cities and towns of England and Scotland, before its success could be safely predicted by the most sanguine, the Dublin Exhibition, without Royal or patrician support, or any such aids or appliances to establish it, has become what it is the fashion to call "a great fact." At the cost and risk of a single Irishman, whose name until within the last few weeks was scarcely known beyond the circle of the workmen whom he employed, and of the districts in which he laboured as a railway contractor, a new Crystal Palace has been designed, built, opened, and filled with a rich and varied display of objects of art and industry, such as were never before gathered together in any edifice in any part of the world, except at the first Crystal Palace in Hyde-park. To Mr. Dargan, a gentleman who has constructed Irish railways and employed Irish labour to a larger extent than any other Irishman ever did, and who has thus acquired a noble and well-earned fortune, belongs the eminent merit of carrying out the idea. With an impulsive generosity characteristic of even the humblest of his countrymen, he made himself liable at first for £10,000, and ultimately for £100,000, for the construction of the building. Had the Dublin Exhibition proved a failure, Mr. Dargan would have been the loser of this princely sum. If it prove a success, Mr. Dargan will doubtless be reimbursed for his outlay; but, though reimbursed to the full, he will be the gainer of nothing but the gratitude of his countrymen and the esteem of the well-minded in every part of the empire, where his liberality shall be made known. These, however, will be ample rewards to a mind like his. With a zeal as great as that of Mr. Dargan, though displayed in a different manner, Mr. C. P. Roney traversed Europe in every direction, and with almost incredible personal exertion, sought and obtained audiences of Emperors and Kings, and induced them to embellish the Exhibition with some of the choicest treasures of their cabinets, and with some of the finest productions of the art and industry of the countries which they govern. Wherever an object was to be obtained that might be supposed conducive to the success of this great national project, *there* was to be found the indefatigable Mr. Roney, until it seemed to the readers of foreign and local journals that he realised the fable of Sir Boyle Roche's bird, and was in two places at once. The result of these applications to the Royal and other owners of works of art is, that the Dublin Exhibition has been rendered, in one important particular, superior to that of London. Whilst the Hyde Park Exhibition professed to be a collection of the Art and Industry of all nations, it excluded art in that manifestation of it which almost monopolises the name, and admitted no pictures, unless they happened to be executed upon stained glass, when

OPENING OF THE DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

they were tolerated as specimens, not of painting, but of glass manufacture. The promoters of the Dublin Exhibition have avoided this mistake; and the consequence is, an Exhibition within the Exhibition of unrivalled interest and value, and which of itself, independently of other attractions, is sufficient to bring to Dublin many thousands of persons from every part of the British isles.

It may be said that the Irish people count as little or nothing in this matter; and that, had it not been for the accident that Ireland possessed a man like Mr. Dargan, with a liberality as profuse as his means, there would have been no Exhibition in Dublin. But this we cannot admit. The thing might not have been so speedily done; but the enthusiasm that pervades Ireland upon the subject shows that at a period somewhat later it would have been equally well done. Give an Irishman a thing to do, and, if his self-interest or his patriotism be excited or involved, he will do the work with an alacrity seldom surpassed. The blight of apathy and indolence, if it lie at times upon a peasantry fed upon a scanty, precarious, and enervating diet, has never affected the commercial and professional classes; it disappears even from the peasantry whenever a well-founded hope is placed before them, to awaken them from the mental drowsiness produced by that worse than the Lotus—the Potato. The sum already realised by the sale of season-tickets proves that the Irish are in earnest upon the subject, and goes far to justify the expectation that, before it close, the Exhibition will meet with sufficient support from the bulk of the people to pay its expenses.

Though differing from the London Exhibition in one respect, the Dublin Exhibition resembles it in one important defect of management. It was opened at the appointed time, but was opened before it was ready. Scarcely one-tenth of the articles to be exhibited were classified or placed on the inaugural day, and the manufacture of packing-cases was that which was most widely represented in almost every department or the building. Hence, we are unable to state what display of her own peculiar art and industry Ireland has herself contributed to this gathering from all nations. In the Fine Arts we know that her reputation will be nobly sustained; but we have yet to learn what response has been made by her various manufacturers. We do not doubt, however, that the specimens of the useful, as well as the fine arts, which Ireland will contribute, will disprove the assertion of demagogues that Great Britain, the Plague, and the Famine—which they politely class together—have quite ruined the land, and made her people too poor to pay their fair share towards the necessary expenses of the Empire.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

In our Journal of last week we described the ceremony of the Opening of the Exhibition on Thursday, the 12th inst.; and, upon the preceding page, our Artists have illustrated the impressive scene.

This ceremonial differed slightly from that at the opening of the Crystal Palace in Hyde-park. The music was altogether sacred; but, on the other hand, no public prayer was offered. This arose altogether from motives to which we must accord our praise. Whilst all parties admitted the propriety of opening the Exhibition with prayer, there was a great difference of opinion as to who should officiate; the Roman Catholics objecting to the Primate of Ireland, and insisting upon the right of the head of their Church. Under these circumstances, it became necessary, in order to prevent a religious ceremony becoming the occasion of discord, to compromise the matter, and instead of a prayer pronounced by an Ecclesiastic, to open the Exhibition with hymns and sacred music.

During the week the visitors to the Exhibition have been very numerous, excepting on Monday, when the weather was very unfavourable. The sale of season tickets proceeds satisfactorily. The sum realised by their sale is £16 695. The Fine Arts Hall continues to be the centre of attraction. The arrangements aroused with marvellous rapidity under Mr. Thompson's excellent management, and in the course of a few days, the whole of the articles sent for exhibition will be in their proper places.

In the Southern Hall additional stalls have been fitted up; and further contributions, including some beautiful castings and various other specimens of art and manufactures, have been displayed.

Several additional packages have arrived at the building, including a portion of the French collection and numerous works of art. Amongst the latter are painting by Pickersgill and Frederick Lee, and one by Samuel Lover, which has been suspended under Burton's celebrated picture of "The Blind Girl at the Holy Well." The splendid collection of pictures, which forms so interesting a feature in the Exhibition, has increased even the spacious dimensions of the Fine Arts Court, that the committee have found it necessary to devote additional space to their display.

The floor of the Great Nave is strewn in all directions with packing-cases ready to be opened. In the centre of the hall, the east compartment of Cubitt's double Crystal Dome is filled with a very handsome and elaborately finished specimen of its class. It has been placed and occupies a somewhat smaller space than it will when the transepts, in which arrangements are being made, is in progress of completion. Below the centre dome, at the entrance, a large clock is suspended; and numerous other improvements have been effected throughout the hall. On Monday, the contributions raised in the Royal plate-chest was displayed in the centre of the dais at the western end, and was an object of great admiration and interest. It consists of a magnificent ornament, standing about 24 feet in height, and nearly 20 feet in diameter at the base, representing a Moorish temple, with silver pillars, supporting a richly-gilt dome, and having a fountain in the centre; while around it is a hippodrome, in which are models in silver of the Arabian steeds presented to her Majesty by the Pacha of Egypt. The Arab attendants are also represented, and other devices, elegantly chased and adorned with brilliant enamels, embellish the whole design, of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert is the originator. This beautiful work is a splendid example not only of the Prince's artistic genius, but of his munificent patronage of our Industrial Exhibition, having been expressly manufactured for it by the eminent firm of Garrard, of the Haymarket, London, at a cost of £2000. There is an additional circumstance, however, which renders this princely contribution peculiarly gratifying: the artist who carried out the design, modelled, and finished it, is an Irishman.

In the Northern Hall exhibitors are still busily engaged unpacking and arranging their various productions. The display of textile fabric in this department will be extremely ample and creditable. In the Machinery Court, also, the work of adjusting the immense mechanical combinations proceeds with proportionate rapidity. We may here state that in order to render our forthcoming account of the Exhibition the more perfect than it could be made at present, we have deferred the publication of our Extra Number for a week, until Saturday, June 4.

The Illustrated London News Printing Machine is an object of great attraction in the Exhibition. Next week a Large View of the City of Dublin may be seen working in the building.

A special meeting was held on Monday, in the City-hall, to receive and do all necessary acts upon or in relation to a report from a committee of the entire council in relation to the proposed tribute to Mr. Dargan. The report having been read, proposed, seconded, and spoken to by several members of the corporation, it was unanimously agreed to.

Archæology at the New Crystal Palace.—Mr. Richardson, the sculptor, who restored the Temple Church effigies, has just received the permission of the Masters of the Bench of the Inner and Middle Temple to take casts of these interesting effigies for the adornment of the Mediæval Court of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham. Thus, the effigies of the great Pembroke, and other illustrious noblemen of that stirring period, will again be side by side with their former Sovereigns—the lion-hearted Richard, King John, and Henry III., casts of whose effigies from Westminster, Fontevraud, and Worcester, are to form part of the archæological collection.

Paris Daily Journal, Edited by the Count De Villedeuil.—This new Parisian paper is devoted to light literature and the fine arts. Among the list of the contributors appear the well-known names of Alexander Dumas, father and son, Paul de Kock, Méry, Gozlan, Karr, C. Terrier, De Goncourt, Roger De Beauvoir, Gaife, and the Count de Villedeuil. The musical department is under the superintendence of the well-known amateur Gatayes. The illustrations are from the pencil of Gavarni. A somewhat new feature in the journal is the publication of a series of portraits of the most eminent living *litterateurs* of France, drawn by the above popular artist. We are able to speak to the fidelity of some of these portraits which occur amongst the numbers which have been sent to us—those of MM. Alphonse Karr, Henry Monnier, De Goncourt, Forgues, and De Banville.

The Caloric Ship "Ericsson."—This ship is now lying at her dock in Williamsburgh. Important alterations are going on in her machinery, which the owners are confident will considerably increase her speed. She is to be ready to sail for London. Captain Ericsson will go out in her to Europe.—*New York Paper*, April 26.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Thursday

The health of the Empress is so far re-established as to enable her to drive out in an open carriage; and it is confidently hoped that she will soon be restored from the results of the unfortunate accident which has caused such disappointment to herself and the Emperor—though it will for some time be necessary for her to guard against fatigue or over-exertion.

Although not officially announced, or even acknowledged, it seems probable that the Emperor and Empress will shortly visit the south. We have it on good authority that M. Darral, the physician of Eaux-Bonnes, sent for to Paris to consult with the Empress's physicians in ordinary, has returned to the Pyrenees, with directions to prepare at Eaux-Bonnes a house for the reception of their Majesties. From thence, it appears likely that they will visit St. Sauveur, Bagnères, and other cities, which must, independently of their beauty, have a personal interest for Louis Napoleon, being closely connected with the souvenir of his mother, whose memory is still most popular in that part of the country.

It appears that the ex-Roi Jerome does not at present intend to enter the Palais Royal, but purposes to pass some time in the country, previous to taking possession of his official residence. The Prince Napoleon, contrary to expectation, has decided on shortly entering his apartments there, and, we believe, expresses an intention of fixing a day for regular weekly receptions.

The return of mild weather giving hopes that spring really means to set in, most of the private houses are following the "closing movement," and few, except Ministerial and Ambassadorial receptions now take place.

A rumour that Lord Cowley intends giving a dinner, instead of a ball, on the Queen's birthday, is received with tokens of decided dissatisfaction. The report may, however, be unfounded, and the displeasure premature. The Dit Marquis de Vilumа has been appointed to replace the Marquis de Valdegamas, at the French Court. The Marquis de Vilumа is at present at Naples, where, it is said, he is to be succeeded by M. Salvador Bermudez de Castro, brother of the Minister of Finance.

There is not at this moment a *salon* in Paris where the experiments of the moving table, the hat, the key, the watch, are not nightly tried.

The Porte St. Martin Theatre has just obtained one of the most signal and brilliant successes recorded in its annals, in a drama written by MM. Dumanoir et Dennery, for Frédérick Lemaître, in whose inimitable acting consists the thrilling interest of a piece; in which Frederick Lemaître, supposed to be far advanced in the decline of his powers, has once more placed himself at the summit of his glory, and equalled, if not surpassed, his former self.

It is said that Rossini, requested by the Emperor to compose a new opera for the Académie de Musique, has declined, asserting that his musical career is terminated; but, adding with what sounds a somewhat contradictory proposal—an offer of a mass for the coronation.

FRANCE.

The symptoms of opposition displayed lately in the Legislative Body have become more marked in the debate and division on the Civil Pensions Bill. The Government proposed to take possession of all the pension funds, consisting of drawbacks on salaries, to credit itself with them, and to pay pensions out of the Budget. This would add largely to the estimates. The Civil Pensions Bill was carried by a large majority. The new project of law, which proposes to introduce the penalty of death for political offences into the penal code, from which it had been effaced by the Provisional Government, was, on Saturday last, discussed in the Bureaux very warmly. The deputy who was distinguished by this humane opposition is the Viscount Laguerronière, who, by his writings as by his acts, has rendered no inconsiderable service to the Imperial Government. The Opposition members do not generally object to the restoration of the 86th article of the penal code—which inflicts capital punishment for an attempt to assassinate the Chief of the State, and on the members of his family; but the same terrible penalty awaits all who shall attempt to destroy or to change the Government, or the order of succession to the Throne, or to excite the citizens or inhabitants to arm themselves against the Royal authority." The commissioners of the *Corps Législatif* appointed to examine the bill is composed of MM. Laguerronière, Colonel Regnier, Evariste Bavoux, De Flavigny, and Perret. The majority of the committee are said to be opposed to the bill.

The Empress of the French is so far advanced in convalescence that she has already accompanied the Emperor in a drive to the Bois de Boulogne two or three times.

The Duke de Rianzares, husband of Queen Christina, is now in Paris. Some accounts state that his journey is unconnected with politics, and that he comes up to look after the property of the Queen-Mother. But it is generally believed that one object of his journey is to open negotiations with General Narvaez, by which he may be wanted to uphold royalty in Spain against the friends of constitutional government.

The non-official portion of the *Moniteur* contains an article on the Eastern question, which affirms that there was some reason to fear that one of the results of Prince Menschikoff's mission would be the cancelling of part of the concessions obtained in 1852 by M. de Lavalette for the fathers of the Latin church of the Holy Land. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg has, however, transmitted to the Cabinet of the Tuileries the assurance that it was by no means its intention to compel the Porte to revoke any of the concessions made to us. As to the Prince's demand for a treaty which would place under the protection of Russia the rights and privileges of the Greek church and clergy, the *Moniteur* hints that if Turkey should see its own interest sufficiently to refuse this demand, France and the other European powers would support her in that refusal.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Chambers have been dissolved in a speech from M. de Manteuffel.

The visit of the King of the Belgians to Vienna is regarded by the German press as an event of the highest importance. The Sovereigns of Continental Europe appear at last to have acknowledged the great services which King Leopold has rendered to the cause of peace and order by his skilful solution of two of the most difficult problems in the art of government—to maintain the constitutional liberty of a people surrounded by absolute Powers, and to maintain the national independence of a small country by means of the jealousy of its neighbours. For the first time since he ascended the throne, he has visited the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, to receive there the honours paid to the most eminent Princes of Europe. Leopold has presented his son in person to the Sovereigns who are interested in the maintenance of the rights and the independence of the nations, and he has taken rank in that great confederacy of kings whose throne is the surest pledge of peace. At Vienna the meeting was more than cordial—it was enthusiastic and brilliant. The King of Prussia will return the visit paid him by the Emperor Francis Joseph at Berlin; and it is not improbable that the Emperor of Russia will join the party.

The King of the Belgians, with his son, the Duke of Brabant, were received at Vienna by the Emperor in a way which attracted great attention. The two monarchs walked hand in hand down from the terminus to the place where the Imperial equipages were waiting.

The Duke of Brabant is a handsome, manly but strong-looking youth, who has quite outgrown his strength. His delicacy of health induces his Royal father to take unusual precautionary measures for its preservation.

ITALY.

The Minister of State, Baron Thomas Ward, arrived at Parma, from Florence, on the 12th inst.

By a decree of the Roman Inquisition, dated April 24th, Macaulay's "History of England" is placed in the index of forbidden writings; "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been prohibited by the Pope. Nine editions of a translation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" have been published at Naples.

M. Mazzini intended to publish a book at Genoa; but, no sooner had a copy been deposited in the Governor's office than the police waited on the editor and seized the entire edition.

SPAIN

The Marquis of Vilumа is appointed Spanish Ambassador to Paris.

In a Cabinet Council, held on the 12th, under the presidency of the Queen, various measures were submitted by the Minister of Finance. They referred to the suppression of useless functionaries, to improvements in the management of tobacco and salt monopolies, to modifications in the Customs tariff with regard to the importation of certain prohibited articles, &c. The Treasury would probably lose by these changes 800,000 reals annually; but the Minister of Finance was of opinion that the increase in the Customs receipts would more than compensate that temporary loss.

TURKEY

We hear from Constantinople that the Russian Ambassador has been less successful than is generally supposed, and that, in fact, he has been recalled. The French Government have received the assurance that the *status quo* will be maintained in Jerusalem. Prince Menschikoff has demanded the conclusion of a treaty, placing under the protection of Russia the Church and clergy of the Greek persuasion. This is a different question from that of the Holy Places, as it affects Turkish interests. If this question of Protectorate of the Greek Church were to bring about a complication, it would become a European question, engaging on the same grounds France and all the Powers signatories of the treaty of 1841. Meanwhile the armaments in the ports of the Black Sea continue in a state of activity.

In a letter published in a Buckinghamshire paper, dated April 24, Dr. Layard says:—

I hope that all will end peaceably, and that ere long. The Russians have made warlike preparations to a very considerable extent on the Turkish frontiers; but there is every reason to believe that they are merely intended to intimidate, and that no actual employment of these forces is intended. As far as the Christian population of this country is concerned, I find a considerable improvement since my last visit. The Greeks especially are showing great commercial industry, and are making great efforts to acquire knowledge. They are a singularly active and intelligent race, and could be trained to almost anything. Among other signs of the times is a remarkable spirit of religious inquiry, which leads a large number of the Christians of Turkey, especially the Armenians, to Protestantism.

In consequence of the peaceful turn of affairs, Dr. Layard has set out for England to resume his Parliamentary duties.

AMERICA.

By the *Arabia*, we have advices from New York to the 6th inst. The Government expeditions for the survey of the Chinese Seas and the Northern and Southern Pacific Oceans was equipped and nearly ready to start from New York, under the command of Captain Ringgold. The squadron comprises four sailing-vessels and one screw steamer, all armed. The expedition is expected to be absent about three or four years.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has applied to the United States' Government for protection against the designs of France, which threaten his dominions.

Brief accounts from Mexico mention that the United States' Minister had given assurance to the Mexicans that his Government would discountenance the acts of governor Lane, of New Mexico, in regard to the Mesilla Valley. Mr. Bartlett, the United States' Boundary Commissioner, had given his opinion in favour of the Mexican claim.

Santa Anna was still in Mexico on the 17th of April, and was received with great rejoicings, firing of cannon, illuminations, &c.

The accounts from the River Plate are of a most unfavourable character. General Urquiza, having refused to ratify the convention of the 9th of March for a suspension of hostilities, preparatory to a treaty of peace, had marched upon Buenos Ayres and effected a junction with the rebellious forces encamped outside that city. All hopes of a pacific settlement of the dispute had therefore vanished, and both sides were preparing for active warfare.

By the *Humboldt*, we have dates from New York to the 7th inst. A frightful railway accident had occurred on the New York and New-haven Railroad, caused by the carelessness of the engineer. A train from Boston, comprising four passenger and two baggage cars, ran off a draw bridge into the Norwalk River. The whole train was signalled, and the passengers either crushed to death or drowned. Forty-five men were killed on the spot, and many others wounded. This horrible catastrophe had created an indescribable sensation. The draw-bridge over the River Norwalk was raised to admit the passage of a steamer, and the driver of the train, instead of stopping, continued his course at a rate of twenty miles an hour; the whole train then descended bodily a distance of sixty feet into the water below.

Hon. Don. David Merewether had been appointed Governor of New Mexico by President Pierce.

WEST INDIES.

By the *Orinoco* we have news from Jamaica to the 27th April. The Council having rejected the Assembly's Import duty, in consequence of the appropriation clauses tacked to it, the Governor prorogued the Assembly to the 29th, on which day the new session was opened. The Opposition party had determined to re-introduce the bill for the reduction of all public salaries, to the extent of 20 per cent, and not to raise any revenue until the bill were passed. The Council were certain again to reject the retrenchment bill, and public opinion was still more decided against the Governor would then pursue. The House of Assembly, previous to its rupture with the Executive, had, in the vindication of its privileges, imprisoned in the county gaol of Middlesex a personage than the Hon. William Stevenson, one of the Judges of the Supreme and Assize Courts, and had ordered up to the bar of their House Mr. John Castello, the editor of the *Falmouth Post*, for a similar offence to that committed by Mr. Stevenson—namely, a libel upon the Assembly. The Judge, it seems, wrote a letter in the Kingston papers, taunting the Assembly with their "with defeat in the "seven years' war," in allusion to the throwing out of the bill to reduce public salaries for the sixth time. After plainly telling the House that they could not do this "unparalleled and unmitigated wrong," he called them spoliators, violators of public faith, &c. The House of Assembly voted the letter a breach of privilege, and ordered the sergeant-at-arms to take Mr. Stevenson into custody. When the county gaol, and a riot was apprehended. Mr. Stevenson, however, quietly went to the gaol, and the next day he was ordered to be discharged from custody, without any apology. Mr. Stevenson then resigned his commission into the hands of the Governor; and, as Sir Joshua Rowe, the Chief Justice, is absent in England, the whole work of the two courts fell upon Mr. Justice Macdougall. The ship *Lieutenant* had left for Australia, with upwards of 100 emigrants, principally belonging to the substantial middle class. Several ships had also sailed for Calcutta, with hundreds of coolies on board. Discoveries of copper were still being made in different parts of the island.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The submission of Kreli has been followed by the termination of hostilities with the more powerful Gaika chief Sandilli, and the Kaffir war is now therefore considered. There is no longer any enemy in the field. The despatches previously received reported Sandilli as still withholding his submission; but we now learn that this Abd-el-Kader of the Kaffirs has sued for peace, has presented himself in person before General Catheart, and has accepted for himself and his people the terms imposed by the British Commander. These conditions are to the following effect: The Gaikas, Sandilli's tribe, originally inhabited the highlands of the British Kaffraria, including the Amatola Mountains, and it was in these natural fastnesses that they first defied and afterwards eluded the force of the British arms. Having at length been dislodged from their positions, they were driven across the great river Kei, and, until the late arrangement, were altogether outlawed and proscribed. They are now pardoned; that it is to say, they are released from all personal liabilities on account of the insurrection, and are permitted to recross the Kei and settle themselves anew in British territory. Their old lands and possessions, however, are held to be forfeited; and they are quartered in a fresh district assigned to them by the Governor. Here they are to remain at peace; it being understood that Sandilli, on his part, shall be responsible for the good conduct of his tribe and his subordinate officers; shall answer for the security of the roads and passes in his country; and shall acknowledge allegiance to the British Crown. These terms the Kaffirs have accepted, and the colony, therefore, is once more at peace.

INDIA.

We published in our last the telegraphic message from Trieste in anticipation of the Overland Mail. The letters and papers since received give us further details of the combined attack made for the third time upon the stronghold of the robber chief Myah Thoon (formerly spelled Meeatoun). The attack was made by 1500 troops under Sir J. Cheape, the boats of the Queen's and Company's men-of-war under Captain Tarlton, and a body of Karians under Captain Fyfe. The attack was made on the 19th of March by Sir John Cheape's force, which had to cut a road through a dense jungle in order to approach the Burmese position, the outlets of which were guarded by Captain Tarlton and Captain Fytche to prevent the enemy's escape. After four hours' hard fighting, and after sustaining a loss of 102 rank and file killed and wounded (including thirteen officers), Sir J. Cheape succ-

ceeded in carrying the enemy's position and bayonetting its defenders. Myah Thoon unfortunately escaped for the time with 100 or 200 followers, but Captain Eyche and his harkara went off immediately in pursuit The two field guns, rocket tubes, and rockets, which unfortunately fell into the enemy's possession on the 6th of last month, were re captured, the guns having been used against us in the action. It is to these guns mainly that the heavy loss on the British side is attributed. Lieutenant Cockburn, 18th Royal Irish, is described as being mortally wounded; one letter even places him among the killed. The sergeant-major of the 4th Sikhs is also reported killed, and Conductor Lisbey, of the Rocket Troop, severely wounded. The operations commenced at nine a.m., and ended at one p.m. The sick and wounded have been sent to Rangoon in the steamers Pulagchun and Mahanuddy. Great mortality from cholera and dysentery had prevailed among both troops and camp followers during the expedition.

Much uncertainty prevails regarding the actual state of affairs at Ava. The late King's brother is now believed to be fully established in power, but it is said that he will not hear of any cession of territory, that he is endeavouring to gain time "at any expense of truth and promises;" and that, flushed with his recent success over his own Sovereign, he manifests no anxiety regarding our threatened advance on his capital. The confidence of his advisers, moreover, appears to have been greatly increased by the recent affair at Donabew, and by the desperate resistance of the Danubi leader, who repulsed our troops on that occasion. This chief, Myah Thoon, was an outlaw during the reign of the old King, but his recent success, and the desperate stand which he is still making in the jungle, have wiped away the recollection of his crimes. The Court have not only sent him, as a recompense for his fidelity, a string of titles the highest in their power to bestow, but have invested him with legal authority over the entire district to which his operations have been confined; and this since the publication of the Governor-General's proclamation. The recent defeat of Myah Thoon by Sir J. Cheape will probably induce the King to alter his tone; if not, as the rains will set in very shortly, and Ava will be in six weeks as accessible as Frome, our troops will advance on his capital, and the fact of additional troops having been ordered up to Prome appears to indicate that such a measure is already in contemplation.

The recent legalisation of the trade in opium by the Emperor of China may possibly be attended with very serious results to India. The financial position of the Company's Government is so anomalous that to make its income meet its expenditure it is dependent on two circumstances—first, that the Chinese should persist in eating opium; and secondly, that the Emperor should prohibit the home production or importation of the drug. The China merchants of Bombay appear, however, to doubt whether the Chinese Government will be able to enforce at so distant a port as Canton (9000 miles from Pekin by sea, and not much nearer by land) an edict which would curtail so considerably the perquisites of the mandarins of the coast provinces

CHINA

The rebellion has now assumed a most formidable aspect. The insurgents have traversed the empire from the south west to the north-east. They have hitherto repulsed the Royal troops—they have either captured, or are on the point of capturing, the city of Nankin—they are menacing Pekin with a similar fate; and, according to all computable chances, they will succeed thus far in subverting the Government of China. The Chinese empire is irregularly bisected by a great river called the Yang-tse-Kiang, towards the mouth of which Nankin, the southern Imperial capital, is situated The rebels were masters of the whole course of this stream, and, as it was added, of the whole country to the south of it, excepting a portion of the seaboard. The army of the insurgents was undoubtedly on the advance—its right wing from Nankin and its left from Vou-tchan or Woochang the destination of the whole force being Pekin, the northern capital of the empire, and its centre of operations The forces were to be composed by two Imperial armies, directed against their right and left divisions respectively, and on the event of this collision depended the fate of the dynasty, and, perhaps, the prospects of China. Meanwhile the rapid advance of the rebels had spread consternation and alarm through Nankin and other wealthy cities, and the Imperial officials seemed entirely paralyzed and powerless. It appears that application had been made by the Viceroy of Soochau to the English Consul at Shanghai to co-operate against the rebel force for the protection of Nankin Our latest advices from Shanghai report the rebel force as investing Nankin, which it was expected would fall; and it is further stated that delegates had been sent from Soochau to the rebel leaders, offering a large sum to secure that wealthy city from molestation and plunder. There are also reports that a portion of the rebel force had proceeded north. The native bankers and wealthy people were removing their families and treasure into the country, and goods had been sent from Soochau to Shanghai for safety At Shanghai there was a general panic; bankers' and merchants' houses were shut up, and an entire stoppage was put to trade. Money was so scarce that the duties of exports had to be arranged by giving security, in bills and other property to the Consul. The naval force that must now be off Shanghai is calculated to restore confidence in that vicinity, and if the rebels proceed north, and do not delay round Nankin and the neighbouring country, internal trade may be resumed sooner than the present state of affairs would lead one to expect.

It is not probable that anything will be attempted by the British force beyond the protection of British property. A war-steamer, the *Hermes*—in which was Sir G. Bonham, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary—left Hong-Kong for Shanghai on the 12th inst., in aid of the small force already in that port; and the French and American navies are also represented as on the spot. No doubt more urgent applications will be made to the global French and American naval commanders, by the Imperial authorities, for their interference and protection; and the next advices will, accordingly, be awaited with great interest.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LIVERPOOL ELECTION.—It is expected that the Parliamentary inquiry into the last Liverpool election will prove it to be one of the worst cases yet brought to light. Persons have been for some time past in Liverpool collecting evidence. It is said that between £10,000 and £12,000 was spent one forenoon.

BARNSTAPLE ELECTION.—There are already three candidates for the representation of this borough, both seats for which have been declared vacant, in consequence of the bribery committed at the last election Lord Ebrington, the son of the Lord Lieutenant, who was defeated at the last election, has again come forward, as an avowed Ministerialist. Mr. Tite, an eminent architect, has also issued an address, in which he declares himself to be a supporter of the Government The only Conservative candidate is Mr. Gulmess, who comes forward on the same principles as those which were advocated by the late members.

GLASGOW SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.—The roadway of this bridge is now completed, and was opened to the public on Wednesday last. In passing across, the undulation is very slightly observed, but the, which cannot altogether be avoided in suspension-bridges, will be considerably remedied by the additional back-stays.

LUNAR RAINBOW.—On Monday evening last this rare and beautiful phenomenon was visible in the heavens, and excited a considerable degree of interest. At Woodford, in Essex, it was distinctly seen from a quarter to half-past twelve a.m. The arch was as perfect as though formed by the sun.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST RAILWAY DIRECTORS.—On the 6th inst. an accident occurred on the York and North Midland Railway, by which John Thompson, an engine-driver, and Joseph Sykes, a stoker, met their deaths. The inquest has been adjourned from time to time, until Tuesday last, when the Government inspector having been examined, stated that the rails were not quite in proper order, but that the train was driven too fast for safety. The Coroner then left it to the jury to determine whether the accident arose from excessive speed or from any defect in the engine or line. If they were of opinion that the former was the case, that was the act of the driver now dead; but if they adopted the latter position, he considered the directors of the company were criminally responsible. The jury, after about twenty minutes' deliberation, found a verdict of manslaughter against the directors. A sufficient number had agreed, but there were two who dissented from the rest of the jurymen.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT SAVINGS-BANK.—The accounts of the Isle of Wight Savings bank, which has recently been prebated, have been audited, and the particulars made known. The amount of 2646 banbooks due to depositors is £66,778 12s. 10d. The available assets amount to £68,622 11s. 10d. Amount of defalcations, £3156 1s. The depositors will receive a dividend from this mismilled savings-bank of 17s. 6d. in the pound.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM AND NOVEL APPLICATION.—The master of the Shepton Mallet Union, in consequence of the limited number of women therein, was under the necessity of applying to the board of guardians for permission to hire such as were required to perform the necessary washing &c., in the house, the inmates consisting almost entirely of aged persons, children, and sick. There has been no able-bodied man in the house for a considerable time, and the number in this union is less than that of the preceding year by nearly 30 per cent.

THE COURT.

OSBORNE.—The arrival of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Osborne, on Wednesday, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, has given the only incident giving variety to Court life during the past week. The Queen and his Royal Highness have taken their accustomed driving and walking exercise daily, generally accompanied by the Royal children. On Tuesday Sir James Graham and Captain Shepherd, Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company, arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty. On Wednesday morning, the Prince Consort, accompanied by Sir James Graham, embarked in the *Fairy* Royal yacht, and proceeded towards the Needles. The Prince returned to Osborne early in the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary are expected to arrive at Osborne early in the ensuing week, on a visit to her Majesty.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe as Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen.

Her Majesty has announced that her birthday will be celebrated on Tuesday, the 24th inst. Her Majesty has also been pleased to announce her intention of holding Drawing-rooms at St. James's Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock:—Thursday, 2nd June; Tuesday, 14th June; and Thursday, 23rd June next.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, left town on Wednesday morning, by the London and South Western Railway, for Osborne, Isle of Wight, on a visit to the Queen. The Royal Duchess was attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Lieut.-Colonel F. Seymour.

His Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess de Lavradio have returned to the residence of the Portuguese Legation, in Gloucester place, from St. Leonard's-on-Sea, where his Excellency had been staying for some time for the benefit of his health.

The Marquis of Londonderry has returned to Holderness House from Brighton. The noble Marquis's grand annual military banquet will take place this evening (Saturday).

The Marquis of Westminster has been suffering from a severe attack of gout for some days past. The family have arrived at Motcombe from Eaton-hall.

The Countess Frances Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., have left town for Nuneham park, where they will pass the recess. On their return to town, they will occupy the Earl of Warwick's mansion in Carlton-gardens, which Mr. Harcourt has taken for a term of years

ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH, PIMLICO.—At the consecration of this new church, last week, the musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Brownsmith, the organist of the church; and not of Mr. Best, as stated at page 374.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Thursday a special meeting of this company was held at the Assembly-rooms, Yorkroad the Hon. Francis Scott, M.P., in the chair when, after a long and animated discussion, it was resolved to oppose the Great Western Devon and Dorset scheme, and support a coast line from Dorchester, via Bridport, to Exeter.

A meeting of bankers, merchants, and others took place on Tuesday afternoon at the London Tavern, when a series of resolutions in support of the establishment of a Mercantile and Maritime College were unanimously carried.

The American steam-ships *Albatross* and *Canonicus* have been lost: the former near Vera Cruz, and the latter near the Brazos.

A correspondent states that, if the decimal standard should be adopted, all the gold and silver coinage will have to be re-melted to the new measure.

Six hundred slaves were landed in Cuba the latter end of April last by the notorious barque *Lady Suffolk*.

Mr. Alexander Somerville, "one who has whistled at the plough," is about to emigrate to Australia, and a committee of friends are raising the means. The Earl of Aberdeen has forwarded £100 from the Royal bounty fund, with a very complimentary letter.

The clipper barque *Record*, of Teignmouth, was totally lost off Penguin Island, Patagonia, on the 17th January last—crew saved.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NORTH SHORE COTTON-MILL, AT LIVERPOOL, BY FIRE

GREAT FIRE AT LIVERPOOL

On the night of Tuesday last, the North Shore Mill, on the banks of the Canal, near Vauxhall-road, the only cotton factory Liverpool possessed, was totally destroyed by fire. The building was an immense structure, even of its kind, and about 1000 people were employed within its walls. The factory, which was cruciform, was eight stories in height, and, after stretching a long front to the bank of the canal, extended backwards the same length for a considerable distance; some idea of the extent of the place may be formed probably from the fact that there were 365 windows in it. The building belonged formerly to Mr. R. F. North, but is now the property of Messrs Brogden. Attached to it, a long low cotton shed stretches to the southward, and in this was stored cotton valued at from £12,000 to £20,000. Parallel with this shed were a series of terraced cottage-houses, four stories in height, erected for the use of the workpeople, and the only effort that could be made was the endeavour to save the shed and these.

Being holiday time, no one was on the property when the fire was first discovered; but Mr. Harrison, the cashier, was quickly on the spot.

In its suddenness and violence the fire exceeded any which has been witnessed in Liverpool for many years The only symptom of the impending destruction visible a little before nine o'clock appeared to be an unusually brilliant gaslight in the mixing-room, on the top story. In half an hour after the whole of the immense structure was one mass of flame. The fire-engines arrived with their usual promptitude, but the building was already doomed, and Mr. Hewitt's judicious care was to prevent the extension of the mischief. Every minute showed the hopelessness of attempting to save any portion of the twin building. Floor after floor disappeared, till at last it became evident that, so far as the mill itself was concerned, it was fated to total destruction.

Owing to the dryness of the canal, there was to some degree an insufficiency of water, but what could be had, all other efforts being hopeless, was judiciously applied to save the cotton-shed and the cottages. The neighbouring cottagers were necessarily alarmed, but it was not till the fire actually caught one of the proximate houses that the inmates thought seriously of removal. Then nothing could exceed their panic; and all ages and sexes were to be seen struggling with their moveables through the congregated crowd.

The fire can only be said to have really lasted two hours; but at its climax, about half-past 10 o'clock, the sight was one of the most astounding grandeur. For an hour before, the heavens had been illuminated, and an immense concourse (estimated at 10,000) assembled at the scene of the disaster. The unfortunate factory, with the exception of the dark outline of walls not yet fallen, seemed one mass of burnished gold The police arrangements were excellent, and the multitude were most obedient.

The origin of the fire is at present involved in mystery; but we believe that, during the cessation of the ordinary labour, some bricklayers and joiners had been employed, and that they were working on the previous evening till eight o'clock.

The value of the mill, machinery, and stock, were estimated from £70,000 to £80,000; and insurances in a great variety of offices have been effected, it is understood, to about half the full amount. Undoubtedly, in one sense, the greatest loss is that sustained by the 1000 workpeople by unexpectedly thrown out of bread.

"BILLY BOWLEGS" AND SUITE.

THE aboriginal group portrayed upon the next page represents a party of Indians, as they lately appeared in New York, in their native costume, from the western wilds. The party consists of the famous Billy Bowlegs, four Indian chiefs, and an interpreter (here represented), besides two other chiefs not included in the picture. Billy is himself a short, stout built, and ordinary looking man, of about forty years of age; and was clad in a calico frock, leggings, a belt or two, and a sort of short cloak. On his head he wore a kind of turban, enclosed in a broad silver band, and surmounted by a profusion of black ostrich feathers, by which he is distinguished from the other chiefs. Billy is the hereditary chief of the Seminoles, and nephew of Micconopy, the old chief, who ruled the tribe at the commencement of the Seminole War in 1835; he is also a relative of King Payne, who gave the Americans so much trouble in Georgia and its vicinity in 1812. Another of the party is John Jumper, a subordinate chief of the Seminoles. Necose Emanthla is likewise a Seminole chief whose people are yet in Florida. Necose dresses in a calico shirt, fringed and ruffely embroidered around the edges; he also wears a turban, formed of a narrow shawl, wound several times around his head. Chocote Tustenuggee, a Micosaukie chief, living at Sam Jones's settlement, is also one of the members, and is, perhaps, the best-looking of the whole delegation. Fusatchee Emanthla is another of the red skin visitors; he is probably a subordinate chief of the Seminoles, to which tribe he belongs. Sarparkee Yoholo and Fasachemilla are two Seminole chiefs, who, with their people, have removed from Florida to Arkansas. They visited Florida for the purpose of inducing the Indians to emigrate to the West. They say there is better hunting and more comfort in their new home than the Florida Indians can possibly form. All together form a wild group of the red race of America. Abram, the Negro interpreter, is no unimportant personage in the suite.

The whole delegation appears to look up to Billy Bowlegs as their leader, and he is not at all modest in the matter, for he always assumes the chief prerogatives. Nor does he do this with any show of overbearingness. He is surly, and at all times cross and unmanageable. There seems to be but little of the "noble Indian" about him. When Osceola was alive, Billy Bowlegs was hardly known, except among his own people. After the death of that celebrated chief, however, Billy took rank, and soon became known as a wily, dangerous foe of the white man. He soon gained the reputation of being treacherous and cruel; and has, down to the present time, proved a troublesome fellow. He now pretends that he is willing, and, in fact, desirous to emigrate; he says that game is getting scarce in Florida, and he thinks he can do much better at the West. He is utterly surprised at what he has seen since he came North; and is perfectly satisfied that, with the big guns, powerful steamboats, and "much fellow" which he finds, the great Seminole nation itself must yield before the white man.

The several Portraits are from Daguerréotypes, by Meade Brothers, New York

BUDDHU'S TOOTH, CEYLON.

THE Delada, or Sacred Tooth of Buddhu, the holy relic of the Slughalese, is deposited in a small chamber of one of the temples, which is termed the Malegawa, close to the palace of Kandy, the mountain capital of the kings of this celebrated *eastern city, island of Ceylon*. Round the doorway are exquisite carvings of elephants, and various other devices, executed on ivory; while on one side stands an altar covered with sweet-smelling flowers, placed as an offering to their god. The apartment is brilliantly lighted by oil lamps, and is lined with rich figured brocade, interwoven with threads of gold; in the centre of which, on a table of solid embossed silver, stands the sacred relic, encased within six shrines of pure gold, the innermost containing the Delada, lying in the heart of a golden lotus

The largest *caranduo* (which means shrine) is upwards of five feet in height, of the *dagoba* form, and is loaded with a profusion of massy gold chains, ornamented with the most rare and costly gems, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, amethysts, cat's eyes, and other stones of immense value; all of which have been presented, from time to time, as offerings to the sacred relic. The apartment is strongly impregnated with the scent of the sweet-smelling Buddhu flowers, which are tastefully arranged in various devices around the object of their worship. In front of the silver table, and imme-

"BILLY BOWLEGS," AND HIS SUITE OF INDIAN CHIEFS.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MEADE, BROTHERS, NEW YORK.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

diately opposite to the shrine, is placed an oval table, on which the devotees deposit their offerings. The Tooth of Buddhu was originally deposited in the great Temple of Juggernath, and, according to the "Mahawanso" (one of the native ancient histories), was first brought to Ceylon A.D. 400, and is considered their most holy relic, being visited by pilgrims from the remotees parts of India, Burmah, and Siam.

The genuineness of the Delada has been doubted. So far from its being the tooth of a man, it is said to be a piece of discoloured ivory, about two inches in length, and one inch in diameter, slightly curved; yet it is considered by the Kandians the palladium of the country. The Buddhists have a superstitious belief, that whatever people or nation may become possessed of it, have a right to govern Ceylon. In 1815, when the British forces, after a severe struggle, overcame the Kandians and captured their chiefs, the taking of the tooth at once restored peace, and put an effectual stop to the rebellion. The natives exclaimed that "the English were masters of the country," as they had obtained possession of the Delada. On the 5th of October, 1847, Lord Torrington desired it to be handed over to two Kandian priests and one Kandian chief; at which time a deal of excitement prevailed in Kandy. The rebellion broke out in July, 1848; but whether this circumstance had anything to do with the disturbance, I do not pretend to say.

According to one of the native historians—

Goutama Buddhu died 543 years before the Christian era. His remains were consumed on a funeral pile, out of which King Khoima rescued the Delada. It was afterwards sent to India, and treated with much respect for centuries; was afterwards carried to Poelalup; and here commence what the Buddhists term "the trials of the tooth." It was here ordered to be thrown into a pit, filled with burning charcoal, whence, they assert, "it burst forth in rays of light, which illumined the universe. It was afterwards buried deep in the earth, and trodden down by elephants, but reappeared in the heart of a golden lotus flower. It was then cast into a filthy pool, which instantly became a clear pond, covered with the beautiful lotus flowers, on one of which it was found; but the Ahollakes believed these wonders to be deceptions, and placed the Delada on an anvil; the hammer was raised to destroy it, when it instantly sank into the iron. The King now permitted the Buddhists to prove the truth of their faith, who [illegible] who built the temple, and had made many oblations to the Delada, [illegible] to remove with great effulgence from the anvil and float in water in a golden cup, which he held in his hand. [illegible]

THE DELADA, OR SACRED TOOTH OF BUDDHU.

acknowledged that these trials were the means of procuring a triumph to true religion.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE DELADA.—The Tooth of Buddhu was exhibited, and the offerings continued, for three successive days. On the [illegible] and day were [illegible] wretched specimens of the science of defence were exhibited before the Governor, both with the fists and wooden swords and targets. [illegible] was a display of native fireworks, well made [illegible] without intermission, during the continuance of this festival, there was kept up a continual din of tom-toms, and sounding of Kandian pipes and chonque-shells. The Kandian pipe is a musical instrument in power and melody nearly resembling a penny whistle; but the chonque is a shell, with a mouth-piece attached, and, under the influence of powerful lungs, is a most effective instrument for producing a [illegible] which was [illegible] resembling between the bellowing of a [illegible] and the howling of a forsaken dog. I presume the natives considered these sounds peculiarly adapted for their sacred music, as such instruments are to be found in all temples, and may be heard at all hours, to the dire annoyance of any European who attempts to sleep in their neighbourhood. The principal temporary building was 200 feet in length, of proportionate breadth, and supported by six lines of pillars; it was under this that the tooth was exhibited, and the whole was ornamented with [illegible] and flowers. So gracefully were these [illegible] that the [illegible] of their decorations, [illegible] which, if transposed to stone, would [illegible] Corinthian [illegible] the [illegible] rich abaci, [illegible] elegant [illegible] of the temporary [illegible] picturesque dress [illegible] of people [illegible] and the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and the wind [illegible] the [illegible] Kandian capital formed an appropriate landscape.—*Forbes's Ceylon.*

In the month of August, 1847, through the kindness of Sir J. Emerson Tennant, the Colonial Secretary, I obtained admission to the Malegawa (Temple), at Kandy, where I made the above Sketch; but was, however, obliged several times to leave the sanctuary on the approach of devotees, who came to lay offerings before the shrine, as they would not permit me to witness the ceremony; and the patience of the priests seemed pretty well exhausted before my drawings were completed.

A. NICHOLL.

THE MALEGAWA TEMPLE, IN CEYLON, THE DEPOSITORY OF "BUDDHU'S TOOTH."

NEW HIGH-WATER LANDING-PIER, AT MARGATE.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, AT FORFAR.

WERE anything wanting to testify to the wide appreciation of the statesmanship of the late Sir Robert Peel, it would be found in the circumstance that the small county town of Forfarshire, with a population of some 9000 inhabitants, the bulk of whom are weavers, was the first to erect a memorial to his name. As our Illustration will show, their tribute, considering the means of those who raised it, is very creditable as a work of art.

The memorial was begun and finished during the summer of 1850, with the exception of the bust, which was placed on its pedestal a few weeks ago. The monument occupies a very commanding site, within the new cemetery to the south of the town, and is a conspicuous object for miles around. It stands about forty-five feet high, and is built of freestone ashlar, brought from the neighbourhood of St. Andrews. The bust is cut from a block of Craigleith stone, and is the production of Mr. William Anderson, of Perth, a young sculptor of promise, to whose

MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, AT FORFAR.

liberality in executing it, at an almost nominal charge, the committee are indebted for being able to complete the structure, which otherwise they could not have accomplished with the funds at their disposal. The architect of the monument is Mr. James Maclaren, of Dundee, who design was selected by the committee from thirty-one submitted in competition.

NEW HIGH-WATER LANDING-PIER, MARGATE.

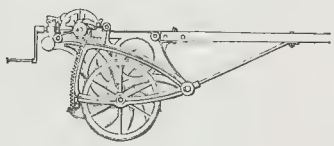
THERE are some events of so great an importance to the locality in which they occur as to call forth one undivided feeling of interest; and this was manifested on driving the first pile of the proposed High water Landing-pier at Margate, on Tuesday, the 3rd instant. From an early hour in the morning it was quite evident that some event of an unusual character was about to take place; flags were hoisted at every prominent part of the town, and the church bells rang their merriest peal. From the head of the present jetty, and extending far into the sea, festal flags of various hues and devices were seen rising, as it were, from the still waters, marking both the direction and extent of the proposed structure. The day was singularly unpropitious; but this, if it cast some damp on the spectators, certainly had no effect on the proceedings. At twelve o'clock the whole of the shops were closed, so as to afford every person an opportunity of witnessing the ceremony; and of this they generally availed themselves: every desirable spot near the scene of action was crowded with spectators, the windows of the houses in the neighbourhood were lined with anxious faces, and even the summits of the neighbouring cliffs were fully occupied. The Duke's Head Hotel had been engaged by the Directors of the Pier Company for those ladies who were pleased to grace the ceremony with their presence. At two o'clock the procession moved from the above hotel. It was headed by the Vicar (the Rev. J. F. Lingham), accompanied by the Rev. F. Prosser, Incumbent of Trinity Church, and the rest of the local clergy; and followed by the Chairman of the Pier Directors, G. Y. Hunter, Esq.; with the High Constable, F. W. Cobb, Esq. After these came the Directors and the officers of the Company, the magistrates, and the other authorities of the town. On arriving at the spot where the first pile was to be placed (around which a suitable platform had been erected), a prayer composed for the occasion was offered up by the Rev. the Vicar, which was listened to by the large concourse assembled with becoming attention. The powerful driving machine was next put into motion by the Chairman of the Directors; and, by its aid, the first pile was driven into its place. A salute then told to the spectators that this work, so necessary to the prosperity of their town, had fairly commenced; and the cheers with which they responded showed that they fully appreciated the importance of the event.

In the evening upwards of a hundred gentlemen dined at the Town-hall. The chair was occupied by G. Y. Hunter, Esq., supported by the clergy, magistrates, &c.; and the day, so auspiciously begun, was concluded with a hearty wish from all, that those interested in the work might, at the fitting time, re-assemble to celebrate its completion.

This Pier, when completed, will stretch out into the sea nearly 1300 feet. It is in spans of 60 feet each, the superstructure resting upon piers formed by clusters of iron columns, as will be seen by the Sketch. The width is 20 feet; and it is increased to 40 feet at the head, which is a substantial timber structure, for the accommodation of steam-vessels and shipping, the foundations of which will be formed of wrought-iron screw piles. In all other respects, the structure is of iron, with the modern wrought-iron plate girders, recently so much used in railway bridges, which are of great strength. The approach will be on either side of the present Droit Office, and will be a bold and commodious entrance, being 80 feet in width at the shore. The Pier will be accessible to steam and other vessels at all states of the tide, the height of the flooring being 15 feet above high water. It will be one of the handsomest landing-places on the coast; and, as a pier, the first of its construction erected. The work is being carried out by Messrs. Birch, the engineers, of London; and Mr. Bastow, of Hartlepool, as contractor.

SAMUELSON'S PATENT DIGGING MACHINE.

IT is well known that the produce of land cultivated by market-gardeners and by cottagers far exceeds that obtained from the same area by the farmer. That excess is obtained chiefly at the expense of increased labour in deep tillage, irrigating, singling, and cleansing. It is only of late that a serious effort has been made to assimilate our practice as farmers to that of the gardener. In the growth of root crops the water-drill is but just beginning to perform that in the field, the omission of which in the garden would be considered as the height of neglect. In growing corn, we still adhere to the extravagant practice of thick sowing, whether broad cast or by the drill; though we may see in the labourer's allotments how much superior, both in the straw and in the ear, is the crop which he has "dibbled" with one-third the quantity of seed. The value of horse-hoeing is doubted by many who would not allow a weed to remain in their gardens; and we still endeavour to



SAMUELSON'S PATENT DIGGING MACHINE.

make up by waggon-loads of manure and by tons of guano for imperfect tillage and want of drainage, which permit their most valuable constituents to be washed off the surface into the ditches and streams; whereas, by converting our fields by deep tillage into one vast filtering bed for their retention, we should not only avoid this waste, but avail ourselves to the utmost of the valuable dressings that descend with the rains of heaven, the ammonia contained in which, according to our chemists, represents an annual value of quite twenty shillings per acre, estimated at the price of guano

It is to the latter element of cultivation, namely the effective pulverization of the soil and preparation of the seed-bed, that Mr. Samuelson, the well-known agricultural engineer of Banbury, has contributed the invention of his digging-machine, which has been for some time past at

SAMUELSON'S PATENT DIGGING MACHINE.

work in that neighbourhood, and which we illustrate as it appeared in operation on the farm occupied by Mr. Wm. Calese, at Adderbury, Oxfordshire. It consists essentially of several series of slender steel prongs, so shaped in curve and section as to penetrate the soil easily by the mere weight of the framing, which contains them; each series resembling the spokes of a wheel without the tyre, and all the wheels being caused to revolve by the draught of the horses, whilst imbedded in the earth up to what may be called their naves. The spokes or prongs bring up the soil, and allow it to fall backward, thoroughly pulverized and mixed, in a form not unlike the back-water from a paddle-wheel. In the upper portion of their revolution they pass between a corresponding number of strong iron bars which scrape away any earth or weeds adhering to them. Although, like all other tillage implements, it works best in dry weather, the digger was used with advantage during the early spring, when it was hardly possible to plough at all; it also clears itself well of any stones which it may pick out of the ground.

From the description which we have given, it will appear that it is, in fact, a trenching implement, propelled by horses—locomoting, and partially bringing the subsoil to the surface, and thoroughly reducing the whole. like the fork; and not merely clearing off a slice, and reversing it like the plough: but, as it only requires four or five horses to work it when set to dig ten inches deep by three feet in width, being equal to four acres dug in a working day of seven hours, in soils where it is rare to see less than three horses ploughing only one-fourth of that breadth to a depth of barely six inches, it is obvious that, apart from the superiority of the result, there is positive economy in the power applied. Circular motion, which general accompanies the application of steam-power, will, we trust, in this instance, as in that of the horse-power thrashing machine, prove to be only its precursor, meanwhile, it is perhaps quite as well, with reference to the speedy and general adoption of this new cultivating machine, that its introduction is not dependent, in the first instance, upon that of the steam-engine.

In conclusion, we must not omit to notice the application of the "Digger" to works of road formation and excavating generally. It moves as much surface soil in a day as would require forty to sixty men with the spade.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 22.—Trinity Sunday. Alexander Pope born, 1688.
MONDAY, 23.—Francis attempted to shoot the Queen, 1842. Dr. Paley died, 180
TUESDAY, 24. Queen Victoria born, 1819. Calvin died, 1564
WEDNESDAY, 25. Princess Helena born, 1846. Sir H. Davy died, 1829.
THURSDAY, 26. St. Augustine, first Archbishop of Canterbury.
FRIDAY, 27. Daniel Burn, 1766.
SATURDAY, 28.—William Pitt born, 1759.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 28.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday		Saturday
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 0	1 25	1 52	2 13	2 35	2 59	3 21	3 45	4 19	4 48	5 0	5 30	5 55

THE DUBLIN GREAT EXHIBITION.

In order to render our Illustrated Account of the DUBLIN EXHIBITION the more complete, the publication of the DOUBLE NUMBER, announced for MAY 28, is deferred until JUNE 4.

This Double Number will contain Splendid Engravings of the most interesting objects exhibited.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A READER.—The only way in which the tone of the negative can be darkened is by using the mixture of gallic acid and nitrate of silver of greater strength.

EAST NORFOLK.—Oxide of silver cannot be dissolved in cyanide of potassium, unless the latter be in solution.

MINNIE.—The daughters of Lord Seymour bear the courtesy title of "Lady" as the grand daughters of a Duke. We apprehend, however, that this courtesy custom is scarcely tenable.

HERALDRY.—On marrying any daughter of a gentleman entitled to ARMS, you must *impale* her coat with your own, unless the lady be an heiress or co-heiress, and then you carry your wife's arms on an escutcheon of pretence

A.—Our space forbids us to enter on the genealogical details necessary to supply our correspondent with the desired information.

C. S. M. (an old subscriber).—The title of "Captain" is seldom or never borne by a Captain of Militia except on actual duty. It scarcely seems correct for him to do so, and is certainly not in good taste.

JURIST.—There would be no impropriety in your adding your Christian names in the way you state

T. T. S. and W.—We cannot ascertain the arms of the family named.

INVESTIGATOR.—Arms of Edy and Edye: Gu. three boys' heads couped at the shoulders arg.

NEANIAS.—A reference to the family pedigree and old family papers might indicate the origin and the alterations of a surname

PENDGER.—John Nevill, last Lord Latimer, was fifth in descent from Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmorland. Sir George Nevill, who was summoned to Parliament as Baron Latimer in 1432, was son of Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmorland, by Joan, his second wife, daughter of John of Gaunt. There was a previous Lord Latimer, of the House of Nevill—viz., John Nevill, son of Lord Nevill, of Raby, by Elizabeth his wife, only daughter and heiress of William Latimer, Lord Latimer. His Lordship's Barony seems now to be vested in Lord Willoughby de Broke.

A CONSTANT READER.—The Royal pedigree of the late Duke of Wellington, showing his Grace's descent through the Hills, Boyles, O'Bryens, Butlers, and Bohuns, from King Edward I, was given in our Journal in October last. Helen, present Countess of Mornington, has also a direct descent from the same source, through the families of Porterfield, Boyd, Cunninghame, Hamilton, Beaufort, and Holland.

A FIVE YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.—*Arms of Greaves*: Quarterly gu. and vert, an eagle displayed, holding in its beak a slip of oak fructed or. *Crest*: On a mound vert, a stag trippant, holding in its mouth a slip of oak fructed ppr. *Motto*: In veritate triumpho.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Burke's "Peerage"

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Quakers never use the designations of "Esquire" or "Rev."

OXO.—A county magistrate is an Esquire

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The wife of an eldest son, when her husband becomes, by the death of his father, head of the family, loses the prefix of the Christian name. The widow of the father is styled "senior" or "Dowager Mrs."

W. B. D.—Penny of Elizabeth coined for Ireland, the legend on the reverse is "Posui Deus adjutorem meum;" and the other is a small brass coin of Tetricus.

H. F. of Holloway, has well argued the controversy between the e and the o in the Collier amendment of *Lady Macbeth's* speech:—"What *beast* was it then that made you break this enterprise to me?" The sole difficulty lies in the *grammatical* construction. If the amendment be permitted, the word "beast," by a metonomy usual in Shakspeare, is used for the "spirit of beast," or "Correspondent, is curious:—

question means simply, "Why then did you boast that you *would* murder *Duncan*, and propose to me to become your accomplice?"—We take this opportunity of correcting an error of the press in our article on Mr Collier's volume of "Emendations." In the following sentence, "But the most notable of this class of errata occurs in one of the plays not [out] of the quarto list of forgeries, namely "Cymbeline:" the small word in brackets should be omitted. In another place, "Heminge and Collier" is misprinted for Heminge and Condell.—The following information, received from a Correspondent, is curious:—

In an edition of Shakspeare, published at London in 1747, by J. and P. Knapton, S. Birt, T. Longman, and T. Shewell, in "Cymbeline," it is printed

bone lay of Italy,

Whose feathers are her patrimony, hath betray'd him.

Poor I am stale, &c.

(Alluding, probably, to the bird that borrowed its feathers from the peacock, as the female of many kind would not be so shy from her painted fere).

"Without more quality."

In the text it is printed in mine—

"Like a full-acorn'd boar, a *German* one,
Cry'd oh!" &c

That edition of 1747 is, however, of no authority. None, indeed, is of the slightest, except the folio of 1623, and the elder quarto.

KIRATA.—In "Owen's Nomenclature," page 387—for Pavo, read *Pavo*; for Vindex, read *Pindex*.

DECENS ET COMES ought to know the text—"To the pure all things are pure."

NEMO.—The fact of being in the Commission of the Peace does not confer the right of a cockade in the servant's hat.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1853.

THE Provisional Government of the French Republic, which started into such sudden existence in February, 1848, astonished the world by most of its acts, grieved it by a few, and gratified it by several. Its generous and wise abolition of the punishment of death for political offences, was hailed with lively satisfaction throughout France; and with minor, but decided approbation, in every part of Europe. It gave a pledge that, however deplorable might be the consequences of street-fighting, and of insurrections behind the barricades, there would be no Reign of Terror in the new revolution. It proved that, if it were not always possible to avoid the murderous assault of armed citizens against one another, it was possible to abolish the practice of judicial massacres. Louis Napoleon has deemed it necessary to re-enact the punishment which the Provisional Government abolished. At a time when he is all powerful—when his word is the undisputed law—when slavish functionaries vie with each other in abject submission to his authority—and when the whole nation awaits with patience, and even with cheerfulness and hope, the results of the new system of government of which his name is the type and his person the representative, he has caused a project to be laid before the Legislative Body for re-enacting, in its worst form, the law against treason. If he had contented himself with having it declared that an attempt against the life of any member of the "sacred" House of Bonaparte—for such he is evidently desirous that the French nation should consider it—should be punished as parricide, there would have been no real objection. But Louis Napoleon has not confined himself to so small a demand. The punishment of death is to be decreed not only against those who actually attempt the life of the Archbishop, or that of any member of his family, but against every person who shall attempt to change or overthrow the existing form of Government. Consternation prevails throughout Paris in consequence. In that city every man of note or mark has at one time or another rendered himself liable to a charge of conspiracy against an established Government. The Emperor himself is the most noted conspirator in France. He waged war twice against the Government of Louis Philippe, and was defeated. He waged war against the Republic, which he solemnly swore to maintain, and was successful. But if Louis Philippe had meted out to him the same measure of punishment which he wishes to employ against others, he would never have been President of a Republic or Autocrat of an Empire. Louis Philippe was too merciful. He spared a life that was justly forfeited, and thus brought upon unhappy France the *coup d'état* of 1851, and the sacrifice of at least a thousand lives, to say nothing of countless other evils attendant on a state of revolution. It cannot be imputed to Louis Napoleon that he possesses the faults of Louis Philippe. There is nothing merciful about the Emperor. All is harsh, stern, and unyielding, and it would almost seem as if he had never forgiven Louis Philippe for having put him in prison, instead of sending him to the scaffold. Though little accustomed to endure opposition to his will, the announcement of this sanguinary intention to re-enact a law which bears a Reign of Terror in its ferrile bosom, has created such alarm among all the most eminent and intelligent men in France, and even in the *Corps Legislatif* itself, that a hope is entertained by the Emperor's friends that he will be induced to give way. We trust that it will prove so. It is necessary for France that the Empire should have a fair trial. It would be a misfortune for that country if the present Government were to come to a premature and violent end. It cannot be denied, whatever faults may justly be charged against the Emperor, that he has many merits and even virtues. The great Napoleon himself did not better understand the French people, or better know how to govern them, than Napoleon III. If he have abridged public liberty, he has maintained public peace—a matter about which the French of the present day are peculiarly anxious. His proposed new law, instead of strengthening, will weaken his throne and dynasty if he persist in it. As no former measure that he ever attempted to carry excited half as much distrust and opposition as this, it is not unlikely that his prudential will prevail over his revengeful feelings, and that he will yield before it be too late to do so with dignity.

The inquiry into the conduct of the late Secretary of the Admiralty, has been highly damaging to more persons than Mr. Stafford. Not only has it brought home the charge of political jobbing of the worst kind to the Secretary, and exposed political incompetency the most deplorable on the part of the Duke of Northumberland, but it has tainted the character of the whole Derby Administration. But these mal-practices, though some apparent evils in the moral government of the world, are likely to produce good results. For the future the service of the national dockyards will be conducted without reference to party politics, and with no other object than efficiency. Lord John Russell has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the correction of the evils of which the public and workmen of these national establishments, thus placing them upon the same footing as those of the Post office. It is, perhaps, somewhat hard upon any public servants that their acceptance of employment at the hands of the State should deprive them of one of the most valued rights of free citizenship; but future candidates for work and wages in the dockyards will at least know the bargain they make. They will enjoy the freedom of choice between their pottage and their privilege. It is possible that in some large scheme of Parliamentary reform a means might be suggested for purifying the dockyards without depriving the labourers of their votes; but as no such large scheme is likely to be carried, or even introduced, the venal labourers of Chatham, Portsmouth, and other equally useful but notorious places, must be content to bear the punishment of their past transgressions. And yet, if the subject be fairly considered, there is no necessity for Parliamentary reform to remedy the glaring abuses which Mr. Stafford's and the Duke of Northumberland's mismanagement have brought to light. The Government has but to adopt a measure which has long been urged upon it, and cease to be a ship-builder. Private enterprise and competition, which produce so many splendid ships for the mercantile service, would produce ships for the service of the State equal, if not superior, to any that were ever launched from a national dock-yard, and at a cost considerably less. Were such a practical reform adopted, there would be no necessity for depriving any man or body of men of the suffrage; and political corruption, if it did not disappear from the boroughs where ships of war are built, would, at all events, have nothing to do with the art and mystery of ship-building. The measure to be introduced by Lord John Russell, though not the best that might have been adopted, will be better than none at all. If it do not lead to economy in the dockyards, it will lead to efficiency; and will, in all probability, be considered no hardship by the most intelligent of the persons employed in the docks. Under the ancient *régime*, such persons had no security that a violent partisan would not be appointed first Lord or Secretary of the Admiralty; and that they would not be summarily dismissed from their employment. To such honest public servants a vote for a borough too often proved a nuisance and a snare. Lord John Russell's measure will be considered by them rather as a benefit, for which they ought to be grateful, than as an injury, of which they have reason to complain.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MAY 19.

Month and Day.	Correcte. Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading	Thermometer. Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
May 13	29.982	57·7	44·3	48·3	— 3·4	80	S E.	0·15
" 14	29.999	64·8	42·2	52·8	+ 0·9	69	S.	0.00
" 15	29.813	66·6	42·4	52·4	+ 0·1	68	S E.	0.00
" 16	29.646	71·2	48·4	59·1	+ 6·6	70	S E.	0·00
" 17	29.646	68·1	48·8	58·6	+ 5·7	67	E.	0·00
" 18	29.561	70·1	47·4	60·0	+ 6·8	61	E.	0·00
" 19	29.935	72·1	43·5	57·7	+ 4·3	61	W.	0.00

Note. The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated for the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by .00.

The reading of the barometer increased from 30.04 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 13th, to 30.10 inches by 6h. p.m. on the same day; decreased from that time to 29.70 inches by 6h. p.m. on the 16th, and increased to 30.09 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.942 inches. The mean daily temperature on the 15th was 66°, and is the highest mean daily temperature recorded as having occurred on that day since the year 1835, when it was 61·2°. The mean temperature of the week was 55·9°, being 2·7° above the average of the same week in thirty-eight years, and presents a remarkable contrast to that of the early part of the month, which from the 3rd to the 12th exhibited an average daily deficiency of temperature to the amount of 4·9°. The range of temperature during the week has been rather large, the highest reading (72·1°) being on the 19th, and the lowest (42·2°) on the 14th; showing a range of 32·4°. The difference of temperature daily has also been large, that on the 15th being 24·1°; and the mean of the week 22·2°. In the early part of the morning of the 15th, rain fell to the depth of 0·15 inch.

Lewisham, May 20th, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending May 14, the births of 1676 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these 870 were boys, and 806 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52, the average number was 1636. The number of deaths reg stered in the week was 1099; which exhibits a decrease of mortality, as compared with that of the preceding week, when the number of deaths was 1159; but a considerable increase upon that which is usual in the middle of May. The average number of deaths in the corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for the increase of population, was 1037; consequently, the deaths registered are in excess of the estimated number by 72. Of deaths caused by zymotic diseases there were 235 (their average is 187); of these, 3 only were due to small pox (its average is 18); to scarlatina 36 (its average is 27), to looping cough 59 (its average is 44), to typhus 71 (which is no less than 33 above its average). To tubercular diseases 212 (their average is 154); of these 144 are due to consumption. To diseases of the brain, nerves, &c., 116 (which is their average), and includes apoplexy 49, paralysis 17, and convulsions 40. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 49 (their average is 32); of these 42 were d seases of the heart. To diseases of the lungs and of the other organs of respiration, 199 (which number exhibits a considerable increase upon the average, which is 130). To bronchitis, 87 are due (its average is 44); and to pneumonia, 86 (its average is 63). To diseases of the stomach, &c., 70, to violence, &c., 23 deaths are attributed.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The anniversary of her Majesty's birthday will be celebrated with great *eclat* at Woolwich on Tuesday next, the 24th instant, and the detachments of troops will be present shortly after eleven o'clock:—The Royal Horse Artillery, the Field Batteries, the whole of the Foot Artillery, the Royal Sappers and Miners, the Royal Marines of the Woolwich division, and the Woolwich division of Chelsea Pensioners. The young recruits of the Royal Artillery in the garrison were exercised with small-arms on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, to enable them to join in the celebration of her Majesty's birthday

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—On Tuesday this society held a soirée at their house in Bloomsbury-square, which was numerously attended by the professors. The rooms were well arranged; and the display of scientific apparatus, together with a curious collection of botanical specimens, contributed by N. B. Ward, Esq., proved very attractive. Many of the most eminent in the chemist and druggist from the scientific character of such an exposition as the above, which must eventually elevate them from the trading class of former days.

REBUILDING THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The members of the Stock-Exchange, having obtained a suitable plot of ground from the City Corporation, consequent on the improvement now effecting in Throgmorton-street, and contiguous to the old edifice in Capel-court, have determined to erect a new and commodious building with handsome architectural frontage to Throgmorton-street, for the transaction of their business

THE WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS were welcomed in the metropolis in a way worthy of the delightful weather which so suddenly burst upon us. Below bridge, the steamers to Woolwich, Erith, Grays, Greenhithe, and Gravesend, with the opportunity of a visit to Tilbury Fort, were crowded to a most inconvenient extent. The various steam boats on the river plying to Hammersmith, Kew, Richmond, Twickenham, and Hampton Court, were also densely crowded. On the railways, special trains, or trains with special advantages, were provided for the purpose of conveying holiday-makers to the bay and the beach, the forest, the park, or the pleasure gardens. To the more proximate popular resorts was added the site of the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham, which was visited by a large number of persons, attracted thither to create astonishment. The strictly metropolitan exhibitions owed least of all to the fineness of the weather. These, however, were well patronized, especially the Zoological Gardens, which, as stated in figures, would

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Mendelssohn's Italian symphony in A, No. 2: Beethoven's symphony in F, No. 8: Spohr's picturesque "Jessonda" overture, and Handel's stately "Esther" overture, with its quaint oboe obligato, so admirably played by Nicholson. Mozart's vivacious "Figaro" overture, and a violin concerto by Viotti, encore, executed by the emperor of violinists himself in imperial style;—such was the dainty dish for the musical epicureans at the fifth concert, last Monday. The force, brilliancy, delicacy, and precision of the execution by the splendid band, under Costa's artistic guidance, left nothing to be desired; and the usual encores followed the favourite symphonic movements.

The vocal selection was rendered remarkable by the presence in the orchestra of Sir Henry Bishop, England's greatest operatic composer since Purcell. He conducted his own cantata, "The Departure from Paradise," which was sung by England's sweetest singer, Miss Louisa Pyne. The amateurs cordially greeted both the composer and the vocalist. The former, not merely for "auld lang syne," but also for the poet's production of Eve's lament, and the latter for the truly tasteful style with which she delivered the interesting text she was allotted. Miss William's developed her handsome contralto tones in Mozart's aria, "Lento il pie;" and Gardoni, who made his first appearance this season, warbled an innocent air by Stradella, in a manner to have disarmed any hearer, even with the most murderous intent.

This was not only a fine but a great concert.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The third meeting, last Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, attracted upwards of 600 amateurs, to hear a most interesting selection. Onslow's Quintet No. 5, in D, and Mendelssohn's (posthumous) Op. 87, in B flat, were played to perfection by Vieuxtemps, Goffrie, Hill, Webb, and Piatti Vieuxtemps, inspired by the sublimity of Mendelssohn's music, was greater than ever, and produced the most profound sensation on his aristocratic auditory. Mdlle. Cruse and the Belgian violinist gave a magnificent reading of Beethoven's Sonata in E flat (dedicated to Salieri). The fair pianist also charmingly performed solos by Mendelssohn and Stephen Heller. The sonata by Yarnni was played by Piatti and Rotay, and the great violoncellist was not at home in the composition. At the end of the programme, a Portuguese youth, named Napoleon, only eight years of age, performed on the pianoforte one of Thalberg's fantasias, to the great astonishment of a large circle of connoisseurs who waited to hear this precocious phenomenon. This boy produced a marked sensation last winter in Paris.

HARMONIC UNION

Mr. Pierson's oratorio, "Jerusalem," was performed, for the first time in London, on Wednesday night, at Exeter-hall, under the able direction of Mr. Benedict; with Miss Louisa Pyne, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Lockey, Signor Gardoni, Messrs. Lockey and Lawler, and Herr Staudigl, as the principal vocalists. This work was originally produced, last September, at the Norwich Festival, Madame Viardot being the chief singer on that occasion. A lengthened notice of the oratorio, and its execution, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS at the time; and the verdict of the Norwich connoisseurs, in condemnation of Mr Pierson's peculiarities, will not be reversed in London. He has great abilities, which have been directed into a wrong channel. Fascinated by the eccentricities of the later Wagner-Schumann school, ugly and deformed as it is, Mr. Pierson has given to the world a work, the ungrateful character of which for the orchestra and vocal executants is indiscernible, and which certainly only fatigues and distracts the ear. Gardoni won an encore in the air, "Oh! that my head were waters," and he deserved the compliment.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Herr Molique, one of the greatest of living German composers and violinists, commenced his annual concerts of chamber music on Saturday evening, at Willis's Rooms, assisted by Herr Pauer, pianist; Messrs. Mellon, and Hill. Molique's finished playing and admirable compositions render his soirées of more than ordinary interest to the cultivated amateur and professor.

The second soirée of the Misses Cole, the vocalists, and Mr. Alfred Gilbert, the pianist, took place at the Queen-Anne-street Rooms, on Tuesday; with the co-operation of Miss Bassano, Messrs. Mac Ursula Barclay, Messrs. A. Pierre, Wallworth, Bodda, Williams, Nicholson, F. Chatterton, and B. Gilbert.

Haydn's "Creation" was performed, under Costa's direction, last night, at Exeter-hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, with Madame Clara Novello, Gardoni, Mr. Williams, and Herr Formes as principal vocalists. The friends of this admirable institution will be glad to learn that the subscriptions for the testimonial to Mr. Bowley, the respected librarian, have progressed so rapidly that the presentation will probably take place at Exeter-hall.

Madame Schwab, the pianiste, gave her annual evening concert last Tuesday, at the Princess's Concert-room; assisted by Herr Ernst Hill, harp; M. Roussilot, violoncello; Herr Lidel, flute; Mr. Nabich, trombone; Bottesini, contra-basso; Mdme Dora, Mdlle. Labische, Mdlle. Lavanti, Miss Messent, Miss Williams, Herr Reichart, Mr. A. Pierre, Mr. Bodda, and Mr. F. Mori.

Mercadante's opera, "Il Bravo," originally produced at Milan in 1839, for Madame Tadolini and Donzelli, has just been produced in Berlin, with great success, with Madame De Grange, Madame Bertrandi (Beltramelli), Bottesti and Bettini. The *Bravo* is one of Roncom's famous parts, and the opera was to have been produced at the Royal Italian Opera in 1848. Mercadante has been strangely neglected in this country; his "Elisa e Claudio" and the "Vestale" ought to be mounted

Madame Viardot has arrived in Berlin, on her way to London.

The Musical Concordia held a meeting on Thursday, for the performance of glees and madrigals of the English and Italian schools, under the direct on of Mr. G. M. King.

Miss Lizzy Stuart gave an evening concert on Thursday, at the Athenæum Literary Institution; assisted by Mesdams. Sainton, Rose Braham, Anstey, G. A. Cooper, Messrs. Jonghmans, Barnett, Cotton, and G. Tedder.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Verdi's career in this country has been curiously chequered. If artificial anæsthesia could have annihilated his fame, then would he have long since ceased to have been heard of; but he appears to enjoy a singular vitality amongst our amateurs. Never was there one of his works produced, either at her Majesty's Theatre or at the Royal Italian Opera, but he received a terrific castigation from criticism, and the musical public were assured, after these awful denunciations of indignant journalism at the performance of such "manufactured trash," that the name of Verdi would be no more uttered in this musical metropolis. And yet the thus extinguished composer—on paper—the very next season was sure to be brought forward, in the shape of a revival of one of his "failures," or in the representation of his latest continental novelty. What, then, is the key to this anomalous state of things—wherein it is found that Verdi's defenders amongst writers are so few and his partisans still more rare, and still Verdi is not shelved? Is it that amongst opera frequenters there is a fiat in his favour, which is so strongly strong to maintain his name in the repertory? or is it that the general body of amateurs feel that the dead set against the only composer of merit left to Italy is based on prejudice, bitterness, and malignity? Whatever may be the solution of these questions, it is, at all events, satisfactory to find that the spirit of justice is sufficiently powerful amongst English audiences not to be carried away by mere clamour; and "Rigoletto," the three-act lyric drama, put on the stage for the first time on Saturday, with such magnificent resources, will secure an impartial hearing from those connoisseurs who are not led away by popular names only. We have never been the champions nor the detractors of Verdi, and we recognise in "Rigoletto" a higher order of beauty than struck us even in "Ernani" and the "Due Foscari," or as abandonment at the same time of his most palpable defects. "Rigoletto" cannot be ranked, however, as a masterpiece; it is full of plagiarisms and faults, and yet abounds with most captivating music. Verdi must be classed as a highly dramatic writer of melodramatic music. He is the Victor Hugo (from whom he has selected his book) of the setting of the French classics—the Porte St. Martin to the Théâtre Français. But then it is pretended that, to "sup full of horrors" is not legitimate! This is true, but it is, perhaps, very fastidious criticism to go to see an opera, as to the play, to get up a sensation, and not to yawn. Everybody knows Victor Hugo's tragedy, "Le Roi s'amuse;" and that it was suppressed because the principal part—that of *François Premier*—was such a depraved libertine, that the tendency to bring Royalty into disrespect was feared. The Italian librettist has closely followed the incidents of the play, only changing the names of the principal characters, from Francois to Mantua. There is the deformed jester, or fool of the Court, who is prostrated by a malediction from a father whom he had mocked in parental sorrow, and who is punished by his villainy, not by having his own daughter, *Gilda*, made the victim of his sovereign; and there is this unfortunate girl, giving up her own life to save that of her betrayer—the Duke of Mantua—precipitated into a lone house, to be assassinated, by the jester's orders. These dramatic situations supply a subject for musical illustration of which Verdi has fearlessly availed himself in many points, and they have also given to Ronconi the opportunity of displaying his varied comic and tragic powers to an extent that has quite distanced even the solemn effects he realised in his *Nabuco*, *Ouvrieres*, and the *Doge*; and the risible one he created in his *Figaro*, *Lorgnez*, and *Dulcamara*. In fact, great as was the histrionic genius of Rubini admitted to be, his "Robert le Diable" was combined displays of tender and tragedy that can only recall the well known picture of Garrick between Tragedy and Melpomene. Let us instance the scene in the *Duke's* palace, in the second act, in which *Rigoletto* arrives to amuse with the courtiers, whilst his heart is breaking at the abduction of his child—an abduction in which he himself had been made innocently to assist—the expression of Ronconi's face in this scene—one half of the face that of the court-jester, the other half that of the bereaved father—can never be forgotten. To follow this great actor and singer throughout his wonderful delineation would form an essay of itself, and within these limits but a bare reference to the opera at large can be afforded.

Verdi has not gained ground in learned contrivance and ingenious construction, but he has skilfully blended with the Italian school the loftiness of declamation and the piquancy of orchestration of the French masters. The colloquies of *Rigoletto*, prior to his resolve to be the brave *Sparafucile* (Tagliafico) to kill the *Duke of Mantua* (Mario), are fine specimens of declamatory recitative; and the duo finale of death, between father and daughter, is also graphically expressed; although the *denouement* of dragging the body of *Gilda* (Madame Bosio) in the sack across the stage is as repulsive as the bolster smothering of *Desdemona* in the sight of the audience.

The prominent pieces in "Rigoletto" which strike the ear and fix the attention are the air of Mario, "La Donna e Mobile," rapturously encored; the romance of Mdme. Bosio in the second act; the duos between her and Ronconi and Mario in the same act, the chorus of courtiers, and the quatuor in the last act. This last-mentioned concerted piece is a perfect gem, and merits especial mention. The scene is a double act—in the foreground is a double-storied house, separated by a wall from the road, and the river Mincio flowing through the background. In the lower room of this lone house are the Duke with *Magdalen* (Mdlle. Didiee), the Bravo's sister, who has enticed him therein to be murdered; at the outside are *Rigoletto* and his daughter *Gilda*, who are flying from Mantua. Whilst the Duke is making love to *Magdalen*, the forsaken *Gilda* overhears him making use of the same language he had formerly addressed to her, and *Rigoletto* mutters vengeance against his child's betrayer. The amatory strains in the interior of the hovel are intermingled with the broken hearted sobs of *Gilda*, and the choked exclamation of revenge from *Rigoletto*—all the conflicting emotions expressed up into a climax of surpassing vigour and intense passion. The house rang with acclamations at the close of the quartet, which alone would stamp Verdi as a composer of high genius and imagination if no ordinary pasture.

The principal artists in the cast—Madame Bosio as *Gilda* (in a character ever worshipped in the opera), Mdlle. Didiee as *Magdalen*, Mario as the Duke, and Ronconi as *Rigoletto*—were supported by Tagliafico, Marini, and Soldi. Mario and Ronconi were greeted on their entrance with the loudest applause, and the latter was especially remarkable. Mr. Beverley's debut as the scene painter was quite successful. The elaborate street scenes, the rich interior and distant palaces, were painted and set with the eye of a master of effect, light and shade.

"Rigoletto" was repeated on Tuesday night, to a house crowded with Royalty, rank, and fashion; and again on Thursday, for the extra night, being preceded by the first act of "Norma," with Grisi and Lamberlik.

HAYMARKET.

A new comedy in three acts, by the Rev. Mr. White, was produced on Saturday last, entitled "The Mouse-trap." The story is complex in the extreme, the characters most numerous and eccentric, and the incidents exceedingly involved. The title of the piece is due to the circumstance of *Lord Winterdell* (Mr. Tilbury) planning himself on being an aristocrate in all societies and the inventor of a mouse trap, the novel construction of which is compared with that of the play, and thus made a sort of symbol of the drama. But the main interest rests with a friend of his, *Sir Clerimont Waldron* (Mr. Chippenda.e), who, having had a *liaison* in Spain some twenty-five years ago, and having given a promise of marriage to the lady, is in great fear lest an inquiry sat on foot by the Consul in search of a father and child answerable to the particulars contained in a certain box stolen by a gipsy, should have relation to his adventure. He learns that such a person would be held by Spanish law to be legal, and thus, as he suspects the mother is still alive in the person of the gipsy aforesaid, that the child in her daughter, there is no hope of his being able to marry his friend's daughter, *Helen Dallmore* (Miss Louisa Howard), and a scheme of his being disgraced in his social relations. A queer character, one *Obadiah Jack Marling* (Mr. Buckstone), however, gives a new turn to the affair. He is a sailor, half drunk, sets up a claim in favour of one *George Marling* (Mr. W. Farren), *Sir Clerimont's* secretary, whom he insists is *Sir Clerimont's* son. The Consul's inquiries relate to this boy, and not to the girl; but the boy himself proves to be the son of *Sir Clerimont's* friend, *Mr. Dallaway*, who had accompanied him on his tour and engaged in similar adventures with a similar result, but travelling under the same cognomen of *Captain Smith*. The distress of *Sir Clerimont* under these circumstances constitutes the theme of the play; and the character was cleverly and efficiently interpreted by Mr. Chippendale, and the piece owed its success to the broad and extravagant humour of Mr. Buckstone. Under the Friend's broad brim, the naval spirit and manner contributed to break out, making a series of whimsical contrasts; and the announcement of the piece for repetition was received with mingled laughter and applause.

ASTLEY'S.

A new hippo-drama for Whitsuntide has been produced at this theatre, entitled "The Chase, or *Life on the Turf*," and brings out the peculiar resources of this establishment. The theme of the piece is the sporting life in London, into which a country sporting gentleman is seduced by a fast acquaintance. But this is preceded by a fox-hunt, a steeple-chase, and other rustic pageantries, which are all admirably placed on the boards. The piece concludes happily, and is not without literary merit. The author is Mr. W. G. Suter.

ADELPHI.—The revival, on Wednesday, of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," with Mr. Webster as *Falstaff*, is a significant fact, which we here record. The scenery was decidedly good, and the costumes accurate The acting, also, was capital, though, in some points, peculiar; and, as we shall, probably, recur to the subject, we refrain at present from further detail.

SURREY.—The "Siege of Rochelle" was the opera which first gave Mr. Balfe his name as a composer in this country. It was orig nally produced at Drury-lane Theatre, under Mr. Bunn's management, and has maintained its place in the repertory of English operas. It was performed last Monday night, at the Surrey Theatre—now open under the direction of Miss Romer, for the summer operatic season—met with the warmest approbation from the holiday visitors, who thronged the house to suffocation; and Miss Romer was called for at the conclusion of the opera. She was ably supported by Mr. Travers, the tenor, and Bernard, the bass.

STRAND.—A new musical two-act drama, "The Dream of the Irish Emigrant; or, the Lady May"—the music selected from Tom Moore's melodies—was successfully produced last Monday; Miss R. Bateman, Miss Richardson, Mdme. Hammond; Messrs. Manley, Fraser, Hodson, Harrison, and Leffler, sustaining the chief characters.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—These delightful gardens have during the recess been greatly improved and many artistic embellishments made, amongst the most prominent of which are adm rably executed statues of Wellington and Napoleon, and several specimens of the Warwick vases. The new kaleidoscope is a marvellous display of the effects of the illuminations, both in colour and intensity. An important addition has been made to the already powerful and effective musical corps by the engagement of the Hungarian band, whose performances have hitherto been very popular. These improvements, with a programme of unusual attraction, brought together on the commencement of Whitsuntide visitors in the last week, whose satisfaction and delight at the amount of amusement afforded, augurs well for the success of the season.

ZULU KAFFIRS.—A complete picture of Kaffir life is exhibited at St. George's Gallery, Hyde-park corner, with such accurate accessories in the way of scenic illusion, that it may rather be described as a picturesque drama illustrative of Kaffir manners and customs. The actors are selected from men, with a woman and child, who, in the costume of their tribe, hunt, eat, sing, dance, make love, and fight, in a series of scenes which charm by their spirit and *verisimilitude*. The principal figure has its counterpart in the Zulu poet-laureate wears a leopard's head and collar of tiger's tails, when he chants the king's praises; and the entrance of the witch doctor, in pursuit of his sorcery with the natives, and illness of a sick man—for the Zulus believe that all illness is the result of witchcraft—is more amusing than anything in a farce. The cries, songs, and dance of these extraordinary people are extremely amusing; and the pencil of Mr. C. Marshall enables the visitor to realise the scenery of Port Natal, Pietermaritzburg, the Basuta country, &c

THE PANORAMA.—We gave in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of November 6 (page 372), an engraving of two young specimens (male and female) of the Kaffirmen of the Orange River, South Africa These two interesting children were then reading with Mr. George, near Croydon, to whom they were entrusted by the agent of a mercantile house at Natal, by whom they were purchased (their parents being dead), and sent over to be educated. They name of exhibited in the Zulu war, and the pencil of Mr. C. Marshall enables the visitor to realise the scenery of Port Natal, Pietermaritzburg, the Basuta country, &c

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

BATH AND SOMERSET RACES.

TUESDAY.—There was a large attendance of company, and the weather most delightful. The supply of sport moderate, but the racing good.

Lansdowne Trial Stakes.—Gossip, 1. Lamarsfire, 2
Second Year of the Biennial Stakes.—Glenavon, 1. Massena, 2
Biennial Stakes Diana, 1. Mome Moses, 2.
Somersetshire Stakes.—Red Lion, 1. Audubon, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Bloomer, 1. b. g. by Idas, 2.

WEDNESDAY

City Cup.—Dabchick, 1. Audubon, 2.
Weston Stakes Mouser, 1. Nightshade, 2.
Dytham Park Stakes.—Gossip 1 The Arrow, 2
Historic Handicap.—Montague, 1. Waterfall, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Henrietta, 1. Ariette, 2
A better meeting at Bath has seldom, if ever, been known. The weather was all that could be desired, most of the racing excellent, and the attendance of company very great.

MANCHESTER.—WEDNESDAY.

Meklam Handicap.—Longlow, 1. The Hatchet, 2.
Sapling Stakes.—Arthur Wellesley, 1. Barrel, 2
Union Cup.—Longbow, 1. King of Trump, 2
Produce Stakes. Augusta, 1. Georgey, 2
The Maiden Plate.—Florist. 1. Jaquenetta, 2.

THURSDAY

Handicap Stakes.—Evadne. 1. Oshaldeston, 2.
Two-Year-Old Stakes. Wild Huntsman, 1 Bridesmaid, 2.
Tradesmen's Cup.—Chief Justice, 1. Lady Evelyn, 2

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY

5 to 2 agst West Australia (t)	10 to 1 agst Umbrid (t)
6 to 1 — Rosewood (t)	100 to 6 — Newcastle (t)
9 to 1 — Pharos (t)	33 to 1 — Chedder (t)
	40 to 1 agst Vanderdecken
	40 to 1 — Barbatus

PRINCE OF WALES'S YACHT CLUB.—The opening match of this club took place on Wednesday, under the most favourable auspices. There were three classes of prizes—1, for vessels not under seven tons. 2, ditto, five tons; and, 3, not over three tons. The distance appointed was from Blackwall to Gravesend and back; and the *Truant*, although of the second class, was backed by her friends to eclipse any on the larger list She was considered to be an American clipper, that possessed the advantage of a shifting keel: and she proved her superiority from the start, for she took the lead of the whole of the fleet, and never forfeited her proud position. Her rig was of the sloop character, her foresail and jib being in one, and, like the *America*, laced to her boom. The prizes were duly presented, with appropriate speeches, to the owners of the *Truant*, *Julia*, and *Calliope*.

CRICKET.—The season of this truly English sport was opened on Whit-Monday, in Lord's ground, the first match being the County of Nottingham against All England. The "Notts" made 63 in their first innings, and 129 in their second; in all, 192. All England, 117 in the first, and 46 in the second: thus losing the match by 27 runs.

THE "FAID RABANI."

THIS beautiful steamer, named "Faid Rabani," or "Divine Favour," has been built as a river pleasure-yacht, for the Pacha of Egypt, by Messrs. Tod and Macgregor, of Glasgow. She is an exquisitely-modeled vessel, of the following dimensions, viz.—Keel and fore-rake, 180 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet. Draught of water, 5 feet. Power of engines, 160 horse.

The yacht is furnished with oscillating engines by Todd and Macgregor; has feathering paddles; and performs 13 knots an hour, without the slightest perceptible vibration. These engines are built with brass and steel work, and are finished with the same taste and care used in turning out a gold watch. Although the vessel has an ordinary draught of water, it will not be used; for the steam will be blown into the water from the sides of the yacht. She has three safety-valves, and a beautiful small brass donkey engine, quite independent of the others, which is used for supplying the boilers with water, when the large engines are still.

The principal features of the *Faid Rabani*, however, are her splendid interior furnishings and decorations; including no fewer than 450 pictures of separate subjects, set in frames. His Highness' reception-room, which is in the poop, is an apartment of the most splendid description, fitted up with the richest rosewood bulkheads, door, &c., the panels of which are filled with beautiful pictorial designs on papier-maché. The divans, which extend round the saloon, are covered with costly cloth of gold, from the front of which is suspended gold embroidered needlework, and massive gold bullion fringe. Between the windows are pictures of fruit and flowers, birds, &c., and vases enriched by precious stones, executed by the new patent gem-setting process. The ceiling between the beams (which are of mahogany, French polished) is filled with designs of fruits and flowers, on papier-maché panels, painted with gold bunch-bead moulding. His Highness's bed-room is fitted up in a corresponding style of elegance.

The lower cabins are, if possible, decked out in a style of still greater costliness and magnificence. The ceilings are covered with gold damask, worked in appropriate designs with flowers, &c., and hung from the highness's crest in the centre. The locks, hinges, and handles of the doors are richly plated on German silver, and they, as well as the finger plates, are exquisitely chased.

The lower cabin contains twelve separate apartments, for the accommodation of the Pacha's officers and suite. A magnificent awning covers the main deck and poop. It is of rich silk damask, worked to an original design, with deep silk fringe and hangers. It is covered with fireproof cloth, to guard against any damage by sparks from the funnel The quarter-deck and poop are covered with oil-cloth.

In point of decoration, the outside of the yacht is worthy of the interior. Round all the windows, from stem to stern, are carved and gilt architraves; and the bulwarks are ornamented with carved fret-work, relieved with gold. The paddle-boxes are also highly ornamented; and have a shield in the centre in the vessels name in Arabic, viz., the *Faid Rabani*. The figure-head is composed of his Highness's crest, supported by two lions, richly gilt. The hull is painted a rich green colour, and is literally one blaze of gold from stem to stern.

The yacht was obliged to be put back to Crookhaven, in the south of Ireland, after sustaining considerable damage, whilst attempting to make her way to the Nile. We understand she was much strained, and that the heavy gale she encountered caused the craft to leak considerably, to the no small injury of all the gilding and mashed papers which embellished her cabins. However, the necessary repairs have been made; and the vessel sailed from the Clyde for Lochryan, towards the close of last month, where she anchored during the passage, at an average speed of fourteen miles an hour. Being built for sailing on the Nile, she draws only 5½ feet of water, and, in consequence, strict orders were given that she was not to sail until the weather should have become quite settled, as she is unfit for contending with the waves of the open sea. She is boarded over to preserve her highly painted and gilt sides from the effects of the weather.

SALE OF THE SPANISH COLLECTION OF THE LATE KING LOUIS-PHILIPPE.

THE long-announced sale of the collection of Paintings by the Spanish Masters, formed by the late king Louis Philippe, commenced at Christie and Manson's on the 6th inst., and was continued on the 7th, 13th, 14th, and 20th, and will be concluded to-day, the 21st instant: in all, six days' sale. This upon all accounts, is one of the most important events in art-history that has taken place since the distribution of the great French collections—the Orleans, Calonne, and others, half a century ago, by which, as is well known, England became possessed of an amount of pictorial wealth, particularly in the Italian schools, unequalled by that of any other country in the world. For, notwithstanding those important acquisitions, we have still remained but poorly supplied with works of the Spanish school; and, in consequence, the merits of that school have remained almost unknown to the great mass of our countrymen: only the travelled few, who had explored these treasures in the very country of their production, having any idea of their extent, variety, and value.

The importation of the Orleans Collection of Spanish pictures, will probably do as much towards the cultivation of art-knowledge amongst us, as that of the more celebrated "Orleans Collection" of Italian art at the close of the last century; and the circumstances under which the collection was formed, and how it came to be brought to our shores, is a singular instance of the vicissitudes of arts and of states. In 1835, when the decree was passed for the suppression of the religious orders in Spain, and when the sale of the effects belonging to the convents immediately followed upon that decree, Louis Philippe, though having quite enough state cares around his newly-erected throne to occupy his time and attention, saw the importance of taking advantage of the opportunity so offered for increasing the art-treasures of France, and at once commissioned Baron Taylor, assisted by M. Dauzats, to proceed to Spain for the purpose of making purchases of pictures in all parts where they might

be obtainable, whether of the religious orders themselves, or of those who might already have purchased their effects. A very numerous collection was thus formed, in which—though undoubtedly including many works of inferior merit (a necessary consequence of having sometimes to buy the good and the bad, together with all the other effects of a convent in a lot)—there are found many of the most celebrated works of the principal masters of the different Spanish schools, from the times of Pedro de Cordova (who lived in 1520), Sanchez Coello, Correa, Morales, Navaretto, Blas de Prado, Joannes Vicente, Louis del Vargas, Velasquez, Murillo, Zurbaran, &c. to that of Goya, who lived in our own day. This collection Louis Philippe placed in certain rooms of the Louvre—called the Spanish Gallery—for the study and inspection of the artist and the amateur; and it would have remained there to this day, but for the political events which deprived that monarch of his throne. These pictures, having been purchased out of the King's personal income, became, upon his death, the property of his heirs, by whom they have now been brought to sale.

The auction sale-room has been very fully attended daily—not only on the days fixed for the sale, but on those set apart for view. In proceeding to notice at random some of the principal lots, we are glad to be able to state that two important works—a Velasquez and a Zurbaran (the former a *chef-d'œuvre*)—have already (Wednesday) been purchased for the nation; and we trust that some of those in the last two days' sale may be added to them.

The Velasquez just mentioned deserves priority of notice, both for its intrinsic merit and the fact of its being now the national property. The subject (Lot 220) is "The Adoration of the Shepherds" a celebrated work, known as "The Manger." It is one of this artist's earliest works, executed at a time when his original genius had received no external impulse or tuition, and for his first patron, the Count d'Aguilar, in whose family it remained as an heirloom down to the time when Baron Taylor purchased it for the King of the French; and, were it not for the act abolishing the law of entail, then recently passed, it would not have been sold out of the family at all. The colouring of this picture is very clear and brilliant; but the figures have been charged with coarseness of execution. This lot was the subject of a spirited contest. Mr. Walesby bid for it up to £2000; Mr. Uwins then offered £2050, at which price it was knocked down. The announcement that it was purchased for the National Gallery was received with considerable applause. Another important work by this artist—perhaps, in internal interest, the next in importance to the last mentioned—was Lot 151, "The Portrait of Gaspar Guzman Count and Duke d'Olivarez, the Minister of Spain under Philip IV." This was painted in 1623, upon the first visit of the artist to Madrid, at the summons of Olivarez, who immediately became his firm patron, introducing him to the King, whose portrait he next took, and whose portrait painter he ever after was, and by whom honours were heaped upon him to the day of his death. And it is a pleasing reflection that Velasquez never forgot the debt of gratitude which he owed to his early friend, and that when, in 1645, the latter was disgraced and banished to Toro (where he shortly afterwards died), Velasquez continued to show respect and admiration for the fallen favourite; it is equally creditable to the King also to add that he never rebuked him for this evidence of fidelity to his former patron. This fine portrait, which is full of character and dignity (and of which we give an Engraving), was purchased by Mr. Farrer for 310 guineas. By the same master, we may mention the following, with their prices:—150, A Portrait of Mary Anne of Austria, said to be by the same artist—£185. 78, Portrait of Philip IV. of Spain, copied from the celebrated original of the Madrid Museum, in the third or vague manner of the painter—£260. 235, Portrait of Elizabeth of Bourbon, married in 1615 to Philip IV. King of Spain, by the same master—£300. 251, "Jesus and the Disciples at Emmaus," obtained for the Spanish Gallery from a canon at Seville—£236.

Of Murillos there were several of great importance; amongst them:—244, "The Magdalen"—a most beautiful figure, which was engraved as a half-length by Mr. Collier, in 1845: this was obtained for the Louvre from a canon of the cathedral at Seville. It was purchased by Mr. Williams, for £840. 246, "St. Augustine at Hippona," fetched £680. The anecdote which it illustrates was as follows:—St. Augustine, walking upon the sea-shore, saw a child endeavouring to fill a hole in the sand with water which he brought in a shell from the sea. To the Bishop's inquiry as to what he intended to do, the child replied, "That he intended to remove into that hole all the water of the sea." "It is impossible," said the Divine. "Not more impossible," replied the child, "than for you to explain the mystery of the Holy Trinity, upon which you are this moment meditating." 248, "St Joseph and the Infant Christ," though much damaged, sold for £440. 162, "The Conception," life-size, though deprived in many parts of its glazings, fetched £810. 164, a smaller "Conception," in which the characteristics of the master were also distinguishable, was sold for £270. 73, "The Virgin and Child," fetched £1550. 167, "St. Joseph and the Infant Christ," fetched £300. 74, "Jesus and St. John on the Banks of the Jordan," obtained from a canon at Seville, was bought by Mr. Farrer, on commission, we understand, for a gentleman at Manchester, for £660. This picture is grand in character and admirable in design, and may be taken as a fair specimen of the efforts of the master in the very highest walks of art. 328. "Portrait of Don Andreas, of Andrada, who was Leader of Processions of the Cathedral of Toledo," obtained from a canon of Seville, and of undoubted authenticity, was purchased by Messrs. Graves for £1020. The portraits by Murillo are not numerous, but what exist of them are of great beauty and interest, making one believe that this would have been the field in which he would have been even more pre-eminently at home than in historical art, had he condescended to adopt it as the field of his operations. The portrait now in question is very forcible and true in character; in this respect very much after the style of Velasquez; but with more richness of colouring and softness of finish than he bestowed. The head is almost buried in a thick crop of black hair, and he stands with great firmness upon a pair of very ugly legs; and by his side is a white mastiff of undeniable breed and gameness. The celebrated portrait of Murillo, by himself, in an oval (339) was also purchased by Messrs. Graves, for £420.

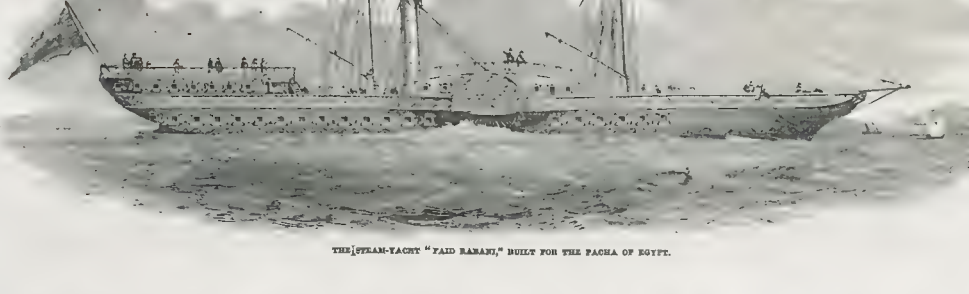
Of Zurbaran, the painter of monks and saints, several works were disposed of, but none at very high prices; not probably, in some cases, for half of what they would have fetched in Spain. Four of the finest were taken in a lump, among which were the splendid "Adoration of the Shepherds" (159), signed and dated, and almost as fine as Velasquez in his first style; (140) the "Circumcision," (158) the "Conception," (160) the "Adoration of the Magi"—all of which were sold for a grand total of £1700. 206, a fine composition, known as "St. Francis Refusing the Tiara," only realised £68. In this the saint is on his knees, with his hands clasped in supplication. His expression is replete with holy fervour, and the whole of his attention is directed to an angel who from the sky is addressing him, without heeding the Papal crown which lies before him. 225, "A Dog Asleep," sold for £25; and 226, "A Portrait of Himself," for £27. 50. "St. Francis with the Stigmata," was purchased for the National Gallery for £268. This picture has been often copied and engraved.

58, by Roelas, the first master of Zurbaran, was sold for £22 10s.: an interesting picture, in which may be traced the source of Zurbaran's manner, together with a certain imitation of Guido and the Bolognese school. All the pictures of Castillo sold on this occasion are of a painter similar in name but not in style to the master of Murillo. 154, A "Sleeping Jesus," not unlike in manner to Castillo, whose style was formed on the model of the declining schools of Bologna, hard, and heavy in colour, was sold for £22. 56, "St. John the Baptist," in imitation of Murillo's style, was sold for £28. 53, A similar imitation, "Virgin and Child," fetched £210. 55, "The Deposition from the Cross," sold for £50. One among the pictures of Herrera, representing "St Isadore, Bishop of Seville" (122), realised £11. 137, "Portrait of Charles II., King of Spain," by Maso, is unworthy of the best pupil of Velasquez; it was sold for £10. Two or three genuine specimens of Coello, one of which, signed "Alfonsus Sanctus," of which the hands were repainted, sold for £64; but none of the pieces by that master were favourable examples of his manner. A picture by Arregio sold for £10. "San Sebastian" (10), given to Vouet, of whom many panels are still in numbers at Valentia, sold for £10.

By A. Cano were several very good specimens. 220, "The Ass of Balaam" (from a convent at Cadiz), sold for £240. 224, "The Virgin and Infant Jesus," very richly coloured, and agreeable in character, was sold for £200, to Messrs Graves; who also purchased a very fine "Ecce Homo," by Morales, for £110.

There were included in the sale a few pictures not of the Spanish school, but which happened to be met with in the course of the researches of Baron Taylor, and many of which had long formed portions of Spanish collections. Amongst these is one of deep historic interest, viz. (184) "The Virgin and the Infant Jesus and an Angel," by an artist "of the school of Van Eyck," probably Van de Goes—a very fine specimen of that school, being richly and delicately painted. This picture formed part of the oratory of Charles V. It was purchased by Messrs. Graves, for Mr. W. Stirling, M.P. the author of "Cloister Life in Spain."

PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE D'OLIVAREZ, BY VELASQUEZ.—FROM THE COLLECTION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.



THE STEAM-YACHT "FAID RAHANI," BUILT FOR THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

RESTORATION OF BOSTON CHURCH.

GAS STANDARD, BOSTON CHURCH.

THE restoration of this venerable edifice having been completed, it was re-opened by the newly-elected Bishop of the diocese, on Thursday (last week), when the event was commemorated in a very impressive manner. Before we describe the new works, it may be as well to narrate the history of the Church. The present building appears to have been commenced very early in the fourteenth century; but a church is believed to have occupied the same site, and named after St. Botolph, for some centuries prior to that period. Mention is made of the gift of the Church of St. Botolph to the Abbey of St. Mary of York as early as the year 1090.

The Church is stated to have occupied a considerable time in the process of erection, and to have undergone several changes from the original style. The tower is in the Perpendicular style; the nave and the north and south aisles are in the Decorated style; and in some places the rich Tudor Gothic of the time of Henry VIII. is introduced. The height of the tower is 209 feet, and it is ascended by 365 steps, as many as there are days in the year. The length of the Church is 245 feet in the clear, and is 98 feet broad. The following description of the edifice is principally extracted from Mr. Britton's "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain."

The architecture of this noble Church is of the description generally called the Ornamental or Middle Gothic. The nave is supported by seven arches on each side, with two clerestory windows over each arch. The choir has five windows on each side, with a large one behind the altar. The windows of the aisles and of the upper story are respectively of two different patterns, varied alternately; those of the choir are also of different designs, and the tracery on the parapets of the aisles is counterchanged in the same manner as the windows; which circumstances show the building to have been erected about the middle of the fourteenth century. The chief entrance is by the south door, which has a large porch, with a chamber above, and a vaulted crypt underneath, now used as a cistern for rain-water. Adjoining to this porch is a chapel, in which was formerly a chantry. There were anciently two small buildings adjoining the choir, now pulled down: one stood across the upper end of the aisle, with a gable towards the south. The other building ranged under three of the choir windows on the same side, which were partly blocked up by its roof. The buttresses of the choirs, and those of the corners of the nave and aisles, are furnished with large pinnacles. The little buttresses of the upper story have had each a statue in front, several of which still remain, especially on the north side: over the gable of the nave is an open niche, in which anciently hung the sanctus bell. The parapet over the east end of the north aisle is very curious and elaborate, being pierced with tracery of nearly the same design as the arch-buttresses of Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster.

The general view of the interior of the Church is grand and striking—an effect arising from the ample size and proportion of every part, rather than from any peculiar elegance. Almost all the original decorations have given way to the ravages of time, or the ruthless progress of repair. Not the slightest fragment of painted glass is left; and, what is worse, the windows are glazed in squares instead of the old lozenge panes. The floor is full of grave-stones, most of which have been stripped of their brasses; and the few that have escaped plundering are worn illegible.

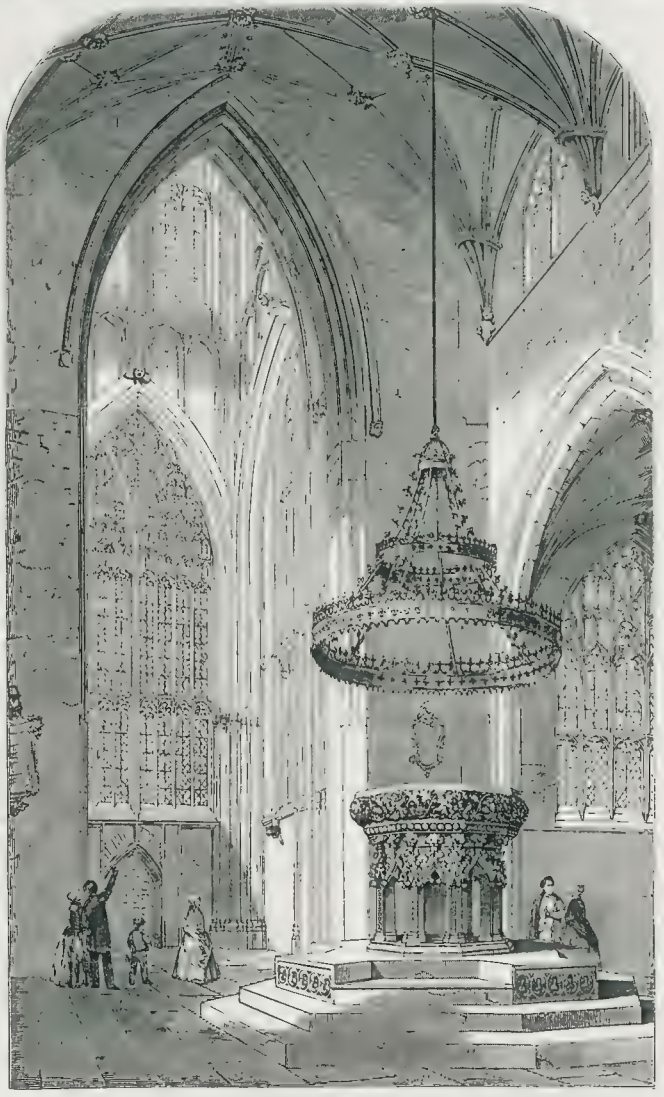
The columns of the nave are tall and well wrought, with plain capitals. The roof is of wood, in form of a groined vault, adorned with ribs and carved knobs; but the arches are too flat to look handsome; and a sort of impost moulding, placed a little above their springing, has a very ill effect. The aisles were originally ceiled with flat panels, painted with historical subjects, but are now arched in imitation of the nave. The workmanship is excellent, and great ingenuity is displayed in the finishing of the groins; the choir was also new roofed at the same time as the aisles, and by the same artist. It is arched across without groins, and the sides spring from stone cornices of ancient work: it is decorated with carved bosses and ribs, in a very good style. Rather more than the space of four arches of the body of the Church is furnished with pews: the western part, forming an open area, is separated by a wooden palisade and gates. The pulpit is of very dark-coloured oak, embossed with carving in the style of Queen Elizabeth's time, and partly gilt: the whole is very curious. The choir has been highly magnificent, but modern alterations have sadly disfigured it. The rood-loft is totally destroyed, and a large gallery, supported by wooden pillars, is put up instead of it. The ancient stalls have had their canopies cut away; and their desks and subtillia, beautifully carved, are daubed over with coarse paint, of a very wretched colour. The altar-piece is of oak, in the Corinthian order, which appears very discordant with the architecture of the Church.

As time wore on, the interior of the Church required refitting; and the necessary steps were taken in 1851, when at a public meeting it was resolved that a subscription should be entered into to provide the requisite funds; and the following gentlemen were requested to co-operate with the Vicar (the Rev. G. B. Blenkin, M.A.), and the churchwardens (Thos. Wise, jun., Esq., Mr. W. Simonds, and Mr. H. T. Harrap), as a committee for the management and execution of the work:—The Mayor, B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P., the Rev. J. H Oldrid, the Rev. P. Alpe, J. B. Millington, Esq., Thomas Gee, Esq., Frederick Cooke, Esq., Thomas Garfit, Esq., B. S. Simpson, Esq., J. C. Calthrop, Esq., C. Yeatman, Esq., Mr. Joshua Beverley, and Mr. T. Gask: F. C. Wise, Esq., was appointed honorary secretary. The sum subscribed at the meeting amounted to £2235 12s.; and the subscription list was from time to time augmented, until, at the close of 1852, the fund thus collected amounted to £3261 os. 8d. It was found necessary, however, to undertake extra works to those originally contemplated, for which the funds fell short of the additional expense by about £700. The entire works have, however, been completed in a satisfactory manner, and the committee rely with confidence upon an extension of the generous feeling they have already experienced.

BENCH END, BOSTON CHURCH.

The restoration (under the superintendence of Mr. G. G. Place, architect, of Nottingham) was commenced about September, 1851, and at a meeting held in March last, the committee were enabled to fix the day for re-opening the church.

The restoration has been one of great magnitude and effect. The works comprise the substitution of elegant oak benches in the place of the old pews throughout the church; the addition of a large stained glass window by O'Connor at the east end of the chancel; the removal of the organ to an external chamber built for its reception at the north-west angle of the chancel; the restoration of the fine oak stalls of the chancel, and the addition of seven new highly-carved canopies. The chancel is also tastefully paved with Minton's encaustic tiles. At the west end of the nave, opposite the south door, upon its proper complement of steps, is placed the font, a new and exceedingly beautiful one—



BOSTON CHURCH, RESTORED.

the gift of A. J. B. Hope, Esq. The communion-table is also a new one; it is formed of massive oak, weighs above a ton, and is approached by eleven steps from the chancel, which is itself higher than the body of the Church. But the greatest work is a beautifully groined ceiling in the tower. Formerly there existed here a ringing chamber, so placed as to block up the lower lantern. This has now been removed, and the architect has been enabled to form probably the finest vaulted roof of the kind in the kingdom. It is 156 feet from the ground, being twenty feet higher than any other in England. The central boss, which bears the emblem of our Lord, weighed before being carved, six tons; it is surrounded by four smaller ones, bearing the emblems of the Evangelists, as well as by four angels, each holding a portion of a scroll. Around the sacrarium are retained the iron rails of 1740, which are now blue and gold. The altar hangings are red and gold. The floors of the body of the church are almost entirely composed of ancient ledger-stones, all of great interest, some few magnificent. The pulpit is of carved oak, of the time of James I., and is placed against the easternmost pillar on the north side of the nave: it is tastefully ornamented gilt, and is approached by a light and elegant iron spiral staircase. The arrangement of the lights is novel and successful. Instead of the usual plan of solitary brackets scattered ineffectively over the church, there are rich brass standards, each bearing a considerable number of jets, and producing a vista of light. Over the font is suspended a magnificent corona bearing nearly a hundred lights. The adaptation of the modern invention of gas to ancient churches, so as not to destroy the effect of their architectural structure by incongruous fittings, has long been one of the most vexed problems of church restoration. The most fastidious stickler for ancient precedent would acknowledge that the richly decorated standards and the crown of light at the western end harmonise so entirely with the whole building in its restored aspect, that they might almost be deemed part of the original design. The whole of the alterations have been executed from the designs, and under the superintendence, of Mr. Place. Messrs. Cooper of Derby, were the contractors.

Next week we shall engrave the superb Great East Window.

At the re-opening on Thursday week, besides the Bishops of Lincoln and Quebec, there was a very large attendance of the clergy of the diocese and the neighbourhood, about 200, as well as a large body of the laity and numerous friends. A full cathedral service was performed, the lay vicars and choristers from Lincoln assisting. The Lord Bishop of Lincoln read the communion service, and afterwards preached from the 12th chapter of the 1st Corinthians, 7th verse, "But the manifestation of the spirit is given to every man to profit withal." At the close of an eloquent and impressive sermon the Hallelujah Chorus was sung.

In the afternoon, a déjeûner was served in a pavilion erected in the rear of the National Schools: there could not be less than 1000 ladies and gentlemen; the Mayor, Mr. F. T. White, presiding.

After the customary loyal toasts, and the Bishop of Lincoln had responded to "the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," his Lordship proposed "the Health of the Subscribers to the re-pewing of the Church." Boston, his Lordship said, might well be proud of its church, and he thought that Boston might be equally proud of those who had subscribed so liberally towards so great a purpose (Cheers). It was a most pleasing sight to see the church so well filled in the morning; and it had been a sight to make him take courage for the future, and thank God for the Church of our day. His Lordship then alluded with satisfaction to the fact of his attendance at Boston on this occasion being his first official act, and he could not help considering it as a special favour. The large number of clergy present he considered as a good augury for the future, and he trusted they would work together for many years with mutual benefit. Mr. T. Garfit responded; and, after some other speeches, the company separated.

In the evening the Church was again crowded. The Rev. G. Hills Vicar of Great Yarmouth, preached an eloquent sermon.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The façade of this Royal edifice, where the suite of apartments are usually allotted to her Majesty's illustrious visitors, is undergoing a thorough course of re-embellishment, and the repairs are very [illegible] completed by the return of Mr. Grant from Osborne on the [illegible] instant.

THE CHAMBERLAINSHIP OF THE CITY.—Mr. Anthony Brown, who was elected in [illegible] Chamberlain, died on Sunday last. He had been alderman of the ward of Billingsgate from the year [illegible] time of his election to the high office. The [illegible] City for the situation are—Aldermen Sir John Key, Bart., Farebrother, Humphery, and Sir William Magnay, Bart.; Mr. Wilson Hayes, who is not connected with the corporation; and Mr. Benjamin Scott, who is designated in the "City Pocket-Book" as "clerk to prepare accounts for auditors," and has been several years performing the laborious duties of the office of Chamberlain, are also candidates. It has long been the custom of the livery to appoint to the office a member of the Court of Aldermen.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MAY 13.

On the motion of Lord SHAFTESBURY, the Common Lodging-houses Bill was read a second time. This is a bill for carrying out the noble Lord's former measure on this subject, by which common lodging-houses are explored by authorised persons; houses are no longer permitted to take in more than as many as can breathe properly in them; lodging in cellars is prohibited; the rooms are properly cleaned and whitewashed; ventilation, lighting, and drainage are provided for; and the furniture of the houses sufficient for the authorised number of lodgers. There was much inconvenience at first, and the lodging-house keepers remonstrated, as did many of the poor creatures who had grown in hateful familiarity with this existence; but, now that the change has been effected, it appears that the lodgers and lodging-house keepers give their free testimony in its favour. They find health and strength, greater comfort of body and peace of mind, in air, light, space, and cleanliness. Medical officers discover that lodging houses under this control are no longer hotbeds of fever, and the police and parish officers find they are not so much nurseries of vice. Lord Shaftesbury now asks for some further powers, such as disqualification to keep a lodging-house after the third offence, inspection, removal of nuisances, registration, removal of sick lodgers to hospitals, regular reports from houses for beggars and vagrants, and some provisions of less importance.

The neglect shown by the East India Company in developing the natural resources of India, was again brought before their Lordships by the EARL of Albemarle, the Earl of Ellenborough, and Lord Wharncliffe. The occasion of the discussion was a petition from Manchester, complaining of the Government of India, and praying for a reform in its constitution.

The Cathedral Act Appointments Bill was read a third time, and their Lordships adjourned until Monday the 23rd inst., for the Whitsuntide holidays.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH, in reply to a question, stated that Dr. Reid, who had charge of the ventilation of the House of Commons, had been removed from his office by the late Government. He demanded £10,250 for compensation, and the matter having been referred to arbitration, the arbitrators awarded him only £3240.

Mr. WILSON, in answer to a question, stated that frauds by grocers having been committed upon a large scale by the words "chicory and coffee mixture" being placed upon packages intermingled with other printing, the Board of Inland Revenue had issued a circular requiring that every package of a mixture of chicory and coffee which was sold should have printed legibly on one side of the package, without any other printing, "This is sold as a mixture of chicory and coffee." It was provided that no other printing of any description whatever, except the name of the vendor, should be upon the package or canister containing the mixture.

THE BUDGET

The debate upon the Legacy-duties was resumed by Sir J. PAKINGTON, who opposed the extension to real property, on the ground that, although real property was nominally exempt, there were full equivalents in burdens cast exclusively upon ratcable property. Lord GOODRICH defended the extension of the Legacy-duty to real property. Mr. CAYLEY thought that a large portion of personal property which was invisible and evanescent, escaped its fair proportion of taxation. Mr. PETO approved of the Budget as a whole, because it approached to a balance of interests, and tended to multiply the comforts of the poor. Mr. NEWDEGATE declared it at our financial legislation was tending rapidly to confiscation. Mr. BRIGHT thought it wise and just to extend the succession tax to all descriptions of property, but he wished Mr. Gladstone had touched the Probate-duty, and he saw no reason why the property of corporations, whether aggregate or sole, should not be brought within the scope of the Legacy-duty. At the suggestion of Mr. STUART, the division was deferred until the second reading of the bill; and the resolution in favour of the new Legacy-duties was agreed to.

The issue of the writ for a new election for the borough of Rye was carried, on a division, by 118 votes against 99.

The House then adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to Mr. M. GIBSON, Lord J. RUSSELL said he did not think it would be advisable to introduce another bill to remove the Jewish Disabilities, but that a measure should be introduced to alter the oath taken by members. He believed that this object might be obtained by the passing of a bill now before the other House

The EXCISE Duty on Spirits Bill, and the Customs Duty on Spirits Bill, were severally read a second time.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the President of the Board of Trade would, on the 2nd of June, state to the House the nature of the measure intended to be introduced for the future government of India.

On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. RICH called the attention of the House to the present state of India, and complained of the deficient state of information in which the House stands in reference to the manner in which India has been governed. Sir C. WOOD said he considered it would be most inconvenient to enter into a discussion upon this subject, until he had stated the nature of the measure he intended to introduce, in respect to which notice had just been given for the 2nd June.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when several votes in the Civil Service Estimates were agreed to.

MAYNOOTH

On the vote of £45,000 for the repairs of Public Buildings in Ireland, Mr. SPOONER took exception to a portion of that vote, amounting to £1255 13s. 0d., for the repairs of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic College, at Maynooth. He considered it a national sin for a Protestant country, and a Protestant Parliament, to grant any sum of money for the encouragement of Popery. Upon principle, he protested against this portion of the vote, and moved as an amendment that the grant be reduced by this sum of £1255 13s.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS did not think it right after so magnificent a provision had been made for the support of Maynooth by the late Sir R. Peel, that any more money should be asked by the Government for this purpose. He would, therefore, support the amendment

Sir J. GRAHAM said, when the late Sir R. Peel proposed to endow the College of Maynooth, it was determined that the sum of £30,000 a year should be devoted for the support of that institution; but that whatever outlay was considered necessary from time to time for the repairs of the College, should be submitted annually to the consideration of Parliament.

Mr. A. PELLATT would support the amendment, but on different grounds to those stated by Mr. Spooner. He objected to all endowments

Mr. COBBY would support the amendment on the ground that he believed the original endowment granted to Maynooth was understood to be sufficient to cover all demands, not only for the maintenance of the College, but for its repairs.

Mr. MIALL would support the amendment, because he was opposed to all endowments.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT quoted an extract from the speech of the late Sir R. Peel for the purpose of showing that in proposing to endow Maynooth with the grant of £30,000 a year, he did not intend that it should include the cost of necessary repairs

Sir W. VERNON was opposed to any grant for the education of Roman Catholic priests, believing as he did that those priests took an oath of allegiance, not to the Sovereign of this country, but to the Pope of Rome.

Sir J. WALMSLEY was opposed to all endowments; but thought that it was most unjust to be nibbling with this paltry sum, when they granted, without a murmur, large sums for other religious institutions

Mr. LUCAS was perfectly willing to vote against all endowments, if the question were fairly raised. But he observed, in the vote before the committee, other items for religious purposes besides that for repairs of Maynooth College.

After a few words from Mr. Hadfield, Sir John Shelley, and Mr. W. J. FOX,

Mr. W. WILLIAMS proposed, as an amendment, that the items referred to by Mr. LUCAS, amounting to £356 3s. 8d., for the repairs and furniture of the chapels at Dublin Castle and Kilmainham Hospital, be also reduced. The total reduction which he proposed in the vote would therefore be £1491 16s. 8d.

The Committee then divided, when the numbers were:—For Mr. W. Williams's amendment, 43; against it, 80: majority against the amendment, 37.

The Committee then divided upon Mr. Spooner's amendment, when there appeared:—For the amendment, 54; against it, 74: majority against Mr. Spooner, 20

The original vote was then agreed to.

On the vote, £3368, for the Ecclesiastical Commission, being proposed, Mr. W. WILLIAMS objected to the vote.

The Committee again divided, when there appeared—For the vote, 83; against it, 44: majority in favour of the vote, 19.

The vote was then agreed to.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in the consideration of other estimates on the paper.—Adjourned.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

MESSRS. Majoribanks and Forster have been returned for Berwick by a large majority—nearly double the votes for the Tory candidate.

Mr. Lee, the Liberal candidate for Maidstone, has been returned. He polled 748 votes; his opponent, Mr. Martin, 715.

The nomination for Dover took place on Friday, and the polling is fixed for to-day (Saturday). Mr. Mackinnon is the Liberal, and Mr Pomfret the Tory candidate

Mr. Braine met the electors of Plymouth in the Freemason's-hall on Tuesday. The meeting was unanimous in his favour. 600 electors have signed the requisition to him

The New Bill to diminish Election Expenses has been printed Should it pass it will not only diminish expense, but excitement, as no band is to be engaged to play—no flag exhibited—or the candidates are to be disqualified. A person playing in such a band, or mounting a flag, is to be liable to £10 penalty Any agent of a candidate employed in getting up a band or flag to forfeit £50. The fees of returning officers are not to exceed £10 besides the stamp-duty; and in future special constables are only to be paid 5s. a day

The Canterbury Bribery Commission commenced its sittings on Monday, at the Guildhall, of that city. The commissioners are Messrs Slade, Anstey, and Burcham The witnesses examined were Mr. Alderman Brent, Mr. J. Rutter, two of the recent candidates, Colonel Romilly, and the Hon Mr Smythe, and other persons

The Committee on Dockyard Appointments in connexion with elections have closed their examinations, and their report is daily expected.

AMENDED CUSTOMS RESOLUTIONS.

An amended Schedule of the alterations in the Customs Duties proposed in the Budget has been laid on the table of the House of Commons On a close comparison with the original Schedules, the following alterations in the new and amended schedules will be found:

1. In the case of clover, grass, and other seeds, the duty is proposed to be wholly repealed, except on canary seeds, which are used in the confectionery only The duty obtained from canary seeds last year was £40,000, of which £37,000 will be thus relinquished.

2. In the case of nutmegs, in place of a uniform duty of 1s. a lb. on all kinds, the present duty on cultivated nutmegs will be reduced from 2s. 6d. per lb. to 1s.; and the duty on the sort known as wild nutmegs will remain as heretofore, 5s. per lb.

3 Silk plush used in making hats will be reduced from 2s. the lb to 1s.; and varnish made from alcohol, &c. spirit, from 50s. to 12s. the gallon.

4. With regard to starch, the duty will remain as proposed in the first schedule; but the duty on rice, as a raw material, will be reduced from 1s per cwt to 6d.

5. With regard to Guinea grains and the extracts, they will be struck out of the schedule, and will remain the same as heretofore

6. With regard to iron and steel wrought, iron wire and rough iron castings will be admitted free; and machinery, wrought or partially wrought iron, tools, cutlery, and other manufactures of iron and steel not enumerated, at 2s 6d. the cwt., instead of 5s., as in the first schedule

7. Walking-sticks will be charged at 4s. the 100, in place of 4s. the dozen.

8. Chicory, dried and raw, will be charged 4s a ton till Oct. 10, 1854, and will then be free. Chicory, roasted and ground, will be charged at 6d the lb, in place of 6d. Coffee, roasted and ground, will also be charged 6d., in place of 6d.

9. Vinegar, in place of being admitted *free*, will be charged with a duty of 3d. a gallon, to countervail the duty on malt, &c.

10. Soap will be charged with an import duty of 2s. 6d a cwt., to countervail the duty on malt; and stearine will also be charged 2s. 6d. the cwt., for the same purpose.

11. Morphia will be struck out of the schedule altogether, and remain as at present.

12 Corks are again will remain as in the schedule first published, reduced from 16s. to 4s. 6d. the cwt.; but corks wholly made will be reduced from 8d. the lb. to 6d.—in place of 8d.

13. Silk velvet ribbons, with cotton backs, will be charged 3s. 6d. the lb., and broad silk velvets, with cotton backs, at 2s. the lb

14. Confectionery, sucrades, &c.—In place of 4d. the lb., the duty will be 2d. till July 31, 1854, when the sugar duties will be equalised, and 1½d. the lb. after that date

16. Toys and turnery to be charged at 4d. the lb., in place of 6d.

16. Liquorice root.—In place of being *free* at once, to be charged 5s the cwt. for four years, and after that to be free.

17. Paper, books, &c.—In place of 2d. a lb. to countervail the Excise duty, it is to be placed at 2½d. All books published prior to 1851 to be admitted *duty free*. All books published since (not reprints) and at 10s., from countries with whom we have treaties of international copyright; from others, 20s. the cwt.

18 Oil of cloves to be admitted at 1s. the lb., in place of 2s.

19. Tobacco struck out of the new schedules, and remains as heretofore

20. Window glass.—The duty to be 2s. the cwt. to April, 1855, and 1s. to April 1, 1857, and then free

21. Beer, by pure Beer, &c., withdrawn from the schedules, and will remain as heretofore

22. Bran and pollard to be admitted free.

23. Albumen to be free.

24 Mustard, when manufactured, except mustard flour, 5s. a cwt.

25. Raisins, in place of a reduction from 15s. to 10s. per cwt., remain at 15s. the cwt.

The following additions are made to the resolutions affecting the regulations for paying duties

1. With regard to cheese, the new duty of 5s. 6d. the cwt. is to be paid on the landing weights in place of re weights.

2. The 1lb. pet chest on tea in Bonds of more than 2s 8d., allowed hitherto as a deduction from the quantity on which the duty is paid, is no longer to be made, but the duty will be levied on the full weight of the tea

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories* The Rev. R. Holmes, M.A., to Wakerley, Northamptonshire; Rev. J. Bridge, to Ballycommon, Kildare; Rev. C. H. Heath, to Bucknall, near Newcastle-under-Lyne; Rev. T. H. Sisly to Lackford. *Vicarages*: Rev. G. C. Ne ve to Aston, Northampton; Rev. R. Bowcott to Llanllwnly; Rev. R. J. Green to Llanwardine, Ludlow; Rev. F. Margetts to St. John's, Cambridge Shire Rev. B. Belcher to the incumbency of the new church in Warwick Square, Pimlico.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem: The Rev. O. Clayton, by the parishioners of Ironbridge and Coalbrookdale, Herefordshire, on his leaving the Rev. W. Whiteley, perpetual curate of St. George's, Hulme, by the congregation, the Rev. E. R. Stock, by the incumbent, teachers, and schools of the Incorporation of the Trinity Church, Hanley, Staffordshire; the Rev. E. Burnwell, by his friends at Osbourne St. George, near Madeley, Salop, on his leaving that curacy; the Rev. James Bonwell, M.A., by the congregation of St. Philip's, Salford, as a token of their admiration of his talents, and gratitude for his ministerial labours; the Rev. Owen Jones, by the congregation (consisting of a watch and other articles, value about £40) by the Accrington, Great Haworth, and Baxenden Church Sunday-schools, as a "token of esteem for his prompt and energetic services in connexion with the said schools"

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, BRADFORD.—Two very beautiful windows, by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle, have been placed in the chancel of this church by the congregation, to the memory of the late Rev. William Sherwood, M.A., nearly forty years perpetual curate; one contains a figure of St. James, with a medallion underneath of the dispersion of the Apostles by our blessed Lord. The other contains a figure of St. John, with a medallion representing the charges to St. Peter, "Feed my Sheep," &c.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF A GOOD LANDLORD AND MASTER.—The tenants, farmers, servants, and labourers on the Duke of Wellington's Hampshire estate, have presented an address to his Grace, with a subscription of £1000 to be applied to the erection of a monument to the late Duke in the neighbourhood. They say: "Anxious to pay the greatest respect to your Grace's feelings, we would very briefly state the motives by which we have been severally actuated in subscribing to the proposed monument As gentlemen-stewards residing under the late illustrious Duke, we most gratefully acknowledge the many acts of great kindness and condescension so invariably displayed towards us the re collection of which can never be effaced from our memory. As tenant farmers, our habits of industry and mode of living are well known to your Grace who has lived so long amongst us As servants, we have passed the greatest portion of our lives, under a most just and indulgent master, in a service we have loved and prized. As labourers, we have always received constant employment, and a fair remuneration for honest work. Our cottages have been rendered comfortable, our families have been cared for, and our children have benefited by a sound religious education, far beyond that which we had received in our youth; the benefits of which have of late been more particularly apparent, inasmuch as many of them, having left this country for far distant lands, are now enabled to communicate with us in their own handwriting, and we thus have received the expression of their genuine feelings"

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN GERMAN ARTISTS.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist in regard to the claims of German artists in classic subjects, their merit in the landscape department cannot for a single moment be disputed by any one who has even casually examined the small collection forming "the first annual Exhibition of the works of Modern German Artists," now open at 168, New Bond-street. This collection we have visited three several times since it was opened; and upon each occasion have been more and more struck with the mastery of colour, and the poetic feeling displayed by the several artists; and the freshness and grandeur of the subjects which they have selected for treatment. Without at all wishing to disparage native talent, we must say that there is no landscape painter amongst us who may not study the contents of this small gallery with advantage. It would appear from the subjects here presented, that German artists, tired of constant repetition of the features of their beloved Rhine, have gone further afield, and have adopted Norway and Sweden as a new ground for study; and certainly the fjords and fir-clad mountains of that comparatively virgin soil have yielded subjects of poetic beauty and interest, which we have nowhere else seen equalled, and which, unseen, it would be impossible to conceive. In dealing with these subjects, the artists whose works are before us display a feeling for harmony and a power of realising the combined effects of nature on the grandest scale, which, altogether, we have never seen surpassed.

Amongst the artists whose works are here exhibited are several of the first note in their native land; and we believe that we ought to add, in order that no undue comparisons may be made between their works, and the general productions of native art, that especial care has been taken by the promoters of the present Exhibition, to include none but the choicest works of men of the highest repute: those of an inferior class not being considered worth the expense, trouble, and risk of importing. First in rank stands Andreas Achenbach, of Dusseldorff—an artist known throughout continental Europe, and the author of celebrated works in the collections of the Emperor of Russia and the Prince of Prussia. His Swedish Landscape, with a wild torrent rushing headlong through a wooded mountain pass, is a magnificent production, exhibiting a knowledge of effect, and a power of handling, impossible to be surpassed. His sea piece, "In a Storm," is also a masterly effort. Tidemand and Gude, two artists also of Dusseldorff, have produced several works, which hold distinguished places in the galleries of Vienna and Berlin. The former is a painter of figures, and the latter of landscape. The artist exhibits merit of a high order, resulting from a ripe study of nature; but the former gives a character to his figures, an amount of life-like expression, rendered with a softness of treatment, which at once charm and captivate the beholder. These qualifications are particularly exemplified in the groups introduced into the picture of the "Peasant's Funeral at the Sogne Fjord, Norway," and in an intensely interesting group of "Norwegian Peasant Children," whose pale blue eyes seem to melt through the canvas. Schirmer, the Professor at the Academy at Dusseldorff, has a quiet picture of "Moonshine," and a wonderfully-powerful "Land-storm;" the play of the blast upon the trees and upon the running stream being admirably realised. A. Lee, also of Dusseldorff whose works are better known in England, perhaps, than those of any other German artist, and who is remarkable for truthfulness of character and extreme finish, has here four pictures: "A Scene in Norway approaching Thundersdalen Fjords;" "Norwegian Fjords;" "A View of the Jungfrau Mountain, in Switzerland,' and another landscape, the property of her Majesty. The view of the Jungfrau—the ice-capped mountain-crests in the distance, and in the front the stunted firs and other foliage—is one of the most striking pictures it would be possible to conceive. A. Weber, of Dusseldorff, has two Italian landscapes, treated with high poetic feeling—a medium between Poussin and Claude. A. Siegert, of Munich, has two very clever *genre* pieces "Sunday" and "The Trumpeter's Children." Camphausen, of Munich, also has a very spirited and careful picture of "Charles I. on the Battle of Naseby." E. Bodom, of Dusseldorff, has a Norwegian landscape of striking and romantic beauty; presenting in the foreground a headlong torrent, and in the middle and extreme distances glimpses of the quiet winding river, with various nicely distinguished gradations of atmosphere. We conclude our notice by expressing a hope that the interchange of art examples between the Continent and ourselves, of which the precedent is here set, may be followed up upon a larger scale; convinced that it cannot but tend to the ultimate advantage and honour both of native and foreign talent.

EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES BY AMATEUR ARTISTS.

This Exhibition, which was first established two years ago, has already assumed a very firm and satisfactory position. The display for the present year, now on view at the Gallery of Illustration, consists of 100 drawings and sketches, contributed by 230 amateurs, many of whom might fairly assume the title of artist if they thought proper. At the same time, the promoters expressly guard themselves against the supposition of having undertaken their annual Exhibition with any feeling or intention of entering the lists in competition with professional artists; and their explanations upon this head are very gracefully expressed in in the Preface to the Catalogue

Amongst the most successful exhibitors on the present occasion are Captain Lumley, 2nd Life Guards (who has two charming domestic interiors); the Hon. Eliot York; Lieut. Tower, R.N. (who has an extensive and very clear view of "The Alhambra, the City, and Vega of Granada"); Mr. T. Macdonald, Mr. W. Baddock, Sir R. G. A. Levinge, Mrs Bridgeman Simpson, the Hon. Mrs. Carew St. John Mildmay, Miss Nicholas Smith, Miss Ada Bicknell, Miss H. J. Campbell, Miss Bonham Carter, and Lady Susan Vernon Harcourt.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS, MAY 17, 1853.

WHEN the annual Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists was held at the Louvre, and admittance was gratis, crowds thronged the avenues to the gallery long before the hour of opening. Times have changed, and that luxury is now a thing of the past. From the Louvre the Exhibition was transferred, since the Revolution of 1848, to the Tuileries, then to a temporary building in one of the courts of the Palais Royal. That building was pulled down the other day, and this year the locality is again changed. At the corner of the Faubourg Poissonnière and of the Rue Richer, stands an edifice where, in former days, the supernumerary arm-chairs and washing-stands of the Royal family of France were preserved. It was the *garde-meuble*, or furniture-warehouse of the French Kings. It has been this year appropriated to the productions of French artists, and of those foreigners who choose to risk comparison with them. There was a notable difference in the affluence of visitors upon the first day of opening this year, and in former years that I remember at the Louvre. A very small number of persons was gathered together at the doors when ten o'clock struck on Sunday, the 15th inst., and until late in the day the irregular and rather complicated suite of rooms could not be said to be at all full. At no time were they crowded.

There are two distinctive features in this year's Exhibition. The first is the absence of most of the leading French painters—Ingres, Delaroche, Scheffer, Decamps, Vernet, &c.; the other is the large number of foreign artists, especially Belgians, who have sent pictures, amongst which are some of the best in the Exhibition. Another circumstance to be noted, and which is probably attributable to the unusual severity of the winter, is the much smaller number than usual of landscapes and portraits We know, by experience of our own Royal Academy Exhibition, how vast an extent of wall is apt to be engrossed by portraits of Mr. A., and Mrs. B.—not invariably of such high artistic merit as to redeem their want of public interest, or even to explain their admission. At Paris, in most previous Exhibitions, landscapes have been very numerous; and as that is the style of art in which the French are, upon the whole, least successful, they have comprised many pitiable displays of clumsiness and inadvertancy, shading from the semi-naive, and designated, in French painters' parlance, as "plates of spinage." This year there are very few landscapes, and most of those few are at least highly respectable, whilst some are very much merit

We have not room this week for any detailed criticism upon the pictures, but shall return to the subject next week.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE AT HULL.—On Tuesday last, the foundation-stone of a public subscription library, was laid at Hull, by the Lord of Carlisle; and upon the same day, the first stone of a new hall and museum for the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society, was laid by Lord Londesborough. The last-named ceremony, being performed with masonic honours, was the chief point of interest, and attracted a large number of visitors. We shall engrave this scene next week. In the afternoon the events of the day were commemorated by a dejeûner at the Public Rooms, Hull.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Chief Baron of the Exchequer has appointed Mr. J. Templar, who has for some time practised as a special pleader, to the vacant Mastership of the Exchequer.

It is estimated that there lies, from time to time, in the Dead-letter Office, undelivered, the pecuniary offering of nearly £11,000 annually, in cash alone. On the 17th July, 1847, there were lying in the Dead-letter office bills of exchange for the immense sum of £40,410.

A slight shock of earthquake was experienced in different parts of the city of Washington on the 2nd instant.

The regency of Upper Franconia has given orders to have all placards relative to emigration removed from the walls of the public buildings.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Graham Wilmore, Esq., Q.C., to be Judge of the County Court in Circuit 57 (Somersetshire), in the room of J. H. Warren, Esq., deceased.

It is not generally known that Lord Ellesmere has again liberally opened his gallery to the public on a certain day or days in the week. Artists, on the 1st of each month, have cards of admission.

Two women, who were defendants at the County Court, in Leicester, on Tuesday week, employed themselves vigorously during the sitting, while waiting for their turn—the one in seaming hose, and the other in making lace and brace ends.

The Ordnance survey of the county of Ayr is proceeding. A party of Sappers and Miners has arrived in Ayr for that purpose.

The singing clubs have been dissolved throughout the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel.

On Tuesday week a shoemaker, named Hope, belonging to Glasgow, who had just taken his seat in a private carriage at Greenock, expired. Hope had come to Liverpool on the previous day on his return.

The *Reindeer* left Rio Janeiro on the 24th March. When she left, the fever was raging to an alarming extent among the shipping there.

Baronet, Allan, Bartholomy, and Monnet, the Frenchmen convicted of being concerned in the late duel, near Windsor, were liberated on Monday from Horsemonger-lane gaol, their term of imprisonment having expired.

Mr. James Plunkett, Q.C., the newly-appointed clerk to the Insolvent Courts in Dublin, is not son to the venerable Lord Plunkett, nor in any way connected with that eminent personage

The Queen of Prussia was to arrive at Vienna on the 17th inst. from Potsdam. The Queen of Greece, *en route* from Trieste to Germany, was also expected to pass a few days in the Austrian capital.

On Sunday five lads, who had hired a boat at Hungerford-stairs, upset it, by some mismanagement, at Battersea, and all were in an instant string ling in the stream. Four were saved, but the fifth was lost.

The remains of Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, G.C.B., were interred in Kensal green Cemetery on Monday. Lord Hardinge, (Comm anding-in-Chief) and Lord Gough (who came from Ireland on purpose) taking a part in the ceremony.

A company is being organised for the purpose of establishing a Crystal Palace in Glasgow, on the plan of the great institution at Sydenham.

A grand reception was given on Tuesday, at Leicester, by the inhabitants, to Sir Joshua Walmsley and Mr Gardner, the members for the borough; and Mr Kossuth was a spectator of the procession, and was loudly cheered at the close.

A boiler explosion at the fire-iron and glass-cutting factory of Messrs. Davis, at Dudley, on Saturday, resulted in the death of the engineer and three men. The devastation of property is extensive.

The mother of the Sultan died on the 1st inst.; her age was about fifty. She has always been known as a most amiable woman, and was greatly beloved by her son. She was originally a Circassian slave

The American ship *Georgia* arrived in the Thames on Thursday, from Sydney, with half a ton of gold-dust on board

A new college is to be founded near the terminus of the Kendal and Windermere Railway, for the county of Westmoreland: it is to be dedicated to St. Mary.

On Thursday at noon a clerk of the Joint Stock Banking Company entered the City police station in an interesting condition, and stated that he had lost 1000 sovereigns while riding in a cab from the Pallamall to Princes-street. Huggett, an active officer, was immediately despatched in search of the cab, and within fifty-three seconds returned as pilots, twenty-three at Southampton, and forty-three at Portsmouth.

On Tuesday Alympius, the son of a Tartar chief, and late an officer in the Russian army, gave an interesting lecture in Belvoir street, Leicester, on the customs, manners, and religion of Independent Tartary

The Lord Chancellor will receive the Judges, Queen's counsel, &c., at twelve o'clock on Monday next, the first day of Trinity term, at his Lordship's residence, Upper Brook street.

The cholera, which had been raging with great violence at Moscow, had re-appeared in St. Petersburg, where several persons had died.

Some workmen, while removing an old thatched roof at Alne, near Easingwold, discovered an old linen bag, containing a large number of ancient silver coins, which were shilling-pieces of the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles

The steamer *Ocean Wave* was destroyed by fire on Friday night, the 29th ult., fifty miles above Kingston, Canada West. She had fifty persons on board, twenty of whom only were saved, including Captain Wright, the mate, and the purser

Advices from Stutgard, Westphalia, state that the two Chambers have decided that capital punishment shall be inflicted on any one who attempts to assassinate the King.

Government has offered a reward of £200, together with a free pardon to any accomplice (not the murderers), for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Maria Stiggall, housekeeper to the Rev. B. Barker, at Barton, Suffolk, on the 8th inst. The joiners in Lancaster ceased work on Monday last and have not yet returned to business. Their demands are an increase of wages of 2s. a week, and two hours less work during the six days.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Harrison has been appointed to the Governorship of the Oxford County Gaol

A letter from Philadelphia says:—"The 1st of May has passed by, and yet the Crystal Palace at New York is far from being complete. From appearances, it will hardly be ready until the end of June."

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 6th inst. state that owing to the setting in of mild weather the navigation was expected to open in a day or two

A dreadful hurricane occurred on the coast of Madras in March last: twenty square-rigged vessels, and twice that number of native craft, were wrecked or lost.

Some of the palms at Kew Gardens have grown so rapidly as to reach the roof (sixty-six feet), and two of them have been sunk in the ground in order to retain them a few years longer in the present building.

Sir Robert Pee. delivered a lecture on "Switzerland," in the Town Hall, at Birmingham, last week, to a very crowded audience.

The following notice has been sent to the provincial post-offices:—"The Postmaster General has been pleased to withdraw the restriction which precludes letter-carriers and other employed in country offices from soliciting Christmas gratuities

Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart., the new M.P. for Taunton is the youngest member in the House of Commons (being only twenty-one years of age). he is said to be one of the wealthiest commoners in England.

It is expected that the census papers of 1851 will be ready to be laid before Parliament immediately after the recess

The Lord Chief Justice said in Court, a few days ago:—"I am sorry to say, we are obliged to take the oath now against the descendants of James, there being no descendants of that person

There is now living in Morriston, near Swansea, an old woman named Elizabeth Evans, who has attained the extraordinary age of 104 years. She can read her Bible without the use of spectacles, and occasionally smokes her pipe of tobacco, a practice commonly indulged in by matrons in Wales.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H J C A.—Received, with thanks

I N C, Leicester.—You may obtain them through any newsman.

J M, of Manley.—You can claim a second Queen while the first is on the board.

H W, of Walsall.—It shall have attention speedily

RICARDO.—We suppose it was not meant.—not knowing wrong.

G E H, Kimbolton.—The "Staunton" wooden men, in mahogany box, common size, are, we believe, a guinea a set. Write to the manufacturers, Messrs. Jaques, of Hatton-garden, London.

STUDENT.—No, but that is the key-move

A. G., Chatham.—The Problem in question was, as you suggest, taken from our paper, and marred in the transfer. We published it correctly. The solution is, 1. Q to Q Kt 3rd; 2. Q to Q Kt 2nd. 3. Q takes P, and 4. Kt to Q Kt 3rd—Mate.

DR. EBERLE.—Black can exert upon giving perpetual check, if he pleases, and thus draw the game.

A. F., Florence.—Highly interesting, and very acceptable

J. H. F., Glasgow.—Unless specially agreed otherwise, drawn games do not usually count in a match. In the instance you mention we should consider the contest was not finished until one party scored two games.

B. I. G.—Received with thanks. The omission you speak of must have first occurred, we should think, at Y.

P. C., Sark.—The move suggested would have given Black the advantage. 2. For an answer to any of queries, we must refer you to the account which we published last week of the Manchester Chess Meeting

HARMONIA.—I. If you will send a copy of the solution referred to, we will again look at it. 2. If a pawn, No. 8, a Black Pawn at Black's K R 6th, appears in some of the improvements as now been omitted.

E. H. E.—You may have played the game wrongly. Try it once more. 2. The Review

LANCASTER.—We have not seen this week to give an account of the new established Chess Club at St. Petersburgh. But we hope to do so next, and to give the names of the Gentlemen whose order whose diagnose the society probably the most brilliant of its kind in Europe, we believe, formed

J. G., Exeter.—Is to be examined in the meantime, send us the particulars of your club.

J. J., Bristol.—Look at the position again. If Black move as you propose, he is mated at the next move.

QUINA.—Problems will be sent through the channel indicated three weeks ago

Your problems are under consideration.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 483, by Mekir, of Sandgate; Darven, T. G., of Wells; Farmborough, J. G., of Norwich; G. A. B., Monnie Osbornton, Aberdeen, Jaques, Edmonton; L. of Oxford, Agnes, Mr Jolfrey, Ricardo, Harrovensis, J. P., of Bristol green, J. M., of Maldon, Valle field, Mathews, H. R., Brompton; E. H., W. A. A., are correct

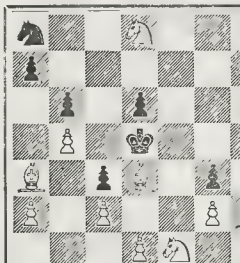
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 484, by Kappa, Surveyor, Farnwood, R. B., Lex, Philip, M. P., D. D., Ernest, P. O., Darward, S. W., C. P. Q., Delta, Chappell, Juvenile, Henry, T. P., are correct

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by T. A., of Norwich, J. P., of Bothnal green, Kappa, E. H., of Norwich, Etienne J. C. H., Harrovensis, Anne, Armada, R. B., Tox, Romeo, R. B. T., Jerry, D. L. S. F. Q. R., are correct All others are wrong

PROBLEM No. 485.

By J. C. W.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, moving first, to checkmate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Game between MR. LÖWENTHAL and MR. BIGLAND, of Leamington; the former giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove Black's K P from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th		26. Q to her 2nd	Q to K B 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	27. Kt to R 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
3. B to Q 3rd	Q to K 2nd	28. Kt to B 4th	Kt to K B sq
4. K Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	29. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to K Kt 3rd
5. P to Q B 4th	P to K 4th	30. P takes K P	R takes P
6. P to Q 5th	Q B to K Kt 5th	31. R to Q Kt 3rd	R to Q 2nd
7. Q to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	32. R to Kt 3rd	K to Q R sq
8. B to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd	33. Kt takes K	R takes P
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to K 2nd	34. K to R 2nd	Kt to K B 5th
10. Castles on K side	Kt to Q 2nd	35. Q to Q 3rd	R to Q R sq
11. P to K R 4th	Kt to Q B 4th	36. Q to R 4th	R to Q 4th
12. Q to Q B 2nd	P to Q R 4th	37. R to Q 3rd	Q to K R sq
13. P to K R 3rd	B to Q 2nd	38. Q to Q 4th	Kt to R sq
14. B takes Kt	Q takes B	39. R to Q Kt 8th	Q to R 2nd
15. Kt to K R 2nd	P to K Kt 4th	40. P to Q 5th	Kt to K B sq
16. B to K 2nd	P to K R 4th	41. R to Q R 4th	R takes Kt
17. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	42. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 6th
18. P to K B 5th	P to K R 5th	43. R takes Kt P	P to K 6 2nd
19. Q to Q B 2nd	Kt to K Kt 4th	(dis. ch.)	
20. Kt to K Kt 4th	Q to K B 2nd	44. Q takes Q P (ch)	P takes Q
21. Kt to K 2nd	Q to B 7th	45. R to Kt 7th (ch)	K to K B sq
22. Kt to K B sq	K R to K B sq	46. R takes Q	P takes P
23. B to Q sq	B takes Kt	47. B to Q sq	Kt to B 8th (ch)
24. P takes B	Kt to K Kt 6th		
25. R to Q K 3rd	K R to his sq	48. K to Kt sq	R to K B 2nd

And White resigns

For if 49. R takes R (ch) K takes R

50 P to R 6th Kt to K 6th

51. P to R 7th Kt to R 5th (ch), and wins.

This game affords no points calling for particular comment, but the termination is interesting, and will repay attention.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 818. By RICARDO.

White: K at Q Kt 6th, Bs at Q 7th and Q B 7th, P s at Q 2nd and Q Kt 3rd

Black: K at Q 4th, P s at Q 5th and 6th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 819.—By E. M. H., of Hull.

White: K at K B 5th, Q at Q 8th, R at Q R sq, B at Q 3rd; P s at K R 7th, Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q 2nd, Q at Q R 8th, R at Q R sq, B at Q 3rd; P s at K R 5th, K Kt 6th, Q Kt 2nd, and K 3rd.

White playing first, to mate in three moves.

No. 820.—By BRIDPORT.

(A capital little stratagem.)

White: K at Q 8th, Q at K Kt 7th, R at K 8th, B at K 2nd and Q Kt 8th, Kts at Q B 3rd and Q Kt 3rd, P at K 7th.

Black: K at K B 4th, R at K 6th, Kt at K Kt 7th; P s at K B 2nd, Q 2nd and 5th.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 821.—By C. F.

White: K at K R sq, B s at K 2nd and K B 4th, Kts at Q B 8th and Q Kt 2nd; P s at K B 2nd, K 3rd, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at K 5th; P s at K B 4th, Q B 5th, and Q Kt 4th.

White playing first, mates in three moves

THE CHESS MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—The great length to which the notice of this meeting ran in our last Number compelled us to omit the names of many well known players, whom we noticed as being either at the tourney or the dinner. Among the visitors were Messrs Staunton, Löwenthal, Harrwitz, Horwitz, and Williams, from London; Messrs. Cronhelm (sen. and jun.), Craven, Gardiner, and Thomas, of Halifax; the Rev. S. Burnell and the Rev. Mr. Owen, from Warrington; Sir George Stephen, Mr. Morton Sparke, and Mr. Cox, of Liverpool: Mr Morecroft, of Rock Ferry; Mr. Newham and Mr. Marc, of Nottingham; Sir John Blunden, Bart., of Kilmany; Mr. Stanley, of Preston; Mr. Robinson, from Wakefield; the Rev. G. Smith, of Leamington; Mr. Cadman, of Leeds. The Manchester amateurs mustered, of course, in great strength; amongst them we observed Messrs. Lee, Birch, James Birch, C. A. Duval, Mr. Shipping, Hans Hasché, C. Halié, Rath, Lamport, Bellman, Boyle, Francis, Beaver, Turner, Schwyter, Reiss, Wansley, Hirst, Chilie, Cohen, Bay, Sedona, Allen, Greg, Stora, King, &c.

TABLE-MOVING.

WE find from an article in our Paris contemporary, the *Illustration*, that the attempts at table-moving made at Bremen, Leipsic, and other German towns, have entirely succeeded. One of the editors of our German contemporary, the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, asserts that he himself followed the rotatory movement of one of these tables until he fell down from exhaustion. The process, according to him, was of the simplest character. Five or six persons, some of whom were ladies, sat round a mahogany table, with their hands upon the table in such a manner that the little fingers of the right and left hand of each person touched those of his two neighbours. At the end of five-and-twenty minutes a magnetic current, as it is thought, was developed, which the persons sitting round the table communicate to it. "The table then begins to raise itself, to move to and fro, at first slowly and slightly, then turning more and more rapidly from left to right, directing itself towards the north. The company may push back the chairs, and turn the table as long as they please." It is necessary that the table should stand upon the bare floor, for the carpet weakens the magnetic force, and, for the same reason, it is better there should be nothing upon the table, although an eye-witness declares that he has seen a table support with the lamp upon it, and what seems incredible is, that the lamp moved also, but was not upset.

These are the facts inserted in the German journals. It would appear, from the explanations they give, that the phenomenon is occasioned by animal magnetism. According to the last advices, it is necessary that all the persons forming the magnetic chain should be previously magnetised, or, at all events, that the conductor of the chain should enjoy great magnetic properties, which he is able to communicate to others. The experiments are multiplying themselves. And not only are tables made to move, but chairs, presses, sideboards, and other moveable articles. Grave accidents have notwithstanding happened. We do not here speak merely of headaches and nervous attacks, inevitable results of these experiences, but of epileptic convulsions. The life of a youth of sixteen is said by our Paris contemporary to be in danger, in consequence of the violent and renewed three attempts he made to succession.

The German *savans* are agreed that these remarkable phenomena can only be explained by animal magnetism. But after what laws this mysterious fluid develops itself in order to put in motion inert bodies, is as yet unknown. The German philosophers are attentively studying this new problem of science, which is beginning to attract some attention also in England. Mr. W. Radcliffe Birt, a gentleman well known in the scientific world, has written to a contemporary to detail an experiment made by him in the course of the present week:—

On Monday evening last, two gentlemen and myself manipulated on a globe frame; the upper portion was varnished, and on this we laid our hands not in contact. The globe frame and operators were insulated from the floor by a sheet of gutta percha. In this case each person was completely insulated, and no effect was produced, except that one gentleman exhibited evident indications of vertigo or giddiness; he experienced a profuse perspiration, accompanied with paleness, and was obliged to relinquish his position at the globe frame. From some experiments which I had made in the early part of the day, I had every reason to believe that the rotation was first induced in the bodies of the operators, and suggested that we should join our fingers in the usual way, but not in contact with the globe frame. We did so, but the same gentleman was again obliged to break contact. The remaining two joined their opposing little fingers, and the result was a revolution of one gentleman round the other in the same direction as mentioned in the experiments. The time occupied was 37 minutes, contact being maintained during the whole of this time.

Mr. Birt thinks that a vital force of a very low order is developed.

Some experiments, which took place within the last few days in the Minories, are thus described by Mr. Bates, of the Nautical Academy:—

Experiment 1.—A small round mahogany table, about 3 in. diameter, was employed; five gentlemen sat around it, with their hands (fingers) so placed that a ring of fingers surrounded the table, the little fingers of each neighbour being joined, also the thumbs of each operator. During the period of about half an hour, sensations of throbbing in the fingers and thumbs, pains in and about the region of the elbows were experienced, and a perceptible vibration of the table observed. The table was placed on the floor *uninsulated*.

Experiment 2.—The same table, under the same circumstances, was employed, but instead of five, seven gentlemen operated: on this occasion an electrometer was employed (a delicate form, which would receive an electric charge. While the table remained *uninsulated* no effects were perceptible during half an hour beyond the throbbings and pains mentioned above.

Experiment 3.—The table was now *insulated* by being placed solely on an ordinary thick oil stool about 1 foot square, a party of seven stood around and before it, the same gentlemen as before, for the sake of experiments, pains in the elbows, &c., were observed; at length two gentlemen, sitting opposite each other, experienced similar phenomena, especially a particular sensation on the balls of the thumbs in one instance the ball of the thumb was in contact with the table, in the other in contact with the operator's other thumb. About this time a remarkable vibration of the table was observed; its peculiar character was perhaps noticed more distinctly by the threads of the electrometer exhibiting a tremulatory motion not observed before. The next phenomenon observed, about twenty minutes after the commencement of the experiment, was remarkable. The operators, without being sensible of any motion, observed the motion of their hands to be influenced—they found the hand moved towards the right, so that while they remained in a sitting posture a kind of hoisting was produced. The motion of the table now became apparent, for while the position of the hands on the table was necessary for the operators to rise; a rotatory motion was indicated, which from commencing very slowly and gradually accelerating, obliged the operators to follow the rotating table, first at a slow and afterwards at a brisk walk.

Experiment 4.—The table was now insulated as before, so that it was insulated as regarded the operators, by the glass stool, and *the table was* insulated, as regarded the earth, by the gutta percha. In three minutes the rotation was induced; it was in the same direction as before, viz., contrary to that in which the hands of a watch move, and was maintained during six minutes, in which the table made upwards of six revolutions.

Experiment 10.—The table being *insulated*, the party sat round as before; in two or three minutes the rotation commenced, at first slowly, but accelerated so rapidly that the operators were obliged fairly to run, till at length, being exhausted, their hands were removed from the table, and the motion stopped.

Experiment 11.—An iron chain was extended round and upon the table, two or three persons placed their fingers lightly upon it, and in a few minutes the motion was induced.

The above experiments were connected with these experiments are, without doubt, the absence of the motion of the table when *uninsulated*, and the production of motion upon the insulation being effected. Experiments 1 and 2 exhibited a motion, when the table was under peculiar atmospheric circumstances; the time required to induce the motion was, however, very different in the two cases. It is to be borne in mind here that the table had been sat mitted to the influence of the operators' hands for the period of upwards of an hour. Experiment 5 is very important, as establishing the influence of the *standing* both table and operator; in Experiment 4, and in other experiments in less, the motion was induced. Not of the parties taking part in the above experiments were more or less incredulous as to the published statements, but all expressed themselves perfectly convinced of the reality of the motion being induced by other influence than ordinary muscular energy.

The following persons, having been present at the above-mentioned experiments, have certified the above report of them to be correct.—W. Ratcliff Birt, Henry Rosser, Isaac Bates, Frederick Wiggins, William Reynolds, John Brixey, J. Jones.

A French journal publishes the following:—

Yesterday afternoon our friend, M. Edward Boyer, professor of natural philosophy and chemistry, came to our office to satisfy our curiosity respecting the reported phenomenon of the motion of a table under the influence of electricity. A round walnut-tree table served for the experiment. Six gentlemen placed themselves round the table, and formed the electrical chain with their hands placed flat on the edge, and each person in contact with the small finger of the right hand laid on the small finger of the left hand of his neighbour. A few minutes only elapsed, when a slight movement of the table revealed the commencement of the phenomenon. Two or three oscillations succeeded at short intervals. Shortly after the persons placed in contact felt tingling in the fingers, and slight nervous contortions and precipitate pulsations in the arterial veins. In about seven minutes the table was in movement. The rotation, at first slow, became so rapid as to occasion giddiness to some of the persons who formed the chain, and they were obliged to remove their hands. The table then stopped. The chain having again been formed, the circular movement became renewed in less than two minutes. The magnetic fluid, disengaged in abundance, manifested a series of extraordinary phenomena. This it was enough for M. Boyer to place his hands on the table in order to give it the most energetic impulsion. A young man of twenty years of age, of very great corpulence, seated himself on the table without arresting the movement. It has been said, in other accounts, that the current is invariably established from the south to the north pole. This is an error. When once the chain is broken it follows opposite directions: it goes from the left to the right, and from the right to the left alternately. The experiment made on that account is perfectly conclusive. In less than three minutes it became instantaneously rapid. The same was the case with a new series.

Another French journal, *La Patrie*, publishes a letter from Alençon,

THE LATE SIR WALTER RALEIGH GILBERT, BART., G.C.B.—FROM A PAINTING BY G. F. ATKINSON. ENGRAVED BY F. J. SMYTH.

bearing the signature of a Dr. Prevost, and the attestation of the mayor, the deputy-mayor, the Substitut of the Procureur Imperial, and several other persons of the highest respectability, stating that they and others made a billiard-table advance four feet, and that at the command of one of the party the table returned to its original position.

The *Eleinore Aire* informs us that a lady in that town, who had taken part in a 'moving table' sitting, was suddenly seized with a violent headache. Two other ladies, who had also assisted at the table, put their hands to her head, when she immediately fell into a deep magnetic sleep, from which no one could wake her. While in this state she answered all questions put to her, even as to absent persons and their employments.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WALTER RALEIGH GILBERT, BART., G.C.B.

The family, of which this distinguished soldier was a descendant, possessed lands in Manadon, county Devon, as far back as the time of Edward the Confessor; and Prince, the old Devonshire historian of the "Worthies of that County," commemorates the alliances of the Gilberts with "the honourable houses of Champernon, Croker, Hill, Chudleigh, Agar, Molineux, Pomeroy, Compton, and Valetort," and refers to the martial renown of the race. In the reign of Elizabeth lived Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Knt., so eminently distinguished by his discoveries in the Northern Seas (where "Gilbert's Straits" are called after him to this day), and by the establishment of the colony of Newfoundland. Sir Humphrey was half brother of Sir Walter Raleigh. By Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Anthony Aucher, or Ager, he left Sir John Gilbert, an officer of reputation, and eight other sons, who all died *s.p.* except Raleigh Gilbert, Esq., of Compton, from whom the gallant commander, Sir Walter Gilbert, was sixth in lineal descent. His father, the late Rev. Edmund Gilbert, Rector of Helland, Vicar of Constantine, and Prebendary of Exeter, was great-grandson of John Gilbert, Esq., of Compton Castle; who sold the ancient mansion of Greenway, so long the residence of his ancestors, a seat beautifully situated on a bold elevation overhanging the river Dart, about four miles from Dartmouth.

Brilliant though the lineage of the Gilberts is thus shown to be, future genealogists will point out the name of the hero of the Punjaub as the proudest on the family tree.

Sir Walter Gilbert was born 18th March, 1788; and, at the early age of fourteen, entered the Bengal army. In the following year (1802) he was posted to the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, commanded by Colonel (afterwards Sir John) Macdonald; and with this distinguished corps he was present at the defeat of General Perron's Brigade, at Coel; at the siege of Allyghur, at the battle of Delhi, at the storming of Agra, and at the memorable conflict of Laswaree: in this battle, the 15th Native Infantry took a prominent part. Not long after, Lieutenant Gilbert shared in the victory of Deig, and assisted at the desperate though unsuccessful assaults on Bhurtpore, under the personal command of Lord Lake, who noticed and commended the young soldier for his gallantry. In all these arduous services Lieutenant Gilbert exhibited the same heroism which, at a later period, induced him to dismount when he found that his horse would not approach a huge boar which threatened the life of his friend, and to attack the enraged animal on foot with his single spear

As Captain, Major, and Colonel, he was subsequently employed in various responsible offices; but it was in the Sutlej and in the Punjaub that the fame of Sir Walter Gilbert as a great military commander was achieved. These are the words of Lord Gough, after the battle of Ferozeshah, referential to the heroic services of General Gilbert:

I want words to express my gratitude to Major-General Gilbert. Not only have I to record that in this great fight all was achieved by him which, as Commander-in Chief, I could desire to have executed; not only on this day was his division enabled by his skill and courageous example to triumph over obstacles from which a less ardent spirit would have recoiled as insurmountable, but since the hour when our leading columns moved out of Umbalah I have found in the Major-General an officer who has not merely carried out my orders to the letter, but whose zeal and tact have enabled him, in a hundred instances, to perform valuable service in exact anticipation of my wishes.

The same brilliant conduct, the same energetic and judicious action, the same untiring spirit, distinguished Gilbert at Moodkee, Sobraon, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat. At the last-named conflict he commanded a division of the army, and afterwards, by rapid marches, eventually overtook the retreating Sikh forces, and finished the last campaign of the Punjaub, by compelling 16,000 old and tried Sikh soldiers to surrender their arms. For the indefatigable zeal and exertions "thus displayed, the gallant officer received the thanks of Parliament, as well as of the Hon. East India Company." His last appointment was that of Member of Council, to which he was named in April, 1850.

Sir Walter married, 1st June, 1814, Isabella Rose, daughter of Major Thomas Rose, R.A., by Isabella, his wife, daughter of John Macleod, Esq., tenth Baron Reay; and leaves one son, now Sir Francis Hastings Gilbert, Bart., born 19th July, 1816, late her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria; and two daughters, Flora Anne, married first in 1844 to Captain Roderick Norman Maclean, and, secondly, in 1849, to Captain Richard Shubrick; and Geraldine Adelaide Elizabeth, married in 1848 to Charles Russell Colt, Esq.

The death of Sir Walter Gilbert occurred on the 10th inst., at Stevens's Hotel, Bond-street; he had only just returned from India.

The accompanying portrait, a characteristic likeness, is from a picture recently painted by Mr. G. F. Atkinson, engraved by Lupton, and published by Dickinson and Co.

MONUMENT AT ALBUERA.

This interesting structure has just been erected by order of the Spanish Government, in testimony of the bravery of the officers whose names it bears. The locality has been well chosen, as the scene of one of the great events of the Peninsular War—the village of Albuera, about twelve miles from Badajoz, on the road from that fortress to Seville. Albuera has been characterised as "a glorious field of grief;" it owes its renown to the murderous conflict, May 16th, 1811, between Soult and Beresford. The monument is, indeed, commemorative of this great fight; when of the 57th, "out of 1400 men, 1050 were killed and wounded," "the dead lay in their ranks, every man with a wound in the front;" and when 1580 unwounded men, the remnant of 7000, stood, says Napier, "triumphant on the fatal hill"—the little battalion alone holding its ground against all the French *colonnes en masse*. It must be gratifying to the survivors and the relatives of those who fought on that day to know that (although forty-two years have elapsed since the battle) a slight tribute has at length been paid to their valour.

MONUMENT ERECTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT, AT ALBUERA.

It will be remembered that, at Albuera, Lord Hardinge (at present Commanding-in-Chief) first gave proof of his great talent for command, by advising and directing an important movement at a very critical period of the battle, and which mainly contributed to the victory. The Monument is a substantial erection of stone, and surrounded with an iron railing of appropriate design. The inscriptions are as follow:—

On the top, encircled with a wreath of laurel, "Albuera." Under this, "A los Valientes, del 16 Maio, 1811." On the columns, the names of the Generals commanding:

Generals Espanoles.		Generals Anglo-Portuguese.	
Castanos.	Blake.	Beresford.	Stewart.
Lardazabel.	Ballasteros.	Lumley.	Alten.
Zupa.	Espana.	Cole.	Hamilton.
Penne.	Underneath, "Mando Xefe Beresford."		

The Monument was not quite completed when our Artist passed through, on the 9th April last.

"TABLE-MOVING."

THE COUNTESS OF CLARENDON'S BALL, AT THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE, DOWNING-STREET.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

OLD HOUSE AND "PLAGUE-STONE," CHESHIRE.

This curious relic, known as the "Plague-Stone," formed the corner coping-stone of a garden-wall, in the Wash-lane, near Warrington, Cheshire, immediately above the spot indicated in the Engraving by the letter A. It is traditional in the neighbourhood that about the middle of the seventeenth century (probably in the year 1665) several cases of the plague occurred in this house. All direct intercourse with the neighbours being prohibited, the money paid for provisions and other necessaries was deposited in the square dish seen in the Stone, which was kept filled with vinegar and water for the purpose of disinfection. Those who died of the pestilence are said to have received interment in a field near the house; and here the remains of three bodies were discovered in the year 1843. The Stone was exhibited at a late meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, held at the Royal Institution, Liverpool.

OLD HOUSE AND "PLAGUE-STONE," WASH-LANE, NEAR WARRINGTON.

The Wash-lane was formerly often flooded with water; and in the accompanying Illustration it is thus represented, with the stepping stone for foot-passengers. The dwelling is an interesting specimen of the half-timbered house, now comparatively rare.

Curious and Important Invention.—An ingenious mechanic of this town, Mr. John Craig, has invented a machine for raising weights, which he deems analogous in construction to the appliances adopted by the builders of the Egyptian pyramids. Mr. Craig did not feel bound to explain the principle and mode of action of his invention, but the results obtained we had an opportunity of witnessing. By means of a model, a small weight was made to raise and sustain another of five times the size. The apparatus is capable of being applied, the inventor informed us, to the steam-engine, and with such success that twenty-horse power of steam and fuel would be equal to one hundred-horse under present circumstances. "With this machine," said Mr. Craig, "a small chain, capable of bearing six hundred weight, and a small winch, to give the first motion, I could raise five tons." We are informed that there is not a wheel or block about the apparatus, and that the power is not gained by any modification of the lever—which latter seems a paradox certainly; but the results speak for themselves.—*Liverpool Times.*

THE COUNTESS OF CLARENDON'S BALL.

The Countess of Clarendon gave a magnificent ball on Thursday evening (last week), at the official residence of the noble Earl, in Downing-street.

The preparations for the fête were upon a scale of great splendour: the whole suite of saloons was thrown open, and beautifully decorated for the occasion.

The invitations included upwards of a thousand members of the aristocracy. The company began to set down at half-past ten o'clock, and from that hour until long after midnight, a continued succession of arrivals took place.

The ball was opened at eleven o'clock, to the music of Coote and Tinney's orchestra. The festivities were kept up with great spirit until an hour after midnight, when a superb supper was served in one of the lower saloons.

Dancing was subsequently renewed, and the morning was far advanced before the company separated.

The supper, which displayed the choicest delicacies, was supplied by Messrs. Gunter. The mansion was beautifully illuminated.

The Scientific Societies of London.—On Wednesday week a meeting of the gentlemen who have signed the memorial to her Majesty's Government praying for a central site on which to establish the scientific societies of the metropolis, was held in the meeting-room of the Royal Society; when the subjoined resolution was agreed to:—"That the following noblemen and gentlemen be appointed a deputation to present the memorial to her Majesty's Government:—viz., the Earl of Rosse, the Lord Wrottesley, the Earl of Harrowby, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., Sir Philip Egerton, Bart., Sir R. I. Murchison, Thomas Bell, Esq., Edward Forbes, Esq., Thomas Graham, Esq., W. R. Grove, Esq., H. Hallam, Esq., L. Horner, Esq., Colonel Sabine; and to act as a committee; with full power to take any steps in furtherance of the objects of the memorial which may seem to them expedient."

Mrs. Stowe.—Professor and Mrs. Stowe, the Rev. C. Beecher, and the Rev. Samuel Ward, are now residing with the Rev. J. Sherman. The Professor leaves next week for America; and the Rev. C. Beecher, with his sister, Mrs. Stowe, will visit Switzerland, before they return to America.

Relic of Columbus.—The *Espana* announces that the general autograph chart of the pilot Juan de la Cosa, the companion of Columbus in his discovery of the New World, has been purchased in Paris, by order of the Spanish Government, for the sum of 4000*l*. It lately belonged to Baron Walkenaer, whose library was sold some weeks ago in Paris.

EXETER TRAINING COLLEGE.

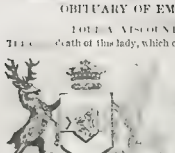
On Thursday last, was laid the foundation-stone of a new Diocesan Training College, to be built from the designs of Mr. John Hayward, on a piece of land on the south side of the road, leading from Exeter to Heavitree, and commanding a beautiful view of the Haldon Hills. The college will contain accommodation for forty students, and although called diocesan, it will, in fact, be the training establishment for national schoolmasters in the four western counties. The building will be erected of lime-stone, with slated roofs; and ample provision made for effective ventilation, as well as for the comfort and convenience of the Principal and students. The Principal is the Rev. William David, under whom the college has obtained a high reputation.

DIOCESAN TRAINING COLLEGE, FOUNDED AT EXETER, ON THURSDAY.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS

LORD VISCOUNTESS FEILDING.

The death of the lady, which occurred at Naples on the 1st inst., from consumption, is deeply lamented. She had only attained the age of 34. Her Ladyship's family, the Pennants, of Downing, of whom she was so illustrious and accomplished a representative, was one of the most [illegible] Wales, being in direct descent from the renowned Tudor Trevor, Lord of Hendwr, the founder of the tribe of the Marches. A junior branch was ennobled under the title of Penrhyn, and its vast estates are now possessed by the Hon. Colonel Douglas Pennant, of Penrhyn Castle, co. Carnarvon.

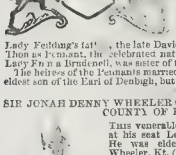


Lady Feilding's father, the late David Pennant, Esq., was grandson of Thomas Pennant, the celebrated naturalist and traveller. Her mother, Lucy Ann, a Prudential, was sister of the present Earl of Cardigan.

The heiress of the Pennants married, June 18, 1846, Viscount Feilding, eldest son of the Earl of Denbigh, but has not left any issue.

SIR JONAH DENNY WHEELER CUFFE, BART., OF LEYRATH, COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

This venerable Baronet died on the 8th instant, at his seat Leyrath, in the 86th year of his age. He was eldest son of the late Sir Richard Wheeler, Bart. (who assumed the surname of Cuffe on succeeding to the estates of his mother's family, Cuffe of Sandhill, county of Carlow), by Rebecca, his wife, daughter of Jonah Mossom, Esq., of Eland, county of Kilkenny. The Wheelers of Leyrath were established in Ireland by Dr. Jonah Wheeler, consecrated Bishop of Ossory in 1613. The Baronetcy was conferred October 1, 1799, on the gentleman whose death we record. Sir William married Elizabeth, daughter of William Browne, Esq., of Browne's hill, county of Carlow, and leaves, with other issue, a son and successor, the present Sir William Wheeler Cuffe, Bart.



LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES MACLEOD, K.C.B.

This distinguished Indian officer, whose death has just occurred, was brother of the late gallant Sir John Macleod, K.C.B., and son of Donald Macleod, Esq., of Bernera—a scion of Macleod of Macleod. He entered the Madras army sixty-seven years ago, and served in the Mysore campaign, under Harris; and the Mahratta, under Wellesley, with whom he was present at the battle of Argaum. In the subsequent Mahratta War of 1817-18, he bore a conspicuous part, as Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Subsidiary Force; and particularly distinguished himself at the siege of Nagpoor.

The late Sir John Macpherson, who succeeded Warren Hastings as Governor-General of India, and died an old man more than thirty years ago, was struck to say, Sir Charles Macleod's mother, being grandson of Lord Macpherson's father, by the issue of an early marriage; while Sir Charles was the son of a marriage made late in life.

GEORGE PALMER, ESQ., OF NAZING-PARK, ESSEX.

The death of the above-named gentleman, late M.P. for South Essex, occurred at Nazing-park on the 11th inst., after a short illness. He was born Feb. 11, 1779, and was second son of William Palmer, Esq., a merchant of London, by Mary, his wife, only daughter of the Rev. John Horsley, M.A. His family was a branch of the old Leicestershire stock "Palmer of Wanlip," and had long resided high among the great mercantile houses of the City of London. The first who settled at Nazing was the late Mr. William Palmer, who served at one time as High Sheriff of Essex. The southern division of that county, his second subject of our present notice represented in Parliament from 1835 to 1847, when advanced age and increasing infirmities caused him to resign his seat.

W. Palmer will be long remembered for his exertions as Chairman of several select Committees on Shipwrecks in the House of Commons, to lessen disasters at sea, and to improve the qualifications of merchant seamen. It was the result of a valuable plan of Mr. Sharp, which, under the auspices of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, has been the means of saving hundreds of persons, and he bore a conspicuous part, as Chairman of the Committee, in presenting the gold medallion of the society. In earlier years he had been extensively engaged as a merchant and ship owner in London.

Mr. Palmer married, 29th Dec. 1796, Anne Maria, daughter and co-heir of William Bund, Esq., of Wick, county Worcester, and leaves a son and heir, George Palmer, Esq., now of Nazing-park, and other issue.

Mr. Palmer's brother, John Horsley Palmer, was formerly Governor of the Bank; and his nephew, Roundell Palmer, Esq., Q.C., is the eminent Chancery barrister.

WEARS.—The late Mr. E. J. Dent, chronometer-maker, of the Strand, the Royal Exchange, and Cockspur-street, who died on the 8th of March last, has left personal property amounting to £70,000; and has bequeathed his business and stock-in-trade, Frederick and Richard Rippon (who are to take and use the name of Dent), viz., to Frederick, the business in the Strand and Royal Exchange; and to Richard, that in Cockspur-street, which also includes the relief £500 a year thereupon. Mr. Dent is also to receive a further annuity of £500 a year from funded property, making £1000 a year; and to her is also bequeathed the dwelling-house at Kensington-gravel, furniture, &c.; and the estate in Bayswater. The residue to be divided into four equal parts between Frederick Dent, Richard Dent, Elizabeth Buckney, and Amelia Gardiner. The will bears date December, 1848; and there are three codicils made on the present year.

THE YORKSHIRE SOCIETY held its anniversary dinner at the London Tavern, on the 4th inst.; Viscount Goderich in the chair. In the course of the evening, the Rev. H. Christmas read the list of admirable principles on which the society's school is conducted, and stated that the most assiduous attention was paid to the religious and secular education of the children. Prizes, consisting of books presented to the society by Mr. Hutchinson, were distributed by the chairman to some of the boys who had most distinguished themselves. Subscriptions received during the evening amounted to £550.

TESTIMONIAL.—The British residents of Moscow and the neighbourhood have lately presented to the pastor of the British Chapel there, the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, on the occasion of his silver wedding and conference, value 600 silver rubles (upwards of 80 guineas), as a token of their warm approbation of the zeal and kindness displayed by them in promoting the education of their children, and the religious welfare of the whole community. The service was furnished by M. Cazikoff, of Moscow; and was enclosed in a neat chest, covered with morocco leather, with an appropriate inscription.

THE EGYPTIAN YACHT, which was run into in the Channel, and was obliged to put into Southampton about a week since, has been built and fitted for the journey. She belongs to Said Pasha, uncle of the Pacha of Egypt. After whole framework about the spot where she was struck was fully twisted with the force of the concussion. Had she not been built she must have sunk. Her costly and magnificent furniture, such as sofas, chairs, &c., have been taken from her much damaged, and are now in the charge of Mr. Buchan, the ornamental carver of Southampton, to be repaired. The tassels of the sofas and other articles of furniture are of gold.

A MONSTER SALMON.—The largest fish of the above description captured for many years past was taken, a few days since, from the river Lyne, near Longhoe, weighed 36 lbs., being upwards of nine inches in length. It has been exhibited at Mr. Grove's, in New Bond-street, and has proved a source of vast attraction; Mr. Grove avers that it is by far the largest that has entered the London market for the last nineteen years, when he exhibited a salmon weighing 67 pounds, which was captured in the Clyde.

By accounts received from Port Phillip, *viâ* Ceylon, it is stated that a successful mining [illegible] had obtained possession of a large lump of gold of the weight of [illegible] 8028.; and that it was to be shipped by the *Sorath* from Melbourne which was to leave Melbourne on the 10th of February, and may, therefore, be considered as now overdue.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The week opened late on Friday evening last, to the effect that all Exchequer Bills, whether issued prior to June or March, might be converted into Exchequer Bonds, bearing 2½ interest, from the 5th of June next until the 1st September, 1854; and 2½ per cent thereafter till the 1st September, 1854, somewhat relieved the public mind in reference to the next issue of those securities; in other words, many parties were led to the conclusion that Mr. Gladstone would increase the rate of interest to 1¼d. per diem. The consequence was, that Exchequer Bills became in improved request, and at one time they touched 6s premium; but a notice having since been issued, stating that June Bills will bear interest only at the rate of 1d. per diem, the price has fallen 9s., or to 5s. discount. It is a question with us how far it is justifiable to make a usury too cheap. In the instance, the effort has unquestionably failed. Mr. Gladstone appears to rely upon the Bank of England for aid in purchasing a portion of the Exchequer bills now afloat. Whether he will be able to raise the bills with respectable premium remains to be seen. In addition to the notices above referred to, it has been officially intimated that the Exchequer Bonds to be offered to the holders of South Sea Stock and other annuities to be paid off, as well as to the proprietors of Consols and Reduced, are to bear interest at the rate of 2½ per cent until the 1st of September, 1854; and 2½ per cent thereafter till the last September, 1855, when the Government is to have the power of redeeming them at par. Notwithstanding that money is still very plentiful, it has become tighter. The demand for it is very active, and the rates of discount are somewhat higher.

The business doing in Consols, this week, has been by no means large. On the whole, prices have continued steady. The leading quotations have been as follows: Three per Cents, 100¾ ⅛; Ditto, for the account, 100¾ ⅛; Three per Cents Reduced, 99½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 102¾. India Stock has sold at 263; Bank Stock, 208. New Five per Cents have been 125; Long Annuities, 1860, 5⅞; ditto, 1885, 6⅛; ditto, 1860, 6 1 16ths; South Sea Stock has marked 11⅝. India Bonds have been as low as 22s. premium.

On Thursday Consols ruled steady, and prices were on the advance. The Three per Cents marked 100¾ ⅜ for Money, and 100¾ ⅜ for the Account. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 102¾ ⅛; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 99¾ ⅝. Bank Stock was firm, at 209½; and India Stock, 263. Exchequer Bills were at par to 3s. premium; and India Bonds, 2s. to 20s. premium.

Up to the present time only about £1,350,000 of the new stocks has been taken in lieu of the old securities.

Owing to the unfavourable news from Monte Video, Buenos Ayrian Bonds have suffered a considerable decline, viz., from 72 to 65. In most other foreign securities only a limited business has been transacted. Bargains have been done in Brazilian Five per Cents at 103; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, New, 101; Buenos Ayres, 72 to 65; Ecuador, 6 to 6½; Greek, 16 to 16½; Mexican, 20¾ to 21; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 88¾; Portuguese Four per Cents, 39¾ to 40¼; Russian Five per Cents, 120½ to 120; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 104½; Sardinian, 91 to 91½; Spanish Three per Cents, 48¾; the New Deferred, 24; Swedish, 14 to 2 dis.; Dutch Two and a Half per Cents, 61¾; Dutch Four per Cents, [illegible]; Spanish Certificates, 6¾ per cent; Venezuela, 3 to 3½; and Austrian Five per Cents, [illegible].

The news from the interior continues to [illegible] dearer in Mark Lane, and dearer at Bristol than in London, and dearer at Hull than at either of the above places. Wheat has risen 2s. per quarter in Liverpool.

The average weekly circulation of the private and joint-stock banks in England and Wales, which the last returns were made up, was £6,984,614. These banks are below their fixed issues by £1,070,972.

Miscellaneous business has been very moderate request. Australasia Bank have sold at 87, Bank of India, Australia, and China, 53; English, Scottish, and Australian, 11¼; London Chartered of Australia, 15½; Union of Australia, 37¾; Australian Agricultural, 70; Crystal Palace, 6⅞; Ditto, of France, 5¾; North British Australian, 1¾ ex new; Port Phillip Land and Mineral, 9¼; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 88; Ditto, New, 46¾; South Australian Investment, 2¾; South Australian Land, 4⅝; St. Katharine's Dock, 102; Victoria Dock, 62; Ditto, New, 4¾; Van Diemen's Land, 2½; Albion Insurance, 90; Atlas, 22½; Argus, 24½; County, 121; Globe, 90; Guardian, 61; Law Life, 60; Pelican, 48; Royal Exchange, 226; Sun Life, 65; Universal, 45½; East London Waterworks have been 124; Grand Junction, 72½; Kent, 84½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 90; West Middlesex, 93; African Steamship, 4½; British American Land, 7½; Canada Five per Cents, 102½; Canada Six per Cents, 117; General Screw Ship, 1¾; General Navigation, 3½; Hudson's Bay, 4½; and Royal Mail Steam, 77.

The last return from the Bank of France shows a further increase in the stock of bullion of £562,000. The bills discounted have fallen off by £582,000.

The imports of the precious metals have been 291,000 dollars from New York, £200,000 from Australia, and £1,258,886 (or £251,450 sterling) from Mexico, the West Indies, &c. The shipments have continued liberal, especially to France and Holland.

Railway Shares have been dull for [illegible]. The principal dealings have been in North Westerns, Great Westerns, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Norfolk. The receipts upon most lines, last week, were in excess of 1852 to some extent. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6¾; Bristol and Exeter, 107; Caledonian, 70¾; Chester and Holyhead, 24½; Cork and Bandon, 2; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 49¼; Eastern Counties, 13¾; Eastern Union, B and C, 7¾; Lancashire, 73; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 74; Great Northern, Original Stock, 83½; Ditto, A Stock, 86; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 71½; Great Western, 81; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 79¾; Leeds Northern, 16¾; London and Blackwall, 6¾; London, Brighton, 11¾ ex new; Ditto, £10 Shares, M. and B. C. 9¾; London and South Western, 90¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 20¾; Midland, 74¾; Norfolk, 54; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 11; Scottish Central, 97; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 65¾; South Devon, 5; York, Newcastle, and Berwick (G. N. E. Purchase), 9¾; York and North Midland, 65¾.

LOAN SHARES AND FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 10½; East Lincolnshire, Six per Cent, 150½; Gravesend, Four per Cent, 98; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 9¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen (No. 2), Seven per Cent, 4½; Caledonian, 109; Eastern Counties Six per Cent Stock, 15; Eastern Union, Six per Cent, 18; Great Northern, Four and-a-Half per Cent Scrip, 5¾; Ditto, Five per Cent, 12; Ditto, Four and a ten per cent premium, 113; Great Western, irredeemable Four per Cent, 104; London and Blackwall, Six per Cent, 156; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent, 151; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 115; Ditto, Four per Cent, 115.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 2; East India Extension, ¼; Great Western of Canada, 20¾; Luxembourg Six per Cent Preference, 5; Namur and Liege, 10¾; Northern of France, 15¾ ex div.; Sambre and Meuse, 9¼; Upper India Scrip, ¼ prem.; West Flanders Four-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 9¾; and Western of France, 21¾.

MINING SHARES have improved slightly, and prices have trended downwards. On Thursday, Agua Fria were 2¾; Anglo Californian, 1; Australian Freehold, 2; British Australian Gold, 1¾; St. John del Rey, 31¾; Caven's Creek, 4; Copiago, 3; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 8¾; Nouveau Monde, 2¾; Port Phillip, 1¾; Tin Croft, 9¾; West Mariposa, 1¼.

THE MARKETS.

[illegible] since our last report, the arrivals of both [illegible] moderate and by [illegible] have been on liberal sale, and full average quality [illegible] kinds the [illegible] at a decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s. per quarter. [illegible] but give way fully 1s., with a very moderate inquiry. Fine English barley has retained former terms, but other qualities have fallen in value 1s. per quarter. Malt has sold slowly, at late rates. The oat trade has ruled dull, at a decline of from 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Beans and peas have moved off steadily, at full prices. Flour has been quite neglected.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s. to 47s; ditto, white, 39s. to 51s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 32s. to 47s; ditto, white, 36s. to 50s; rye, 28s. to 30s; grinding barley, 20s. to 23s; distilling ditto, 23s. to 26s; malting ditto, 30s. to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s. to 58s; brown ditto, 48s. to 53s.; Kingston and Ware, 57s. to 60s.; Chevalier, 58s. to 62s.; Scotch and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s. to 20s.; potato ditto, 20s. to 23s.; Youghal and Cork black, 16s. to 19s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 21s.; Dublin and Belfast ditto, new, 24s. to 26s.; ditto, old, 25s.; grey peas, 30s. to 33s.; maple, 33s. to 36s.; white, 30s. to 33s.; beans [illegible] tick, 30s. to 34s.; red and grey flour, 26s. to 28s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s. to 30s. per sack.

Foreign.—American flour, [illegible] per barrel; Canadian, [illegible] per sack.

Arrow.—For all kinds the demand is in a very inactive state. In prices we have no notice. Oats are held at full prices.

Linseed.—English, sowing, 54s. to 56s.; Baltic, crushing, 47s. to 50s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s. hempseed, 37s. to 39s. per quarter. Rapeseed, English, pale, brown mustard-seed, 7s. to 8s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; and tares, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per bushel. English rapecake, £7 to £7 5s. per ton. Linseed cakes, English, £9 5s. to £9 10s.; foreign, £7 10s. to £8 10s. per ton. Rape cakes, £4 10s. to £5 0s. per ton. Canary, 40s. to 47s. per quarter. Rapeseed, 60s. to 64s.; white ditto, 62s. to 66s. per last.

Brazil.—The prices of whatever brand in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d. ; of household 4d. to 4½d. per lb. [illegible].

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 44s. 7d.; barley, 31s. 5d.; oats, 18s. 9d., rye, [illegible]; beans, 35s. 3d.; peas, 35s. 5d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat [illegible]; barley, 31s. 1d.; oats, 18s. 10d., rye, [illegible]; beans, 34s. 10d.; peas, 37s. 0d.

Foreign.—Barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Hops.—Since our last report [illegible] have been offered. About 1850 have sold at [illegible]. In the pockets the market is steady business is doing to a fair extent. Sussex, 80s. to 90s. Yearlings, 100s. to 120s. per cwt. Kent has advanced on its value, 110s. to 130s. Mid and East Kent pockets, 120s. to 140s.; Weald of Kent, 110s. to 130s.; Sussex, 100s. to 120s. per cwt.

Potatoes.—The supplies coming in are good whilst the demand is inactive, at prices varying from 90s. to 110s. per ton.

Smithfield.—Although the supplies have been tolerably good, the general demand has ruled active, on higher terms.

Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d. per 8lb.; to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets continue very firm, on high terms.

Beef, from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 10d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs., by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 13

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 13

2nd Life Guards: H. J. L. Wynne to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Jameson.

1st Dragoons: H. M. Sykes to be Cornet, vice Marsh. 3rd: H. W. Birkeley to be Cornet, vice Hill. 4th: Lieut. J. R. Scott to be Captain, vice Lowe. Cornet C. Pearson to be Lieut., vice Scott; Cornet the Hon. M. Fitz Roy to be Cornet, vice Pearson; J. A. Bragge to be Cornet, vice Coppage. 7th: J. W. M. Walker to be Cornet, vice Decimar. A. F. R. Cunningham to be Cornet, vice Clevland.

1st Foot.—R. A. Mainwaring to be Ensign, vice Cunninghame. M. Alsalde to be Ensign, vice [illegible]. G. J. A. Oakley to be Ensign, vice Legge. Sub. H. M. Beresford to be Ensign, vice [illegible]. 8th: H. J. Spencer to be Ensign, vice Hamilton. 19th: Hon. J. C. Dormer to be Ensign, vice Goulding; H. L. Fitzgerald to be Ensign, vice Ballabriggs; F. F. Everett to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]; Ensign Johnstone to be Ensign, vice Rockingham. 31st: Lieut. T. Clark to be Lieutenant, vice Richards. 33rd: S. Mostyn to be Second Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 36th: R. H. Hale to be Ensign, vice Story. 39th: G. W. F. D. [illegible], to be Ensign, vice Page. 51st: F. B. Bassard to be Ensign, vice Cassidy. [illegible] Gerrick to be Ensign, vice Linton. 56th: F. J. Pill to be Ensign, vice [illegible]. 61st: Lieutenant T. B. Richards to be Lieutenant, vice Clarke. 64th: Lieutenant the Hon. [illegible] Lindsay to be Captain, vice [illegible]. 66th: W. A. Wood to be Ensign, vice Richardson. 72nd: T. A. Julius to be Ensign, vice Fremantle. 82nd: J. G. Harcourt to be Ensign, vice Wingfield; W. H. Richards to be Ensign, vice Massey. 85th: G. Thackeray to be Ensign, vice Coghlan. 86th: J. T. Rogers to be Ensign, vice Mountain; T. B. Wardlaw to be Ensign, vice Williams. 89th: [illegible] to be Ensign, vice Hudson. 93rd: Sir A. Forster, Bart., to be Ensign, vice Fraser. 97th: T. B. Batchelor to be Ensign, vice Brown. The [illegible] Ensign to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. Ensign W. Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible].

[illegible] Lieutenant W. B. C. G. Trebell to be Captain, vice Alford. [illegible] Cornet Fenwick C. G. Bowden to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. [illegible] Lieutenant W. H. Farmar to be Captain, vice Montrosor, [illegible]. Ensign, vice Farmar. J. S. Hazel to be Ensign, vice [illegible]. Ensign, vice Rowland. 97th: W. B. Northey to be Second Lieutenant, vice Meredith. 99th: Ensign, vice Foster; R. Macpherson to be Ensign, vice [illegible]. Staff: W. E. Newall to be Ensign, vice Kennedy; J. E. Allen to be Lieutenant, vice Leith. H. Wallace to be Ensign, vice Greenhill. 8th: E. Gaggin to be Lieutenant, vice Malyneux. 97th: J. P. Campbell to be Ensign, vice Holmes. 98th: Ensign [illegible] Lieutenant, vice Lambton.

Rifle Brigade: Hon. H. W. Campbell to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lethbridge.

1st West India Regiment: H. F. Lake to be Ensign, vice [illegible].

2nd West India Regiment: C. A. Beeston to be Ensign, vice [illegible].

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: E. M. Saltzer to be Ensign, vice [illegible].

Royal Canada Rifle Regiment: E. Woolley to be Ensign, vice Wilson.

Memorandum: Lieutenant-Colonel Farmar, C.B., Head to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Daniell; C.C. Read to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Mansfield.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Col. Kenny (Major in the East Indies) to have the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel in that country.

BANKRUPTS AND ANNULLED.

W. MARSH, Dudley, Worcester, beer-seller.

BANKRUPTS.

A. C. LARKAN Greenwich, coffee-house keeper [illegible]. R. H. [illegible] Hoxton victualler. R. SANDERSON, Oxford-street, tailor. H. [illegible], Fitzsalore, draper, J. FOULKES, Ruthin-castle, Denbighshire, dealer and [illegible]. L. Worton-under-Edge, tailor. S. H. WATTS, Exeter, baker.

TUESDAY, MAY 17

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 17

76th Foot: Major-General W. Jervois to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir R. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., deceased.

BANKRUPT.

W. BAKER, Surrey-lane, Battersea, Surrey, builder. Y. DEPOTTU, Market-[illegible], merchants and commission agents. W. COLDER, Newman-yard, Old Bailey, and Aldgate, wine merchant. J. [illegible], Old Broad-street, City, merchant. H. EDWARDS, Wheatsheaf, and Powis-road, Brighton, Sussex, builder. J. WATTS, Tiverton, Devon, hatter and draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION

J. and D. BLACK and COMPANY, Glasgow, warehousemen.

BIRTHS

On the 11th inst., at Portland-place, on the 14th inst., Lady De L'Isle and Dudley, of a son and heir.

On the 7th inst., at the Mayoralty, Dublin, the wife of the Rev. J. Vivian Vivian, Carlingford Rectory, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at 8, Carlton-house-terrace, the Lady Londesborough, of a daughter.

At Wimbledon, Surrey, the wife of Mr. Lovell, of a daughter.

May 14th, at Rusthope Rectory, Salop, Frances, the wife of Rev. E. Bascon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th instant, Samuel Bright Esq., of Carshalton, to Selina Mary, eldest daughter of the late Charles Cobbe, Esq., of Piccadilly.

At St. Clement's, Strand, Edward Cardigan Bligh Fortescue, R.I.C.S., of Northernhay-house, Exeter, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Pulsford, Vicar of St. Anthony, Hoxton, and widow of Major Richard Cornwall Fortescue, of Fortescue, Cornwall.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Hugh Francis Lethbridge, son of Sir Francis D. Astley, Bart., to Augusta Ellen, daughter of the late Admiral Cockburn, and granddaughter of the Duke of York.

At Accrington, near Gainsborough, on Wednesday the 11th instant, by the Rev. Joseph Bonghen, Rector of Accrington, Alfred, youngest son of Thomas Rawson, Esq., of the former place. On the 17th inst., at the Parish Church, Cockburn, Leeds, and a descendant of the Duke of York.

At Accrington, near Gainsborough, on Wednesday the 11th instant, by the Rev. Joseph Bonghen, Rector of Accrington, Alfred, youngest son of Thomas Rawson, Esq., of the former place.

On the 17th inst., at the Parish Church, Cockburn, Leeds, and a descendant of the Duke of York.

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At St. George's, Hanover-square, Hugh Francis Lethbridge, son of Sir Francis D. Astley, Bart., to Augusta Ellen, daughter of the late Admiral Cockburn, and granddaughter of the Duke of York.

On the 12th inst. Samuel Bright Esq., of Carshalton, to Selina Mary, eldest daughter of the late Charles Cobbe, Esq., of Piccadilly.

DEATHS

On the 4th instant, at his residence, Kingsdown, near Walmer, Kent, W. Carling, Esq., late of Limehouse and Rotherhithe, aged 69.

On the 26th inst. [illegible] Vincent Wilkinson, of Liverpool, late of Lisbon, and formerly of Yeovil, Somerset, aged 67.

On the 28th inst., at Aigburth, near Liverpool, aged thirty, Mr. Thomas Hope, of London, late secretary to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company.

On the 14th inst., at Ashwicke, near Marshfield, in the sixteenth year of her age, Jane [illegible] D. W. Trigg, Esq.

On the 12th inst., at Wyke Regis, Dorset, Caffe, Bart., in his 38th year.

On the 12th inst., W. Haigh, Esq., of the Shay, Halifax, and of Grimsby-hall, Lincolnshire, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the West Riding of the county of York.

At Bologna-place, the Lady Harriet Eden, aged 72.

On the 15th inst., at Grosvenor-house, Kensington, Elizabeth, Lady Marquess of [illegible], aged 50.

On the 18th inst. Mr. Gr[illegible] Wheatsheaf, at his residence in the county of Nottingham A few days since Major-General [illegible], aged 92.

GREENWICH PARK.—WHITSUNTIDE FAIR.

THERE are alarmists who, amongst other calamities national and universal—such as the end of the world, the decline of England's glory, the destruction of the Thames, the Jungfrau, &c.—see the fiend of prophesying speedy downfall of Greenwich fair. The doom of this time honoured institution, they tell us, is sealed. It has fulfilled its destiny—has outlived its welcome, and must die.

With all due respect for the opinion of those gentlemen, we can only say that if Greenwich Fair be really at its last gasp, it seems determined to die hard. For a public amusement to hopelessly given over, we never saw one in such excellent spirits, or one to all appearances so likely to continue going well for some time to come. The fact is, Greenwich Fair is *not* going down. The fatalists have fallen into the huge error of judging it by ordinary standards—to which it has proved itself in any way amenable; of supposing it subject to the vulgar laws of change and decay, which in reality affect it not.

In support of our assertion, the festival of the past week—the Whitsuntide or second edition of the Cockney carnival in question—has gone off with an *eclat* greater than has been known for years. On Monday no less than 80,000 persons came down from London by train alone—the supply of steam-boat passengers being in proportion, and the attendance on the succeeding days has been scarcely less numerous. It may be urged that this is attributable to the fine weather. Very good. But it is nevertheless proved that Greenwich Fair, in fine weather, is still an attraction. Some of the time-honoured features of the fair are changed their character, to keep pace with the improving spirit of the age. Not in the least: there are the same booths, the same giants, the same nut-targets. Not a single additional character has made his appearance among the unwholesome Dutch-pretzled *romantis personæ* of the gingerbread stalls. The learned pig has not only read a solitary trick within the last twenty years. There now happens to be at Greenwich's play-bill; not a single new feature in the way of pastel-cord dancers; "all the fun of the fair" scrapes down the visitors' back, with its pristine brilliancy of practical humour; and the visitors eat the gingerbread with the same appetite, look at the giants with the same interest, dance in the booths with the same energy, and wear the pasteboard noses with the same enjoyment as ever. All this is very benighted, and very stupid for an enlightened British public in the nineteenth century, no doubt; but so it is.

There must be a reason for this persistence, year after year, in the pursuit of an enjoyment of such questionable rationality, by a people now blessed with so many more exalted means of amusing themselves. There is a reason—and a very good one. It may be given in two words —the Park!

It is the glorious Park the people really go to enjoy. Had there been no Greenwich Park, Greenwich Fair would long have ceased to exist. As it is, leaning on it as a powerful *point d'appui*, hanging on to its magnificent forest skirts, Greenwich Fair will long flourish, and may continue to be as senseless and as antiquated as ever it pleases. It is a mere outlet for the exuberant animal spirits, excited by the pure air and intoxicating beauty of the sylvan scenery, viewed in which light the wildest species of tomfoolery is elevated into absolute sublimity.

The aspect of Greenwich park at fair-time has been often described. It is a scene which foreigners, who believe Englishmen have no

(Continued on page 408.)

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—COVENT GARDEN. SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT, MONDAY NEXT MAY 23.—The Directors have the honour to announce that Monday Next, May 23, will be given as a Subscription Night, in lieu of Saturday, August 27. All Ivories and Tickets, therefore, for August 27, will be available for Monday Next, May 23. On Monday Next, May 23, will be performed (for the first time this season) Meyerbeer's Grand Romantic Opera ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO. Alice, Mdme. Julienne (her first appearance this season); Isabella, Madame Castellan; Elena, Mdlle. Besson; Bertramo, Herr Formes; Eraldo, Signor Polonini; Alberto, Signor Rommi; Il Priore, Signor Tagliafico; Cavaliers, Signori Mei and Soldi; Rambaldo, Signor Stigelli; and Roberto, Signor Tamberlik. Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, Mr Costa. The incidental Divertissement will be supported by Mdlle. Marmet, Mdlle Besson, Mdlle. Esper, Mdlle. Dantonie, Mdlle. Barvale, Mdlle. Santi, Mdlle. Kolemberg, and M Despinces. Commence at Eight. Pit 8s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s.; ditto, 5s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Macbeth. Tuesday, the Corsican Brothers and Turning the Tables. Thursday, Sweethearts and Wives, and the Spitalfields Weaver. (For the Benefit of Mr Wright.) Saturday, Marco Spada, and Turning the Tables. And the nautical drama [illegible] every evening.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the management of Mr. C. KEAN.—Mr WRIGHT (late of the Adelphi Theatre), begs to announce to his friends and the public, that his FAREWELL BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY, MAY 26th, on which occasion will be presented the Comedy of SWEETHEARTS and WIVES. Billy Lackaday, Mr Wright. [illegible] Mortal Man was Born to [illegible] Farce of the SPITALFIELDS WEAVER. Simmons, Mr Wright. To conclude with the Adelphi Celebrated Nautical Drama of the PILOT. Long Tom Coffin, Mr. T. P. Cooke (his original character); Captain Boroughcliff, Mr Wright.—Tickets and Private Boxes to be had of Mr Wright, Morton-villa, King's-parade, Chelsea; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

FRENCH PLAYS.—Mr. MITCHELL'S BENEFIT (under the gracious patronage of her Majesty). Mr. Mitchell respectfully announces that his Benefit is fixed to take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 25th, on which occasion will be presented the favourite Comedy of Le MARI à la CAMPAGNE, and Le BONHOMME JADIS, in which M. Regnier will repeat his admirable personation of "Le Bonhomme Jadis."—Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. May 19th, 1853.

VAUXHALL-GARDENS.—BAL MASQUE on the DERBY and OAKS DAYS. The Director begs to announce that the FOURTH ANNIVERSARY [illegible] MASQUE will take place on WEDNESDAY next, MAY [illegible], from the success which attended the Second Bal on the Oaks Day [illegible] year [illegible] one will take [illegible]

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—EXTRA NIGHT.—On MONDAY next, Haydn's Oratorio, CREATION. The Oratorio will be preceded by the celebrated Cantata on the Birthday of her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Tickets—Area, 3s.; Reserved Seats, Area or Gallery, 5s.; Central Reserved Seats, numbered, 10s. 6d., at the only Office of the Society, No. 6, Exeter Hall.

MRS. ANDERSON'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT.—Under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN. Mrs. ANDERSON, Pianiste to her Majesty the Queen, and musical instructress to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, has the honour to inform her patrons and friends that her ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, [illegible] DAY, June 1, 1853. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Tickets [illegible] had of Mrs. Anderson, at her residence, 34, Nottingham-place, [illegible] gate, Regent's Park; at the Box-office of the Theatre; and [illegible] principal musicsellers and libraries. Full particulars will [illegible]

PROFESSOR AYTOUN'S LAST LECTURE, WILLIS'S ROOMS.—It is respectfully announced that the SIXTH and CONCLUDING LECTURE by PROFESSOR AYTOUN, of Edinburgh, will be delivered at the above Rooms on TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, commencing at Half-past Three o'Clock. The subject of this Lecture—"[illegible] able Forms, with Illustrative Selections [illegible] served Seats, [illegible] To be obtained at Mr [illegible] 33, Old Bond-street [illegible] and at the doors on the Morning [illegible]

LECTURES on MORAL and RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS are DELIVERED every SUNDAY Morning at Eleven o'Clock, at the OXFORD ROOMS, 36, Castle-street, [illegible] street, by WILLIAM MACCALL.

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CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

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This vessel will go direct to ADELAIDE, PORT PHILLIP, and SYDNEY, touching only at St. Vincent for coals, and, as this vessel combines every improvement in rigging and machinery, with a Commander of great experience in the Australian trade, it is expected that she will make the most successful passage on record.

Particulars as to passage and freight may be obtained on application at the Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's Offices, 69, Lombard-street; or to CHARLES WALTON, Jun., 17, Gracechurch-street.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES. ST. CLEMENT DANES BANK for SAVINGS, and GOVERNMENT ANNUITY INSTITUTION, 40, Norfolk-street, Strand.—The Trustees and Managers of this Bank, continue, as agents for the Government, to grant Annuities, either immediate, deferred, or for terms of years, from £4 to £30. Persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom may purchase Annuities without their attendance at the office. Prospectuses and tables of the cost may be had upon application. Open for granting Annuities daily, from ten until three. The total amount paid to the Government for the purchase of Annuities granted through the medium of this office [illegible] Savings Bank [illegible] WILLIAM [illegible] Actuary.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—17 and 18, CORNHILL.—This beautiful metal continues to stand unrivalled amongst all the substitutes for silver. Its intrinsic excellence, combined with its brilliant appearance, defies all competition. It is upwards of thirteen years since this manufacture was introduced by Sarl and Sons to the public; and, notwithstanding the many spurious and unprincipled imitations, the present demand exceeds all former precedents, which was to produce an article possessing the durability and appearance of solid silver at one-sixth its cost. The magnificent stock has recently been enriched with many splendid novelties in dinner, tea, and breakfast services, and never possessed so many attractions as at the present time. The spoon and fork department includes all the various patterns that are made in solid silver. A new and enlarged pamphlet of sketches and prices is just published, and now ready for circulation. It may be obtained gratis by applying at the manufactory—SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill. Caution. The public are hereby cautioned that no article is genuine, except purchased at Sarl and Sons. No other parties are authorised to sell it.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

D'ALBERT'S NEW POLKA, FLORETTA, and new waltz HELOISE, are both published, this day, beautifully illustrated by BRANDARD. Price 3s. and 4s. "The last compositions of this highly popular composer."

CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S ROSALINDA VALSE.—Now ready, a second edition of this popular waltz, splendidly illustrated in colours. Price 4s.—CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

JULLIEN'S LIBRARY of DANCE MUSIC. Price 1s. Each Number arranged for the Pianoforte, as Solos and Duets. By Thomas Baker. The Original Polka, the Olga Waltz, the Bohemian Polka, the Original Mazurka, the Ernani Quadrille, the Post-horn Galop. Price 1s. each, as Solo or Duet. Postage-free.

JULLIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTES.—Elegant Rosewood, Mahogany, [illegible] ROYAL MINUTO PIANOFORTES, 6¾ Octaves, [illegible] warranted [illegible] me, a little used, at £18. H. TOLKIEN, [illegible] Maker of this superior Instrument, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge. Established 20 years.

PARASOLS in MOIRE ANTIQUE SILK of great beauty and finish, at extremely low prices. Umbrellas and Parasols in great variety, on the lowest scale of profit. ALFRED BROWN, Umbrella and Parasol maker, 147, MINORIES, LONDON.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS are Not Sold by any Hosiers or Drapers; and can, therefore, be obtained only at 38, Poultry. List of Prices and mode of Self-measurement sent per post, free.—RICHARD FORD, 38, Poultry, London.

SHIRTS.—RODGERS'S IMPROVED SHIRTS are the best and the cheapest. [illegible] and full particulars gratis, and post free. RODGERS [illegible] Shirt Makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, London.

SHIRT EXTRAORDINARY.—EVANS'S ELYSIAN SHIRTS, Six for 40s., celebrated for their superior fit and manufacture, daily increasing in popularity in London. Only of the Inventor and Maker, 13A, New Bond-street. Initials embroidery done. On parle Français. Deutsch spreche.

ELEGANT NEW MUSLINS. HOOPER, 52, OXFORD-STREET.

LADIES' FOOT-COVERING of every description, now ready. GODFREY and HANCOCK, Bootmakers to her Majesty, Patentees of the Ladies' Royal Waterproof Overshoes, 1, Conduit-street, Regent-street.

NEW SILKS for the SPRING and SUMMER of 1853, consisting of all that is elegant and useful, commencing at the extremely low price of 18s. 6d. the Dress, to the most costly produced at Twenty Guineas.

[illegible] H and BER[illegible]

AT WILLIAMS and COMPANY'S FAMILY LINEN WAREHOUSE, 40, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, is always to be found a stock of Household Linens, Flannels, &c., in every article of domestic use. Prices and quality not equaled in London. Coats of Arms, Crests, &c., in [illegible] Table Linen on moderate terms. Late John Donovan [illegible] established 1801.

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE to LADIES purchasing SILKS, there being upwards of 5000 Dresses to select from, the above being part of a well known Manufacturer's Stock bought under peculiar circumstances. Plain French Glacé Silks at 12s. 9d., 21s. 9d., 23s. 9d., 25s. 6d., 28s. 6d. and 3[illegible]s. 6d. the dress. Elegant Brocades from £1 15s. 6d. Rich Moiré Antique [illegible] The new Bayadere Silks from £1 15s. 6d. [illegible] at low prices. Rich French Satins, with a large and magnificent assortment of every class, suitable for ladies' costume. THOMAS MARTYN, 210, 211, 212, Whitechapel-road, and 1 to 5, New-road, London Parisian Shawl and Mantle Warehouse.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.

THE SPRING SILKS, &c., at KING'S, 243, REGENT-STREET. 243.

[illegible]
Mille Raye, and
Ecossais Silks.
From £1 5s. 6d. to £2 2s. the full dress.
Richest Moiré Antique,
£3 13s. 6d. the full dress, usually sold at £6.
French and India Muslins,
5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. the full dress.
Address (for Patterns) to KING and Co., Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS SENT POST FREE, of the Greatest Novelties in MUSLINS, by BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.

[illegible] and Foreign Muslins, 5s. 6d. the full dress (half price).
Finest French and Indian Organdie Muslins, 7s. 6d. (worth one [illegible]).
Real French hemmed stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, 7s. 6d. half-[illegible]
[illegible] China Grass Handkerchiefs, 8s. 6d. half-dozen, post [illegible]
[illegible] French Kid Gloves, 10½d. per pair (usual price, 2s. 6d.), sent post free for thirteen stamps.

Baker and Crisp, 221, Regent-street.

CHILDREN'S FROCKS, PELISSES, and TUNICS, also White Jean, Sateen, and Muslin ditto. Every Novelty! Extremely reasonable Prices! A full-width fine Muslin Frock, with worked flounces, for 9s. 6d. Pelisses, from 7s. 6d. to 50s. Girls' Visites and Mantles—new styles, in silk and muslin. Boys' Merino Jackets, Paletots, &c. Children's superior cut Drawers and Pinafores. Infants' Cashmere Cloaks, from 18s. to £[illegible] [illegible] French Merino ditto, full width, lined throughout with Silk, handsomely braided, improved shape, [illegible]s. 6d. Muslin also, suitable for summer and Warm Climates, from 7s. 6d. Cachmere and French Merino Hoods, in all the prevailing styles, from 3s. 11d. to £1 10s. Infants' Trimmed Baskets, from 10s. 6d. to 30s. Bassinets, from 28s. 6d. to £3 3s. Bed and Bedding extra. Baby-linen sent into the country for approval, on receiving either a remittance or a town reference. Also a List on receipt of a postage stamp. Ladies' Wedding, Sitting-up, and Night-caps, in the greatest variety, and at the same strictly reasonable prices for which the establishment has been noted for years. NUNN, 259, Regent-street (adjoining the Circus), Oxford-street.

MARION'S CORSALETTO di MEDICI.—Ladies in health, Convalescents, and Invalids wear them with equal satisfaction and advantage. "It affords us pleasure to observe the goodly array of our medical brethren who have borne testimony in favour of the above useful invention, a beautifully elastic corset, than which we conceive nothing can be more desirable or complete."—Editor of the Medical Circular. Patented in England, France, and Austria. All country orders sent carriage-paid, or post-free. Enlarged prospectus, with illustrations, self-measurement paper, &c., on receipt of two stamps for postage.—Mesdames Marion and Maitland, patentees and sole manufacturers, 54, Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park, near the Marble Arch.

SOILED TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, and other LINENS, at HALF PRICE.—These linens are the samples from which extensive orders have been taken by those well-known makers, Beverage and Co., and are now to be sold at half the prices of the same goods when not soiled or unfolded.

Table-cloths—fine damask, two yards square, 2s. 6d. each; two yards square, double damask, being only 3s. 9d.; three yards long, real damask, 6s. 6d. each; those three yards long, the finest double damask, being only 9s. 9d. each, five yards long damask, 12s. 6d. each, five yards long, superb double damask, (fit for the table of the nobility), only 21s. each; table napkins, three quarter square, fine damask, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. the dozen, also, about 100 dozen of superb damask dinner napkins, one yard square, from 10s. 6d. to 15s. the dozen; those at 15s. being double damask, and positively worth 30s. when not soiled.

There are also about 1200 pairs of fine linen sheets, from 4s. 6d. to 15s. the pair; those at 15s. being three yards wide and seven yards long. The Irish linens are two pieces only—60 pieces at 18s. the piece of 26 yards and 125 pieces at [illegible] the piece of 24 yards, the latter [illegible] These linens are only slightly soiled, [illegible] injured for wear; and, being the sample pieces, are the [illegible]

Early application should be made, as numerous inquiries have been made by former purchasers of these samples last year.

BROOKS and CO., 105 and 106, High-street, Borough, one door from King-street, and three minutes' walk from the London-bridge Railway Terminus. Samples forwarded to any part of London on application, or into the country carriage free, when the extraordinary cheapness may be fully tested by comparison.

NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—The proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to the TEA DUTIES will no doubt be received by the public with the greatest satisfaction. It is as follows:—

To reduce the duty immediately on the passing of the Budget, from its present rate, 2s. 2¼d. per lb., to 1s. 10d. per lb., until
April 5, 1854, then to reduce it to 1s. 6d.
April 5, 1855, then to reduce it to 1s. 3d.
April 5, 1856, then to reduce it to 1s. 0d.

[illegible] system of reduction [illegible] all [illegible] quality, when [illegible]

DAKIN and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, Number One, St. Paul's Churchyard.

WHITSUNTIDE IN GREENWICH PARK.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.

(*Continued from page 406.*)

other escape from that prevalent and well-known malady "the spleen," than those furnished by Waterloo bridge and the nearest chemist's shop, would do well to contemplate. We should like to place such a man on One Tree Hill, right in face of an excited party of six running down the slope, hand in hand. We imagine he would meet with a forcible illustration of British exuberance, by which he would be quite carried away; or, in the way of an orange, hurled with a view to a scramble, which might furnish him with proofs still more striking.

The walk across the Park from Greenwich to Blackheath is truly delightful—presenting some of the finest specimens of forest trees (especially of the elm and Spanish chesnut) in the country. On a holiday the ascent is fraught with considerable danger; first, from the runners and oranges; secondly, from fictitious gipsies, who wish you to listen to your fortune; thirdly, from the pensioners, who wish you to listen to passages in their's generally about as truthful. The first-mentioned class there is no avoiding; as a rule it is better to succumb to the first attack: the pensioners, being generally infirm, and, in some cases, providentially hampered by wooden legs, may be beaten by a sharp run across the country. You will be tempted by the dense shade of some magnificent Scotch firs at the top of the Observatory to stop and rest yourself. Do not attempt it. A band of ruthless marauders inhabit this peaceful spot. They are old, but cruel. They will seize upon you and hold you captive till you have taken an interest in the aspect of the Blackwall Railway Station, as seen through telescopes and glass mediums of various colours, or have listened to narratives of the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar, from their own personal experience—jarring discordantly with your preconceived notions of those great victories, as derived from printed records.

You are pretty safe till you get to Blackheath. Here new perils await you. As, in the neighbourhood of the Observatory, telescopes and coloured mediums are supposed to be the first and indispensable necessaries of life; so is it believed among the wandering tribes of Blackheath that the pinnacle of human happiness is the saddle of a donkey or pony. You are first entreated to ride—then ordered—finally forced. We have tried the experiment, and have not found it in any way conducive to our enjoyment, or even comfort; but have submitted to a sort of black-mail—or probationary ceremonial insisted on by the customs of the country. The means of enforcing submission to the iron will of the pony or donkey driver are various: persuasion, graceful badinage, and trenchant sarcasm being the chief, but physical compulsion being by no means discarded. Extemporary Derbys and St. Legers between the riders are frequent, the distance being from where you get up to where you are pitched off, as many ponies starting as can be prevailed upon to do so—a task usually of some difficulty. One of these sporting events our Artist has chosen as a subject for an Illustration.

PONY-RACES ON BLACKHEATH.—DRAWN BY LEECH.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, May 21, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 624.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1853. [SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE PUBLIC CONVEYANCES OF THE METROPOLIS.

THE present Government eminently deserves praise for the practical character of its measures. Its principal departments are filled by men of an ability equal to their high reputation. In the Finance department Mr. Gladstone is a worthy successor to Sir Robert Peel. In the Foreign department Lord Clarendon commands not alone the respect of Europe for high talent, but its confidence for sound judgment and discretion. In the Colonial department the Duke of Newcastle shines in highly favourable contrast with his predecessors under the last two administrations. Sir Charles Wood, although he failed to give satisfaction as Chancellor of the Exchequer, under the Government of Lord John Russell, bids fair as President of the Board of Controul, under the Earl of Aberdeen, to re-establish a damaged reputation, and to prove himself equal to the task which the approaching termination of the East India Company's Charter has thrust upon him. Under the auspices of Lord Palmerston the Home Department is conducted with a wholesome vigour, which almost makes us fancy that his Lordship mistook his vocation in ever devoting the energies of his mind to Foreign Affairs.

Nor is it only in measures of importance sufficient to warrant their introduction to Parliament by her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, but in minor measures affecting the health, comfort, and security of the people, that the present Government seems determined to prove its administrative efficiency. Among these measures, especial attention is due to a bill introduced by the Under-Secretary for the Home Department. Mr. Fitzroy's bill for the better regulation of the cabs and cab-drivers of the metropolis is not to be understood as one introduced by a private member, but as one introduced with the sanction of the Government, and to be supported in its various stages by the whole weight of Ministerial authority. Such a measure has long been urgently demanded; and, though we are not prepared to say that Mr. Fitzroy's bill is perfect, or that it will prove a complete remedy for the various and aggravated evils that it is designed to meet, we think its provisions will prove adequate to the abatement, though not to the suppression, of a grievous public nuisance. Had the metropolis been one single municipality, as it ought to have been constituted twenty years ago, the cab infliction and many others would, long ere this, have been remedied. But the old Corporation of London has stood in the way; and not until it is removed and a new municipality created which shall comprise within its jurisdiction the whole of the metropolitan boroughs, will there be a proper and effective agency for the regulation of cabs and omnibuses; as well as for the cheap and adequate supply of such prime municipal necessities as water and gas, to say nothing of drainage and sewerage, and great and obvious street improvements. In the meantime, however, Mr. Fitzroy's bill will prove both acceptable and useful. In Paris, if any one looks at a public vehicle, he finds it driven by a well-clad and respectable-looking driver, and drawn by a strong horse. The vehicle itself he will discover to be clean and comfortable. If he engage and enter it, he will find at the end of his journey that there will be no dispute about the fare. All is regulated according to a tariff approved and enforced by the municipality of Paris. With three *sous* as a *pour-boire*, somewhat less than three halfpence, in addition to his regular charge, the respectful and respectable driver will be perfectly satisfied. In London the case is very different, as natives and foreigners know by sad experience. Any crazy and wheezy old horse is considered good enough to draw a cab. Any rotten, broken-windowed, foul-smelling, and battered vehicle, is held by the cab-owing fraternity to be good enough for the public, while a respectable driver is but an exception to the rule that no man is too disreputable in behaviour and brutal in character to be a cab driver. The over-charges of most of these men are proverbial; and so gross is their language, so insulting their conduct, that weak and defenceless women, as well as men who detest wrangling in the public streets, would rather walk in the wildest weather than entrust themselves to their guidance. In Paris, it is a privilege to drive a public conveyance, which none but responsible and highly-recommended persons can obtain. In London, a man who can obtain no employment in any other capacity, can obtain it from the patronage of a cab-owner. The Bill of Mr. Fitzroy will strike at the root of many of these abuses, and if it do not render the cab-system of London as complete and comfortable as that of Paris, will do much towards improving it. Public carriages, whether omnibuses or cabs, are to be inspected and certified by the Commissioners of Police as to their cleanliness, size, and commodiousness. Horses are also to be certified by the same authority as fit for the work to which they are put. If either carriages or horses be used before police inspection, or after they shall have been declared unfit, the owner of vehicle or animal may be fined £3 for every day in which either may have been so employed; or, he may be imprisoned for a month. Omnibus fares (and this is one of the defects of Mr. Fitzroy's bill) are to be left to the discretion of proprietors, as before; while cab-fares are to be reduced to sixpence a mile. At every stand where we now find some superannuated cabman, who acts as waterman, and looks for a gratuity for opening the cab door, there is to be stationed in his room a sturdy police-constable, to act as superintendent and referee. That disputes about distances may not occur, a large board, with a table of distances and of fares, is to be erected at the head of every cab-stand; a printed copy of the same useful information is to be affixed in the interior of every vehicle; and, in imitation of the example first set by the authorities of Paris, the driver is to hand to the person hiring his cab a card or ticket, with his number legibly printed upon it. All these are undoubted improvements. We wish Mr. Fitzroy had gone a little further, and had provided for the amenity and health of our streets by the abolition of public stables in the middle of the thoroughfares, and for the comfort of the cab-drivers, by rendering the erection of covered and enclosed stables or stands in off-streets and stations, compulsory upon the cab-owners. Perhaps, however, this reform will be carried at some future period, and in the meantime the public will be too grateful to Mr. Fitzroy for what he has done to find any serious fault with him for what he has left unattempted.

We are glad to see that an effort is to be made by one of the clauses of the bill to abolish the growing nuisance of advertising

ZULU KAFFIRS AT THE ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

vans, and to prohibit the proprietors of cabs and omnibuses from defacing their vehicles with placards, bills, and other advertisements. As long as newspapers are taxed for the advertisements which they publish, every other mode of advertisement ought in common justice to be taxed at a similar rate. It is in fact a palpable loss to the revenue to permit railways, cabs, and omnibuses to trade in advertisements, and to pay no duty upon them. But, independently of this consideration, neither the interior nor the exterior of public vehicles ought to be used for such a purpose. Railway directors and officials seem to be aware of the fact that first-class passengers would not approve of such a practice in first-class carriages. The impertinence is, therefore, confined to second and third-class travellers, who are presumed to be too poor to be indulged in the amenities of life, though wealthy enough to purchase the quack medicines and the slop garments of pertinacious advertisers. We hope Mr. Fitzroy may be able to accomplish his purpose, and to put an end to the advertising vans, which endanger public safety in the streets, and to the new advertising trade of the railway, cab, and omnibus proprietors. They disfigure duly-licensed public vehicles, and deprive the Exchequer of money which it might fairly claim as long as the advertisement duty upon newspapers is considered either equitable or profitable.

THE ZULU KAFFIRS,

AT THE ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

THIS band of wild but interesting savages are taking such high rank among the metropolitan exhibitions of the present season, and represent so faithfully the manners, habits, and costume of their tribe, that we give an illustration of a scene in their performances. A number of huts, such as they occupy, are placed upon the stage, with an African landscape in the background; and, one by one, the savages make their appearance, engaged in the pursuits of their every-day life. After a supper of meal, of which the Kaffirs partake with their large wooden spoons, an extraordinary song and dance are performed, in which each performer moves about on his haunches, grunting and snorting the while like a pair of asthmatic bellows. We mentioned one or two of the more ludicrous scenes last week; but no description can give an idea of the cries and shouts—now comic, now terrible—by which the Kaffirs express their emotions. The scene illustrative of the preliminaries of marriage and the bridal festivities might leave one in doubt which was the bridegroom, did not that interesting event announce his enviable situation by screams of ecstacy which convulse the audience.

The Zulus must be naturally good actors; for a performance more natural and less like acting is seldom if ever seen upon any stage. The hunting expedition and the fight between hostile tribes, have each an interest of their own; and the glimpse of the Bushmen in their trees is exceedingly interesting.

We stated last week that the exhibition is illustrated by some excellent panoramic scenery, painted by Marshall, from sketches made in Kaffirland; and that the various scenes in the entertainment are explained by an intelligent young lecturer.

Natives of South Africa have been before exhibited in the metropolis, but we do not recollect to have seen the people either so numerously or so efficiently represented as in the present exhibition. These Kaffirs (twelve in number) have been brought from Natal, by Mr. A. T. Caldecott, who, for this purpose, memorialised the colonial authorities at Natal for permission to ship the natives; which application was complied with, on Mr. Caldecott having entered into a recognizance, himself in a sum of £500, and two sureties in £200 each, that such natives as were willing to accompany him to England would be properly treated on the voyage, duly reported, and, if required, produced to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and finally brought back to Durban; and the natives were further, previous to their embarking, taken before the diplomatic agent to testify their full and voluntary concurrence.

Muzoo, the chief of the party, stands 5 feet 9 inches without his shoes, and he has been twelve months from the Zulu country. He was, before his desertion, a soldier in one of King Panda's regiments: he is the son of a Zulu chief, under Chaka and Dingaan, who was slain in an engagement between the Maawawas and the Zulus, in the reign of Ackigean. The son of Maxoe has also been in battle, and has been wounded several times: an assagai wound above the left eye, and one in the back, are still to be seen.

Next is *Kapoonan*, a cousin of Faku, the chief of the Umopondas. He stands six feet without shoes, and is a very powerful man, and violent tempter, if excited. He left his country nine months ago; he talks little; and, though he appears to be a man who has seen and done much in his time, he will never speak of his past life: his age is about twenty-nine.

Umlow (the wizard doctor), a middle-sized man, is active, and of a very excitable disposition. He, like Maxoe, was formerly a soldier in one of King Panda's regiments. He is famous for using the knob kerry, or short club, a weapon used by the Zulus in war, which he throws with great accuracy and force.

The others of the company are of middle stature, from 5 feet 6 inches to 6 feet 10 inches, and of strong muscular frames. The party are accompanied by a woman named *Somdela*, who is about sixteen years of age, and is the wife of one of the troupe, a man named Encoolee Colo. They have with them a child, a girl, called after her mother, and about fourteen months old, but not yet weaned.

A variety of implements displayed during the performances of the troupe add much to their interest. Thus, one of the Zulus, in the prefixed illustration, bears a large oval war shield, 4 feet 6 inches high, and 2 feet 3 inches wide across the middle: it is made of ox-hide. Their hunting shield is 3 feet high, 18 inches across the middle, and of the same material and form as the war shield. The assagai, of which there are specimens, is a wooden rod or lath, 5 feet 4 inches long, into which the spear is fixed: the point being ground sharp, and fixed to the wood with cat-gut: the spear is from 12 to 15 inches long. There are also wooden assagais, beautifully carved; but these are used only for exciting purposes.

Next are baskets for carrying their produce. These are made of COMMON GRASS, strongly plaited together. Their calabashes consist of a vegetable of the pumpkin kind, scooped out, and the shell dried and hardened in the sun. Their pots are made of black clay, baked in an oven. The Zulu huts are constructed of twigs, thatched with grass, 7 feet high in the centre; about 14 feet in diameter.

HALO OF THE SUN, SEEN AT HAMPSTEAD.—Mr. PAXON describes this phenomenon, as it appeared at Hampstead, at about a quarter past ten o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, the 25th and continued more or less beautiful till past one o'clock in the noon. The sun was quite bright (although surrounded by light transparent clouds), and was encircled by a brilliant halo, of the colours of the rainbow; and this halo was intersected in the centre by a second, of a brilliant white appearance, perfectly clear and white. The latter had the sun on its margin—the two extending a considerable number of degrees. At one time the rainbow-coloured halo was slightly reflected, forming three halos. Another correspondent, Mr. C. De Cossen, writes from Hampstead-heath, that he witnessed very remarkable halos on the same day, and, circling from it, on the morning of the 26th, from ten a.m. to mid-day. The sky was clear, with thin transparent clouds spread over it. The sun shone very brightly, and was surrounded by an iridescent halo, most presented all the prismatic colours; whilst the silvery-white halo that intersected the smaller one was equally distinct in all its periphery.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.—The important Government bill for the registration of assurances in England has been printed. It contains 308 clauses. A land register-office is to be established, and proper buildings provided. A registrar and assistant-registrars are to be appointed. The whole of England is to be divided into districts for the registration of property. The time when registration is to commence under this measure is to be published in the *London Gazette*; and, after the time specified, assurances of land executed after the commencement of registration may be registered by depositing the original, or a copy of the document, and by making proper entries. Wills affecting lands at law or in equity in England are to be registered, and indices are to be kept. An index, to be called "The Index to Bankrupts and Insolvents," is to be kept at the register-office for the whole of England. It is provided that assurances authorised to be registered are to be void as against purchasers, unless registered. Regulations are to be made under the act, and the Treasury is to fix the fees to be taken. The new law is not to affect any copyhold estates, nor shares in companies, &c.

THE ORLEANS FAMILY.—The Duchess of Orleans intends to quit Kibley at the end of May, for London, where the Count de Paris will receive the sacrament of confirmation; while his younger brother, the Duke de Chartres, will make his first communion. The ceremony will take place upon the 2nd of June, in the French Chapel, and Cardinal Wiseman is to officiate. The Duchess of Orleans will afterwards pay a visit to the ex-Queen of the French, at Claremont, previous to her return to Devonshire

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The principal subject of attention and conversation at this moment, among all classes, is, as may be supposed, the question of the re-establishment of the punishment of death for political offences. The journals are of necessity mute as concerns the violent dissatisfaction almost universally experienced on the subject—the *Presse* alone excepted, which quotes the decree of the Government Provisoire, abolishing the punishment of death under such circumstances, and that now proposed for restoring it, with a few words, singularly audacious for the times, drawing a comparison between the two. It is not for us to enter into all the discussions—if discussions they can be called, where in general one opinion is expressed on the subject; but that an immense step, backwards, has been taken is a fact that admits not of denial. The letter of the Maréchale Ney, refusing the sum proposed to be accorded to her by the Government, on the plea that the question leads to painful discussions on the memory of her husband, has also created much sensation; particularly among the Corps Législatif, who are of opinion that its tone was much too proud and independent to make it advisable that it should be inserted in the *Moniteur*. It is said that the Maréchale wrote another infinitely more decisive and haughty, which the Government induced her to withdraw, and for which the present is a substitute. It is stated that the project of the law of copyright, by which the widow of an author enjoys the exclusive proprietorship of her husband's work during her life and the children for thirty years, is to be sent before the Corps Législatif during the short period that remains before its closing—principally at the instance of M. Scribe, whose active interference in the matter has, we are told, induced the Emperor to interest himself personally in it.

The Ministries and some few private *salons* continue open, notwithstanding the lateness of the season. The reception of the Duchesse Ridolfo Sforza, sister of M. Berryer, and that of the Marquise de Boissy—la Gulecioli in other days—were particularly brilliant. In both cases the magnificence of the habitations, and the richness of their arrangement and decoration added not a little to the effect.

The announcement of the marriage of the Emperor of Austria with the daughter of the King of the Belgians was received at the Bourse on Tuesday, and was the cause of considerable consternation. Great anxiety continues to be felt on the subject of this alliance, strengthening so powerfully as it must the interests of the Orleans family.

On Tuesday night closed the representation of "Lady Tartuffe," after a constant run of upwards of three months, and a success, both as to reputation and receipts, of a most unusual brilliancy. Mdlle. Rachel, whose approaching departure has alone caused the interruption, threw all her force into this valedictory representation, and was listened to with breathless interest, only broken by bursts of applause from the house, crowded to overflowing; while the childish *naïveté* of the pretty little *blonde ingénue*, Mdlle. Emilie Dubois, and the consummate acting of Mdme. Allan, seconded the efforts of the great tragedian.

"Les Filles de Marbre," succeeding at the Vaudeville "La Dame aux Camelias," bids fair to rival the success of that too-popular piece—a result much to be desired, as its tendency is meant as an antidote to the highly objectionable one of its predecessor: rendering vice odious, in stead of interesting; and showing the woman of the degraded class of which both treat in her true colours, in place of investing her with a halo of false charms, which change her very sins into the semblance of virtues, or, at least, convert them into new attractions. Great originality, freshness, and force, are the elements of this work in which the principal character is admirably sustained by Mdlle. Farguell, well seconded by Mdlle. St. Marc, Mdme. Chambery, and MM Félix and Fechter. The piece is written by MM. Barrière and Thibaut.

The re-opening of the Cirque, under the title of Cirque de l'Impératrice, adds a new attraction to the Champs Elysées. Its inauguration was brilliant and deservedly successful; a number of *tours de force*, both by the equestrian troop and the jugglers and clowns being singularly effective.

The Gaîté gives the exhibition of M. Sands, who walks on the ceiling without the aid of any machinery whatever. (This is the feat lately performed at Drury-lane Theatre.) At the same theatre a new drama, "Les Œuvres du Démon," has just made its appearance, of which more next week.

At the Variétés "Les Trois Suitanes" is in preparation; at the Folies Dramatiques, a piece entitled "Les Chansons Populaires." The Théâtre Lyrique has just brought out, to finish its season, an operetta, in one act, by a young composer, M. Wekerlin, called "L'Organiste dans l'Embarras." The amusing parts, whose talents in that branch forms a powerful element of success. The work has much merit, and what is better for the general public, much attraction.

A work by Thalberg called "L'ART DU CHANT Appliqué au Piano," excites considerable attention in the musical world, which is a valuable acquisition, full of remarks and counsels, precious to students, and even to professors.

A most interesting discovery has been made accidentally at the Royal Library, at Brussels, of a copy of Sophocles, with autograph marginal notes, by Racine. M. Brunel, a French *bibliophile*, having asked for the edition in question—that of Henry Estienne—found, to his surprise, that he had seen the same copy some thirty years previously in Paris, and had been struck by the notes. His suspicions as to their author being excited, he compared the writing with a fac-simile of that of Racine, and by the words Iphigénie and Diane, the fact was proved beyond a doubt.

The Eastern difficulty is exciting great attention and some misgivings at Paris. It is stated that at an interview between the Emperor of the French and the Russian Ambassador, the former declared that his most earnest desire was to maintain the peace of Europe, and that he had let no opportunity pass of giving proofs that such was his desire; but, he added, that he should not hesitate to change his policy should Russia advance pretensions which were contrary to the interests of France and of the East. The truth seems to be that France and Russia, by their successive attempts to bully the Turks, have brought themselves within sight of hostilities with one another, which neither side is probably very ready to engage. In spite of the declaration published by the *Moniteur*, that none of the rights conceded by the Porte to the Latin Church were touched by the subsequent firmans granted to the Greeks, the recent publication of those documents has effectually dissipated that illusion, for they do undoubtedly make over to the Greeks several of the most important distinctions which the French had contended for and obtained.

The French Ambassador has already adopted the bill which provides for the construction of a line of telegraphs between Paris and Algiers by way of Corsica and Sardinia. The numbers were—For the bill, 209; against it, 1.

The unfavourable news received from Constantinople by private despatches produced a disastrous effect at the Bourse on Wednesday. The Three per Cents opened at 80f. 80c., and fell to 80f. 50c., at which they closed for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 102f.

The budget has been discussed in the Corps Législatif, and the debate was signalized by a very spirited speech from M. Montalembert, who opposed the budget "because confiscation was there." The rejection of his amendment for ensuring the annual arising from the sale of the property of the house of Orleans had obliged him to that course. What was asked of the Chamber was to participate in the most serious attack which had ever been made in the nineteenth century upon the principle of property, and in the revival of confiscation under its most odious form. The President, interrupting, said it was impossible to allow such expressions to be uttered. M. de Montalembert said he would appeal to the President's delicacy, to his fair renown, to his whole past life. He could not understand how he who had been the advocate of the Duke d'Aumale could shut his (M. de Montalembert's) mouth when he was the advocate of a king who died in exile. The budget of receipts was carried by 238 against 40. The whole budget has been carried with only four opponents—Count de Montalembert, the Duke d'Uzès, the Marquis Talhouet, and M. Charlier.

HOLLAND.

The elections for the Second Chamber of the States-General of Holland—a Chamber dissolved by the new Cabinet in order to give the country the opportunity of declaring whether the Constitution allows of the restoration of the Roman Catholic episcopacy—took place on the 17th throughout Holland. The majority of the elections already known show results favourable to the new Ministry. Thorbecke, the late Prime Minister, has been defeated at Leyden. The new Cabinet, it is now certain, will have a majority.

GERMANY.

Letters from Berlin state that the German Governments have coalesced for the purpose of dissolving all associations of students. Papers and other documents have been seized in all the Universities of Germany. The congress on a uniform monetary system will assemble in June. The adoption of the decimal method is spoken of.

AUSTRIA.

Count Karnicki, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, has received orders to leave his post, and to return to Vienna as soon as he had notified the rupture of diplomatic relations between Austria and Switzerland. The Federal Council in turn has resolved to terminate the mission of the Swiss Envoy at Vienna.

Upon the arrival of the Belgian and Prussian Monarchs at Vienna, there was celebrated an uninterrupted series of fêtes. At a great Prater promenade, the Duke of Brabant and the Archduchess Marie appeared together in the same carriage with the Archduchess and her youngest son. The Viennese loungers observed "that the bridegroom looked as happy as could be expected under such trying circumstances." This was a malicious allusion to the enormous bear-skin cap which the Prince, as a Colonel of Guards, was compelled to wore in public, notwithstanding that the Emperor and the King of Prussia, after the arrival of the latter in the palace, at once exchanged "Pickelhaube" and "Czako" for the common military cap.

The presence of the King Frederick William within the walls of Vienna was regarded as a satisfactory proof of the intimate connection now existing between the two great German powers. The King of Prussia and the King of the Belgians left Vienna at the beginning of the present week.

The recently-arranged marriage between the Duke de Brabant and the Archduchess Marie is highly satisfactory to the Austrian Court, inasmuch as it forms a new link in the great chain which Austria has long aimed at extending from the Adriatic and Mediterranean to the German Ocean. The future bride, the Archduchess Marie Henriette Anne, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, is not quite seventeen. The Duke de Brabant is just eighteen.

TURKEY.

We hear from Constantinople that Prince Menschikoff was preparing to quit that city, in consequence of the definitive refusal of the Porte to accept the propositions contained in the ultimatum of the Russian Envoy. The French Ambassador at Constantinople has, it is said, sent a steamer to the Balaclava roads, for the French fleet to the Dardanelles. A Ministerial crisis had brought Redschid Pacha to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Turkey. Redschid Pacha is at the head of Turkish statesmen. He was ejected from office by Russian influence, and the first step towards resistance was to restore him to the position which no one else could fill with equal efficiency. We have thus, on the one hand, a diplomatic rupture between Russia and the Porte; and on the other, an intimation that if Russia is prepared to proceed to actual hostilities she will encounter the forces of France in the Turkish waters.

AMERICA.

Since the adjournment of the United States' Senate, and the inauguration of the new Administration, there has been the usual lull in political excitement. The President has been constantly and anxiously occupied with foreign affairs.

Santa Anna has formed his new Cabinet, and promulgated a new and stringent edict against the Peers.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The steamer *Bombay* arrived at Trieste on the 26th of May, at 7.30 a.m., in 110 hours from Alexandria. The India mail has arrived. The news from Burmah, to the 15th of April, is unfavourable, and more troops are wanted. There is no prospect of peace short of Ava. The Burmese Commissioners had refused to sign the treaty.

The latest dates from China are to the 11th of April. The American, French, and English ships-of-war on the coast of China have, on the urgent requisition of the Chinese authorities, consented to guard Nankin, Shanghai, and the mouths of the Great Canal, against the rebels.

It appears that the revolt, which now threatens to become a revolution, has the double significance of politics and religion—that it aims to upset a parvenu dynasty some two hundred years old, and to substitute for the ancient paganism of Confucius a form of Christian faith and worship. Lord John Russell has informed the House of Commons that Sir G. Bonham was in possession of sections "illustrating the deplorable interference in civil war;" and the intelligence of his interference with literature, probably take the Ministry by surprise. Tien-Teh and his lieutenants have issued proclamations, in which the Old Testament and the name of the Lord Jesus are appealed to as the basis of their faith and authority. There are evident traces of the writer having been a member of Gutzlaff's Christian union. It is also clear that Tien-Teh is a great iconoclast—that the rebel army are very zealous in the destruction of images, the purification of the temples from idolatrous symbols, and the punishment of demon worship. In a letter to the Secretary of the London Missionary Society, the Rev. Dr. Medhurst, medical missionary at Shanghae, expresses a strong opinion as to the anti-idolatrous character of the movement.

It has shaken not only the empire, but idolatry to the very base, and may be the prelude to the thorough opening of the country, when the messengers of mercy will be permitted to travel through the length and breadth of the land, binding up the wounds that have been made, and proclaiming that Gospel which is glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and good-will towards men. In the meantime, it is ours to stand still.

AUSTRALIA.

The advices from Australia came down to May 3. A lump of gold exceeding in size any former discovery had been found by four men about two miles from Ballarat, its weight being upwards of 130lb. General production at the mines had been very favourable. At Sydney business was exceedingly active, and money plentiful. The immigration at Melbourne had been continously heavy, and some cases of death from exhaustion and destitution are said to have occurred. The total arrivals had been 11,699 in December, and 8,101 in January; and this pressure of population, without any adequate preparation for it, appears subsequently to have caused many to resolve upon seeking more quiet pursuits in the adjoining colonies. There had been a rapid advance in the price of gold to 77s., and in the exchange on London to par, so that shipments of coin from this country may now be expected wholly to terminate. Flour was 27l to 27l per ton; the 4lb. loaf, 1s. 6d.; beef and mutton, 4d. to 6d. per lb.; cabbages, 2s. each; eggs, 6s. per dozen. The colony was flourishing.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—An accident of a singular and dangerous nature recently befell the celebrated surgeon, Professor Langenbeck, in Berlin. Having been called in to attend a lady of high rank in a most advanced and perilous stage of dropsy, Dr. Langenbeck deemed it necessary to proceed without the least delay to puncturation, and this without waiting for other assistance. The operation was, therefore, instantly and successfully performed; and the patient, previously at death's door, relieved and saved. During the operation, however, some of the acrid discharge fell upon his hand, and was of course washed off when the work was completed; but, ere long, the hand, arm, throat, and neighbouring region became inflamed, and all the febrile and inflammatory symptoms of animal poison ensued. Vigorous remedies were forthwith employed, and the danger averted; but the Professor is not yet so entirely recovered as to enjoy the full use of the side affected, whilst the venom has shown its lurking agency by causing eruptions on other parts of the body. Even the unmitigated it cannot fail to appear surprising that an individual saturated internally with most putrid and active poison should live and recover, whilst a few drops of this venomous matter touching an opera-tor's hand externally should have produced rapid and nearly mortal effects.

PROFESSOR AYTOUN'S LECTURES.—On Friday week Mr. Aytoun delivered his fifth lecture—the subject being "Shakspeare and the Poets of Professor's England." After glancing at the miracle plays, and a few remarks on Shakspeare's contemporaries, Mr. Aytoun complimented Shakspeare on having lived a more respectable life than they usually do, and on having written more purely. "Hamlet," and "Romeo and Juliet," were the plays cited. Ben Jonson was spoiled by learning, and Beaumont and Fletcher by the stage. Massinger and Decker had brilliant passages. The dramatists of the Restoration were only to be condemned. Properly speaking, the drama was a moralizing agent. Living dramatists should not write for actors, nor depend upon the French. The subject of the Professor's next lecture was to be the modern poets—Scott, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Coleridge, Campbell, and Southey. The palm was awarded to the first, because he was the poet of action; and was, moreover, national. Oriental subjects, such as Byron's and Southey's, were to be reprehended. For the rest, Wordsworth was too contemplative, and Shelley too dreamy, but Keats had a fancy of remarkable exuberance; Coleridge, in his best works, was inimitable; and Campbell, as a lyric and didactic poet, was always eloquent. The mechanical skill of modern poets is a favourable circumstance and condition for the future development of the poetic spirit. But the "coming man" must be proportionally great, and do justice to the faculties which he will inherit

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MAY 20.

The House resumed the consideration of the Miscellaneous Estimates. In the course of some remarks upon the Government defeat of the previous evening, on the Maynooth Grant, Lord J. RUSSELL said he believed that religious endowments were of very great use to a nation; and he would be quite willing—if there were occasion for such a measure—to vote for grants to the Roman Catholics, not only with respect to Maynooth, but for other objects.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord SEYMOUR brought up the report of the Dockyards Appointments Committee, strongly condemnatory of the conduct of Mr. Stafford.

On the order for going into committee on the Income-tax Bill, Col. DUNNE moved for a Select Committee to consider the relative taxation of Great Britain and Ireland. After a debate the motion was negatived by 194 votes against 61.

The House having gone into committee,

On the first clause, Lord C. HAMILTON moved an amendment for the exemption of Ireland from the tax, which he finally withdrew. Mr. FREWEN then proposed an amendment, limiting the duration of the tax to two years, which, on a division, was negatived by 223 to 82.

On the second clause, Mr. MITCHELL moved an amendment to substitute the word "profits" for "property," which was of course resisted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was withdrawn. On an amendment proposed by Mr. Walpole, to insert the word "net" before "profits," the House divided, when the amendment was lost by 194 to 74.

The second clause was then agreed to, and the committee reported progress.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The *Aggravated Assaults Bill* was read a second time.

The Sheriffs and Commissary Courts (Berwickshire) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The County Elections Polls (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee, as did also the Common Lodging Houses Bill.

The Chimney-sweepers Regulation Act Amendment Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

The Evidence and Procedure Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of the Earl of ABERDEEN, the Commons' Address to the Crown for a Commission of Inquiry into the practices at the election for the borough of Malden, was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

It was reported by the Cork Election Committee, that Mr. Serjeant Murphy and Mr. Fagan were duly elected for Cork city.

Mr. GLADSTONE announced his intention to bring in bills on the subject of savings-banks and Government annuities.

CHURCH-RATES.

Mr. PHILLIMORE, in asking leave to introduce a bill to alter and amend the law relating to Church-rates, entered into a history of Church-rates from the time of Canute down to the present period, and adverted to the inconveniences attending their enforcement, and to the hostile feelings engendered thereby. He proposed, as a remedy, that the Church should, for the sake of peace, make a large sacrifice of that which was really its own—that all Dissenters should be exempted from the payment of church-rates, by stating in writing that they were Dissenters, and handing such writing to the churchwardens, who should keep such writing, and give a certified copy of it upon demand. Upon giving such written declaration no Dissenter have any right to receive any of the rites of the church, and should also cease to have the right of voting in vestry upon any question relating to the ecclesiastical management of church property. He also proposed a new mode of recovering church-rates, which had left, under the sanction of the authorities of the Church, on his withdrawal of the written declaration left in the custody of the churchwardens.

Sir W. CLAY moved, as an amendment, "that this House do resolve itself into a Committee, to consider whether Church rates should not be abolished, and provision made for the charges to which such rates are at present applicable from pew-rents and the increased value which inquiries instituted by the authority of Parliament have shown may be derived, under better management, from Church lands and property.

Mr. PETO complained of the gross injustice of the present law, and urged the wisdom and propriety of legislation upon the subject.

Mr. COLLIER thought that the proposed measure, if passed, would hold out a premium to dissent from the Church of England, and he would therefore support the amendment in preference.

Mr. E. BALL said, however anxious he was to remove all such subjects of religious discord, he thought that the proposed bill, if carried, would only increase the difficulties with which the question of church-rates was surrounded.

Mr. HUME supported the amendment.

Sir E. H. INGLIS thought it would be unjust to abolish church-rates, inasmuch as they were always looked upon as an impost upon property, which was bought and sold subject to it

After some discussion, Sir G. GREY said that he entertained the same objections to the propositions as he had stated on former occasions, when motions of a similar character were brought before the House.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had no objection to the introduction of the bill, but it must be considerably modified in order to obtain his support.

Mr. BRIGHT charged Lord J. Russell with inconsistency, in saying the contrary to what he had before stated on the subject.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—For the original motion, 185; against it, 207: majority against the original proposition, 22.

The HOUSE again divided, on the amendment, when there appeared—For the amendment, 172; against it, 220: majority against the amendment, 48.—Adjourned.

ELECTION MATTERS.—*Canterbury.*—The commission closed their inquiry on Monday, at Canterbury, and adjourned to Westminster, *pro formâ*, for a few days, to give an opportunity for printing and digesting the voluminous evidence already taken, and the commission will, on re-assembling, bring the inquiry, in a few sittings, to completion. *Kingston-upon-Hull.*—The bribery commission commenced, on Monday, their examinations at Hull, and many witnesses have been examined. The details are much the same—bribery, promises, treating, &c. It is expected the inquiry will last the week. *Harwich.*—Mr. Bagshaw has addressed the electors, at a general meeting, and has been fully approved of. The meeting passed the following resolution: "That this meeting, in again welcoming their old and tried friend, Mr Bagshaw, desire to assure him of their devotion to his interest and the glorious cause he espouses, and of their determination to secure his return by every legal means at the ensuing election." *Cork.*—The committee have, after several days' examination, decided that Francis Stack Murphy, Esq., and William Trant Fagan, Esq., are duly elected citizens to serve in this present Parliament

NEW ELECTION COMMITTEES APPOINTED.—*Liverpool.*—Mr. Ingham (chairman), Mr Heathfield, Mr. Williams, Hon. J. F. Maxwell, and Mr. J. Ball. Members petitioned against, Mr Forbes Mackenzie and Mr. Turner. *Bury St. Edmunds.*—Mr. Spencer Walpole (chairman), Lord William Graham, Mr. Martin, Mr Anthony O'Flaherty, and Mr. John Whitehall Dod. *Peterborough.*—Mr. Ker Seymer (chairman), Mr. Phillips (Haverford West), Mr. Shafto, Mr. J. Hans Hamilton, and Mr. Grant. *Durham (City).*—Mr. Brannon (chairman), Colonel Gamfield, Hon. W. S. Knox, Mr. George Duncan, and Mr. Vance. *Clare.*—Mr Miles (chairman), Mr. M Milnes, Mr. W. E. Wynne, Mr. Warner, and Colonel North. Member petitioned against, Mr. F. O'Brien. *Sligo.*—Mr. Divett (chairman), Mr C. Hindley, Sir E. Filmer, Hon. Mr. Fortman, and Mr. W. J. Evelyn. Member petitioned against, Mr. Towneley.

CLITHEROE.—The nomination of candidates for this borough took place yesterday, and the polling takes place this day (Saturday).

THE ADMIRALTY PATRONAGE.—The committee which has been so many days employed on the subject of the dockyard and Admiralty promotions, have made their report, which occupies three and a half columns of the morning papers. It brings home many facts, but offers no suggestion, leaving the House of Commons "who appointed the committee to deal with the subject as it may think best

DESTRUCTION OF OLD SHELTON HALL, NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—On Sunday last, this building, celebrated as the birthplace of Ralph Fenton, the poet, was totally destroyed by fire.

We read the following in the *Bilancia* of Milan, under the date of Rome, 2:—"A very painful discovery was made the other day in the Basilica of Laterau. Those who are acquainted with the locality, will recollect that Pope Martin V. lies buried in the nave. The body having to be removed in consequence of certain architectural repairs in progress, the coffin was opened in the presence of the Chapter. To everybody's surprise, nothing was found but the bones of Martin V.; the rings, the gold and silver cloaks, the tiara, all studded with precious stones, had disappeared. Their existence in the coffin had been verified about fifty years ago

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM

The camp in progress of formation on Chobham-common promises to be the great feature of the present season. The novelty in England of any great military display invariably attracts vast crowds of spectators, and this season we have been anticipated by the inhabitants in their selection of Chobham-common as the scene of the encampment.

The preparations for the encampment are rapidly proceeding, although the progress yet made is not very perceptible to the spectator. Standing upon the ridge of high ground running across the centre of the common, the eye clearly takes in the line of the field, which is already marked out by hitty poles inserted in the ground, showing the position of the various regiments. The cavalry will occupy the extreme right of the field. The Sappers and Miners will occupy a position next to the cavalry, and they are to be followed by the troops of the Household Brigade, who will occupy the centre. The other foot regiments will come next, and the Rifle Brigade and the Royal Artillery are to form the extreme right. The troops will be arranged in the form of a half circle or crescent, and the lines will probably exceed three miles in length. Only the south-western portion of the common will be occupied. The opposite side being very damp, and, from its marshy character, unsuited to military operations The irregularity of the surface, and the broken character of the ground will render the evolutions of the troops, especially the cavalry, difficult, if not dangerous; but, as the object of the camp is to improve and perfect the military education of the soldiers, rather than to afford them a summer's holiday, this circumstance has not been considered objectionable at the Horse Guards.

It has already been stated that Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.H., an officer of great distinction, is to have the command of the camp. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will command the cavalry. In order to be within reach at any moment, both officers have secured residences in the immediate vicinity.

The preparations for the encampment have been entrusted to Colonel Edward Vicars, an officer of distinction in the Engineers, who is already actively engaged on the spot. The commissariat will be under the control of [illegible]

The following [illegible] regiments and battalions [illegible] the camp:—Two battalions of the Coldstream Guards, the 1st battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the 1st battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, the 1st battalion of the 1st or Royal Regiment of Foot, the 2nd battalion of the 3rd or Buffs, the 1st battalion of the 4th or King's Own, the 1st battalion of the 7th or Royal Fusiliers, the 1st battalion of the 23rd or Royal Welch Fusiliers, the 1st battalion of the 33rd Regiment, the 1st battalion of the 50th Regiment, the 1st battalion of the 95th Regiment (the Derbyshire [illegible] will be divided into three brigades—the first composed of the three battalions of Foot Guards; the second, of the 33rd Regiment, the 50th Regiment, and the Rifle Brigade; and the third, of the 42nd and 93rd Highlanders and the Rifle Corps. The muster-roll of the whole camp will amount to someth ng less than 10,000 men.

It is intended that, after the 1st battalion of the Household regiments have served for a certain period, their places shall be supplied by the remaining battalions of their respective corps, so as to give every soldier the chance of doing duty in the field.

The force employed under Colonel Vicars at the present moment in carrying out the preparations for the encampment is not large. It consists only of 100 Sappers and Miners from Chatham, and about the same number of the 30th Regiment, with twenty-two picked men of the Scots Fusilier Guards, under Sergeant Knox. The latter are employed in marking out the position of the various regiments. The principal work upon which the Sappers and the men of the 30th Regiment are now engaged is the erection of camp stables for 1200 horses. This will be a heavy work, as, with a view to protect the animals as much as possible, Lord Seaton has insisted that a sufficient amount of building material shall be supplied. The other principal work has been the sinking of wells, of which no less than ten have been completed in various parts of the common. The water has generally been found to be pretty good; but an unexpected difficulty has arisen which will delay the completion of the necessary number of wells for some short period. The subsoil being of a sandy nature, it is absolutely necessary to shore up the sides of the well as the men dig. In this barren district there is scarcely any other timber than fir procurable; of that there is plenty on Government ground, and the first supply of wood for shoring up their work until it was discovered that the turpentine in the green wood gave a brackish and very disagreeable taste to the water. Well-sinking was then stopped, and it will not be resumed until a supply of beech timber is obtained. Each regiment will bring its own tents; and even the Household Brigade will, it is expected, be able to pitch them with very little intrusion from the Ordnance.

The camp will be formed on the 16th of June. Orders have been issued for all the troops engaged to be upon the ground on that day, and it is understood that a grand review of the whole force will follow immediately.

A series of magnificent festivities are spoken of as likely to take place during July and August. The officers of the Household Brigade have determined upon keeping up the brilliant character of their mess.

There are scarcely any poisonous plants in the district, and whatever requirements arise on the part of the public must be satisfied under marquees. With this view several have already been engaged by speculators—one of them having taken a large farm house, with the intention of converting it into a tavern.

The old parish workhouse of Chobham is to be made into a military hospital. It has been purchased from a farmer for 800*l*., and will soon be in full operation. It stands in a very convenient position in the rear of the camp.

The contract for bread and flour has been taken by Mr. John Gillett, of Silver-street, Bloomsbury; who has also undertaken to furnish 600 sacks of corn, 80 loads of hay, and 60 loads of straw. The meat is to be supplied by [illegible]. The contract for supply of 6000 lbs. of fresh meat daily has been taken by Messrs. Charles Baker and son, of Newgate-market.

On Monday last, at a Court Baron of the Manor of Chobham, held at Onslow, lord of the manor of Chobham, Mr. Hockley, of Guildford, the steward of the manor, stated that the authorities at the Horse Guards had no right to destroy the herbage and commit trespasses on the waste land without the consent of the copyholders, and that every copyholder was entitled to compensation for the injury done to the waste; and that if any booth or tent, &c., was erected, any copyholder had the power to pull it down; and he advised the homagers to adopt a resolution, that application should be made to the Horse Guards for compensation, which was accordingly done, and the result is looked forward to with much anxiety. It appears that the Earl of Onslow gave his permission, so far as his right extended, to Lord Hardinge to camp the troops on Chobham-common; and a weighty meeting of the inhabitants has been held, and a committee appointed for the purpose of letting the ground for booths, &c; but Mr. Hockley stated at the court that the parish had nothing to do with it, and that it rested with the copyholders.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF STEAM-FRIGATES FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.—Considerable activity was caused amongst the naval authorities of Portsmouth, in the course of Saturday last, by the receipt of orders, directing the departure of the store ship, *Wellesley*, screw-steamer (steamer), 71, from Spithead, for the Mediterranean. The *Highflyer* (steam frigate), 21, and *Orion* (steam frigate), 16, are under orders for sea, and have the Blue Peter flying at the main.

The *Black Eagle*, Admiralty yacht, Master Commander John E. Petley, came into Portsmouth harbour on Monday evening, from Devonport, with the Master-Attendant, Mr. Bartlett, of the Ordnance Afloat, and engineering officers, from their official inspection of the western fortifications

The *Duke of Wellington*, screw, 131, Captain H. B. Martin, is bending sails, and using every energy in getting ready for sea. The new proposal for the better manning of the navy has worked its magic upon the British sailor, and its immediate effect is shown by the number of good men who are already entered, and daily threatened.

The Channel squadron, consisting of the *Sanspareil*, *London*, *Prince Regent*, *Impérieuse*, *Amphion*, *Leopard*, and *Highflyer*, left Plymouth Sound on Wednesday, it is said for Gibraltar, touching at Cork and Lisbon by the way.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—On Saturday morning her Majesty's ship *Phœnix*, 8, screw steam-sloop, 280-horse power, Commander Edward A. Inglefield; *Desperate*, 8, screw steam-sloop, 280-horse power, Captain William W. Chambers; and *Barracouta*, 6, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, 300-horse power, Commander George Parker; arrived off Haulbowline, on their projected expedition to the Arctic regions, in search of the missing ships *Erebus* and *Terror*. The vessels in conjunction with the *Phœnix* are for the purpose of towing the *Breadalbane*, Captain M'Kenzie, *Diligence*, Captain Ellis, store ships, which are laden with provisions as far as Beechy Island, Lancaster Sound, for the supply of the expedition.

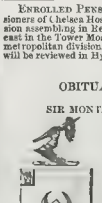
The 21st Fusiliers, now stationed at Hull, will proceed to Dublin to relieve the 62nd Light Infantry, under orders for India

A letter from Portsmouth says:—"We have had a mimic encampment to day on the Governor's-green. The 38th have been practised in setting up and striking tents; the proceeding excited a good deal of interest. After some dozen trials the men became exceedingly expert. We noticed that in the first place markers were sent out, then followed a couple of file, taking six for each tent, at proper distances apart. Surrounding the tent, which is in a bag the size of a seaman's, a couple of poles, each 5 feet 6 in., socketed, lay alongside. At the word of command, the poles are put in socket, making 11 feet in height, the tent is run up, and the toggles made fast to the ground. In less than five minutes the tents were a fixture, and habitable. Again the word, and the tents were struck and packed in their bags—the whole time of so doing being three minutes, and the soldiers supposed to be on their march."

ENROLLED PENSIONERS.—On Tuesday the enrolled out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital commenced their annual drill—the north division assembling in Regent's Park, the south on Kennington Common, the east in the Tower Moat, and the west in Hyde-park. The whole of the metropolitan divisions, including those from Greenwich and Woolwich, will be reviewed in Hyde park on Wednesday, June 1.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR MONTAGU LOWTHER CHAPMAN, BART.



INTELLIGENCE has reached London of the decease abroad of this respected gentleman. Sir Montagu was born 10th December, 1806, the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Chapman, Bart., of Killua Castle, county Westmeath, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of James Fetherston, Esq., of Brockley, Oxford. The family of Chapman was established in Ireland by John and William Chapman, under the auspices of their cousin-german, Sir Walter Raleigh, though whose influence they obtained considerable grants of land. The property in Westmeath, however, was not acquired until the time of Cromwell. Of that county, the Baronet, whose death we record, was for several years from 1830 to 1841 representative in Parliament. Having died unmarried, Sir Montagu is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Benjamin James Chapman, Bart., who is married to Maria, daughter of Richard Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.

SIR ROBERT BUCKLEY COMYN, KNIGHT, D.C.L.,

LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT AT MADRAS.

SIR ROBERT COMYN died on the 22nd instant, at his residence in Newtreet, Spring-gardens, aged sixty one. He was the youngest and last surviving son of the late Rev. Thomas Comyn, Vicar of Tottenham, Middlesex, by Harriet Charlotte Stables, his wife; and grandson of Stephen Comyn, Esq., barrister-at-law. Having completed his education at St. John's College, Oxford, he was called to the bar in 1814; and appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Madras in 1826, when he received the honour of knighthood. In 1834 he became Chief Justice, and continued to fulfil that high station until his retirement in 1842. Sir Robert was made a Doctor of Civil Law by the University of Oxford in 1842, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple in 1843. He was author of "A History of the Western Empire, from the birth of Charlemagne to the accession of Charles V."

MR CONWAY.

THIS gentleman, whose name has been connected for upwards of half a century with the newspaper literature of Dublin, expired on the 24th inst. Mr. Conway had reached the advanced age of seventy-six years, and was for the greater part of his life editor and proprietor of the *Dublin Evening Post*, the acknowledged organ of the Irish Whig party. Pending the question of Catholic Emancipation, the *Dublin Evening Post* enjoyed the unbounded confidence of the Roman Catholics and Mr O'Connell. The *Post*, however, subsequently joined in the opposition to the Repeal policy, and contained pretty constant to its adverse opinion of that question.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. W. Cooper, to Biggin-gate, Lincolnshire; the Rev. R. Gilde, to Broughton subney, Notts; the Rev. M. Jeffery to South Thoresby, Lincolnshire; the Rev. T. Langley, to Whitchurch-with Ganarew, Herefordshire; the Rev. T. H. Sisly, to Lackford, Bury St. Edmunds; the Rev. T. F. Mason, to St. Edmund the-King, Norwich, the Rev. F. A. Crowle, to Kingsdowne, Kent; the Rev. H. R. B. Fiddes, to Houghton, Norfolk; the Rev. J. Wilson, to Mersey, Hampton; the Rev. G. Harrison, to Sidmouth, Devon. *Vicarages:* The Rev. S. Hobson, to Tuttington, Norfolk; the Rev. A. Neely, to Ashton, Northamptonshire, the Rev. S. Stonehy, to Melton Mowbray; the Rev. J. Matthew, to Knowstone and Molland, Devon; the Rev. R. H. Bovard, to Dalston, Cumberland; the Rev. J. Jones, to Burden, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. T. B. Stocks, to St. Anne's Church, Highgate-rise; the Rev. H. P. Thomas, to Upton, Pembrokeshire; the Rev. A. H. Grant, to St. Michael's Church, Aldersgate; the Rev. J. Lindsay, to Arundel-street, Strand. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. G. Caldrop, M.A., to be Chaplain to Trinity College, Cambridge.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. R. G. Caldrop, B.A., on his resignation of the curacy of Newburn, Northumberland, from the parishioners of that place

LONDON ORDINATION.—On Trinity Sunday the Bishop of London held a general ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral, and delivered an important charge to the newly-ordained clergy. Full choral service was performed, the prayers being intoned by the Rev. J. Howard, M.A., and the lessons read by the Rev. W. C. F. Webber, M.A.

AT CRAYFORD.—A new church has been erected for the district of Rosherville, in the parish of Gravesend, and is to be consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester, on Thursday, June 2. The Rev. Frederick Southgate, M.A., formerly curate of Hickingwell St. Peter, Suffolk, has been appointed to the incumbency of the new church and district

NEW CHURCH AT CHATHAM.—On Tuesday the Earl of Sheppey laid the foundation-stone of a new church, dedicated to St. Paul, in the parish of Chatham, in the presence of a large number of the clergy and lay inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN EDINBURGH.—The anniversary of her Majesty's birthday was celebrated in Edinburgh by a general holiday. Lord Belhaven, her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which is now holding its annual sittings at Edinburgh, held a levee in honour of the occasion in Holyrood Palace. His Grace afterwards went in procession to the General Assembly. As his Grace reached the Assembly at half past twelve o'clock, a Royal salute was fired from the batteries of the Castle. In the evening Lady Belhaven entertained a party of about 600 ladies and gent on at Holyrood-house

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S PICTURES.—The last portion of the late King Louis Philippe's pictures, which is to be sold to-day (Saturday), comprises the collection left him by Mr. Standish. It is a miscellaneous character, containing examples of the Spanish, Italian, Dutch, and Flemish schools, with a sprinkling of English paintings—among them some by Landseer, Morland, Wilson, and Rosse. This collection was, we believe, bequeathed to Louis Philippe by Mr. Standish with the view of his being kept together; but circumstances have now obliged his family to dispose of it, as well as of the Spanish collection of pictures belonging to the late King of the French

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.—In addition to the east which the managers of this company have for some weeks past been taking of the equestrian statue of the Duke of Trafalgar, for the purpose of exhibition, that of James II., in Whitehall gardens, nearly opposite the residence of the late Sir Robert Peel, has been undergoing, during the past week, the process of hoarding, preparatory to taking the cast, for the same establishment.

INDIAN JUSTICE.—A gentleman who has recently returned from a tour in the Holland, has given the following description of a scene witnessed by him in one of the Company's courts to the *United Service Gazette*, from whose pages we take it:—"The judge, who was but too apparently ignorant of the language of the district, directed one of the native officers of the court to put a question to a witness, and not obtaining any reply, repeated it; but the witness, returning no answer, and his silence being looked upon as a contumacious one, the judge ordered the summary infliction of the rattan, which was accordingly administered in open court, as the readiest mode of eliciting his evidence. It proved, however, a total failure, as the same question being been put again and put without effect, it was at last discovered that the poor fellow was deaf and dumb."

MAILS BETWEEN NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, AND JAPAN.—Arrangements had been made for the transmission of a weekly mail between California and New York, the importance of the trade justifying the more frequent communication. A trading company had been established for opening up commerce with Japan: and four vessels, capable of carrying 1000 men and a proportionate quantity of goods, laid on.

PASSPORTS.—The Prussian authorities, and those on the Continent have given notice at the various railway-stations and steam-packet offices, that travellers from England will not be permitted to enter the Prussian territory unless their passport, granted by the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, is countersigned by the Ambassador or Consuls in the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the British Secretary of State advertises that such a visa is not required; and the Prussian Minister in London declares that no such instructions have been forwarded to London, and that, therefore, his signature is not needed.

SALE OF ENCUMBERED IRISH ESTATES.—The Commissioners continue to knock down estates like ripe pears. On Tuesday the sales amounted to £67,986. A property in the county Westmeath, containing 334 acres, and producing £236 a year, one head-rent and tithe-rent charge, realised £3500, or 35 years' purchase. It was bought for the Hon. Henry Parnell.

LAUNCH OF "THE HIMALAYA" SCREW STEAM-SHIP, AT BLACKWALL.

LAUNCH OF THE "HIMALAYA" SCREW STEAM-SHIP.

THIS leviathan screw steam-ship which in the course of her construction has excited very considerable interest, more especially among the visitors to Blackwall, was launched on Tuesday afternoon (the Queen's birthday anniversary), from the premises of her builders Messrs C J Mare and Co The spectacle was witnessed by the Duke of Leinster, Lord and Lady Naas, Lord and Lady de Tabley, Miss de Tabley, Mr T Russell, M.P., Sir James and Lady Matheson, Lord Alfred Paget, M P, Col Boldero, M.P., Mr. O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Wyndham Goold, M P, Sir James Emerson Tennent, M.P, Mr A Hastie, M P, Mr B Wilson, M P, Mr. James Allen, and other Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, for which this splendid vessel has been built. The ceremony of naming the *Himalaya* was performed by Lady Matheson, wife of Sir James Matheson, chairman of the Company The arrangements were very complete, and reflected the highest credit on all concerned with the establishment of her eminent builder On a given signal, at half-past two o'clock (shortly before high water), when the axe fell, the lowering vessel glided gently and smoothly into the water, amid the cheers of the numerous spectators, and by an excellent arrangement of ropes attached to the eastern bank of the creek, which were made of sufficient strength to turn her a little to the eastward at the moment of the launch and then break, the launch was most satisfactorily effected

The *Himalaya* was designed and built under the inspection of Mr. F. Waterman, jun., at Messrs. Mare's establishment, at Blackwall. The vessel was commenced in November, 1851, and her length between perpendiculars is 340 feet, breadth, 46 feet 2 inches, depth of hold, 31 feet 9 inches, and she is 3550 tons burden, with engines of 700 horse power, by John Penn and Son. She was originally intended to have paddle wheels, with engines of 1200 horse power, but subsequently, and before she was too far advanced, it was decided that she should be fitted with a screw propeller and engines of 540-horse power on the most approved principle. Thus will her efficiency for ocean steaming be proportionately increased, carrying, as it is intended, some 1200 tons fuel, with accommodation for 400 cabin passengers, 700 tons measurement goods, and ample space for mail-rooms, &c.

In regard to strength of build and form for speed, the *Himalaya* is unrivalled; having six water tight bulkheads, and otherwise fitted with every appliance to safety She will be provided with an entire outfit of "Trotman's improved Porter's" anchors, the excellency of which have been fully proved in numerous instances on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's extensive fleet, and affirmed also by the "Committee's Report on the merits of Anchors of all Nations," to possess 132 per cent superiority over the Admiralty anchor in respect to holding power and strength The bower anchors will be respectively 48 and 50 cwts, in lieu of ordinary anchors, of five tons each Thus a saving equal to that enormous weight upon the bows will be effected.

The cabin arrangements of this vessel with regard to ventilation are most effective, combining elegance and simplicity in its application. The merit of the invention is due to Mr J. Robinson, under whose auspices the plan is in course of application to fourteen other new steam-ships now constructing for the Peninsular and Oriental Company

We understand it is intended, on Saturday week next, to launch the *Jason*, 2600 tons, and successively, on completion, three others of like tonnage, rendered necessary by the increasing development of screw-steaming under the auspices of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE LISBON RAILWAY.

THERE is a plethora of English capital seeking profitable investment, and judicious railway undertakings offer so reasonable an assurance of pecuniary success, that nothing but the indifferent reputation of the Governments of Siam and Portugal has prevented English capital from flowing like a fertilising stream into those countries. We have to offer them not only money, engineering skill, and the thews and sinews of our sturdy labourers, wherewith to construct their railways, but we can even supply them with a large portion of the passenger traffic which would make them pay, for Italy and Germany are beaten ground for our tourists, and thousands of travellers would gladly penetrate into the picturesque recesses of Iberia and Lusitania, if the large cities of the Peninsula were connected by railways But what can be done for Governments which evade their most solemn obligations? If they repudiate the fair claims of the public creditor, they cannot wonder if the committees of the London Stock Exchange refuse in any way to recognise their attempts to obtain English capital for constructing the railways which are so much needed to develop their resources

Nevertheless, the inhabitants of Lisbon are, it seems, to have a railway, and, more wonderful still, appear likely to be largely indebted to English enterprise and skill for the means of constructing it. In order to give the greater eclat to the event, her Majesty the Queen of Portugal condescended to turn the first sod. The ceremony took place on Saturday, the 7th instant, in a quinta belonging to Lieut. Cunha, at Beato Antonio, about two miles from Lisbon, on the margin of the Tagus. The day was observed as a gala, and a large assemblage of the rank, fashion, and beauty of Lisbon was collected The Queen, on her way to the scene of the day's proceedings, passed under three triumphal arches the first at the Grillo, where a number of children, dressed in white, with garlands of flowers round their heads, stood, with baskets of flowers, with which they sprinkled her Majesty and the King Consort At Alto de Grillo, a second triumphal arch, of gorgeous character, was erected, at the expense of an English gentleman (Mr. Kerr). Here a regimental band of whose was stationed; and, on the approach of the Royal escort, their Majesties were covered by little fairies, dressed in white, with roses, carnations, &c Having passed through a third triumphal arch at Beato Antonio, their Majesties arrived at a few minutes before eleven o'clock at the quinta, on entering which the Royal cortège ascended a hill, where a magnificent tent was erected, containing seven divisions The centre compartment contained the Royal saloon, the next on its right and left respectively, the places allotted to the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies; while the others were reserved for dignitaries of the state and ladies. The marquee was capacious enough to contain 700 persons without inconvenience Portuguese regimental and municipal flags floated gaily from the roof, while the interior was decorated with festoons of flowers and evergreens, and the front of the marquee was covered with tapestry Immediately before the marquee was a half-oval space enclosed, at the end of which was a staff surmounted by a flag, which marked the spot for the inauguration. On the margin of the enclosure the flags of all nations were tastefully displayed. In addition to the spectators in the marquee, the field exhibited a large concourse of persons. Troops were drawn up on the ground, as well to increase the splendour of the pageant as to preserve decorum.

The arrival of their Majesties was announced by discharges of rockets, and the bands played the National Hymn. The Queen was handed to her box by the Duke of Terceira, and was also attended by the Minister of Public Works, who holds the Portfolio of Finance, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who holds also the post of Marine and Colonies. The Queen and the King having had explained to them the various points connected with the solemnity, and having most graciously received the gentlemen concerned in the ceremony—namely, Mr. Hardy Hislop, Mr. Charles Waring, Mr. John S. Valentine, and Lieutenant Cunha (the owner of the ground)—a carpet was spread from the spot to the Royal box, which her Majesty left, resting on the arm of the King, and attended by the respective Ministers, the directors, engineers, and others, as well as by the peers and deputies. The cortège proceeded to the scene of the operation, for the performance of which her Majesty received a magnificent silver spade from the hands of the Minister of Public Works The earth being turned into a handsomely ornamented wheelbarrow, with gilded mountings, the Queen returned to her box, attended as before, amidst discharges of rockets, accompanied by the most animating martial music The sturdy English navvies now went to work with a will, and came in for no small share of admiration as they exhibited their brawny arms and muscular development. While this was going on the King conversed with Mr. Hislop and Mr. Valentine, expressing his hope to the

COMMENCEMENT OF THE LISBON RAILWAY, BY THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

ormer that he would use every exertion to carry out the desired undertaking. The Queen then partook of refreshment. Ices and pastry were liberally provided and handed to the ladies at their seats. Their Majesties then left, and the company dispersed. Certain savoury smells about this time began to proceed from tents in the rear of the great marquee, and a banquet was shortly afterwards prepared, in which fish, flesh, and fowl, and other delicacies, and some excellent champagne, served to renew the strength and exhilarate the spirits of the *convives*. Mr. Hislop and the operative engineers were here warmly complimented for their exertions in breaking ground. The weather had for two or three days previous been cloudy and inclining to rain; but on the morning in question a breeze sprang up, the clouds dispersed, and the sun shone most benignly upon the scene, and upon the beautiful landscape spread out at the feet of the spectators.

Time was when fleets of a hundred sail of merchantmen used to float upon the bosom of the magnificent and capacious Tagus. A system of railways in the Peninsula might enable a large share of the commerce of America, and of those nations whose vessels now traverse the Atlantic, to avoid the dangers of the Bay of Biscay and the British Channel, for the merchandise destined for the continental ports.

But whether English capitalists can safely entrust their property to the tender mercies of a repudiating Government is a question which we must leave our readers to decide for themselves.

GRAND MASONIC CEREMONY AT HULL.

Last week we briefly recorded the ceremony of the laying of the foundation-stones of the Hull Subscription Library, and the Literary and Philosophical Society's Hall and Museum, on Tuesday, the 17th instant. the first by the Earl of Carlisle; and the second by Lord Londesborough, the senior Grand Warden of the Masons of England. The latter ceremony was in due Masonic form; his Lordship being surrounded by the brethren of the Humber Lodge—the richest and most important in the provinces—arrayed in their picturesque costume, and bearing the imposing insignia of their order. At half-past ten, the Masons assembled at their handsome lodge-room in Orange-street, and Lord Londesborough officiated as Provincial Grand Master. At eleven o'clock the Masonic procession moved from the Lodge for the Public Rooms, headed by the splendid band of the 21st Regiment. The ancient standard, and the official costumes and paraphernalia, had a very splendid effect in the bright sunlight; and the display derived additional interest from its being the first "Provincial Masonic Procession" ever witnessed in Hull. At the public rooms it was joined by the Earl of Carlisle, the Mayor, Magistrates, Vicar, Clergy, Consuls, and corporate bodies of the town. The combined procession then advanced to the site of the proposed buildings, where the first stone of the Subscription Library was laid by the Earl of Carlisle, at the request of the President, Mr. Frost.

At the close of this ceremony the Earl of Carlisle, escorted by the Mayor, the President of the two Institutions, and heads of public

LORD LONDESBOROUGH LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE HULL LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

bodies, followed Lord Londesborough, and the worshipful fraternity, of Masons, to the extreme north-east corner of the two united sites where preparations had been made for laying the first stone of the Literary and Philosophical Institution. Here Lord Londesborough, officiating as Provincial Grand Master, took his station at the stone, having around him the Provincial Grand Sword and standard-bearers, the P. G. Chaplain, Deputy P. G. Master, and other leading officials; besides the square, compass, level, plumb, &c. The P. G. Treasurer and Secretary took their position on the ground close by the stone; where, on a signal from the P. G. Master, the P. G. Chaplain commenced the ceremony by reading a portion of Scripture from the Psalms, "Except the Lord build the house;" after which he offered up a prayer; to which the brethren responded, "So mote it be."

P. G. then deposited a bottle containing the coins of the reign, and a scroll bearing an inscription, which the Provincial Grand Secretary read, and concluded by saying, "Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, I have deposited the inscription-plate over the mouth of the cavity."

The P. G. Grand Master then called the operative masons, who descended and spread the mortar on the lower stone, and fixed the upper stone, which was slowly lowered, and tested by the proper officers, the band striking up "Rule Britannia."

The President of the Literary and Philosophical Institution, Charles Frost, Esq., F.S.A., then presented the trowel to Lord Londesborough, and requested his Lordship to do the society the honour of laying the foundation-stone.

The Provincial Grand Master then proceeded to his task, which (says the *Hull Packet* report) his Lordship executed in a most expert and workmanlike style, which elicited general applause. At his command, the Junior Warden, the Senior Warden, and the Deputy Grand Master, in succession tested the stone, with plumb, level, and square, and reported in masonic phraseology, that the craftsmen had done their duty. His Lordship then took three several instruments into his own hands, and, having therewith in all respects tested the stone, said—"I declare this stone to be correctly set, according to the rules of our craft." He then gave it three raps with his gavel, and returned to the platform. The Provincial Grand Officers then came forward with the magnificent paraphernalia belonging to the grand lodge of England, consisting of a rich and massive cornucopia and two ewers, each vessel being of solid gold—the cornucopia alone being estimated, we believe by competent judges, at upwards of a thousand guineas, and which, through the extreme courtesy of the Earl of Zetland, was brought down for the occasion by Brother White, grand secretary of England. The cornucopia was then handed by Brother Brandheest, Past Provincial Grand Sword Bearer to the Grand Master, the Earl of Londesborough, who, taking a handful of corn therefrom, threw it on to the stone, at the same time saying "I sprinkle this corn as an emblem of plenty; may the blessings of bounteous Heaven be showered down upon us, and may our hearts be filled with gratitude." To which the brethren responded, "So mote it be." Then taking the ewer of oil from Brother Claffer, Past Provincial Standard bearer, and sprinkling it in like manner on the stone, said, "I pour this oil as an emblem of peace: may peace and harmony, good-will and brotherly love abound among us." To which the same response was made, "So mote it be." His Lordship then said, "Brethren, having now, by permission of our right worshipful Grand Master, and with the assistance of the Freemasons of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, duly laid, according to the rules of the art, our ancient corn, this first stone, it only now remains to implore the blessing of the Great Architect of the universe, and to implore that He will be pleased to bless this great building, not to grant that it may tend to the advancement of the interests of this great town."

Brother Sutton, Provincial Grand Chaplain, then offered a prayer after which Lord Londesborough inspected the plans.

The band then played the National Anthem; and at the suggestion of Lord Londesborough, hearty cheers were given for her Majesty; the town and trade of Hull, Lord Londesborough, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Ladies were also honoured.

A procession was again formed, and returned to the public rooms, where a sumptuous public breakfast was served to 122 guests, of whom 20 were Masons. The President (Mr Frost) ably filled the chair; and the after breakfast proceedings, including a variety of appropriate toasts and eloquent addresses, were of an unusually interesting character, more especially in connection with the intellectual advancement of the city of Hull.

CENTRAL LONDON DISTRICT SCHOOL.

On Monday, the 23rd instant, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury attended at the above school, at Weston-hill, Norwood, to open a handsome and spacious new school, erected under the auspices of the Board of Management, from a design by Messrs. Richard Tress and Chambers, the architects of St. Thomas Apostle Chambers. The service commenced at twelve o'clock, prayers being read by the Rev. J. Goldham, the chaplain, after which the archbishop preached an appropriate sermon to the children, in a style suited to their capacities. There were about 900 children present, and they looked and conducted themselves remarkably well. The Archbishop was attended by his chaplain, the Rev. Mr Thomas, Rector of Allhallows, Barking, in the City; and by the Rev. Dr. Russell, of Bishopsgate (the chairman), and Mr. R. B. Wilkside, Common-councilman (the vice-chairman), and Messrs. Thornton, Cazet, Harris, Greenaway, Conder, J. M. John-on, Dodd, Raymond, Read, Bowditch, Lewis, and Greig, members of the Board of Management; with Mr. John Rowsell (their clerk). Mr. Richard Tress (one of the architects), and numerous visitors, ladies and gentlemen. Amongst the visitors we noticed the Rev Edward Standen, of All Saints', Norwood; the Rev. Mr. Pococke, chaplain to the City of London Union; the Rev. Joseph Brown, vicar of Christchurch (formerly chaplain to the Sclools); Mr. Tufnell, one of the Inspectors of Schools, appointed by the Privy Council; Mr. Street, consulting surgeon to the establishment, and others.

After the service his Grace and the company partook of refreshments, and then proceeded to inspect the establishment, which excited much interest. The Schools are admirably conducted, the masters and mistresses most efficient, and the children well disciplined and very attentive. The Infant School, containing about 300 children, was particularly attractive; and his Grace seemed surprised by the happiness and readiness with which the little pupils answered questions upon an endless variety of subjects, and performed the various evolutions in infant school teaching. The archbishop questioned the children; and the kind manner of his Grace was very attractive to them.

The Central London District School was the first District School established: and the whole system there has been so well arranged that it has been taken as the model for all others. In addition to the instruction in the schools, the children are taught needlework, tailoring, shoe-making, &c; and are employed in agricultural pursuits. Every article of clothing is made in the establishment. The district consists of the Poor-law Unions of the city of London, the East London, West London, St. Saviour's, Southwark, and St. Martin's-in-the Fields. We wish success to the efforts of the Board of Management, and express our hope that similar establishments may be speedily formed throughout the country.

NAPOLEON III. AND HOMŒOPATHY.—The advocates of the homœopathic system are making strenuous efforts to induce the Emperor to establish a professorship of homœopathy in the faculty of medicine Marshal St. Arnaud has returned, and declares to the Emperor that he owes his life to the "glorious discoveries of Hahnemann." The Emperor has sent to Marseilles to beg the professor of homœopathy who cured the Marshal to come to Paris. M. Paul Dubois will, it is said, beg the Emperor to accept his resignation as *accoucheur* to the Empress, in case her Majesty should be subjected to the treatment of the coming homœopathic professor.

MESMERISM AND ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.—The Archbishop of Dublin presided at a meeting of the Dublin Mesmeric Association a few days since, and observed "that he was aware he had placed himself in a position which would draw upon him much obloquy, and ridicule, but he believed that he had sufficient moral courage to bear it. He also observed "that he was known, in connection with a family of persons, having suffered severely for many years from rheumatism. When the doctors had done their best, which is the case with the, he was forced to have recourse to mesmerism as a last resource. In the course of one week he was perfectly cured, and had never since experienced any severe return of the complaint."

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—The Postmaster-General has accepted the tender of Messrs. Blyth and Green, for the conveyance of the mail to Australia, which it is intended shall leave England on the 4th June next. The vessel selected is the *Stratford*.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 29.—First Sunday after Trinity. Charles II. restored, 1660.
MONDAY, 30.—Pope died, 1764. Joan of Arc burnt, 1431.
TUESDAY, 31.—Anne Boleyn crowned, 1533.
WEDNESDAY, June 1.—Lord Howe's victory of Ushant, 1794.
THURSDAY, 2.—The Lord George Gordon riots commenced, 1780.
FRIDAY, 3.—William Harvey died, 1657.
SATURDAY, 4.—Kingdom of the Netherlands divided, 1831.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 4, 1853.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	No	h m	h m	h m
6 50	7 15	7 50	8 25	9 5	9 40	10 10	10 40	11 11	11 40	tide	0 5	0 50	0 50

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ELECTRUS.—The present sovereign is of the same standard and fineness as the old guinea; the difference of colour is occasioned by the latter being alloyed with copper, and the former with silver only.
H. N. G., Tiverton.—The old brass coin is a Nuremburg counter.
J. W. C.—We cannot inform you.
NEW SARUM.—"Flama semper vivet." (Fame is always verdant).
ERRATUM.—In the report of the debate on Mr. Spooner's amendment in the House of Commons, on Thursday the 19th, the numbers were incorrectly stated to be:—For the amendment, 74; against it, 74: majority against the amendment, 7. The numbers were, in fact—For Mr. Spooner's amendment, 74; against it, 61. The mistake was not that of our reporter, but of the messenger who happened to be in charge of the reporters' gallery. The morning papers were equally misled; but, as they did not go to press so soon after the division as the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, they were enabled to rectify the error. These mistakes are of frequent occurrence, and they will continue to be made so long as the absurd custom prevails of compelling the reporters to withdraw during a division. At present the reporters are not responsible for the correctness of the numbers upon divisions; and when, as in the present case, an usher unaccustomed to the duty happens to have charge of the gallery, we need not wonder at the mistake.

THE DUBLIN GREAT EXHIBITION.

NEXT SATURDAY, JUNE 4, will be Published,

A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
CONTAINING
SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS
OF THE
MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS EXHIBITED,
AND
VIEWS OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PORTIONS OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

The Series of Illustrations will include—

Large Exterior and Interior Views of the Building: the Fine Arts Court; the Chinese Court; Japanese Contributions; Irish Bog-oak Casket; Terra Cotta Court, Bronzed Statuettes, by Moyes; Vases from the Berlin Royal Foundry, Berlin Porcelain; Statue of Mr. Dargan; Interview of Mr. Roney with the Emperor Louis Napoleon, and other Illustrations. With a copious Report of the Exhibition, written expressly for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, occupying One entire Sheet.

The accompanying Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will also contain a variety of Engravings of News of the Week.—Price of the DOUBLE NUMBER, One Shilling.

Subscribers in Ireland are requested to apply early to W. H. SMITH and SON, to secure copies. New Subscribers should send subscriptions for a term of not less than thirteen Numbers. Single Copies, Sixpence each; Double Numbers, extra.

W. H. SMITH and SON, Publishers for Ireland, Eden-quay and Dublin Exhibition; and at the Office, 198, Strand, London.

A Large View of the City of Dublin, printed in the Exhibition Building, price Sixpence.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS PUBLISHED A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1853.

THE visit of King Leopold and the Duke of Brabant to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna is an event of European importance. Until the re-establishment of the Bonaparte dynasty in France, and the promulgation of threats more or less overt against the independence of Belgium by the French Emperor, and by the public writers, who are notoriously known to be in his pay, and to write under his inspiration, the little, compact, free, and well-governed Monarchy of Belgium was looked upon by the Northern Powers with distrust, if not with aversion. The Belgic kingdom is the result of a successful revolution that disturbed the European settlement of 1815, and as such was not unnaturally regarded by the great continental Powers with coldness and disfavour; but time, the redressor of all injuries, the soother of all calamities, and the obliterator of all jealousies, has passed over the asperities of 1830; and the terrors of a new revolution have effaced the animosities, if not the remembrances, of the old. The hostility expressed by the French Emperor towards Belgium, achieved the reconciliation which time had begun; and Prussia, Austria, and Russia have at last seen the policy and necessity of imitating the examples set them by England, cordially recognizing and supporting the independence of Belgium. The brilliant reception which the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria have given to King Leopold and his son, not only shows how thoroughly they appreciate the fact that the stability of his throne and dynasty is essential to the peace of Europe, but it also hinters a warning to the French Emperor against any attack upon the honour or the territory of that near neighbour whose kingdom he covets. We may be sure that Russia is a party to the adoption of this new line of policy, for in a matter of such importance, it is not likely that Austria, which would have crumbled to pieces but for the support of Russian armies, would have taken such a step without the approval of her ally and protector. The future Sovereign of Belgium has found a consort in the Imperial circle of Vienna, and if the rumour prove true that the Emperor himself is inclined to choose an Empress in the family of King Leopold, the policy of the Northern Powers will be more significant. We cordially hope that these Royal alliances may take place; for, if there exist any aggressive ambition on the part of the French people and of its rulers, it will be checked by the knowledge that the slightest movement against Belgium would array against France the whole might of continental Europe, as well as of Great Britain. King Leopold is a shrewd, politic, and successful Sovereign; and there seems every likelihood that his shrewdness and his policy will not only be as successful as they have been in former times, but that they will prove as beneficial to all Europe as to himself and his dynasty.

DURING the last two or three years, rumours, always vague and unintelligible, and often conflicting, have reached this country of insurrections and attempted revolutions in China. So little is known of the interior of that vast empire, and of the political and social condition of its inhabitants, that but slight interest was felt in these rumours in any part of Europe. Lately, however, the information has been assuming a more definite shape. We now learn from various sources that a great revolution is in progress; that the revolutionary leaders have already received the adhesion of more than one half of the empire; that their armies command all the great lines of internal communication; that wherever they go they are received with submission, if not hailed with enthusiasm; that they menace and command the capital; and that a final and decisive conflict with the forces of the reigning Emperor is a question of time, of which the decision rests, not with the Emperor, but with the revolutionary chief, Tien-Teh. The object of the insurgents appears to be the expulsion from the Empire of the dominant Tartar race—a small minority that have governed China since the seventeenth century, and the establishment of a native dynasty and Government. The most extraordinary part of the intelligence is a statement, warranted to some extent by a proclamation of one of Tien-Teh's Generals, that the movement is a religious, as well as a political one; and that it aims at nothing less than the subversion of Buddhism and the introduction of a purer faith, founded upon the doctrines of Christianity. The proclamation, if genuine, recognises some of the fundamental truths of the Old and New Testament: but, in other respects, expresses sentiments which are far from being Christian or humane. We shall doubtless be better informed upon this and other points at no distant period. In the meantime, without expressing any decided opinion in favour of revolutionists of whose grievances we as yet know so little, we may be permitted to express the hope that the result of this long and apparently desperate conflict, may tend to the introduction or increase of true religion among the Chinese; and to the abolition of those barriers of barbarous and narrow-minded prejudice which for so many ages have shut that empire from the communion, the commerce, and the civilisation of Europe. Such a consummation would be a benefit not only to China, but to the human race; and it must be the hope of every true lover of his kind that so beneficent a result may be accomplished.

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THE COURT.

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CELEBRATED RACEHORSES AND JOCKEYS.—FROM A PICTURE BY A. F. DE PRADES.

Mr. Moore is about to add to [illegible] pictures of [illegible] winners and [illegible] by [illegible] sporting subjects, a companion [illegible] picture of [illegible] celebrated racehorses and jockeys, [illegible] engraved in our present number. [illegible] Derby and St. Leger [illegible] Cup, [illegible] Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Derby and St. Leger, in 1851 [illegible] Volteger (who had previously won the St. Leger), but who afterwards retrieved his laurels by beating the latter soundly in a match for £1000 a [illegible] ride; and seldom has any match been run in our time which excited so wide and deep an interest throughout the land, or upon which more money was [illegible] s, orted by the lovers of the turf. Fourth, but in the background [illegible] Nancy, who, as a three-year-old (weight 6st. 12 lb.), won the Chester Cup in 1861 in fine style, and afterwards, in the same year, won the Goodwood Cup, and

[illegible] PLAYMAN BUTLER [illegible] MARR

"WEST AUSTRALIAN," THE [illegible] THE DERBY [illegible]

[illegible] CAMEBOATH [illegible] 300 GUYS.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Craven Stakes.—Preparation, 1. Gloucester, 2.
Welcome Stakes.—Lucifer, 1. Sine qua Non, 2.
Manor Plate.—Calot, 1. Condition, 2.
Heriot Stakes.—Ambition, 1. Belle, 2.

THE DERBY DAY

FIRE-LIGHT ART

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Inspection of Household Troops.—According to annual

Banquets in Honour of Her Majesty's Birthday.—The

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Jewish Disabilities.—The

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXPORT TRADE OF IRELAND.—Some idea of the enormous traffic between the northern ports of Ireland and Liverpool, may be formed from the fact, that within the last twelve months there were exported from the small port of Dundalk, for that place, 40,950 pigs, 10,000 head of horned cattle, 24,000 firkins of butter, and 55,000 crates of eggs.

PLYMOUTH GREAT WESTERN DOCKS.—The contractors for the completion of the Great Western Docks seem to be availing themselves to the fullest extent of the present favourable weather, as above 1000 men are employed on the works.

THE COAL-FIELDS OF LANCASHIRE.—The Lancashire coal-field produces about 4,000,000 tons annually, viz., in the Wigan district, 2,000,000; Bolton, 1,000,000; and St. Helens, 1,000,000, altogether covering an area of 600 square miles. The cost of getting it to the surface in Lancashire averages less by 1s. 6d. per ton than it does in the Newcastle districts. The cost of carriage from the Lancashire pits to Liverpool, twenty-four miles, is 2s. per ton, being 9d. less than from those of Durham to the eastern seaports.

AFFAIRS OF INDIA.—BRISTOL.—On Monday afternoon a highly-influential public meeting was held at the Victoria Rooms, to consider the important question of the future government of India. The Mayor of Bristol (M. R. G. Harrow) presided; and upon the platform we noticed Mr. J. Bright, M.P., Alderman Vining, Mr. W. Tothill, Mr W. Nash, Mr. R. Leonard, Mr. H. Visger, Mr. R. J. Mills, and other influential personages. A petition to the House of Commons, embodying their views on the subject, was proposed, and unanimously agreed to.

THE NEW EAST GREENWICH FLOATING PIER.—Arrangements have been completed to run four new and very fast steam-boats from the Adelphi, Blackfriars, and London-bridge piers to the new pier at East Greenwich, and direct, at the reduced fare of 3d. The pier belongs entirely to Thames free watermen; who, having raised the necessary funds in a very short time, purchased their barges, brows, and moorings in one day, and got out their pier the next.

PROPOSED RAILWAY BETWEEN TONBRIDGE WELLS AND LEWES. A committee has been formed for the purpose of promoting, railway to connect Tonbridge Wells and Tonbridge Wells with Lewes. Plans and sections have been given for a preliminary survey of the country. All the landowners in the neighbourhood have signed an agreement to take a fair agricultural price for such of their land as may be required for the railway, at a valuation, so that no unnecessary expenses may be incurred by legal proceedings.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest has been sitting, with adjournments, at the London and South-Western Railway Arms Hotel, Farnham, respecting the death of Charles Canning, aged twenty, who was killed by being run over, on the 4th instant, by a special survey train from the Farnham station of the London and South Western Railway. On Tuesday the inquiry came to a close; and the coroner stated it became his painful duty to announce that the jury had found a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the Hon Francis Scott, M.P., and Mr. Beattie—the verdict having been agreed to by twelve jurymen and there being five dissentients. Both gentlemen have been admitted to bail.

RYE ELECTION.—At eight o'clock on Saturday last the polling was recommenced, and at nine o'clock Mr. Mackinnon had a considerable majority, which he continued to maintain until the close of the poll, when the numbers were given were: Mackinnon (Liberal), 218; Pomfret (Derby-Liberalite), 187: majority for Mackinnon, 31.

PERJURY AT SOUTHAMPTON.—George Warren and Samuel Masters, the two men who were ordered to be prosecuted on the charge of having been guilty of perjury in their evidence before the Southampton Election Committee, were apprehended on Friday week by the borough police. They were brought up before the magistrates next day, preliminary to being called upon to take their trial for perjury at the Assizes-stings at Westminster next term.

GLASGOW.—Thursday night week an accident occurred at the work's of the Glasgow Gas Company, by which four persons were almost instantly deprived of life. At six o'clock a ponderous brick wall of about 20 feet in length suddenly came down with a fearful crash, and buried Mr Ritchie, assistant engineer, and five workmen in the ruins. Mr. Ritchie and one of the labourers were taken out quite dead, two others died immediately afterwards; but the remaining two escaped with little injury.

AFFRAY WITH THE MILITIA.—Macarte's company of equestrians performed twice in this town on Tuesday last. The performers were one of the cleverest that we have ever seen. Tom Barry, the celebrated clown, is a great acquisition to the company. In the afternoon one of the militiamen endeavoured to steal a view of the performance by peeping through the canvas, when a man, belonging to the company, jerked him, thrust a knife or some sharp instrument into the soldier's forehead, inflicting a horrible wound. The fellow is in custody. The militiamen afterwards collected in great numbers, broke the cages of the beasts, overturned the waggons, and made a general attack on the performers. A picket was ordered out, and the officers interfered; but in the meantime the original offender order was restored.—*Sheffield Journal.*

DESTRUCTION OF THE ADELPHI THEATRE, EDINBURGH.—This house was completely destroyed by fire on Thursday evening week; only the bare walls being now left. As the fire broke out before the performances commenced, the building was almost wholly unused, and Mr. Wyndham's moveable property in it was also, we believe, nearly covered by insurance. The building was erected about 30 years ago, and was long known as Corri's Rooms. It had been used as a circus and a circus previously to its conversion into a theatre. When opened on that purpose it was first called the Caledonian Theatre, but it was afterwards altered to the Adelphi, under which title it has been known to the less fastidious portion of playgoers as a summer theatre.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—In January last a girl named Taylor, twelve years of age, was bitten in the hand by a mad dog, at Pillingham, Lincolnshire. She was taken to a surgeon, who cauterised the wound, and applied the cupping-glasses. She then went to the house of Luckesley, where medicine supposed to be a certain cure was administered to her. After returning home she remained apparently good health until Tuesday week, when she was attacked by pains in the head and throat. She was perfectly sensible when free from the pains to cautions. The paroxysms were distressing, and she ultimately died in three days. The wound in the hand of the deceased was small, and had healed.

FATAL BLOW.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, by Mr. Herford, at Manchester, on the body of a man, named James Heath, who had been killed by John Ashcroft, while engaged in a boat. The two men had quarrelled about money, at a tavern in Liverpool road, and got up to fight. Ainscow struck his antagonist on the left jaw, and the blow proved mortally fatal. The jury found a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Ainscow, and he was committed for trial at the next Liverpool Assizes.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident took place in Coopland during the past week. Cooke's Hippodrome arrived in that town for exhibition, and some horses, together with an elephant, were taken to feed, at the Cleabury Arms, in West-street. On their arrival the young man Austin, and Thomas Austin, who was employed as assistant, commenced playing with and teasing the elephant, whose keeper (the celebrated man) and requested him to refrain. Austin and Austin kept on teasing the elephant, and, during the absence of the keeper for a few minutes, proceeded to groom it with a brush which the keeper had been using. The elephant rushed at him, and pierced him dreadfully in the breast with his tusks. Hearing Austin's cries, the keeper hastened back and prevented the elephant making a second attack. The poor fellow died most frightfully. He was immediately taken to Mr. Bullock's surgery, where every attention was paid to him. The Lord Mayor was also summoned, but it was then found that the elephant had been seriously injured; and it was feared that the unfortunate young man's life would be the penalty of his indiscretion.

LAUNCH AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—On Monday an immense concourse of spectators was attracted to the docks, on the Messrs. Hawks and Co.'s premises, to witness the launch of the war-frigate *Carlo Alberto*, built for the Sardinian government. Her dimensions are—Length extreme, 215 feet; length between perpendiculars, 210 feet; breadth extreme, 36 feet; extreme depth of hold, 22 feet. Burden, according to the builder's measurement, 2000 tons. She is fitted with an auxiliary two-bladed screw, weighing eight tons and half, of brass; and driven by two engines, of 400-horse power, manufactured by Messrs. Stephenson and Co. The *Carlo Alberto* is completely decked throughout, and will be mounted with 32 guns. She has three decks, and the uppermost two will mount an armament of 50 guns. Though at present a mere shell, such is her beautiful and true model, that she draws upwards of 17 feet of water. The launch took place a few minutes after five o'clock, and the ebb had then commenced, the water having fallen nearly six inches. She quitted the stocks in excellent style; but her momentum through the water after leaving the slipway brought too heavy a strain upon the check-warps, which snapped in consequence. Her waste anchor, weighing upwards of 27 cwt., failed to bring her up, and she grounded with her keel on the south shore. Nine powerful steamers were attached to her, but their united efforts failed to bring her off. On the rising of the tide, however, on Tuesday morning, she was floated into deep water, without having sustained any damage. The *Carlo Alberto* is, perhaps, the strongest ship ever built in a mercantile yard. Her lower ornamented with a beautifully-carved head of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia. Her keel was laid on August, 1852, and she has been built under the inspection of Mr. Dudgeon, who was present at the launch.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. R., of Manchester.—Too simple for our columns.

"Caissa."—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a MS. volume, containing "Fifty Games of Chess played by Signor Dubois, and other Gentlemen in Rome, during the year 1851, and 1852," respectfully declined by B. Baxendale. This volume, with a short of original Chess Problems, by a few of the leading composers of Italy, has been for weeks awaiting the reveal of the author.

W. H. Bristol.—Many sincerely, and the game was, as it ought to have been, drawn.

J. A. (Perth).—The sequel is correct; many thanks.

F. L., Prussels.—Many thanks for your attention. The numbers, except the current one, have all come to hand at last.

J. J., St. Petersburgh.—The three letters were safely received. Need we say the intelligence it contained was highly gratifying? A reply has been returned by post.

ABBOTSLEY, Salisbury.—The Rathmore Chess-club is now in full working order. President, Mr. Newman; Vice-Presidents Sir T. E. Reeves and Mr. C. H. Lacy. For further particulars apply to the indefatigable secretary, Mr Harris, chemist and druggist, Richmond.

D. B. Telford, Ireland.—It is impossible to make out your initials. In answer to your inquiry, we cannot see how Red a to win in the position sent.

A BEGINNER.—You may have half a dozen Queens on the board at once.

J. M'G.—We are gratified to find our last correspondent and ourselves as taste and skill in the particular problem of hers Knight.

D. D.—See the note as above to "Subscriber." We are tired of answering the question

J. W., of Liverpool, must have the goodness to send the position he refers to again. If we retained copies of all the communications we receive a warehouse would be required to contain them.

D. D. B.—We have received no perfect yet correct solution of Stella's "difficult."

BISHOP AUBER.—Russell's new position. [H. H. The old "Pilgrim's Legacy."

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 480, by J. J., Edinburgh; Boddington, Falcon, Nemo, Student, and others.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Deveron Regiensis, Rising, M. P., B. P., A. R., Philip, Nemo, D. P. H. B., Lacon, Beatrix, Falstaff, P. Q., Rob, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 483.

ONE DIFFICULTE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes P	K to his B 4th; or *
2. Kt to Q 7th (discg. ch)	K to his Kt 5th

(If 2. King to his Kt 3rd or 4th, White plays 3. R to K 8th (ch), and mates within the stipulated number of moves; and, if 2. R to his 4th, then White plays 3. K to Q 7th, and mates next move.)

3. R to K B 4th (ch)	K to his R 6th or Kt 6th
4. B to K B 2nd	K moves
5. Kt to R 3rd	K moves
6. R mates	

(The variations in this ingenious Problem are too numerous to publish, but those given will suffice, we believe, to enable any player to discover the remainder.)

* 1. B takes P	K to his B 3rd
2. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to his 3rd

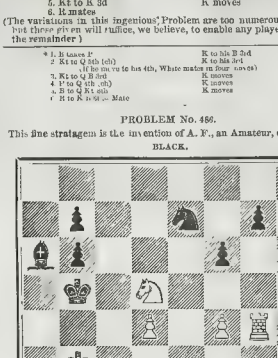
(If he move to his 4th, White mates in four moves)

3. Kt to Q B 3rd	K moves
4. P to Q 4th (ch)	K moves
5. B to Q Kt 4th	K moves
6. R to K 6th.—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 486.

This fine stratagem is the invention of A. F., an Amateur, of Florence.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, is to give mate in five moves.

CONSULTATION MATCH.

Among the many contests that took place at the Manchester meeting, the two following games, which were played simultaneously by Messrs. Löwenthal and Horwitz on the one hand, and Messrs. Harrwitz and Williams, also in consultation, on the other, excited more than ordinary share of attention from the assembled amateurs.

FIRST GAME.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Messrs. L. & H.)	BLACK (Messrs. H. & W.)	WHITE (Messrs. L. & H.)	BLACK (Messrs. H. & W.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	13. Q to K R 4th (d)	P to K R 3rd
2. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	14. B take K R P (e)	P takes B
3. P takes P	P takes P	15. Q takes P	K R to Q sq
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	16. R to K 8th	Q to K 4th
5. K B to Q 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	17. P to B 4th	Kt to her 5th (ch)
6. Castles	Castles	18. K to R sq	Kt to K 8th
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	19. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to R sq
8. P takes P	B takes P	20. B to K B 3rd (f)	Q to K Kt 2nd
9. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q B to K 3rd	21. Q takes Q (ch)	R takes Q
(a)		22. Kt takes B (ch)	P takes Kt
10. Q to her 2nd (b)	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	23. B takes Kt	P to Q 5th
11. Q to K B 4th	K B to K 2nd	24. Kt to Q Kt 5th (g)	
12. Q R to Q sq	Q to Q Kt sq (c)		

As at this time Messrs. Harrwitz and Williams requested, on the part of absence, that the games might be adjourned until the next day, which was readily assented to, and the following games on the 18th March with Mr. Löwenthal, and, therefore, [illegible] Messrs. Löwenthal and Horwitz [illegible]

(a) We cannot see any good reason for the rather odd move of Kt to K B 3rd. It appears to us more natural to play the Kt at once to Q B 3rd, and then bring the K B to Q 3rd.

(b) Though apparently [illegible] this move seems to us a very good one.

(c) By this the game another Pawn, and open an easy road to victory.

(d) An ingenious as well as unexpected device, as resorted by Mr Horwitz.

SECOND GAME.

(Allgaier Gambit).

WHITE (Messrs. L. & W.)	BLACK (Messrs. L. & H.)	WHITE (Messrs. H. & W.)	BLACK (Messrs. H. & H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Q B to Q 2nd	Q B to Q 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	12. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	13. Q takes K B	P takes Q
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	14. B takes Q	P takes Kt (ch)
5. Kt to K 5th	P to Q 3rd	15. K to Q 2nd	P to K R 3rd
6. Kt takes K Kt P	K B to K 2nd	16. B to K 3rd	Castles (e)
7. P to Q 4th	B takes K R P	17. B to K B 5th	Kt takes Q B
	(d)	18. K to K 3rd	P to K B 4th
8. Kt to K B 2nd	Q to K Kt 4th	19. Q R to K B sq	P takes K P
9. Q to K B 3rd	K B to K Kt 5th	20. Kt takes P	B to K B 4th
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		

(At this point, we have previously mentioned, the games were broken off till the following morning, as Messrs. Harrwitz and Williams had to go to Liverpool.)

(e) An ingenious as well as unexpected device, as resorted by Mr Horwitz.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 822.—By Mr. W. GILBY.

White: K at Q Kt 4th, R at K R 7th and Q B 2nd; B at Q B sq and Q Kt sq, Kts at Q 7th and Q 8th; P's at K R 3rd and 6th, K 2nd, and Q Kt 3rd.

Black: K at K B 4th, Q at K B 8th, R's at Q 8th and Q R 8th, B at K R 8th, Kt at K Kt 6th and Q 7th; P's at K R 6th, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 823. By Sir G. S.

White: K at K R 2nd, Q at K B sq, B at h 8th, Kts at K B 2nd and Q Kt 6th; P's at K Kt 4th and 6th, K 4th, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at Q 3rd, R's at K B 2nd and Q 2nd, B at Q B sq, Kt at K Kt sq; P's at K R 2nd, K 4th, Q B 2nd, and 5th, Q Kt 4th and Q B 5th

White playing first, mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

During the last year the quantity of foreign butter in bond destroyed by the admixture of tar, was 1,022 cwt, 9 qrs, and 4 lb.

The printers in most of the large cities of America are on a "strike" for wages. In Boston hundreds of women are employed in setting type, and the example is likely to become general.

The Marquis Dalhousie, it is said, returns to England immediately on the close of the war in Burmah, and it is probable that the demise of the Marchioness may hasten his departure from India.

The King of the Belgians has conferred the Order of Leopold on Prince Frederick William of Prussia: the Duke de Brabant invested the Prince with the decoration

His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, who has just arrived in Kent from Turin, is expected shortly to visit this country.

The following are the votes for the harbours of refuge for 1853-4:

Dover, £34,000; Harwich, nil; Alderney, £62,000; Jersey, £40,000; Portland £60,000.

Dr. Cockburn, Dean of York, is suffering from severe indisposition, which confines him to his room.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt in Naples recently. There is evidently much volcanic action going on in that part of the world.

In the year ended the 29th of September last, the expenditure for Poor-law relief in Ireland was £971,070 11s. 7½d. The number relieved was—In-door, 504,804; and out-door, 14,911

The steamer *S. S. Lewis* got ashore north of Bolinas Bay, on her passage from San Juan to San Francisco, and became a total wreck: passengers and crew saved. Lost about 200,000 dollars.

The Queen has appointed the Earl of Home to be Keeper of the Great Seal, and Lord Panmure to be Keeper of the Privy Seal, for the kingdom of Scotland.

From a return it appears that 1200 appeals against the Income-tax have been made by tenant-farmers. Of these only 736 were allowed, and deductions made to the amount of £3419 8s. 7½d.

The grand jury at the Middlesex Sessions have returned true bills against William Hale, Robert Hale, and James Boyle, for making rockets at Rotherhithe. The case will not be tried at these sessions.

The first report of the Select Committee on Indian Territories, for the session, has been published. The committee merely state that they have decided to report the evidence. The evidence and appendix extend to 572 pages.

The returns of passengers between England and France, for the last year, 1852, are—to France, 85,838; from France, 81,661: the returns of goods for 1851 (those for 1852 not being as yet ascertained) are—exports, £4,416,198; imports, £3,683,113.

The steamer *Jenny Lind* has burst her boiler near San Francisco, terribly scalding fifty or sixty passengers, twenty of whom have since died.

The vast territory of the Western Australian Land Company will probably be sold by auction on Tuesday, the 31st inst.

The quantity of tea on which duty has been paid in the five principal ports of Great Britain, up to the 14th inst., shows the large falling off of 4,685,976 lbs., as compared with last year.

The re-opening of the Guildhall as Stirling was celebrated on Tuesday week by the Guild brethren dining together, along with the magistrates and Town council.

Messrs. Hutcheson and Co. have adopted the system of return tickets, of fare and a half, to and from Glasgow and the Highlands.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed James Losh, Esq., to the Judgeship of the Northumberland County Court, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. G. R. Wilkinson

The evidence before the Canterbury Commission discloses the fact that the elections for that city since 1835 have cost sums amounting to £4,086 12s. 7d.

On Sunday evening the roof and stout wall of a building in Cloth-street, in the occupation of Mr. Wickens, horse-dealer, of Longlane, Smithfield, who used it as a granary and hay-store, fell to the ground. No personal injury was sustained.

The Plymouth Election Committee met on Tuesday for the purpose of further prosecuting their inquiry into the extent of illegal practices at the last election; but, after a short consultation, the committee adjourned to the 14th of June

Mr. Barnum, the great American showman, has been elected a representative in the State Legislature of Connecticut.

The number of houses licensed in Scotland last year for the sale of intoxicating liquors was 15,044.

Mr. Patrick O'Donoghue, one of the Irish State prisoners, has effected his escape from *surveillance* in Australia, and is probably now in America.

A Court of Common-council has adopted a resolution in favour of the re-peal of the City Railway Bill this session, by 47 to 41.

A recent Parliamentary return shows that in 1851 the declared value of the exports to Turkey was £2,681,430; to Russia, £1,280,704; and to Austria, £812,942

A boy, aged 15, who was badly treated by his master, drowned himself in the Thames, near the Commercial-road, Lambeth, on Saturday.

The Baptist Chapel at Bourton, Berkshire, has been registered for the solemnisation of marriages

William Hurst, a farm-labourer, died at Micklefield, Yorkshire, on the 6th instant, at the great age of 107 years. He could read a newspaper without glasses, and his memory was unimpaired until just before his death.

Miss Wetherell, the author of "Queechy" and the "Wide Wide World," is the daughter of Henry W. Warner, Esq., a distinguished member of the New York bar. Her name of "Wetherell" is a *nom de plume*.

Another division of 150 picked policemen is about to be sent out to Australia.

The *Sydney Empire* says, that arrow-root, equal to that produced from the South Sea Islands, has been prepared from some wild plants which grow abundantly near Sydney.

At Valparaiso, on the 30th of March last, a severe "northener" occurred, which destroyed a considerable quantity of shipping in the bay.

The reigning Duke of Brunswick has introduced the establishment of a discount bank, as proposed by the commercial community of Brunswick.

It has been decided at the Middlesex Sessions Court not to allow costs to radles who carry their purses in pockets in front of their dress, which affords so much facility to pickpockets.

A deputation, respecting the City Terminus Railway, had an interview with the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, on Saturday, at the Board of Trade.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has appointed George Johnson, Esq., of Portarlery, to the commission of the peace for the county Louth.

Lord Augustus Loftus, now Secretary to the Legation at Stuttgardt, has been appointed secretary to the Legation at Berlin

The new Roman Catholic church, in process of erection in the Commercial-road East, was laid on Tuesday by Dr. Wiseman.

The municipal council of Havre has voted an address to the Emperor of the French, thanking his Majesty for ordering the removal of the fortifications of Havre.

The Welsh papers state that in Carnarvon hire the slate trade, the great staple of the county, is in a highly prosperous state; no stocks on hand, and the demand greater than can be met.

A deputation respecting the savings-banks had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday.

The Royal Academy of History of Madrid has nominated Dr. Patrick Colquhoun a member of that society.

The Earl de Grey, as president of the Institute of British Architects, held a conversazione on Wednesday night, at his mansion, in St. James's-square

A dreadful calamity had occurred in Buffalo (U.S.), by the falling of a building, occupied as a banking-house, by which upwards of 30 persons were killed and wounded.

The bill (by Sir William Molesworth) for transferring Westminster-bridge to the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings, and to enable them to remove the present bridge, and to build a new one, has just been printed.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Lecture-hall at Leamington was took place on Monday, with masonic honours.

The first flower exhibition of the Royal Botanic Society took place on Wednesday, in Regent's-park. The company were very numerous, though it was not too apparent that the Epsom races had drawn off many of the most distinguished visitors.

Mr. Edward Compton Dyson, a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was drowned in the river Cherwell, by the upsetting of a canoe, on Friday week

M. Madiai and his wife passed through Pont-du-Var a few days ago, on their way from Hyeres to Nice, from whence they were to proceed to take up their residence at Geneva.

M. [illegible] arrived in England, and is now in London.

MARINE ANIMALS IN THE AQUATIC VIVARIUM, AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THE AQUATIC VIVARIUM AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

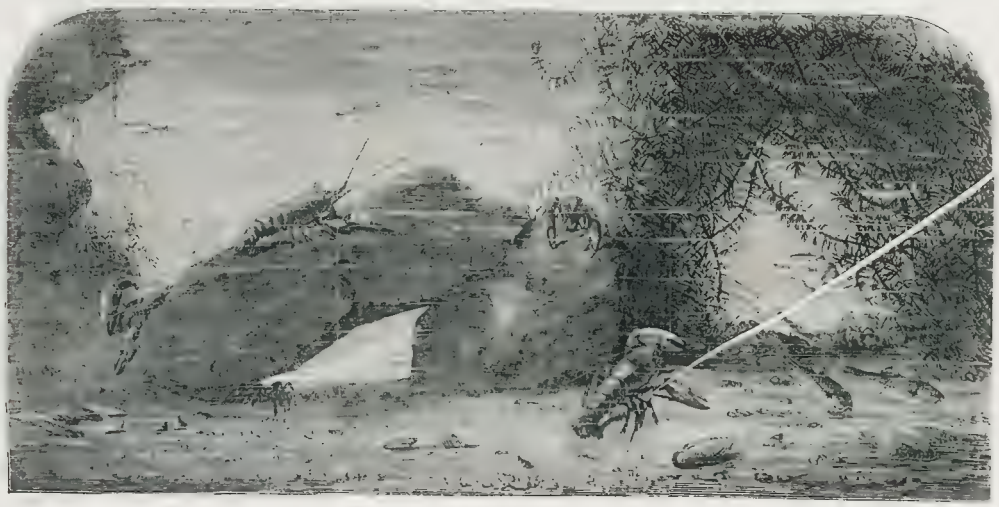
The accompanying Illustrations represent a pair of the water scenes, inclosed between walls of plate glass, of which more than a dozen are now presented to visitors to the Zoological Gardens, in a building which the Society have erected for the novel and ingenious purpose of exhibiting, under natural conditions, an amazingly curious and beautiful division of the animal kingdom which, hitherto but little known to the popular observer, people the endless regions of the lake, the river, and the sea.

The exquisite colour and the singular forms of the zoophyte, or plant-like animals, which abound upon the English coasts, have always attracted more or less attention from the sea-side visitor; and of late years a considerable impulse has been given to the study of their habits and organization by the works of Sir John Dalyell, Professor Forbes, Dr. Johnson, Messrs. Alder and Hancock, Dr. Harvey, and other authors, who have handled the subject with various degrees of minuteness, and with all the aid which the improving talent of our naturalists' draughtsmen now afford to works of this nature. But, in this new undertaking of the Zoological Society, we have not only an illustration of the colour and form of these animals, which no pencil can approach, but a means of observing their habits and economy which far surpasses any opportunity which has been within the reach even of the authors to whom we have referred; and the student may now, without the expense of a journey to the sea, without the use of the dredge, or any other exertion than that of a visit to the Regent's-park, find himself, in a museum of living nature, where he will find, from time to time, all the rarest as well as the most common of the inhabitants of the British seas whose size will admit of the possibility of their existing in the beautiful and capacious glass ponds to which the operations of the Society have been at present limited. For the method which is employed in their management appears to succeed equally well with fish, with crustacea, shells, and zoophytes; numerous examples of all being already well established in their artificial home, which is so admirably equivalent to their requirements that we see no reason why even the gorgeous species which inhabit the most distant corners of the ocean should not be hereafter added to the ever-varying and ever-interesting assemblage of which the Society have now presented the first glimpse to their visitors. The arrangement is simple enough, and the effect of it is altogether charming. The whole length of the ponds is about eighty feet; they occupy two sides of a building of glass and iron, constructed expressly for this purpose at the beginning of 1852. Each pond is six feet in length, and the water is enclosed by walls of plate-glass, each in a single piece. At the bottom of these translucent ponds, rocks, shingle, and sand, with seaweed growing in it, present a model of some nook at the bottom of the sea; and there we have a group of shell-fish, of living shells, of star-fish, of sea-anemonies, or of nudibranchs, as the case may be, disporting themselves in precisely the same manner as if they were still uncaptured and free in the depths whence they were borne. The singular mechanism by which these creatures move—by which they seize and devour their prey—the extraordinary changes of colour and form which some of them undergo, render each of these ponds the occupation of a day for a close observer; for, however long he may stand, contemplating the wonders which they inclose—some new action, some movement which he has not seen before, is constantly presented to him. The abundance of specimens which each pond contains, the numerous retreats which the rocks and plants afford to them, and of which a portion of the inhabitants appear to avail themselves successively, will always prevent the exhaustion of the subject by the visitor; and we foresee in this fact, as well as in the extreme beauty of the objects themselves, a power of attraction which no previous work of the Society has ever yet attained; and we heartily congratulate them upon the success which cannot fail to attend so spirited, so interesting, and so instructive an attempt to carry out the most elevated principles of the science which they are associated to render popular.

That the people of this country are not only willing to appreciate such attempts, but anxious to benefit by them, is satisfactorily shown by the crowds who throng the Gardens on all public holidays; and that this feeling has not yet by any means reached its full development is evident from the result of Whit-Monday, when even the best days of 1851 were far exceeded, and the number of visitors amounted, as we are officially informed, to upwards of 22,000.

The first Illustration gives an idea, as far as an engraving without colour can, of one of the groups of *actinias*, or sea anemonies, of which there is now a large collection of species, drawn from different parts of the British coast, and especially remarkable for the excessive brilliance of their colour. These animals, as visitors to the sea-side may have noticed, when disturbed, or when left high and dry by the receding tide close themselves into a smooth hemispherical mass, which presents but little to attract attention. It is only in still water, and in perfect security, that they unfold their myriad tentacles and display the beautifully-organised disk which has so much resemblance to a flower, both in form and in the harmonious arrangement of its coloration; and, as their natural localities are either inaccessible under these circumstances, or limited to the rock-pools, into which the sea-shore wanderer may look vertically when the tide is out, the true beauty of these lowly, but most exquisite forms of creation, are now for the first time revealed to the public eye; because the plate-glass wall allows us to see the animals much more closely than possible in a rock-pool, under a more favourable effect of light, and in every direction, instead of only from above.

The second Engraving represents one of the fresh-water divisions, in which either pond or river-fish appear to live with equal facility. The craw fish, which figure in it, have afforded a delicate test of the capabilities of the plan which has been adopted in this unique and beautiful exhibition; and we observed in another of the divisions which adjoin it, that perch had not only spawned, but that the young fish had been actually hatched, and were, when we made our first visit, swimming about in hundreds among the sheltering branches of the *myriophyllum*, which forms the vegetable portion of their habitation.



FRESH-WATER FISH IN THE AQUATIC VIVARIUM, AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

GREAT EAST WINDOW, ST. BOTOLPH'S CHURCH, BOSTON.

This magnificent Window, which we noticed last week, in our account of the church restoration, is filled with elaborately-painted glass, by M. and A. O'Connor, designed with a view of combining the genealogy of our Blessed Lord with His great and everlasting glory; and the artists have availed themselves of the architectural disposition of the openings to produce the best arrangement possible

There are seven main lights of large dimensions; and through the three central openings there is a treatment of the "Jesse Branch."

The subject of the window commences at the base of the centre opening, with the figure of "Jesse," from whom issues the "Radix Jesse," enclosing above the figures of "David" and St. Joseph, at each side of the Blessed Virgin, who is represented as holding the infant Jesus, to whom the Magi, or three Eastern Kings, are offering gifts. Immediately over this is Our Blessed Lord, crucified: at each side of Him are standing figures of the four Evangelists—the great recorders of the sacrifice, and of the events relating to it. Above the Crucifixion is a grand figure of Our Blessed Lord seated in majesty upon his throne: He holds the orb and cross in one hand, whilst the other is raised in the typical act of benediction. At each side of this representation are two angels, gracefully grouped, bearing palms in their hands, and in attitudes of adoration. Full front figures of the Apostles standing under good early canopies, in the four outer openings, form an appropriate finish to this part of the general design. All these figures are nearly life size, in proportion alike with the openings of the window and the magnificent building they are placed in.

The subject of the tracery (which is very rich, and well filled with openings, flowing and elegant) is a representation of the "Heavenly Hierarchy," founded on good ancient examples, consisting of the Archangels St. Michael, St. Gabriel, and St. Raphael; cherubim and seraphim: and over these, a choir of angels with musical instruments

The combination of foliage and canopy work—an abundance of most carefully-worked *grisaille* (a most successful effort), great richness, purity, and peculiarity in the tints—shows how much artistic effect may be produced with this difficult material in the style adopted.

Ancient authorities from works of art in the county have been freely used; for the *grisaille*, from Lincoln Cathedral; for details and treatment of foliage in the "Jesse Branch," from Gedney, and the border from Pinchbeck—all in the same county.

The character of the drawing throughout is severe, without grotesqueness; and we are truly glad to find Messrs. O'Connor setting such a good example in the free and courageous manner in which they have used *grisaille* glass; and thus avoided the error so frequently fallen into by certain of our modern artists, of supplying its place by some deep meaningless coloured glass, thus flying in the teeth of all ancient l[illegible]

The beautiful gas standards in the above church, noticed last week, were designed and manufactured by Messrs. Skidmore and Son, of Coventry.

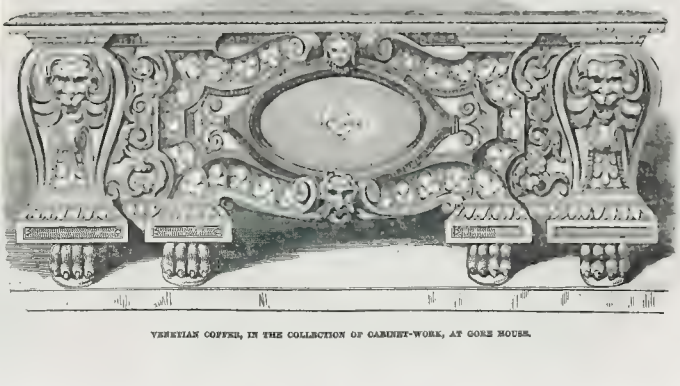
THE NEW EAST WINDOW OF BOSTON CHURCH, BY MESSRS. O'CONNOR.

EXHIBITION OF CABINET WORK, AND STUDIES UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

A very interesting Exhibition will be opened this day, at Gore-house, Kensington, under the direction of the Government Department of Science and Art, divided into two distinct classes of objects. The one consists of works of the students of the Schools of Art of the metropolis, and several provincial towns, including Belfast, Birmingham, Cork, Coventry,

CARVED AND GILT FLOWER-STANDS, IN THE COLLECTION OF CABINET-WORK, AT GORE HOUSE.

Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Nottingham, the Potteries, Sheffield, &c., illustrative of the progress made in decorative art; the other of a Collection of Cabinet-work, comprising the choicest specimens and styles, from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century, which have been lent for purposes of public instruction, by her Majesty the Queen, and a considerable number of the nobility and gentry, distinguished for the taste and splendour of their establishments. The former displays—though by no means so costly as the latter—will be viewed with great interest by those who have watched the progress of art culture in this country, and who are aware how materially our industrial position and prospects depend upon that culture being soundly and successfully carried out. As yet, however, we have no means of forming a critical opinion upon the merits of the various exhibits, which were not far enough arranged for inspection when we visited [illegible] and in order to take a proper survey of the collection [illegible] and many cabinet work [illegible] and which has been contributed [illegible] We [illegible] we were permitted to inspect, and we were much struck and gratified both with the beauty of the various objects and the admirable practical illustration which they afford of the history of decorative art, as applied to furniture, and the distinguishing features of particular periods. The nicer distinctions are endless in variety, and can only be appreciated by a careful examination and comparison of individual examples in which they occur. On the other hand, the most casual observer, after a survey of the works of various periods, will be struck with the strongly-marked changes in the principles of decoration which occurred from time to time. Beginning with the purest examples of the Louis Quatorze period, we find smoothness of surface and directness of outline prime considerations; the object produced pleasing by its symmetry and lightness of form, combined with great richness in the treatment of the surface of material: buhl and other inlaid work, for instance, being most prominently in use. In the time of Louis XV. the forms were varied by the adoption of a curved outline, and the design, by the introduction of



VENETIAN COFFER, IN THE COLLECTION OF CABINET-WORK, AT GORE HOUSE.

devices of various kinds, superadded: and, eventually, simplicity of design was altogether lost, and the *rococo* style was in the ascendant At the time of the Revolution the Classic model was adopted as a caprice, with much stiffness and blandness of effect, and afterwards that of the Empire, which was an obvious improvement. Since this period all has been work at random—now following the Louis Quatorze models, now those of the Empire; but the greater number of cases presented a redundancy and obtrusiveness of ornament utterly inconsistent with utility of purpose and general elegance of effect.

Amongst the contributors to the present Exhibition her Majesty has been most liberal, and has also sent in some of the best-selected examples. Regarded simply as a piece of furniture, the most magnificent of the articles exhibited by her Majesty is a cabinet by Gaulicher, produced about the time of the end of the French monarchy, and probably manufactured for some member of the French Royal Family, as the arms of France and Savoy, with their quarterings, would indicate. This ebony cabinet is very elegant in its form and proportions, and is lavishly adorned with festoons of flowers, most exquisitely finished, in gilt bronze, and bas-reliefs in the same material, representing groups of children studying the sciences Her Majesty also exhibits the following articles: An ebony cabinet, richly covered with gilt or moulu devices, the work of some German artist, similar in style to the decorations in the palace at Dresden: a very handsome table, of about the period of the Revolution, with a bas relief in white, upon a blue ground of Wedgewood ware; a large looking glass in a richly-carved frame, white and gold; two very elegant buhl coffers and stands, a pier table (of about the period 1770-80), very elegant in structure; and a cabinet, inlaid with devices in Sèvres china, designs probably by Greuze or Watteau.

Next in number and interest are the contributions of Earl Amherst In the first room is a very curiously-carved coffer, in pear-tree-wood, date 1560, with alto-relievos of the triumphs of Julius Cæsar, executed with admirable spirit. Also a very fine Venetian coffer of which we give an Engraving. In the same room Lord Ashby exhibits a silver pier-table, a silver looking-glass, and two silver candelabra, richly executed in beaten work, probably by Venetian artificers, and of date about 1670; also a table of about the time of the end of the French monarchy. Some of these articles we engrave.

Baron Lionel de Rothschild exhibits a cabinet of choice Florentine mosaic: Mr. Henry Farrer, a richly-decorated cabinet, illustrative of the transition from buhl work to that of applied ornament; and Mr. J. Morison, a cabinet combining buhl work with applied ornament: the last two admirable as illustrations of the distinct modes of decoration. Sir A. Rothschild exhibits a very beautiful cabinet, inlaid with Venetian glass, in imitation of lapis lazuli; and Earl Spencer and Mr. Mills, two console tables in rose-wood, set with ornaments in Sèvres china, produced about 1770 80. Mr Davidson contributes a pair of carved and gilded flower-stands, triple-footed, the top in each supported by a cherub, of Venetian workmanship, about the end of the time of Louis XIV.; a very rich piece of ornamented furniture, of which we give an illustration. Mr. Webb also exhibits a pair of carved and gilded flower-stands, of about the same period, but of French workmanship One of these we also engrave; and the result of a comparison between it and that last engraved will, we think, tell in favour of the stately simplicity of the French school of ornament of the period.

Amongst other contributors of beautiful objects are the Dukes of Hamilton and Devonshire, Earl Granville, Lord Ward, Messrs. J. Auldjo, R Holford, H. Magniac, &c.

The walls of the rooms are hung with choice specimens of tapestry, of various periods—some, of the sixteenth century; others, after designs by Berrein, who flourished at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

We have no doubt that this interesting Exhibition will be numerously and fashionably attended during the season; and, if the lessons it affords be properly recollected and applied, not without advantageous effect upon the taste of the country in decorative matters.

STATUETTE OF COUNT D'ORSAY.—M. Gardie has just completed a very clever statuette of the late elegant and accomplished Count D'Orsay, which he purposes publishing shortly. It represents the Count full length, in fashionable evening attire, one hand lightly resting on a cane. The likeness of features and character of the original are such as will at once satisfy his most intimate associates.

PORTRAIT OF THE EARL OF STRAFFORD. BY VANDYCK.—A very interesting portrait of Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, which bears ample and internal evidence of having by the hand of Vandyck, is at present on view at Mr. Anthony's, in Duke-street, St James's: to whom it has been intrusted by the owner, Mr. E. Andrews, of Guildford, for the purpose of cleaning and restoration. The gallant statesman is represented in full military costume of steel armour. The face wears a stern but manly expression; the various surfaces—steel flesh, and drapery—are admirably truthful; and the whole treatment masterly in the extreme.

MUSIC.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS'S CONCERT.—At the Hanover-square Rooms, last Saturday, Mr Brinley Richards, the clever composer and accomplished pianist gave the first of his annual series of concerts of classical and modern pianoforte music. A numerous and fashionable audience assembled on this occasion, to acknowledge the abilities of Mr. Richards, who took the pianoforte part in Beethoven's trio in E major in admirable style. He also performed an selections from Mendelssohn, Moscheles, Stephen Heller, and Sterndale Bennett, in a manner to prove that he was equally versed in all styles of composition. Of his own works he was rather sparing in his programme, confining himself to the solo in which he has treated with such taste—the Rossinian air, "Cujus anima," and to the "Reine Blanche"—a digital display of no ordinary difficulty. Mr. Richards was assisted by V Billet, Sainton, and Lucas, in the instrumental pieces, and by Mr. Lucky, Miss Freeman and Mr. Benson in the vocal gleanings: Mr Walter Macfarren officiating as accompanyist. A graceful ballad, by Mr. Henry Smart, "Oh! do not chide me," sung by Miss Dolby, and Halfcen's charming melody, "Song should breathe of scents and flowers," given by Mr Benson, must be cited as unmistakable evidence of the imaginative powers of our native composers; and the name of Miss Freeman, as one of the many vocalists of the day, must not pass unrecorded.

MUSICAL DOINGS.

The sixth concert of the Amateur Musical Society took place last Monday at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of Mr. Osborne.

Haydn's "Creation" was performed on Monday by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter-hall, under the direction of Mr. Surman, for whose especial benefit the oratorio was given. Dr. Elvey's cantata was also executed. The vocalists were the Misses Birch, Stewart, M. Wells; Messrs. Lockey, Lawler, and Phillips.

Mrs. W. Dixon gave a concert at the Music-hall, Store-street, last Monday; aided by Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Thornton, Mrs. John Roe, Messrs. J. Kinsey, Gadsby, F. Bodda, J. Ward, and Dando.

Mdlle. Gabrielle Delamotte, a pianist of Continental repute, gave a morning concert on Monday, at Willis's Rooms, at which she performed pieces by Thalberg, Prudent, Beethoven, Mendelssohn; with Vieuxtemps and Piatti as allies in the instrumental selections.

Mr. Henry Blagrove gave one of his interesting violin soirées on Wednesday, at the Mornimer-street Rooms.

The Sacred Harmonic Society repeated Haydn's "Creation" last night, at Exeter-hall, under Costa's bâton; with Madame Clara Novello, Gardoni, and Formes as principal vocalists.

Mdlle. Graever, the pianist, performed (for the last time in this country) at a soirée given by Mr. Ella (the director of the Musical Union), on Wednesday. Mdlle. Graever is a most accomplished pianiste in all schools.

Next week there will be divers musical attractions. On Monday will be Madame Puzzi's morning concert, and the sixth Philharmonic Concert. On Tuesday, the fifth meeting of the Musical Union; and a concert at the Eyre Arms, in aid of the Portland Town Charitable Institutions. On Wednesday will be Mrs. Anderson's annual grand morning concert, at the Royal Italian Opera; and on Friday, the concert of Miss Rosse and Herr Kuhe.

Mr. Albert Sobloss has announced his annual musical festival at Exeter-hall, which will take place on Monday, the 6th of June. Among the singers announced are the names of Anna Zerr, Gardoni, Standigl, and Puschel; and among the instrumentalists those of Miss Arabella Goddard, Vieuxtemps, Romberg, and Bottesini. A programme which contains the names of such eminent *artistes* cannot fail to be attractive.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's "William Tell" was announced to be repeat d on Saturday night; but, owing to the hoarseness of Ronconi, the opera was changed to Auber's "Masaniello."

On Monday, Auber was given for the last subscription night of August 27th, Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo" was revived Madame Jullienne making her first appearance this season as *Alice*. The cast was the same as last year—namely, Madame Castellan, the *Princess*; Tamberlik, *Roberto*; Formès, *Bertram*; and Stigelli, *Rambaldo*.

On Tuesday "William Tell" was repeated Tamberlik was in magnificent voice, and was finely supported by Madame Castellan and Ronconi. M. Zelger, the Belgian basso, made his first appearance, after an absence of two seasons, in the character of *Walter*, in which he made a favorable impression.

For the extra night on Thursday, Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" and the cast of "Roberto" were put in requisition to remember; thus bringing into his first brief, *Quarterly Asst., Esq.*, is performed by Mr. C. Mathews, who has the character admirably We doubt, however, if it will restore the fallen fortunes of this house.

BAL-MASQUE AT CREMORNE.—A grand wind-up to the pleasures of the Derby Day (Wednesday), a grand Bal-Masque was given at Cremorne-gardens, which was brilliantly attended. The illuminations, decorative devices, and music were alike agreeable: and the Italian opera band, in addition to M. Bosisio's orchestra, discovered their lively strains until bright morning.

BAL MASQUE AT VAUXHALL.—The fine weather drew an unusually large num ber of masquers on Wednesday evening to the ball with which the "Derby day" is annually wound up and the season inaugurated at Vauxhall The dresses and dresses were very gay, the illuminations brilliant, and the routine of amusements highly delightful.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the news from Turkey, in reference to the Holy Places, is unsatisfactory, and that we have received rather hurry ur ful advices from the East, in reference to Burmah, the market for Consols has been very steady this week, and the transactions have been quite to the extent of a fair average business. Indeed, the fluctuations in the quotations for Consols have been trifling, and the closing prices of Saturday and Monday were precisely the same. Yesterday there was a slight improvement, but the business done was not large. The Bank of England has not altered its rate of discount, which remains at 2½ per cent. The Directors have, however, intimated that they are prepared to lend money at 2 per cent, on the deposit of Exchequer Bills. The Bank has also intimated that it will lend money on Government securities at 2½ per cent. The Bank has also intimated that it will lend money on Government securities at 2½ per cent. The Bank has also intimated that it will lend money on Government securities at 2½ per cent

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Macbeth Tuesday and Saturday, Marco Spada. Thursday, the Corsican Brothers (for the benefit of Mr Lambert, Treasurer). And the Nautical Drama of Black-eyed Susan every evening.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. C. KEAN respectfully announce that on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 30, and during the following week, will be presented Lord Byron's Tragedy of SARDANAPALUS, KING of ASSYRIA (considerably abridged for stage representation). The costumes and architecture throughout the play selected from Layard's discoveries of the Monuments of Nineveh. Together with other new

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Last Two Nights of the Company's Performances.—LA JEUNESSE DE RICHELIEU, and LE MARI A LA CAMPAGNE, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING. MONDAY EVENING, June 6, Scribe's Comedy of LE VERRE D'EAU, and LE MARI A LA CAMPAGNE. Mdlle RACHEL will have the honour of making her first appearance on WEDNESDAY NEXT in Racine's Tragedy of PHEDRE (for the only night only). Boxes and Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

MDLLE. RACHEL.—FRENCH PLAYS.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that the engagement of the eminent tragedienne, Mdlle. Rachel, will commence on Wednesday next, June 1, and that it is expected she will continue to be given in London this season by that great artiste will positively terminate at the end of the month. Mr. Mitchell begs also to announce that he has succeeded in obtaining a prolongation of the congé accorded to M. Regnier by the Comédie Française, for the more effective representation of characters of Arnolphe, Leroquevaux, and the popular new Piece of [illegible] as Adrienne Lecouvreur, the character of Mithridate. The engagements of Mdlle. Rachel and M. Regnier being limited to one month, the performances will be given four times a week, on the Monday, evenings—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The [illegible] Mdlle. Rachel and M. Regnier. And subsequently will be presented Louise de Lignerolles, which has been recently performed in Paris by Mdlle Rachel, with so much success. The additional plays of Les Horaces Auvergnates, and Virginie may be each presented for one representation only during the present engagement. A subscription for Mdlle. Rachel's performances, for two or three representations a week, may be had at Mr. Mitchell's, and information upon the nightly admission—either to the Stalls, Boxes, or Pit—at Mr. Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

KOLNER MANNER-GESANG-VEREIN, or COLOGNE CHORAL UNION, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Sole Appointment.—Mr. KENNEDY has the honour to announce that the above Society has been honoured with the highest and most distinguished approbation throughout Prussia, Germany, and Belgium. The Concerts will be under the immediate direction of the Professors.

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PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

At the recent race meetings we have had opportunities of observing the newest Spring fashions, and have had the satisfaction of seeing our predictions of the last two months generally realised. The winter materials, which, on account of the unseasonable weather, had been retained in use, have now completely disappeared; and have been replaced by summer dresses. A preference is shown for taffetas, worn plain, except that the borders of the flounces, or volants, are ornamented with plaid Scotch patterns, of decided colours, or simply a band of a different colour from the dress woven into the silk, as is also the Scotch pattern. When the taffetas is quadrillé or chiné, the volants are bordered by a plain even band, also woven into the silk. Until lately, on the borders of the volants was placed a rather deep band of velvet, or narrow velvet ribbons; but this last trace of winter is no longer to be seen.

Barèges are made up like taffetas. Grenadines are much in favour for dinner dresses and for theatres. A variety of light muslins for dresses are being prepared for summer; the grounds are plain, and covered with small, lightly-worked patterns, embroidered; the borders of the volants having Plumetis and English embroidery.

For morning *negligé* dresses, Piqué quadrillé is used, with patterns rising from the bottom of the dress upwards, and smaller towards the top. Dresses are still made *à Basques*, with pagoda sleeves, more or less open, and often slit on the side, and tied with ribbons, similar to the trimming of the body or corsage. The jocqueys have re-appeared, but we cannot predict their lasting. The volants are most frequently three in number. A great many pelisses are seen; but, be they ever so much covered with lace, and elaborately ornamented, they will be but very ugly garments. Nevertheless, a great many have been made, and they may be adapted for the country or evening wear.

Mantelets Echarpes, or Scarf Mantelets, are much preferred, and deserve to be so, as they give much grace to the *tournure*. The most elegant mantelets are made in plain tulle or lace: on which is placed, from the border to the top, lace, or velvet ribbons, of all heights; or lozenges of velvet, separate, or forming a line; then two volants of lace, much deeper or higher, the heads of which correspond with the velvet ornament of the mantelet: suitable for morning visiting dress.

Bonnets are worn very small, and in front the edge of the poke does not go beyond the *tour de tête* which ornaments the inside. They are generally made of open straw-work, trimmed with lace, blonde, and crape, ornamented with coloured taffetas ribbons and flowers, placed on the poke itself, very near the edge. The crown is round, and inclines far back, almost upon the neck of the wearer. Bonnets are also made in horsehair, with some embroidery, and with volants of white lace from the front to the back. They are ornamented with flowers and foliage in crape; which is new, and has a charmingly light effect.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Dinner and Evening Dress.—Dress of white muslin, small pattern, and having two petticoats, each finishing by a deep hem; the body ornamented with falling lace on the edge, and having a small "Valenciennes" on the head of the lace; three large bows or knots of wide ribbon on the front of the corsage, and one on the sleeves. The corsage *à pointe*. Head-dress of flowers, mounted on a ribbon, which confines the hair, combed back, and raised in the Marie Stuart style. Dress of plain taffetas, with volants, ornamented with a Scotch plaid pattern, woven into the stuff. Corsage *à Basque*, with jocqueys; and trimming on the front, sleeves, and basques.

The Electric Light at Hungerford Suspension-bridge is, at present, one of the novel sights of the metropolis. Two miniature suns—one in each tower—converge their intense rays on the centre of the bridge, and effectually illuminate the whole of the intervening space, feebly lighted in general by about 100 gas-lamps. The lights remain in continuous operation from nine o'clock p.m. till past midnight. It is said that the light is most economically produced, and that the electric force is applicable as a motive power, as a substitute for steam, and as a means of street illumination. Every shilling's worth of material used in Dr. Watson's batteries returns, it is said, half-a-crown in the shape of valuable pigments (which can be sold pure and unadulterated at a lower price than the adulterated articles in the market), bleaching powder, and other commercial products readily saleable. The various other uses to which this new power can be made subservient embrace the desulphurisation of coke (of which about £600 000 worth is consumed yearly by railway companies alone), telegraphing, electrotyping, smelting, and the manufacture of steel.

THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The Dioramic Picture of the present season (which commenced on Whit Monday) represents the Bay and Forts of Chusan, modelled from drawings made on the spot by Lieutenant White, R.M. The hills at the back of the town, stretching away into the extreme distance, are a masterpiece of scenic delusion. The effect is greatly heightened by the shipping in the bay. Lieutenant White, in his journal, dated April, 1842, says:—"No place in the world can present to the lover of beautiful scenery a greater treat than the bay and harbour of Chusan, formed as it is by numerous picturesque islands, whose rugged mountains tower to the clouds in every variety of form, tint, and distance, completely land-locking the harbour, in which is to be seen every description of vessel, from the tiny sam-pan to the junk of 800 tons, and these of every build and rig." At dusk the feast of lanterns is seen celebrating in the town and bay. A pyrotechnic attack is then made upon the British fleet, which forthwith blazes away upon the Chinese fire-rafts and junks. The Chinese fire-ships explode, and a splendid tableau is produced. The Gardens are fairly attended by holiday-seekers.

"CHUSAN," AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

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LITERATURE MUSIC FINE-ARTS DRAMA SCIENCE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXII.] SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1853. [GRATIS.

Fine Arts.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

WE briefly noticed, in last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the opening of the annual Exhibition of the Works of Living French Artists. We now resume our account of the principal and most striking pictures.

Passing, as one is apt to do on first entering this Exhibition, through the first small room into the much larger one that succeeds it, one of the first things that catches the eye—producing, certainly, no pleasant effect—is a very large painting by Matout, intended for the decoration of the great amphitheatre of the Ecole de Médecine. There it will be appropriate enough; but really the public might have been spared its view. The subject is "Ambrose Paré applying Ligatures for the first time to the Arteries after an Amputation." Actual cautery was previously used. The scene passes on a battle-field, at the siege of Danvilliers: in the background are smoke and slaughter; on a fragment of a parapet a wounded gentleman has just had his leg amputated above the knee; a leech approaches, offering a red hot iron, which Paré rejects, exhibiting a bunch of ligatures, and confining the artery with forceps. In the foreground, a surgeon is probing a wound in the side of another patient. The amputated leg lies upon the ground. The expression of the faces of the sufferers is painful to contemplate, and the accessories most repulsive. Whatever its artistic merit, which is considerable, the jury would have shown discretion in preserving the public from its view. It is by no means the only instance of bad taste in selection of subjects, and it has the excuse which certain other disgusting pictures in the gallery have not, that it is painted for a special purpose, and will be quite appropriate within the walls of the medical school. The incident is striking, and interesting to humanity: the tortures of cauterisation being, from that day forward, spared in all the numerous surgical cases in which they had previously been inflicted. In his "Apology and Travels" (1552), Ambrose Paré relates the story in his usual quaint style, telling how "he attended the patient, and God cured him, and how the gentleman at last went joyfully home with a wooden leg, greatly contented not to have been miserably burned to stanch the blood."

Although, as we have already remarked, the most distinguished French painters of the day have contributed nothing to this Exhibition, we yet find in the catalogue not a few familiar names, those of artists of great ability. Eugène Delacroix, Philippotiaux, Alfred De Dreux, Dubufe, Winterhalter, Rigo, Muller, Biard (we name them as they occur to us, and without reference to their respective degrees of talent), are names that give promise of good pictures, a promise kept in the case of most of them. To begin, we may take Delacroix, who has three pictures—the largest number any one artist is allowed to exhibit. One records an incident subsequent to the martyrdom of St. Stephen. After his lapidation, disciples and pious women came and fetched his body for burial. The subject is treated with judgment, the more painful details being kept out of sight as much as is consistent with truth to nature. A second picture represents the moment when, after the walk at Emmaus, the disciples recognise our Saviour as he breaks bread and blesses it. The third, a small painting, very vigorous and truthful, represents the carrying off of a young girl from a shore of the Mediterranean, by African pirates. Dubufe has a portrait which certainly no one will miss looking at, both on account of the merit of the painting and of the interest attaching to the very pretty woman depicted. We need hardly say that it is the Empress Eugénie. Although many prints of her have been published, this is the first opportunity the public has had of seeing her painted the size of life, by a first-rate artist to whom she has given abundant opportunity to study her countenance. She is represented standing, in a dark dress, richly embroidered, her neck and wrists adorned with strings of beautiful pearls tastefully arranged. Good taste is, in fact, the great characteristic of the picture, out of which the Empress looks, nearly, but not quite, full at the spectator. The intelligent and fascinating expression of her beautiful blue eyes is admirably rendered, and the graceful oval lines of her countenance carefully preserved. Her eyes are very peculiar. They are prominent—not unpleasantly protruding, but set, so to say, forward in the head, so that no shadow falls upon the lids. Her beautifully-pencilled eyebrows are of a rare form; prolonged at the inner extremities, they would form one curve across the forehead. Her hair, we fear it must be admitted, is of a reddish tint, but by no means red, nor, to our thinking, at all of an ugly colour. It much resembles those red auburns one often sees in pictures by the Venetian masters. After admiring the Empress, who is certainly a very lovely and amiable-looking person, it is natural to step past the few intervening pictures to the place where hangs her consort, a far less successful picture by Lépaulle, a painter of some reputation, but who has certainly not flattered his Imperial Majesty. Napoleon III. is, as might be expected, again and again repeated in the Exhibition. Two equestrian portraits of him (one by Alfred de Dreux, the other by Lansac) hang almost side by side. They are neither of them good likenesses. In both he is taking off his hat to the persons who look at the picture, apparently. This is a stupid fashion the painters have got into, of representing him hat in hand, whilst they neglect to give a pretext by the introduction of troops saluting, or of something equivalent. Then we have several episodes of his recent life; his visit to the School of St. Cyr; pupils practising with artillery in his presence; and then during his excursion in the district of La Sologne, where he rambled about in plain clothes, with only a few equally plainly-dressed gentlemen, visiting the villages and examining with his own eyes the state of the country and the improvements in progress or prospect. The best of the episodes by a great deal—although we do not there see him, but only the huge war-steamer that conveys him—is a marine by Morel Fatio (his only picture in this Exhibition), representing the Prince President passing from Marseilles to Toulon, in August, 1852, amidst ships, saluting. It is a light and pretty picture, the water beautifully transparent—some say a shade too blue, but I think I have seen it as much so in the Mediterranean in August. M. Morel Fatio is a painter of high merit. Like him, Winterhalter exhibits but one picture, "Florinda," the subject taken from one of Deschamps' poems on "Rodrigo, the Last of the Goths." It is really a charming thing; a group of lovely women, semi-nude, their tresses unbound and floating. The lights are admirably distributed, and the whole effect artistical and very pleasing. M. Winterhalter well sustains his reputation as one of the best French painters of women. We must pass a very different opinion on Chassériau's "Tepidarium" (a hall in which the women of Pompeii were wont to rest and dry themselves on issuing from the bath). This painter is a native of Spanish America; he is a pupil of Ingres, and an imitator of Eugène Delacroix, but an imi-

"A CORNER IN SPAIN."—PAINTED BY JOHN ABSOLON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tator at a distance. There is not a single pretty face or graceful attitude in the picture.

Historical pictures are numerous in this Exhibition; there is a good sprinkling of subjects taken from Scripture, and what are called *genre* pictures abound. These and the historical are the most interesting both to look at and describe. At some of the latter we will glance, taking them in the order they occur in the catalogue, where the artists are alphabetically arranged. Passing over a most unpleasant "Crucifixion of St. Peter" (that saint, it will be remembered, was crucified with his head downwards), and a very ugly "Dissolution of the Parliament of Paris by Louis XIV. in 1668" (one of the earliest acts of vigour of the *Grand Monarque*), the first pictures before which we are tempted to pause are by a very good artist, Bellangé, who paints military subjects. Here are three—all from the wars of the Empire. The largest and most remarkable is the charge of the cuirassiers on the great redoubt at the battle of Borodino, when Caulaincourt was killed. Montbrun had just been knocked over by a cannon-ball. Murat ordered Caulaincourt to take the redoubt in rear, whilst the light cavalry pursued an advantage they had obtained over the 26th division of Russian infantry. "You shall soon see me in the redoubt," said Caulaincourt, "either dead or alive." And, starting off at the head of his dragoons, he made a sudden wheel to the left, and entered the redoubt like a whirlwind. There a ball struck him; his conquest was his tomb. The moment of the charge is here represented. To the left, Eugène Beauharnais is seen advancing against the other side of the redoubt at the head of three divisions of infantry. The picture is very spirited, and gives a capital idea of the action. The two other pictures by this artist are smaller and less striking, but both are good, especially the one where "Victorious French Troops are Defiling after a Victory," apparently in one of the Italian campaigns, flushed with triumph, and bearing captured Austrian banners and other trophies. Under the name of Cermak, a Bohemian painter, I come to a picture recording a little-known and not very important episode of German history. It is entitled "The Old Age of Lomnicky." This Bohemian gentleman, poet to King Rodolph II., was stripped of his lands and honours for having taken part in the armed attempt of Bohemia to conquer its independence of Austria. Reduced to the utmost poverty, he was compelled, in his old age, to beg for a livelihood, and was used to sit upon the bridge at Prague, singing his own poetry and receiving alms. This is one of the most interesting pictures in the Exhibition—every face is so full of expression. There are several persons in the painting—some commiserating the unfortunate nobleman, some curiously gazing at him—but in all there is a remarkable intensity of look. The least natural face is that of an old patrician who is passing by, and who turns up his nose with an affectation of contempt that is, perhaps, rather exaggerated. But it is a picture that none can look at, we think, without pleasure and strong interest. Pierre Comte, an artist whom we do not remember to have met with before, and who certainly is not a celebrity, has two historical pictures of some merit and promise; one is "Admiral Coligny Wounded from a Window by the Assassin Maurevel," the other "The Council held before the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, by Catherine de Medicis, Charles IX., the Duke of Anjou (afterwards Henry III.), Albert de Gondi, and Three other Statesmen." There is spirit in the first picture (Coligny has just been hit in the arm whilst riding through the street; the blood is pouring out of his sleeve, he looks indignantly up at the house, whose door his attendants are forcing. The second picture seems to me an imitation of Delaroche's manner. The faces of Catherine and Charles IX. are very expressive. The Queen-Mother appears to be urging her son to the horrible deed, from which he still recoils. She has the true Medicis countenance—passion and crime in every one of its lines. Henry III. has his back turned to the spectator, but there is character in his figure, and in the small portion of his face of which a glimpse is obtained.

It is rather a long leap from the days of the bloody and bigoted Valois to those of Louis Philippe; but the catalogue bids us take it, and alight in the defile of the Bibans (Algeria), through which French troops are marching. It is one of a class of pictures of which there are several in this Exhibition, but Horace Vernet has rather spoiled us for anything that is not first-rate in this style. Moreover, the African campaigns have been quite overdone in the way of artistical commemoration. More paintings and engravings have been devoted to their small victories, cruel razzias, surprises of smalas, and captures of tents and umbrellas, than in England were ever given to the whole of our Peninsular War. M. Dauzats' "Bibans," however, is interesting. It shows a very extraordinary defile, extremely narrow, and of prodigious height, on the summit of which are seen the shadowy figures of Bedouins in their white burnouses. Below, the troops are passing through the gully, for such it is, where one would think a few stones hurled from above would suffice to crush them. His feet resting on the backs of two of his comrades, a soldier is cutting, high up upon the rock, the words "French army," and the date. There is animation and ability in the picture. Here is another military piece, by Duvaux, a "Combat in a Wood near Paris, at Velizy, between French and Prussian cavalry—the former commanded by Exalmans; and here, from the brush of M. Espinassy, is the "Battle of Austerlitz" not an episode, as is usually given of large battles, but an attempt, and rather a successful one, to give a general idea of the action at one of its most important moments, when, Soult having carried the plateau of Pratzé, the Emperor advanced at the head of the Imperial Guard, directing the operations of the 4th corps, and the Russian centre and reserve were driven pell mell into the valley of Lathowa. Military scenes, however, have but a limited class of admirers, and I pass over some others to get to a first-rate picture by Gallait, the Belgian artist:—"The Last Moments of Count Egmont." After his condemnation to death by the Duke of Alba, the Count passed the night preceding his execution in an apartment of the house known as the Maison du Roi, in the great square at Brussels. The artist has selected the hour of daybreak. The Count, after a sleepless night, beholds from his window the preparations for his execution. He gazes on them sadly, but very calmly, like a brave man for whom death has no terrors. The Bishop of Ypres, his confessor, sits beside him, with tears upon his cheeks, and tries to turn his attention from the mournful sight. A second picture, "Tasso," by the same artist is also highly to be commended. I have rarely seen anything happier and more truly poetical than the effect of light. Into the darkened room a bright gleam breaks and falls upon the poet's hands. One feels as if it were a gleam of hope making its way into his saddened heart. Both pictures are sold, and their possessors are to be envied. Another Belgian, Hamman, exhibits "The Doge's Visit." The Doge Mocenigo, a great lover and patron of art, goes, accompanied by Titian, to pay a visit to Paul Veronese, who, with all his family, receives him at the entrance to his house. The colouring is good and the picture spirited, and surely a painter can hardly better employ his talent than in depicting incidents in the lives of his illustrious predecessors. The period of the pre-eminence of Venetian art is full of romantic associations, and rich in episodes and incidents admirably suited to the painter's purpose. And this is a fit place to remark that this year's Exhibition does credit to the research and literary acquirements of the French and Belgian artists, as well as to their judgment; for I do not remember to have seen at any former Exhibition here a better selection of subjects for historical pictures. With the exception of M. Matout's horrible amputating scene, and one or two others, at which I will presently glance, the subjects chosen are generally pleasing, interesting, and remarkable for freshness and novelty. The subject of Hesse's very good picture of the "Two Foscari" is not extremely new; but it is very interesting. Its richness of colouring is remarkable; and, although this remark may seem hypercritical, that very richness and vividness seems in some way to impair the interest of the picture, by distracting the eye from the expression of the faces. It is the interview of Jacques Foscari (on the eve of his exile to Candia) with his wife, children, and parents. Holding out his hands, dislocated by the torture, he implores his father to solicit some diminution of his punishment. But the old Doge has the courage to refuse, and to exhort his son to submit to his doom, and obey the republic without a murmur. There is much expression on the faces in this picture. "Antigone, in spite of King Creon's prohibition, goes to bury her brother Polynices" such is the title of a very good and artist-like picture by Labbé-Duval, a pupil of Paul Delaroche. It is a night scene, star-lit; Antigone advances stealthily and hurrying, as if dreading pursuit. The painter has given her a fine expressive countenance. But, in point of beauty, the most lovely face, perhaps, in the entire Exhibition, is that of Cleopatra, in a picture by Picou, another of Delaroche's pupils. The Egyptian Queen is exercising her seductions on Octavius Cæsar, and is by him disdained. His disdain certainly reflects infinite credit upon his virtue, if Cleopatra was half as beautiful as M. Picou has made her. The loveliest of the two, perhaps, in point of forms. She is nearly nude, but decently so; and the whole effect of the picture is very attractive. Octavius has a calm, cold, intellectual expression of countenance—such as well suits the stoic who could resist such a syren.

Rigo, a good artist, has but one picture this year, "the Assault and Capture of Zaatcha (Algeria)." The Zouaves are hard at work, and falling fast under the Bedouin bullets. It is a good enough picture; and the view over the town, on whose terraces the Arabs are posted with their long guns, is rather striking; but we have already adverted to the very moderate degree of interest possessed by pictures of this class, at least for foreigners. But what can I say to M. Charlet's "Napoleon and the Pallahs, an episode of the Egyptian Campaign"? Such a ruffian as he has made of the Emperor—a real caricature, with a short face, and a hat pressed down over his eyes. The same artist gratifies the public with a portrait of himself; and on beholding his very unintellectual features, few perhaps will wonder at his deficiency of talent. But, as we said before, there are people who will be artists, and persist in exposing themselves. A picture to be noticed, notwithstanding its very painful and unpleasing subject, is the execution of the French Queen Brunehaut, who, for conjugal infidelity, was tied to a wild horse's tail, which was then driven forth. One man is restraining the horse, another adjusting the rope, which is already tied round the unhappy woman's ancles, chafing the delicate skin till the blood is near flowing, and round the root of the horse's tail—whence, if such was really the way it was fastened, it seems to me it would have been extremely likely to slip off. The horse is a fierce and powerful beast, furious at this unaccustomed treatment, and plunging and neighing for release. Another moment, and that fair and graceful form, nurtured in down, will be trained and dashed over rock and pebble. And oh! the sehy paleness and frantic expression of the woman's face and eyes, as she clutches the earth with her hands, as though any force of hers could restrain the terrible courser. It is a sort of picture one cannot help looking at, but the interest it inspires is of an extremely painful kind.

And, since we are on disagreeable subjects, we may say a word of Verdier's "Scene of Modern Jacquerie," suggested by extracts from the *Moniteur* of the 11th and 12th December, 1851, describing the excesses of insurgent peasants in the province. The authorities and clergy are being ill-treated, and the wife of a sub-prefect grossly insulted. The French are not generally given to illustrate their own revolutionary excesses. With the exception of Duplessis's "Bertaux," a series of small engravings, there is scarcely any pictorial record of the horrors of the first revolution; and perhaps it would be as well to continue the same system of abstinence with respect to excesses so recent that the bad blood they occasioned is still far from forgotten.

Here is a pretty thing by Vinadon—"Three Christian Martyrs"—young girls of Thessalonica, awaiting the doom awarded them by a barbarous edict of Diocletian. They are to be burned alive, and their executioners are entering their prison to fetch them. They are resigned to death, and faith and hope beam in their countenances; but yet, it is hard to die so young, and by so cruel a torture: and no wonder that in the face of the youngest there is more terror and less of ecstatic calm than in those of her older sisters. It is a sweet group.

Ziegler has a picture of the "Signing of the Peace of Amiens. Joseph Bonaparte, Lord Cornwallis, and the Spanish and Dutch Ambassadors." Bonaparte and the English Ambassador are holding each other's hands, and in the background an English officer is hugging and kissing a Frenchman—a most improbable incident, considering the dislike Englishmen generally entertain at that mode of salutation between men.

We have noticed most of the historical pictures that struck us as possessing particular interest, but I dare say some have escaped me, for twelve hundred pictures, distributed through eight or ten rooms, are not to be got through very thoroughly in a couple of days. At the Louvre, where one long gallery contains the whole, it is much less chance of overlooking good things. Altogether, and independently of its rather inconvenient situation, the *Garde Meuble* is not very well adapted to an exhibition of this kind. The light is pretty good upon the whole; although it is difficult, owing to the smallness of some of the apartments, to get far enough from the large pictures placed high up. The general appearance of the suite is very pretty, baskets of beautiful flowers being distributed where there is convenient room for them, and the whole place looking gay and pretty. The entrance is at once from the street, and there are no stairs to ascend. Persons who wish a quiet turn may go in from eight till ten in the morning by payment of a franc, as long as the Louvre does which would be a fact that in this busy One shall room a sort of ante chamber between two flats, but having an excellent light, is set aside entirely for fruit and flower-pieces, which fill it. It might have been thought that such an arrangement would be monotonous and undesirable, but the effect is extremely pretty. There are some excellent fruit and flower-pieces—the French are very clever in this style—but such pictures, however charming to look at, have little interest as description. There is one picture in this room, however, which will well bear describing. It is one of the comical fancies of an esteemed artist and humourist whose productions have sometimes been displayed upon the walls of the Trafalgar-square gallery. M. Biard has the largest picture in the flower-room, and a very odd, original thing it is, at which everybody looks, laughs, and is pleased. "Gulliver in the Island of the Giants; Studies after Nature, and through a Microscope made in the vicinity of Fontainebleau" is the name the painter describes it under—a most grotesque corn poppies as big as salad bowls, beetles and insects as large as human, and all manner of exaggerated dimensions, but perfectly true to nature in their respects—little Gulliver, in the costume of that period, is wearily endeavouring to escape the pursuit of the Brobdignagian farmer, whose huge face and hand appear in the oddest manner possible, in the top corner of the picture. Gulliver is shouting with terror and the farmer with fury and laughable air, seems to be afraid to touch him, lest the little animal should hurt or sting. The effect of the picture is most ludicrous, and at the same time very pretty, but it must be seen for the comicality of the thing to be fully appreciated. The same artist has another droll picture in the Exhibition, which we may mention in a future article, with the class (*genre*) to which it belongs. For the present we must conclude.

The money derived from the admissions, sale of catalogues, &c., is to be applied to the purchase of some of the best pictures in the Exhibition. A very considerable number are marked in the catalogue as having been painted to order, or since purchased, for the Emperor, Minister of State, and Prefect of the Seine.

A CORNER IN SPAIN.

BY J. ABSOLON.

We have already mentioned, in terms of praise, this very clever production, forming part of the Exhibition of the New Society of Water Colours, and we have great pleasure in now engraving it. The subject-matter is simple, but full of quiet interest. The artist also has displayed a shrewd knowledge of character in his treatment of it. The scene, as is indicated by the title, is the corner of a street in a Spanish town; a swarthy young man is making ardent professions of love to a black-eyed damsel, profession so flattering that she hesitates to believe them all; and yet, whilst her hand hanging listlessly within his grasp, leads us to guess that she is not convinced by his arguments, the attentive expression of her face shows that she does not lend an unwilling ear to them. The national character, as well as the individual expression, is admirably realised in these two figures; the various details nicely executed, and the colouring throughout is rich and harmonious.

Literature.

SAM SLICK'S WISE SAWS AND MODERN INSTANCES; or, What he Said, Did, or Invented. Two Volumes. Hurst and Blackett.

The penultimate period on the last page gives an impartial critique upon this work; for "Well (says Eldad to the author) you are the man for my money after all. You talk the most sense and the most nonsense of any person I ever see. You play with the galls, take purses out of the men, tell stories by the hour, and seem made on purpose for rollickin'. In these remarks we entirely agree, only putting in our caveat that there is far less nonsense in the composition than superficial folks might fancy from its frequently burlesque and humourously exaggerated tone. Sam Slick is no fool; but, on the contrary, full of "wise saws," and in the soft sawder line of "modern instances" beats all contemporary natur holler.

We presume we must have had a presentiment of this kind, when, ten years ago, in the youthful No. 63 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (July, 1843), we presented an engraved portrait of Judge Haliburton, and spoke in eulogistic terms of his sagacious views of human nature, and the overflowing humour with which he delineated them. We also characterised the hearty mellow spirit and shrewd caustic properties which he exhibited, his quiet truth and force, his fanciful comparisons and pungent satire all which qualities are so fully exhibited in his new production, that every syllable of our praise may with equal justice be transferred to it.

Mr. Haliburton, though so admirable a limner of the peculiarities of the Yankee and British colonial characters or, as he designates them, Uncle Sams and Blue Noses is himself of Scottish origin. He descends from the ancient Border family of the Haliburtons, whose seat he explored in his former visit to the mother country; and, we believe, traced his family pedigree as succinctly as if he had been born and brought up on the banks and braes of bonny Tweed.

Our distinguished home family of Burtons, architects, are of the same race, and dropt the *Hall* in order to render the name more pronouncably English. But this by the way; and to illustrate the literary fame of the Burtons and Haliburtons, who, though chiefly divines and philosophical writers, did furnish the type for the "Anatomy of Melancholy" above two hundred years ago, and has now supplied us with a Medicine for Melancholy in the laughable lucubrations of the "Clock-maker," whose pleasant *fiat mixture* it is our agreeable duty to describe.

The covers are adorned with the golden letters S. S., standing for "Sam Slick," and once worn out in the service of Huntingdon, the founder of a sect, and, as applied by him, meaning no less than "Sinner Saved:" which is the preferable collar of cases, who shall decide? We shall only suggest that as an honour to both his native and adopted countries, Mr. Haliburton is well entitled to wear it.

An introductory letter, addressed to Alexander Haliburton, Esq., opens the design thus:—

> My Dear Squire,—Since I parted with you I have led a sort of wanderin' ramblin' life, browsin' here to-day, and there to-morrow, amusin' myself arter my old way, studyin' human natur', gettin' a wrinckle on the horn myself for some that I gave others, and doin' a little bit of business by the way to pay charges, and cover the rides I took for pleasure, but to say that I meet it much either, for habit has more to do with business now with me than necessity. The head of idleness in a general way is apt to be stale, and sometimes I consart it is a little grain sour.
>
> Latterly I have been pretty much to Sackville, having bought the old homestead from father's heirs, and added to it considerable in buildin's and land, and begin to think sometimes o' marryin'. The fact is, it aint easy to settle down arter nineteen all over the world so many years as I have done without a petticoat critter of one's own for company, but before I ventur' on that partnership consarn I must make another tour in the provinces, for atween you and me, I reckon they raise handsomer and stronger ladies than we do in Connecticut, although we do crack for everlastin' about beatin' all the world in our "geese, galls, and onions."

In pursuance of this prudent resolve, he gets appointed a United States Commissioner, to take a cruise and investigate the grand question of the fisheries on the shores of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, and he boldly declares for "fun" in his diplomatic progress, and his resolution not to travel in the mood of an Englishman, for he tells us, "the Englishman goes through the journey of life like a bear."

Before leaving the States, Sam goes to Washington, to meet some old friends, and have a confab with the President, on receiving his commission and instructions. Proceeding onward, we are entertained with Sam's opinion of Daniel Webster. His name is as interesting to readers on this side the Atlantic as any other that America can show.

We ought to mention that the "Wise Saws" are distinguished by being printed in italics, and contrast capitally with the slang, Yankeeisms, quaint illustrations, and amusing anecdotes with which the whole is so plentifully sprinkled. And here, therefore, we may as well string together a few samples:—

"Punctuality," said I, "my Lord, is the soul of business. There is an old sayin', 'Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves.' Now take care of the minutes," says I, "and the hours will take care of themselves. Pounds is made up of pence, and hours of minutes. Attention to one minute may be for her, and the other saved. Then two rules will make any man rich; and in fact, my Lord, they have made me considerable well to do in this world, as times go."

Thinks I to myself, a man may be a President, and no great shakes either, for after all he is only the lead horse of a team. He has got the go in him, and that's all. But he don't hold back, which is a great matter, both in state-coach and horses. For if he makes up his mind over by those behind him, and don't keep his legs, he must go under.

Why, says I, whalepers are very useful to make the pastures poor, builders grow tall. Hard times is what you thrive in, when the ponds dry up, and potees get the pollywogs.

Take your daily bread, and be thankful, but don't pray to the Lord to help us for you the loaves for years to come to make you rich. Many a man has died about the time his great baking of bread came out of his oven.

It's no use talkin'. When you are down, poverty, like snow shoes keeps you fast load, and prevents your rising. A man can't hope again hope.

Work: aim your own pork, and see how sweet it will be. Work, and see how well you will be. Work, and see how cheerful you will be. Work and see how independent you will be. Work, and see how happy your family will be. Work, and see how religious you will be; for, before you know where you are, instead of repinin' at Providence, you will find yourself offering up thanks for all the numerous blessings you enjoy.

Hope is a pleasant acquaintance, but an unsafe friend. He'll do on a march for a travelin' companion, but he is not the man for your banker.

A woman who wants a charitable heart, wants a pure mind. The measure of a female's judgment must be her own feelings; and if she judge harshly, her own feelings are not delicate. Her experience is her own, and if that is adverse, it ought at least to impose silence. Innocence is not suspicious, but guilt is always ready to turn informer.

Then there have been more than their share of one thing, commonly have less of another. Where there is great strength, there must ask to be much gumption. A handsome man in a general way aint much of a man. A beautiful one seldom does. Some men that has genius have no common sense. A feller with one idea grows rich, while he who calls him a fool dies poor. The world is like a baked pie-pan: the upper crust is rich, dry, and puffy; the lower crust is heavy, doughy, and underdone. The middle is not bad generally, but the smallest part of all is that which flavours the whole.

The number of pithy maxims contained in these volumes fully justify Sam's assumption of the title of "Wise Saws," and we opine that the subjoined examples of the other qualities we have indicated will do as much for his whims, caricatures, and anecdotes. That they are desultory we own the fact, for in truth the whole publication is so, and though it is delightful to go along with Slick, we must remark it is by no means on a straight road, but zigzag, with perhaps a touch of corduroy.

A single idea is happily illustrated by various characters; and the portraiture of the commanders of the fishing-vessels are extremely characteristic and entertaining, and not less so the stories attached to

them; and the half serious, half comic notices on the fisheries are at once important and laughable.

In volume second some love notions and notices of Indians are well worth perusal. Some remembrances of the Duke of Kent are neatly brought in; and there are bits of politics, with which we will not meddle. The chapter entitled "Our Colonies and Sailors," is suggestive of most valuable improvements of high national and colonial consequence. Had we the talent we should be tempted to overlay the clock-maker with such a load of soft sawder that he would hardly ever be able to lift him-self up and breathe again; but fortunately, not possessing this power, we had better express our hope that he may long enjoy the breath of life, and employ it in pouring other emanations of his richly-endowed mind into our listening ears. Meanwhile, we have reason to expect further illustrations of Yankee language, style, notions, and humours, from real Yankee sources; as we see it announced that a work of this kind, edited by Mr. Jerdan, is in the press.

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1. THE PLAYS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: the Text regulated by the old copies, and by the recently-discovered Folio of 1632, containing early Manuscript Emendations. Edited by J. PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., F.S.A. Whittaker and Co.—2. THE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, the Text formed from a new Collection of the early Editions; to which are added all the original Novels and Tales on which the Plays are founded; copious Archæological Annotations of each Play; an Essay on the Formation of the Text; and a Life of the Poet. By JAMES O. HALLIWELL, Esq., F.R.S. Vol. I. Adlard.—3. THE TEXT OF SHAKESPEARE VINDICATED from the INTERPOLATIONS and CORRUPTIONS ADVOCATED by JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., in his NOTES and EMENDATIONS. By SAMUEL WELLER SINGER. Pickering.

1. In this volume Mr. Collier has had the text of Shakspeare's works reprinted in full, duly inserting—but without note or comment—the amendments of the MS. marginalia in the recently-discovered folio. The mistakes, however, of the folio are corrected, and the best readings adopted; so that the volume before us has the advantage of the most intelligible text yet extant. The preliminary matter of the folio is also given, in order that this volume may represent, "in compliment externe," the folio of 1632, as far as possible. But the drama of "Pericles" is added, which, Mr. Collier states, "unquestionably proceeded from Shakspeare's pen." On this point we are heretical. In our opinion, neither "Pericles" nor "Titus Andronicus" is Shakspeare's: both could not be. The internal style will not permit that they should be the works of the same poet, at the same period of his career. "Pericles" is the work of a poetic youth—"Titus Andronicus" that of a veteran playwright. For Mr. Collier's volume we are, nevertheless, grateful; and we have no doubt that it will be generally acceptable.

2. This work is sufficiently described in the title. It only remains to state that the first volume contains, besides the Life of Shakspeare, and an Essay on the Formation of the Text, the play of the "Tempest," with Illustrations and Wood Engravings, by F. W. Fairholt, Esq., F.S.A. Mr. Halliwell takes credit to himself for having personally inspected and tested in every possible way, the authenticity of all his documents. He rejects the Bridgewater Manuscripts: copies not genuine, of quarto and folio, according to him, abound. The plays of Shakspeare were written between the years 1580 and 1616, at a period when the English language had assumed its present form, a few peculiarities of diction and phraseology excepted. The use of the singular verb to the plural noun is one of these peculiarities. Transpositions detrimental to the sense are frequently made for the sake of the rhythm; and particles were capriciously used. In this work the blunders of the folio of 1632 are ruthlessly exposed. Mr. Halliwell expresses his opinion strongly that the MS. alterations should be carefully criticised. He is of opinion that the "indications of readings that are indisputably conjectural" are "too numerous to render the subject one of doubt." We have already taken up the opposite thesis, and still maintain it. But credit must be given to Mr. Halliwell for having brought to bear in this publication (the issue of which is limited to 140 copies) all the learning which he has accumulated. The work is magnificently produced, and, when finished, will extend to twenty volumes. The price is already increased, and in all probability will be further augmented as the list of subscribers draws to a close. This is a monument of Shakspeare which must prove hereafter of great value.

3. It will be recollected that we suggested, in relation to Mr. Collier's volume of "Emendations," that there was probably some other folio copy, whether of the first or second edition, that would be found similarly altered, and for a similar purpose. Mr. Singer, it seems, has just such a copy, not only of the second, but of the third folio; and many of the emendations in both correspond with those in Mr. Collier's copy. Strangely enough, however, Mr. Singer considers this circumstance not as corroborative of Mr. Collier's authority, but as conclusive against him. Surely, it establishes the fact, that playhouses were accustomed to form prompt books of the printed copies; and the agreement of those copies in favour of any one particular reading would rather tend to suggest the probability of their having one and the same authority, than to support the hypothesis that they were all alike conjectural, and agreed by a fortunate coincidence. Mr. Singer, indeed, indulges in a more violent hypothesis even than this, viz., the likelihood of the amendments having been made since the publication of the more modern editions, with notes, by Pope, Theobald, Warburton and Hanmer; and thus he would account for the "conjectures" of such editors being "remarkably confirmed" by these MS. alterations. The setting-up of such an hypothesis looks very much like the refuge of despair. That three persons should, at different periods, employ themselves in altering folio copies for their amusement from subsequent editions, and not for publication, is unlikely; but that three professional artists should, from authorities within reach of theatrical conductors, make a correct copy of a faulty folio, for the purpose of securing accurate performances on the stage, is both intelligible and probable. Much better would it be to collate carefully these three emendated copies, than to reject the aid of any one. Their probable use gives them a certain degree of authority, but one that fortunately does not preclude the exercise of the rational faculty. Perhaps, too, they had a common original, which now that commentators have got on the right track may yet be discovered.

We are exceedingly sorry that Mr. Singer has not, except in two or three instances, brought forward his manuscript emendations against Mr. Collier's; he might thus have added something material to the Shakspearian textual question. He has, on the contrary, satisfied himself with a passionate and vindictive repudiation of Mr. Collier's judgment, and with a vituperative nicknaming of his new publication as the "*Pseudo*-Shakespeare." This is poor work, and easily done; too poor and easy for such a man as Mr. Singer. But he is evidently angry that any readings of the text of those "magic pages" that "have been the delight of his youth and the solace of his declining years," should undergo the slightest alteration. This is, perhaps, a very natural feeling with one who is "declined into the vale of years;" and it is probably with the rising generation that will rest the ultimate reform of the Shakspearian text, in company with others of greater or less importance. But it is not on this account, much as we may compassionate the senility of Mr. Singer, that we can compliment him on having made out a good case.

In the majority of instances, on the contrary, Mr. Singer has made out no case at all. Here is a thick book, for the most part composed from Mr. Collier's book. Mr. Singer first quotes *in extenso* from his adversary, and then simply contradicts him, or sneers at him, or answers two or three lines of comment by a note of exclamation at the end of two or three words; and then evidently thinks he has won a triumph. One thing he has manifestly resolved upon; to support the old text, through thick and thin. It is not to reason that Mr. Singer appeals, but to association.

As might have been expected, Mr. Singer prefers in the celebrated Macbeth passage "beast" to "boast"—the latter he calls an "absurd change." Wherefore deponent sayeth not. Take all Mr. Singer has said—

Mr. Collier would have *Lady Macbeth* mince matters, after the passionate and intemperate remonstrance she has addressed to her husband. And then with regard to the word *beast*, what *beast* was it in *Macbeth* to break the matter to her? The almost gentle manner in which, in a former scene, he hints at his purpose in the words—

> My dearest love,
> Duncan comes here to-night.

shows that what may be supposed to have passed in their future conference would be any thing but a boast. If the correctors had no other presumptuous follies to answer for than this attempt to alter the untouched language of the poet, they would deserve our commiseration. "It is not easy to imagine (indeed) a case in which the alteration of a single letter would make so important a difference," and for the worse too!

Is this the way in which Mr. Singer would defend the old text? Why, he has not suggested a single idea or notion—not the shade of a shadow of a reason—why, either the old or the new is better or worse than the other. He has not shown that he has apprehended the no-meaning of the usual reading, or in any way appreciated the obvious signification of the amended one. Mr. Collier's own note on the proposed amendment happens to be strongly argued; but Mr. Singer has not thought it necessary to meet him on a single point. It was enough that he had himself a prejudice. Old associations must not be disturbed. It was no matter of ratiocination, but of feeling. So of "blankness of the dark:" it must be bad; and "blanket" must be the word, because "mantle of the night" is a common expression, and "blanket" has been the hitherto received reading. Other writers, too, had compared "vapours" to "rugs," and even "wrapp'd night in mistic rugge." None of these phrases is exactly "blanket," but they led to "the door or proof," though not so directly as the dream feigned by *Iago*.

With respect to the "jay of Italy, whose mother was her painting," Mr. Singer hands us over to Mr. Halliwell; himself preferring the reading that refers to "the cable of the jay dressed in the painted feathers of the peacock"—in accordance, as our readers will recollect, with the reading produced by one of our correspondents last week in a late edition of Shakspeare.

The additional lines, demanded by rhyme or reason, which Collier regards as the glory of his corrector, meet with no mercy from the hands of Mr. Singer. He calls them "impertinent and uncalled-for interpolations," and by other as vehement epithets. Doubtless, they may be both, or all of these to him; but to Mr. Collier and to many others, esteemed good judges, they have appeared most pertinent and well-timed. "Who shall decide where doctors disagree?" Let each one answer for himself. To us the lines have been welcome visitants, each with a special revelation, approved by its own proper radiance.

Of course, it will be readily conceived by our readers that we cannot pursue this inquiry through the whole of the thousand controverted passages. It is enough that we can detect the spirit of Mr. Singer's opposition to Mr. Collier; and if we find that passion or interest is the predominating motive, we have no hesitation in at once deposing of it. Mr. Singer announces his intention of producing a new edition of Shakspeare in ten volumes, and is, of course, anxious to secure a text of his own. We trust that his selection will be at least satisfactory to himself; we have small expectation that it will be so to others, unless he exercise a cooler judgment than he has shown in the manipulation of the present volume, intended to serve as an *avant-courier* for the new speculation.

Mr. Singer complains that Mr. Collier has inserted his new readings into his new Shakespeare, "without a note or mark to designate the interpolation." He forgets that their propriety had been argued in a separate volume; and that it was desirable that all such notes or marks should be withdrawn from the works themselves. The reader thereby is not interrupted by any annotation, and the readings are suffered to have their proper effect on his mind without association. If they are out of harmony with the context, he will doubtless feel it; if they render it unintelligible, he will be induced to turn to another edition, in which, if he find a clearer reading, he will be moved to repudiate what he will then be entitled to call, as Mr. Singer calls them, "crudities," "inanities," and "interpolations." These mere objections indicate a splenetic state of mind, and one little likely to serve the cause of truth.

THE DIARY AND HOURES OF THE LADY ADOLIE: A FAITHFULLE CHILDE. 1552. Addey and Co.

When a certain serious book was selling very badly, everybody remembers the expedient adopted by Defoe to render the book profitable it. A pecuniary sense, he wrote a ghost story, the dim and sheeted heroine of which was introduced to recommend the immediate, earnest, and general study of the neglected devotions. Both books now sold the second by virtue of its intrinsic attention, the first by force of the solemn authority of its successor, which, like a steamer, tugging a becalmed sailing-vessel in its wake, had force enough for itself and its consort. We fear that if the prayers and meditations contained in the "Diary and Houres of the Lady Adolie" are ever to become popular, the fair writer must imitate the irreverent and graceless, if not ungodly, artifice of Defoe, and get some uncanny thing to say a word or two in their favour. The praise of a journal will not do—even though the praise of a ghost may be unnecessary. We think this last form of the puff funereal rather beyond what will be requisite, because times are changed. Superstition has its fashions. Our modern taste demands that the terrible should be flavoured with the whimsical—that necromancers and mystics should "make things pleasant," and operate in tail-coats, about tea-time—and that, wherever there is to be a little of the preternatural, there must be *not* a little of the queer.

To return from this casual allusion back to the work before us, if the authoress wish the great mass of this busy and pre-occupied generation —"*hic aliud capere paratus*"—to bend over the gentle weakness of her production, perhaps the best thing to be done is to proceed to set up a *table*, and to get those exceedingly well-bred magicians—the American gentleman and lady to procure some uncomfortable knocks, winding up with a significant and emphatic twist or jump of the whole of the piece of furniture on which they love to operate. We really think that worse books than this pious "Diary" and these devotional "Houres" might be *rapped* into a circulation.

We have alluded to the professed "editress" as the real authoress. That much is palpable at once. The work is designed, in an artistic point of view, to effect a most innocent, and, if successful, a most sparkling illusion or imposture. The fair and unlucky writer would have the reader (at least while actually perusing her pages) to fancy that he is engaged with words penned three centuries ago, and conversing with a mind which quitted our sublunary scene for ever in the troubled year 1554. But it is in vain. In spite of the most minute attention to dates; in spite of a great amount of painstaking study of the chronicles of that epoch; in spite of antique spelling, and a venerable form of binding, and a type of letter-press no longer in vogue, the essentially modern and retrospective labour of an amiable, rather than vigorous, mind appears in every page and line; and the reader is not, even for one moment, beguiled into the pleasant credulity intended.

How different from the effect produced by those works which a horrible misnomer has termed "the forgeries" of the "Titan boy" Chatterton! Here is an equally innocent forgery, the credit of which—for it is credit, not loss, that is intended, oh! logical Walpole, by such forgeries; and it is to the forger's own benefit to recall, or to "stop" them from being paid to any but himself in the admiration of mankind—here, we say, is an equally innocent or generous forgery, the credit of which is given to a fictitious character, "a faithfulle childe" of a noble English house in the sixteenth century. If any reader may wish to assure himself fully of the counterfeit nature of the production, there is, among other genuine standards with which to compare it, Cavendish's life of his master, Wolsey, written in reality about the time at which this purports to have been composed.

Two circumstances induce us to speak with especial consideration and tenderness of the defects of Lady Charlotte Fejpys's production. In the first place, her name is of itself so great a title to respect, that we must crave pardon if it has half disarmed our judgment. In the second place, nothing can be more true than what Mr. Dickens said, on a recent occasion, that, for some time past, the general course pursued in literature, and in all that appertains to the educational movement, by the class to which the fair writer belongs—our English aristocracy—is a course so well worthy of respect and applause in principle as to silence any very rigorous criticism in details. We have among our upper classes at present a great number of laborious minds, who, instead of imagining that their position absolves them from a share in the efforts which are the necessary heritage of the less fortunate, waive all artificial distinctions, enter gallantly into the general and mixed arena of intellectual competition, contribute what they may to the sum and result of national triumphs, and appear to regard the rank which they possess, if not as a prize to be won over again, yet as a privilege to be continuously and incessantly vindicated and repeatedly deserved. We could name many. We admire their labours; and, for their sake, we will not be harsh towards one of their order, who, while animated by the same feeling as the others, happens, for the nonce, to be rather infelicitous in achievement. A word about the matter and contents of this not very enthralling incubation. First, there is a Diary embracing the last two years and seven months in the private life of a girl who died in her sixteenth year. Thirteen months of the Diary correspond with the last thirteen of the reign and life of King Edward VI. The rest, of course, is in Queen Mary's reign.

After the Diary, come prayers, ejaculations, aspirations, rules, meditations, and "thoughts," for every hour and conjuncture in the waking portion of the day. These exercises are termed the "Houres of the Ladye Adolie," and into her mouth they are put—to her their composition is ascribed. Of course, much of the language in passages so devotional is borrowed from Scripture. The same may, indeed, be said in a less degree of the narrative which precedes the direct addresses to the Almighty.

Several characters—male and female—but above all, the dear young heroine, whom the reader feels to be destined from the very outset to harrow his feelings at the close, by her painful and inevitable, yet untimely death—are used by the authoress with little or no dramatic art, but with great didactic zeal, as exponents and organs of her own religious views and spiritual sentiments, just sufficiently opposed here and there to be the more fully elucidated and developed, but never seriously contravened, discussed, or scrutinized in any part. Let us, however, not be misunderstood; the book is not by any means, theological; and much less is it polemical. Though composed of all the angriest recollections in the whole era of the controversy between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism, yet the Protestant *doctrines*, of which the authoress is a fervent adherent, are merely stated. The book is essentially "æsthetical," to borrow a word from the Roman Catholics themselves; and it enters not into the prayerful and ejaculatory plan or design of the production to discuss the logical or argumentative portions of a subject, on which reader and writer are assumed to be already at one. Under these circumstances, we need not add that the heroine is portrayed as one of those privileged souls in whom exalted sanctity seems almost instinctive. If we might venture to say so, this very sanctity of the noble "Childe," Adolie, would be more effective, if more unconscious. She appears, from the very beginning, too much alive to her own perfect state. For example—having inadvertently done something not quite right, she is punished by a grave look from her mother, which maketh her flee away: the Diary then proceeds thus:—"I am in Favour again, and glad enough to leave my Turret and wear my Kirtle and Shoes again. I did blush for very shame when the waiting woman came to tire me for the Evening, and I might not let her in. How bitter is Disgrace! *Alice of Sydenham was right well served*, only as if she had been *unlucky*, says she. Heaven make me dutiful!" &c.

Here it is hard to avoid thinking of him who, in his prayer, dwelt with complacency on the reflection, "that he was not as other men" *even as this Alice of Sydenham*.

After the heroine's death her parents fly to Holland, with this supposed production of their child; and so closes the work. Cardinal Pole, Bishop Tunstall, Gardiner, Edward VI., and Queen Mary are the principal historic characters cursorily mentioned in its pages—mentioned, however, of course, according to the laws and privileges of a book of this nature.

(*Continued on page 430.*)

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

FEW persons who have inspected the buildings of the Great Northern line of Railway can fail to have been struck with their vast extent and completeness; of which the pair of views upon the next page present interesting specimens. In the whole of the buildings Mr. Lewis Cubitt, the architect, has sought to combine with the greatest strength and economy of construction the utmost facilities for the transit and stowage of goods. The entire station as it stands, with coal-stores, goods offices; arrival, departure, waggon, and carriage-sheds; granary, canal-docks, and temporary passenger-station, covers a space of about forty-five acres. We have engraved the Granary and Goods' shed of the London terminus at Battle-bridge.

The Granary, which fronts the canal dock, and has water ways for barges, is 70 feet high, in six stories, 180 feet by 100 feet, and will hold 60,000 sacks of corn. On the last story are immense wrought-iron water-tanks, holding 150,000 gallons; and, from the highest floor to the ground, inclines down with the full sacks slide, without a touch, from top to bottom. From floor to floor the grain is hoisted by hydraulic apparatus, invented by Mr. Armstrong, by which contrivance the cranes in the goods-shed are also worked.

The railway is brought into direct communication with the river at Limehouse by the Regent's Canal, water ways from which, commanded by the cranes, pass under the centre of the goods-shed platform; so that timber brought in floats, hogsheads of sugar, and all articles of heavy merchandize for the use of inland towns along the line, can be carried from the shipping direct.

The Goods-shed, the largest of its kind in the kingdom, is of brick, 600 feet in length, 80 feet wide, and 25 feet high, with timber roof, glazed with the cast glass windows, 8 feet by 2 feet 6 inches. Our Engraving shows very distinctly the platforms, railway trucks, waggons, cranes, canal; and, without further explanation, will enable our readers to understand with what ease and rapidity goods can be laden or unladen, lifted from the canal, or shipped in barges.

The only part of this shed that our Engraving does not show is the stables, 300 feet by 30 feet, under each side of the goods platform, light, perfectly ventilated, and affording room for 300 horses to be employed in the delivery of coals, vegetables, meat, grain, and all goods and parcels carried by the rail.

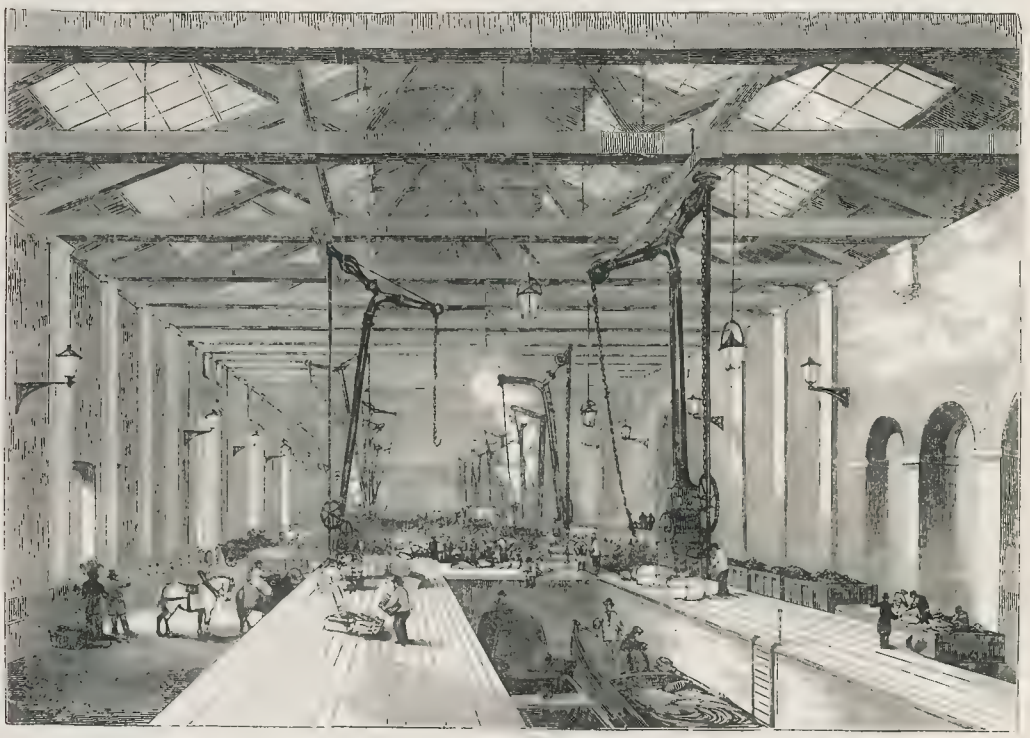
Nearly half the tonnage of the line is in grain, consisting of corn, chiefly from Lincolnshire. Until the opening of the Great Northern line, this corn was almost entirely conveyed coastwise, at great delay and risk of loss and damage. Now, within twenty-four hours it reaches its most distant market with the most perfect punctuality and safety by rail; and for the accommodation of this traffic the Company keep a stock of 100,000 sacks. The carriage of potatoes has reached 300 tons a week; hay, from 30 to 40 tons; carrots, as much as 20 tons a week; and, on a single market-day, from the neighbourhood of Biggleswade and Sandy, no less than 30 tons of cucumbers have arrived at the London stations. Vegetables can now be brought by rail from fifty to sixty miles off in as short a time, and as fresh condition, as by market cart from Barnet, Finchley, Greenwich, Hampton, or any place within eight to twelve miles of London. The rails, in short, give a radius of full fifty miles for metropolitan market-gardens; and, however great may be the present consumption of fruit and vegetables, there can be no doubt that it is infinitely below the wishes of the population. But the scarcity of such articles of food, in consequence of the narrow limits and high rent of the land on which they are grown, so raises the price as to place them out of the reach of the great majority of the population. And, for such extension of gardens, the railway affords still further facilities by carrying down in the returning coal-trucks, at a very low rate,

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

THE GRANARY. — SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

the fresh stable manure from London—an item of traffic as yet in its infancy, but which is rapidly gaining ground.

Our Engraving of the Goods-shed shows at one end the canal under the centre of the platform: the boats can thus come into the shed and have goods of all kinds passed to or from the railway trucks as the case may be. The canal [illegible] the Thames at Limehouse, and a branch line of rail is in course of construction to join the East and West India Dock line, so as, without any transhipment, to carry goods coming by rail direct to the ships.



THE GOODS SHED.

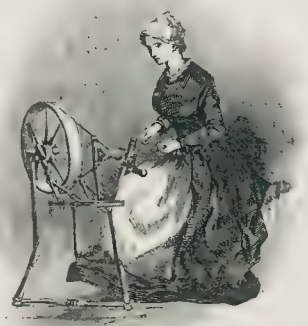
SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—FEMALES' WORK-ROOM.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.

Among the various institutions, whose object, economy, and statistics at the present season of the year occupy so large a portion of the inhabitants of the metropolis and its visitors, there is none which has stronger hold upon their sympathies than the Asylums for alleviating the sufferings and diminishing the ignorance of the Blind. The largest institution, the School for the Indigent Blind, situated near the Obelisk, in St George's fields, was founded in 1799; yet Liverpool set the example to the metropolis in the first British Asylum for the Blind, established in 1791.

The inspection of the St. George's-fields Asylum, which is open to the public, will well repay the visitor. As a school of industry for instructing the inmates in various arts, with the view of wholly or partially relieving them from dependence on their friends, their parishes, or the temporary bounty of the benevolent, the Asylum we are about to describe has been very successful. To impart religious instruction is, however, a primary object; and this is conveyed, not merely by oral teaching, but also by means of books in raised or embossed letters, thus enabling the blind to acquire knowledge by their own exertions, and rendering them in some degree independent of their teachers. The Scriptures of both the Old and New Testaments, the Liturgy, together with several useful and instructive books, have been already thus printed. The education of the blind may perhaps be seen in fuller operation at the new school of the London Society for Teaching the Blind to Read, in the Avenue-road, St. John's Wood; and we understand that a well-organised society has been formed for printing and distributing books for the use of the blind. But our present purpose is to show by what efficacious means the employment of the blind is turned to account in St. George's-fields.

The school was originally commenced in a building which had been previously "the Dog and Duck" tavern, a low and profligate haunt, which supplied Hannah More with one of the scenes of her "Cheapside Apprentice" tract; and its sculptured sign-stone exists to this day in the front wall of Bethlehem Hospital, marking the site of the tavern. Here, for some time, only fifteen persons were received, and the institution was but little understood or supported. However, its promoters laboured on until the lease of the premises expired, in 1810; about which time they obtained from the City of London, to whom the ground belonged, a new lease of nearly two acres of land, for more extensive operations. Its principal frontage is towards the Obelisk, and here a plain school-house was built. In 1826, the school was incorporated; and in the two following years, three legacies of [illegible] and one of £1000 were bequeathed to the establishment. In 1841 additional ground was purchased, and the school-house was remodelled so as to form a portion of a more extensive building in the Tudor or Domestic Gothic style, designed by John Newman, F.S.A. The lofty tower and gateway in the north front are very picturesque; and right and left, for upwards of 270 feet, run the two main wings of the building. We will enter at the central door under the tower. From the head of the staircase the upper story of each wing is occupied by a wide and airy dormitory, each for about eighty pupils; returning, we find on the lower story, work-shops, class rooms, offices, central committee-rooms, &c. We then find the central position of the building to consist of a vast kitchen and offices, the chapel, and school-rooms; and, at the further boundary, the chaplain's house, more workshops, and music-rooms. In the rear is the play-ground, fitted with swings and gymnastic poles for the male pupils; and in the pleasant garden in front of the chaplain's house [illegible] delighted to see the girls and women enjoying all the ease and recreation their sad condition is capable of.



SPINNING.

We now return to the chief work-room. It is about 120 feet long by 30 wide; and in it, hard at work, may be seen upwards of seventy boys and men, all totally blind, making baskets, and in most cases cheerful and merry. Here are made and sold by thousands in each year, baskets, flower-stands, chairs, mats and screens, of various sizes and shapes. In a cleverly-written paper in the *Churchman's Magazine*, No. I., we find this interesting case, which will convey a general idea of the practice of the school:

That little boy, on the left, is a new comer. He is taking a first lesson from the foreman, and learning to split the withies. In a month from this time he will probably be able to make a rough market-basket. Two months ago he sat moping in a dark corner of a fisherman's cottage in Cornwall, in forlorn helplessness. Since then mind and body have begun to revive. He is bright, cheerful, and intelligent. He can now use his limbs, and begins to find out he has a mind—ay, and much more,—that he has a soul within him. He is learning to read, has mastered his alphabet, has commenced learning his catechism, has begun the blessed habit of saying daily prayers with his companions, and has heard God's holy word read and preached. *His education has commenced.* As he splits his withies he is very likely conning over the verses of a psalm, which his teacher in the school-room has read aloud in to-day's class. Altogether, you can see that he is learning to think, and is waking up to a new, active hope and better, life.

From this long room we pass through the washing-room to the shoe-shop, where may be seen about twenty more boys, all hammering, cutting, and sewing away. In this room are made and repaired shoes for the two hundred inmates, or thereabouts, of the school.

We now pass the weaving and mat-shops to the opposite side of the building, where we find another large room, of the same size as the basket-room. Here are upwards of seventy girls and women of all ages, but chiefly between fifteen and twenty-five years, returned from their garden walk, as busy and as cheerful as the boys and men. They are sewing, knitting, spinning, and making cords for window-blinds, &c.; and the well-

MAT-MAKING.

BASKET-MAKING.

informed writer in the *Churchman's Magazine* tells us that "the busy artisans of this room were once not a little pleased by hearing that her Majesty (the patron of their school) had ordered that her pictures at Buckingham Palace should be hung with this cord." In the extreme distance is a large glass-case, usually filled with works in silk and worsted. It had a place in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and well merited the distinction. Stockings for the whole school are made in this room; and here is also made and repaired all the household linen, besides purses, crochet mats, worsted rugs, and hair ornaments. Upon the right is the aboriginal spinning-wheel. It is the common remark of visitors how cheerful is the busy hum of this long room; and we agree with them. Every afternoon, at the appointed time, "look where you will, there is nothing to remind you of the gloomy darkness in which these poor but happy children pass the long days: they seem themselves unconscious of it." The women are remarkably quick in superintending the pupils; and both mistresses and pupils evince great animation and activity in their employment. They have mostly great taste and aptness for music; and they are instructed in it, not as a mere amusement, but with a view to engagements as organists and teachers of psalmody. Once a year they perform in a concert of sacred music in the chapel, to which the public are admitted: the proceeds being added to the funds of the institution. An organ and pianoforte are provided for teaching; and above each of the inmates of the males' working-room usually hangs a fiddle, so fond are they of playing.

The inmates of the school receive as pocket-money part of their earnings; and, on leaving, a sum of money and a set of tools for their respective trades are given to them. The pupils are clothed, lodged, and boarded, and receive a religious and industrial education; and many of them return to their families able to earn from 6s. to 8s. per week.

The several articles, we should observe, are admirably made; and the sale of the manufactures has produced in one year upwards of £1200. A "Blind School" door-mat we have found to last twice the time of a mat of ordinary make.

Applicants are not received under twelve nor above thirty years of age; nor if they have a greater degree of sight than will enable them to distinguish light from darkness. The admission is by votes of the subscribers; and persons between the age of twelve and eighteen have been found to receive the greatest benefit from the institution. The school is open to the public every Thursday; and we can scarcely imagine higher gratification to a philanthropic mind than a visit will afford.

LITERATURE.

(*Continued from page* 427.)

1. POEMS. By ALEXANDER SMITH. David Bogue.—2. POEMS. By EDWARD QUILLINAN. Edward Moxon.—3. THE SOLITARY, &c. By MARY BENN. Joseph Masters.—4. CHRISTMAS AT THE HALL, &c. By T. J. TERRINGTON. Longman and Co.—5. POEMS. By the Rev. CLAUDE MAGNAY. Pickering. 6. THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH. By JOSHUA RUSSELL. Houlston and Stoneman.—7. TEN POEMS. By HENRY RIDLEY. (No publisher named.)—8. THE POEMS OF GOETHE. Translated by EDGAR ALFRED BOWRING. John W. Parker.

Here is a goodly array of the votaries of Apollo, eager to scale the heights of Parnassus. Steep as is the ascent, bold adventurers are never wanting to seize at the laurel, which so frequently eludes the grasp. Repeated failures teach no warning lesson; and a very numerous class seem to imagine that the most difficult of literary achievements is the easiest. The distinction between versification and poetry is of very ancient date; but it has been unheeded; and, in defiance of Horace and Boileau, fresh victims continually devote themselves to self-sacrifice, querulously railing against the age in which they live as having degenerated, through material and mechanical pursuits. This is unjust, and very ridiculous. Mediocrity was never allowed to poets, though it may have been indigenously engendered by versifiers; and if the monster critics are hard to please, it is because their standard of taste is severe, through the study of perfect masters in the divine art. There is no retrogression, in an enlightened epoch, in arts or in any science; and where the law of progress ceases to act, it is evidence that a people are on the decline. So it was with the poets who succeeded the Augustan period; for, though they were applauded by their contemporaries, that was no proof of the excellence of their productions, but of the corrupt taste of their admirers. Invention is the rarest of the mental faculties; but it is essential to the poet, however smooth his verse—however brilliant his diction; without it he is but an imitator. As the world grows older, the struggle to wear worthily the poet's crown becomes more and more desperate; for the new candidate is sternly compared with those whose fame is imperishable; and great indeed must they be who pass with honour through so trying an ordeal. Passions, mental emotions, what feelings, have not been already illustrated? What external objects have not been personified? Where, then, shall the poet of our days seek his inspiration? He must quit the beaten track, and discover some unknown world of thought and imagery; and we, accordingly, have found, of late years, that strained efforts after originality merge into the erratic, sink into the burlesque, and sometimes reach that point which is nearer to the ridiculous than to the sublime. We have seen these remarks to soothe the anger of several of the writers, the titles of whose books are prefixed to this article: if we cannot praise their productions, we have at least assigned some consolatory reasons for the difficulty of their undertaking, though, indeed, without much hope that they will prove sufficiently acceptable to the *genus irritabile*. We would much rather commend than censure, but duty compels us to set on the well-known decision of Juvenal—"*Cum tot sibique satillus occurrere*."

If we are rightly informed, Mr. Alexander Smith is a very young man, about twenty-one years of age, and would, indeed, be a phenomenon were he perfect in his art. But the volume before us is strewn with beautiful passages, vivid images, and splendid diction. This gentleman has the divine *afflatus*, and promises to be a genuine poet. His principal subject, entitled "A Life Drama," appears defective in constructiveness. It is more than irregular, it is discursive to wildness, and is indeed merely a vehicle to convey the reminiscences and feelings of the writer. This fault is easy corrected; and we refer to it not in a censorious but a friendly spirit, for we expect much in a future production. We shall give specimens of his power, and many others of equal excellence will be readily discovered by those who read the poem, which we heartily commend to public patronage as a first effort, worthy of a generous encouragement:—

> The bridegroom sea
> Is toying with the shore, his wedded bride;
> And, in the fulness of his marriage joy,
> He decorates her tawny brow with shells;
> Retires a space, to see how fair she looks,
> Then proud, runs up to kiss her.
> * * * *
> See yon poor star,
> That shudders o'er the mournful hill of pines,
> Tyroud sinks make upon the moon, it seems to say
> 'Tis like an orphan trembling with the cold
> Over his mother's grave among the pines.
> Like a wild lover, who has found his love
> Worthless and foul, our friend, the sea, has left
> His paramour, the shore; naked she lies,
> Ugly and black and bare. Hark how he moans
> The pain is in his heart. Inconstant fool!
> He will be up upon her breast to-morrow
> As eager as to-day.
> * * * * *
>
> *Walter.* The sun is dying, like a cloven king
> In his own blood; the while the distant moon,
> Like a pale prophetess, whom he has wrong'd,
> Leans eager forward with most hungry eyes
> Watching him bleed to death: and, as he faints,
> She brightens and dilates: revenge complete,
> She walks in lonely triumph through the night.
>
> *Violet.* Even such hateful passion to the orb
> That cools the heated lands, that ripes the fields,
> While sleep the husbandmen, then hastes away
> Ere the first step of dawn, doing all good
> In secret and the night.

These passages indicate the true poetic temperament, deep in thought, fervid in language, glowing with rich imagery. One other short passage we cannot omit, for it is exquisitely beautiful. Walter meets a girl, and asks her to pray for him; she answers—

> Sin crusts me o'er as limpets crust the rocks.
> I would be thrust from every human door;
> I dare not knock at Heaven's.

From a memoir prefixed to the poems of Edward Quillinan, we learn that he was born at Oporto, in 1791, of Irish parents, educated in England, and designed for mercantile pursuits, but he entered the army. In 1821 he quitted the military profession, and took up his residence among the Cumberland lakes, where he became acquainted with Wordsworth; and, after the death of his first wife, married the sister of the poet of Rydal Mount. The editor of these poems does not claim for Mr. Quillinan the high rank of a poet, but praises the elegance of his versification; and to the modest eulogy we willingly subscribe, and are, indeed, disposed to place his merit at a higher elevation. His ballads are certainly of a superior order, such as the "Duke of Alba;" the "Moor of Granada and his Spanish Prisoner," a dialogue; the "Legend of St. Meinrad;" and "His Jacet Malleus Scotorum." Mr. Quillinan was an excellent Portuguese scholar, wrote an elaborate criticism on the works of Gil Vicente and the ancient Portuguese drama, and was engaged on a translation of the "Lusiad of Camoens." As a specimen of his caustic style, we give an extract from the "Wild Flowers of Westmoreland," where he describes an attorney; but we hope that few modern practitioners could sit for so ugly a portrait. A Westmoreland youth proceeds to London to win wealth:—

> Up through the slippery mazes of the law—
> That hollow, hideous, slime-covered pile,
> Which ends in jargon. Poor as he began,
> He long remained, but honest not so long.
> Keen student in a circumventive school,
> VILLAIN he soon became; and when that word
> Was writ in ink satanic on his mind,
> SATAN on his brow in capitals. He became
> So smooth all over—sentiment, voice, look.
> Were so quicksilvery smooth; and then his eye,
> Demurely bland, would ever and anon,
> Upturning, roll and quiver with a zeal
> So sanctimonious, and he so would make
> The trembling vowels bleat between his lips.
> And make some consonants so strangely twang,
> That many a worthy soul, devoid of guile,
> Was whirled into confidences rash
> And treacherous tolls of law: a fleecing caitiff,
> Fleece-clad, he keenly prowl'd among the flocks.

We now approach one of the fair sex, Mary Benn, but we know not whether to address her as maiden or wife. This lady gives abundant evidence in her poem of the "Solitary," that she has not only read, but studied "Childe Harold," and, we have little doubt, has committed many of its finest passages to memory. She tells us that "the scene of the following musings lies in the south of Ireland, on the borders of the counties Cork and Limerick," but we cannot discover very much of local colouring. One remark strikes us as curious. Addressing the famous Carthaginian general, Mary Benn exclaims:—

> Hadst thou in Erin courted victory,
> Stern Hannibal! thou ne'er had lost an eye.

On this delicate point, however unwilling to contradict a lady, we are somewhat sceptical, for it is generally believed that many heroes "courting victory" have met with similar accidents at Donnybrook fair. The stanza adopted in the "Solitary" is the Spenserian, and the poem may be classed among the didactic. It is a respectable performance, but we gladly bestow a higher commendation on Mary Benn's Carmina or Latin odes, which possess considerable merit—and we extend this praise both to the original and translated poems.

Mr. Terrington favours us with a short preface to his "Christmas at the Hall," in which he tells the public that "fame is a secondary consideration with him." All that he desires is to occupy a sphere of usefulness; and he presents his volume to the world, "to see how far criticism and public feeling may adjudge the author to possess poetic talents, which, if properly cultivated and assiduously applied, might be capable of producing works of a useful character and beneficial tendency." So much modesty disarms censure; but, as advice is distinctly asked, with a most worthy motive, we would recommend Mr. Terrington to devote his talents to some other pursuit. He is a very fair versifier, but assuredly he is not a poet. In his tale he supposes a party to meet at Christmas, at the hall of a hospitable country gentleman, and each of the company recites a short poem, several of which are interspersed and blended in the main story. At the conclusion of each recitation, there is a great applause, so that Mr Terrington has the ingenuity to secure a favourable judgment on his productions. Thus at page 47, when the audience have listened to the piece entitled "The Social Hearth," we are told

> At this sweet strain of poesy came forth,
> All felt its truth and beauty.

What more can Mr. Terrington desire? Nor is this a solitary instance; for all the other pieces introduced receive the same gratifying commendation. This is certainly a clever contrivance; but we remember something similar, in this fashion: *Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo.* However, we wish Mr. Terrington success in his literary career, and must speak favourably of the minor poems printed in the closing part of the volume—such as the "Fisherman," "Lines to the Sun," and "The Storm King," all of which are spirited and terse.

The Rev. Claude Magnay has quite mistaken his vocation. We respect the piety of his devotional feelings; but, *invitâ Minervâ*, let him not persist to embody them in verse. The didactic form has seduced too many to mistake their bent of their genius, and confound mere "sermones" with "carmina."

Mr. Russell is of the same school as Mr. Magnay, and has equally failed. Sacred poetry should soar as high as its lofty theme; and so it did in the Hebrew prophecies. Mr. Russell has a poem on "The Widow's Son:" and surely the resurrection of the dead should be described in the full sublimity of language. But how has Mr. Russell executed his task? Of course, he brings the Saviour on the scene, and thus writes:—

> With tranquil look He took his place;
> And then his solemn voice was heard:
> "Young man, I say, arise:"
> What wond'rous power was in the word!
> How great was their surprise

Surely, "I say" is vulgar in the extreme, and dragged in to eke out the line; while the last line is meaning grovelling bathos. Such diction degrades the subject.

The "Ten Poems" of Mr. Ridley are deeply imbued with a Christian spirit—fervent, yet melancholy, and even saddening. If we are permitted a conjecture, we should suppose "Midnight Thoughts" to be amongst his favourite books. The work will be acceptable to reflective persons in middle life, but it is too gloomy for the young. It is in blank verse—flowing, graceful, and occasionally energetic.

The last volume on our list is a translation by Mr. Edgar Alfred Bowring, of "Odes, Sonnets, Songs, Ballads, and Miscellaneous Poems," written by the celebrated Goethe. The task must have been a laborious one; if it was a labour of love, well and good. But we very much doubt whether his English version will attract new readers, and he who gets through the whole must be endowed with remarkable perseverance. It is an old remark that the spirit of an author evaporates in the process of transfusion from one language to another, and with such writers as Goethe, this danger is fearfully increased. We intend no harsh remark on Mr. Bowring in saying that the genius of a perfect translator should be nearly akin to that of his original; and this granted, then arrives the difficulty of rendering idioms for idiom. Unless this is surmounted, the zest and flavour are gone. Mr. Bowring may claim the merit of having paid homage to the greatest name in Germany; but perhaps he would have acted prudently had he been more choice in his selections.

MEMOIRS, JOURNAL, AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS MOORE. Edited by the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, M.P. Volumes III. and IV. 1853. Longman and Co.

The main value of the materials here accumulated lies in the illustration they afford of the private life of the time, and that of Moore in particular. One could have wished that these volumes had illustrated the relations between the poet and his great in the nineteenth century. But we should fatally err if we for one moment supposed that such here were the case. It was not as a poet that Moore sat as a guest at the tables of noblemen. His office was of a lower degree. His facility with the pianoforte, his command of a musical voice, made him a sort of professional companion—one whose services could be paid for in courtesy rather than in cash. In this relation, Moore, as we learn from the revelations before us, saw his profit. At such parties he could and did sing his own songs; and this circumstance he tells his publisher, was better than all the advertisements in the newspapers. No doubt of it. In other passages of his life we perceive, also, the ready trader. In everything, the clever, witty little versifier had an eye to business—and hurled his wit through the world with sufficient tact and acumen. Truly, the character of Moore was not dignified; and Lord John Russell has not spared it, by suppressing the evidences of this unflattering fact. We have here the unmutilated record, and may see the man as he was. We could have wished that both he and his patrons had been far other than they were. The ideal of the literary character had evidently never been conceived by either party.

The third volume of these Memoirs opens with an account of Mr Moore's travels in Italy, accompanied by Lord John Russell, Chantrey the sculptor, and Jackson the painter. The scenery of Mont Blanc and of the Simplon excited his admiration; but we meet with small power of description in the diurnal narrative. The impression of the moment is stated, but there is no minute painting. The playhouse and the opera are interesting to him, perhaps more so than the barest or wildest of the scenes of nature. The following is characteristic of the details in which the journalist delighted:—

October 1st. Left Como at nine, and arrived at Milan between two and three. Passed on the way the splendid villa called Monte Bello, where (Gaisginani says) the treaty of Campo Formio was signed. Went to the bankers' and the post-office; but no letter from home. Dined with Lord Kinnard: company, Silvertop, and a Colonel Browne, attached to our embassy at Vienna. Two Englishmen were robbed the other evening coming into Milan: nothing but robberies in the environs, and the police will give no assistance to apprehend the robbers. The fact is, Kinnaird says, the police is managed by contract, and they go to as little expense of course as they can. Colonel Browne mentioned the great wealth of Esterhazy—I think, £400,000 sterling a year. The condition of its tenure is, that every Esterhazy shall add £50,000 worth of jewels to the family stock; accordingly, the accumulation is immense. Colonel Browne saw Esterhazy and his wife at a ball, when they each had jewels about them to the amount of £500,000. In the evening we went (by great favour) to a *prova* or dress rehearsal of a ballet that is to come out the latter end of next week. We went as the party of the Comtesse di Bubna, wife of the Austrian Commander-in-Chief there. The ballet allegorical and unintelligible; but the theatre very fine, and the decorations beautiful. The subject was the "Four Ages." The Archduke Rayner (for whom the rehearsal was got up) was in his state box, and this was the only part of the house lighted up. The Palerine is the chief danseuse, or rather pantomime actress, and has a good deal of grace.

Trifles are, it is only too evident, congenial to the mind of the "little" vain author, who is continually boasting of Lord John's companionship. "Dined with Lord Kinnaird; only Lord John and myself." Think of that. Here is Moore's greatness—here his mind feels itself at home, "the world shut out."

Some criticism upon works of art at the different studios which Moore visited is in good taste. There are also several amusing particulars of the progress of "The Fudge Family in Italy." Thirty lines a day he seems to have considered rapid composition. But this was not fast enough to keep promise with the public; owing to which he complains that he is "too pressed for time to do justice to the humorous part, must therefore only publish it as a journal." In the entry from which we have just extracted, Moore speaks of a party at Madame de Flahault, saying—"Flahault sung, and so did I; very nervous about it. If I had given way, should have burst out a-crying, as I remember doing many years ago at a large party at Lady Rothes's. No one believes how much I am sometimes affected in singing, partly from being touched myself, and partly from an anxiety to touch others." This sensibility is characteristic both of the poet and artist. We get, too, some hints of the destroyed memoirs of Lord Byron. There were clearly statements in it against Lady Byron, which her Lord was desirous she should, if she could, confute—but the lady refused to peruse the MS.

The conception, and in part execution, of the proposed poem of the "Epicurean" are duly recorded: the same also of an Irish melody or two. A paragraph on one of these contains an amusing anecdote of Hazlitt:

9th. Began another Irish melody. Dined late. Kenny told me that John Lamb (the brother of Charles), once knocked down Hazlitt, who was impertinent to him, and on those who were present interfering, and begging of Hazlitt to shake hands and forgive him, H. said, "Well, I don't care if I do. I am a metaphysician, and do not mind a blow; no one but an *idiot* hurts me."

The following strain is of a higher mood:—

We dined alone with our little ones, for the first time since the 1st of July, which was a very great treat to both of us; and Bessy said, in going to bed, "This is the first comfortable day we have had for a long time." I sat up to read the account of Goethe's "Doctor Faustus" in the "Edinburgh Review." Admirable! and, before I went to bed, experienced one of those bursts of devotion which, perhaps, are worth all the church-going forms in the world. Tears came fast from me as I knelt down to adore the one only God, to whom I acknowledged and poured forth the aspirations of a soul deeply grateful for all his goodness.

Afterwards we are introduced to Wordsworth

24th. Went with Bessy to market, and afterwards called upon Wordsworth. A young Frenchman called in, and it was amusing to hear him and Wordsworth at cross purposes on the subject of "Athalie;" Wordsworth saying that he did not wish to see it acted, as it would never come up to the high imagination he had formed in reading it, of the prophetic inspiration of the priest, &c.; and the Frenchman insisting that in acting alone could it be properly enjoyed—that is to say, in the manner it was acted *now*; for he acknowledged that till the corps de ballet came to the end, it was very dull, even on the stage—*une action morte*. Saw Wordsworth's wife; she seems a comfortable sort of person enough. A note came from Lady Mary while I was there, to offer us their seat in her box at the French play; and the struggle of Wordsworth (who had already arranged to go with his wife and sister there) between nobility and domesticity was very amusing. After long hesitation, however, and having written one note to say he must attend his wife, *my* Lady carried it, and he wrote another accepting the seat. I should have liked well enough to have gone myself, but this was our dear little Tom's birthday, and I had promised to pass the evening at home. Walked with Wordsworth, who was going to call upon Canning and finding that Canning expected him, by his having left his name and Peel's with the porter, did not go up. While I was at dinner, a note arrived from Canning, to ask me to dinner to-morrow. This is excellent! Can he ever have read the verses in the later editions of the "Fudge Family"? I fear not. Wrote to say I should have the honour of waiting upon him.

A little further on we meet with a characteristic touch:—"Wordsworth rather dull. I see he is a man to hold forth; one who does not understand the *give* and *take* of conversation." One of his holdings forth is recorded, and the topics were pregnant with meaning. As a contrast to this, take an anecdote of Sheridan:—

Lord John told us a good trick of Sheridan's upon Richardson. Sheridan had been driving out three or four hours in a hackney-coach, when, seeing Richardson pass, he hailed him and made him get in. He instantly contrived to introduce a topic upon which Richardson (who was the very soul of disputatiousness) was very differently with him; and Sheridan, affecting to be mortified at R.'s arguments, said, "You really are too bad; I cannot bear to listen to such things; I will not stay in the same coach with you;" and accordingly got down and left him, Richardson hallooing out triumphantly after him, "Ah, you're beat, you're beat!" nor was it till the heat of his victory had a little cooled that he found out he was left in the lurch to pay for Sheridan's three hours' coaching.

In all his references to his wife, Moore expresses the utmost affection; and, indeed, states that after ten years' marriage, they were still more like lovers than any married couples of the same standing he was acquainted with.

The Bermuda business occupies a great deal of space, but there seems to be so much false sentiment and twaddle about the whole affair, that we are not disposed to waste sympathy on it. Moore spent a happy time in Paris; was fêted, flattered, and flustered out of his propriety; so that, in his exile, he was not to be pitied. Similar remarks are provoked by the Byron memoir affair—a breach of trust in all respects unjustifiable.

Of contemporary poets, even of Byron and Shelley, Moore formed an inadequate notion. The latter he condemns for atheism, clearly not understanding his merits or his opinions. In all things, we perceive the shallow, trifling mind. At the same time, the amiable traits are many. Moore is clearly no hero, but he is a man of society, and the name of honour is dear to his heart; but, then, it is in the sense in which the man of the world understands it, and is recognised as the means of sustaining his social position.

In regard to his poem, "The Loves of the Angels," a curious circumstance attended its announcement:—

Dec. 1st. Sent off the first sheet through Croker, who had offered me the use of his franks in town. This same day announced originally for the publication; and some people asked the Longmans (who, of course, were not aware that the 1st fell on a Sunday), whether the poem was so very sacred, that nothing less than a Sunday would do for its publication.

Moore's nervousness in regard to this poem was extreme, and the squeamishness of some of his friends scarcely less so. To use his own words, his "book was considered improper." In his own opinion, it was the best thing he had ever written. Lord Lansdowne's opinion, also, was favourable.

Moore's portrait of Wordsworth we have given: we now present the reader with his impressions of Coleridge, Charles Lamb, and their friends.

Dined at Mr. Monkhouse's (a gentleman I had never seen before), on Wordsworth's invitation, who lives there whenever he comes to town. A singular party: Coleridge, Rogers, Wordsworth and wife, Charles Lamb (the hero, at present, of the "London Magazine") and his sister (the poor woman who went mad with him in the diligence on the way to Paris), and a Mr. Robinson, one of the *minora sidera* of this constellation of the

Lakes, the host himself, a Mecænas of the school, contributing nothing but good dinners and silence. Charles Lamb, a clever fellow certainly; but full of villanous and abortive puns, which he miscarries of every minute. Some excellent things, however, have come from him; and his friend Robinson mentioned to me not a bad one. On Robinson's receiving his first brief, he called up Lamb to tell him of it. "I suppose," said Lamb, "you addressed that line of Pope's to it, 'Thou *first* best *cause*, least understood.'" Coleridge told some tolerable things. One of a poor author, who, on receiving from his publisher an account of the proceeds (as he expected it to be) of a work he had published, saw among the items, "Cellerage, £3 10s. 6d.," and thought it was a charge for the trouble of *selling* the 700 copies, which he did not consider unreasonable; but, on inquiry, he found it was for the *cellar*-room occupied by his work, not a copy of which had stirred from thence. He told, too, of the servant-maid where he himself had lodged at Ramsgate, coming in to say that he was wanted, there being a person at the door inquiring for a post; and on his going out he found it was a pot-boy from the public-house, whose cry, of "any *pots* for the Angel," the girl had mistaken for a demand for a post. Improbable enough. In talking of Klopstock, he mentioned his description of the Deity's "head spreading through space," which, he said, gave one the idea of a hydrocephalous affection. Lamb quoted an epitaph by Clio Rickman, in which, after several lines, in the usual logrot style of epitaph, he continued thus

> He well performed the husband's, father's part,
> And knew connexion dearer than the heart.

A good deal of talk with Lamb about De Foe's works, which he praised warmly, particularly "Colonel Jack," of which he mentioned some striking passages. In collecting the works of the Dunciad heroes, Coleridge said that Spenser is the poet most remarkable for contrivances of versification: his spelling especially, and the mode of *printing* it, as in putting sometimes "spake," sometimes "spoke," as it fell best on the ear, &c., &c. To show the difference in the facility of reciting verses, according as they were skilfully or unskilfully constructed, he said he had made the experiment upon Beppo and Whistlecraft (Frere's poem), and found that he could read three stanzas of the latter in the same time as two of the former. This is absurd. Talked much of Jeremy Taylor; his work upon "Prophesying," &c. C. Lamb told me he had got £170 for his two years' contributions to the "London Magazine" (Letters of Elia). Should have thought it more.

It is clear that Moore could not understand the men whom he thus describes. A great gulf divided their minds from his. He had before acknowledged that he could not interpret Wordsworth's eulogy of "Christabel." So various is taste; so indisputable its tendency.

As friends of mendacity, we fear that the two volumes of Moore's diary before us will disappoint the reader. For the most part, it is but a mere record of dates and visits received and returned. But the value of such a journal is not the enhancement of interest which it adds on its first publication, but the information it affords long subsequently. A mere item of a morning call, with the persons present, or of a dinner party, may serve hereafter to settle an important date in some historical work. And this utility in *future* may well serve to atone the want of present amusement.

Full credit, however, cannot always be given to journal entries of this kind, particularly when the small talk of certain conversational coteries is concerned. One example of this kind has just received proof. Moore, in a letter from the Marquis of Londonderry to "the Editor of the *Times*," complaining of a statement in the Diary, dated June 16th, 1825; which statement was made at a breakfast at Rogers's to the effect that Sir Robert Wilson was instrumental in the gaining of the Battle of Leipsic and that "Lord Castlereagh, in sending over to Lord Stewart the public document containing the order for thanks to Wilson, among others, on the occasion, accompanied it with a private one, desiring Lord Stewart (now Marquis of Londonderry) to avoid the thanks to Wilson as much as he could, in order not to give a triumph to his party. Lord Stewart, by mistake, showed this letter, instead of the public one, to Wilson, who has had the letter ever since in his pocket, ready to produce whenever called for." To this statement the Marquis gives an explicit denial, which he corroborates by a letter from Mr. John Bidwell, chief clerk of the Foreign-office, who "saw and read all his Lordship's letters and despatches." Doubtless, many more of these unintentional slanders will be discovered. Such a book as this must contain many; and the parties interested should, like the Marquis of Londonderry, "keep their weather-eye open."

EXTRAORDINARY MEN: THEIR BOYHOOD AND EARLY LIFE. By WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

Though it is not stated, it can hardly be doubted, that Wordsworth's celebrated line, "the boy is father of the man," was the parent of this book. "The earlier portion of the lives of extraordinary men must have been," says Mr. Russell, a greatly influencing one, whether for good or for evil—without the careful study of which an accurate appreciation of the hero's man-life can hardly be attained." He, accordingly, gives "brief, unpretending sketches" of the boyhood of twenty two celebrated men—including Michael Angelo, Luther, Galileo, and Oliver Cromwell—which embraces poets, painters, mathematicians, generals, and preachers. No heroic class seems omitted. But many individuals might be added. The sketches are spirited, strictly confined to the period of life mentioned, and will probably be much read when more elaborate biographies may be laid down as prosaic and insipid. One great advantage of such sketches is, to place in bold relief the natural peculiarities of distinguished individuals, and trace the genius of the man to the colour of his mind in the child. It is impossible to read of the fervent aspirations of the boy Michael Angelo to attain excellence in art, and of the affectionate queries of the child Mozart, "Do you love me?" without feeling in the different manner of the two men, as they were differently created, the sources of their peculiar powers. Let us copy from the book a little trait of each:

> Michael Angelo possessed the faculties of reverence and wonder in a high degree—had it not been so, the marvels of his artist life could not have been accomplished; and the fierce diablo horoscope having been placed in his hands when he was just turned of thirteen years of age, it is not surprising that his unripe judgment was momentarily imposed upon, and that he retired to his turret chamber in the castle in a state of great agitation and distress. Night arrayed in the cloudless silver sheen and dazzling diadem of stars she wears in southern climes, surprised him, whilst still irresolutely pondering the fateful horoscope, and invited him to come and look forth with his own eyes upon the planet-scroll, wherein it was said his destiny was to be read; and presently, overwhelmed by the awe that of the ruling heavenly bodies he had been reading of, Mars alone, and in unusual splendour, was visible, he forthwith so runneth the story —declared resolved to walk for the future by the light of the hero-star, whither soever it might lead him!

> Woefer especially, from his earliest days, was one of the gentlest, most affectionate, loveable of children. Ever, as soon as he could lisp the words, his first impulse, upon the entrance of strangers, was to totter towards them, and ask with his beseeching eyes, as earnestly as with his tongue, if they loved him: "Do you love me?" and if the question was replied to coldly or indifferently, his little heart broke for fear.
>
> In the one was a stern conquering genius, in the other a soul subdued by love, and giving forth love in melody. The book which contains these and a great number of similar anecdotes of the boyhood of great men, affords valuable materials in its interesting pages for much philosophical reflection.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD. By F. GERSTAECKER

Three volumes. Hurst and Blackett.

Voyages round the world have now become almost as frequent as voyages between Newcastle and London. Mr. Gerstaecker started from Hamburg for California, left the ship at Rio; went from a small colony to Buenos Ayres; crossed the Andes to Chili in winter—an arduous undertaking; embarked again at Valparaiso for San Francisco, sojourned some time in that gold region; departed thence for the Sandwich Islands; lived with the natives; trusting himself with three of them, in a frail boat, he visited Tahiti; proceeded to Australia, roamed about the colonies there; sailed to Java, where he investigated all that is curious in the island to entertain Europe. Mr. Gerstaecker has not made any discoveries to communicate to the world: he is not, like most of his countrymen, deeply versed in the natural sciences; but he is a bold, daring, kindly, active man, with all the vigour and freshness of young manhood: he encounters dangers fearlessly, and braves hardships and submits to privations with much cheerfulness. He tells all his adventures, and describes all he sees, in a vigorous, racy manner. His style is lively and picturesque, like that of his countrymen. His work is more like the production of one of our first-rate literary men, than of a caretaking, plodding German. It is so sparkling and so polished in places, that it generates a suspicion of unreality; and we almost doubt, as we read it, whether the traveller has not been aided by a professed and spirited author. We could fill our columns with quotations from almost every page—giving a graphic description of the Buenos Ayreans, with their disgusting slaughter-houses, of the Gauchos and their steeds, of the wild galloping across the Pampas, and of the painful but sublime crossing the Cordilleras, of the struggles and quarrels of the miners of California, of the beautiful pastoral and simple life in some of the South Sea Islands, and of bush life in Australia, of rhinoceros hunting in Java, and of the colonial Government of the Dutch; but we have not space for much, and a short extract or two would not suffice to give a fair idea of the multifarious entertainment the reader will find in the book. Everything is touched with a light and graceful hand; and, without adding very greatly to our stores of solid information, it is one of the most pleasantly-written books of travel that has for a long time fallen under our notice.

EIGHTEEN YEARS ON THE GOLD COAST OF AFRICA; including an account of the native tribes, and their chief intercourse with Europeans By BRODIE CRUICKSHANK, Member of the Legislative Council, Cape Coast Castle. Two volumes. Hurst and Blackett.

Mr. Cruickshank arrived on the coast of Africa, and landed at Cape Coast Castle in 1834, where he appears to have remained till the middle of 1852. His work says very little, though its title would lead us to expect much, of what he actually saw and did in these eighteen years, nor what was his business. He is a member of the Legislative Council at Cape Coast Castle, and he has exerted his "extensive influence in favour of Christian civilisation;" we learn incidentally that he has been commandant of the fort of Anamaboe; and we are told expressly that he was at Cape Coast Castle, on his way to England, in 1838, when Mrs. Maclean (L.E.L.) so suddenly and unexpectedly died. He has obviously had great opportunities for acquiring information concerning the Gold Coast, and his book is exclusively occupied by that. He commences by a description of the coast: "Its sunny skies—its never verdant freshness of vegetation—its wild jungle tracts—its mineral wealth—its gloomy forests, its abodes for idolatry and superstition—investing it with an indescribable charm of vague and wondering curiosity," which is pretty nearly all he tells us of its physical features. After a few words on the civilisation of Africa, he supplies us with a condensed history of the coast from the fifteenth century till the present time, including the trivial and dreary wars of the native chiefs with one another, and with the whites. The bulk of the book consists in a history of the effects of the introduction of the whites with the negroes; of the manners and customs of the natives; the origin of slavery; their progress towards civilisation—for even they have made progress; and is unquestionably the best account yet published of the present and present condition of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast. For the moment a considerable interest is attached to the subject, for our countrymen there are again threatened by the Ashantee aggression that previously broke forth in the public journals that England should extend her dominion in this part of Africa over a wild people. The feasibility of such a project, and the probable causes of the rupture, with the condition of our countrymen on the Coast, may be better learned from this than from any other book. Of personal matters, the only interesting part is the narrative Mr. Cruickshank gives of all the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Maclean. It is too long for us to transcribe; and we can only refer such of our readers as wish for the information to the book itself.

AUSTRALIA VISITED AND REVISITED. A Narrative of Recent Travels and Old Experiences in Victoria and New South Wales. By SAMUEL MOSSMAN and THOMAS BANISTER. With Maps, by A. K. JOHNSTON. Addey and Co., Old Bond street.

It is not likely that the public will be surfeited with books on Australia as long as it feeds the voracious appetite for gold; and certainly authors are of late supplying the insatiable monster in a most copious manner. Messrs. Mossman and Banister, however, say a good deal about the gold, and have a tempting map at the beginning of their book, in which large dots and streaks of yellow designate the regions that the emigrant is sure to be enriched, the staple of their work is a quiet visit to the agricultural portions of the colonies, and a description of the manner in which fortunes were made and the colonies prospered before the gold was discovered—and in which they will prosper hereafter, when the gold is exhausted, or the appetite for it satiated. In 1830 New South Wales contained about 55,000 people; in 1851 they had increased to 273,168. At the former period the total value of the imports was £420,489, and of the exports £141,461. In 1851 the former had risen to £2,619,931, and the exports had reached the imperial sum of £3,219,862. The reader will easily imagine the immense number of houses which must have been constructed—the style of building from the log hut upwards on to lodge the large increase of people: the number of acres of land that must have been cultivated, or occupied by their cattle, to feed so many people; and to supply half a million of sheep, and 50,000 head of cattle per annum to be boiled down for the sake of their tallow; and to send upwards of 40,000,000 lb. of wool to England in a year: and will easily comprehend, by noticing what occurs amongst our own slowly-increasing population, how vast must have been the change in New South Wales between August, 1830 and 1851. It is from marking these differences, and describing the steady industry which, before the gold was discovered, had prepared Australia to be a comfortable home for millions of people, that the book of Messrs. Mossman and Banister is chiefly valuable. It is a plain, pains-taking, rather plodding description of their visit to the Diggings, to various sheep and cattle stations, and to several different towns; also of the present state of the country, and of the mode of living of the great classes of the population, and the rest of the people. This is a fair specimen of the general descriptions which the reader will find in the work.

> During our journey along the main roads of the two provinces, we encountered a travelling population, which equally surprised and delighted us. The great traffic and bustle of people *en route* to and from the various gold-fields was oftentimes a stirring and animated sight: the men, women, and children, on horseback and on foot, in various descriptions of carriages, carts, and drays, thronged the highways of the interior, independently of mail-carts and other means of postal communication between the various inland post-towns and the capitals of each colony, besides the flocks and herds seen in every direction; so that the supposed desolateness and solitariness of the interior does not exist to anything like the extent that it is supposed to do. It was thus throughout most frequently where there are well built stone, brick, and wood houses; with the usual public buildings which constitute a Government township in Australia, occasionally having some pretensions to beauty of architecture. In these towns, likewise, you will find all the elements of what constitutes agreeable society, as established in the most refined towns and cities in the mother country. Occasionally, also, you meet with, in well-chosen spots, the residences and homesteads of the squatters and other settlers, who live away from the busy world, in some of which great taste is displayed.

And this is a specimen of an individual's progress:—

> Eleven years ago (he said) I commenced the business of an Australian squatter, with 4000 sheep, for which I gave £4000, including the right of the run, and a few horses and bullocks, with a dray. This season I shall shear 30,000 sheep; and I have 1200 head of cattle, and 100 horses, besides the improvements on the station, for which I have received an offer of £10,000. The natural increase of stock since that time. About all things I would like to say, I should not have a word to say against the country, but for the absence of the comforts derived from religious worship. The number of churches and clergymen is totally inadequate to the requirements of the population. In the capital of the country we spend money, and moreover. In the bush I have been enabled to put practical the good precepts, and I never regretted that I should have come to Australia; this rude occupation that I am about, took it from off the quill and the desk for the sheep-shears and the stock-whip, and I'm the life of a squatter has made a better man of me, both mentally and bodily. Instead of being a pale and sickly ghost, toiling out the dingy courts of law, earning nothing more than a living for myself and family, here I am, as you see, a stout, all-healthful man, from which the gentle air expands to our glorious climate, and able to ride round my run, a distance of fifty miles, in six hours, while "I am master of all I survey."

The book has the great merit, for a work on Australia, of being free from exaggeration; and stating facts in a clear, though sometimes homely way.

DIGBY GRAND. An Autobiography. By G. S. MELVILLE. Parker and Son.

This book is a reprint, from *Fraser's Magazine*, of a very clever novel—or, rather, of a series of clever sketches under the name of a novel. It is entirely wanting in that continuity which the reader has a right to expect in a novel. We are not quite sure whether the author had any more ambitious object than furnishing amusement for a few hours, but if he intended to disgust his readers thoroughly with some of the worst forms of society in England, we must do him the justice to say that he has carried it out to perfection. The pictures presented in "Digby Grand" of young gentlemen at Oxford, in the Guards, in other cavalry regiments, and above all, at Ascot, Epsom, &c., are nearly as effective as any we ever met with. The father of the hero, a fashionable gentleman of George the Fourth's time, began the ruin of his family; and the son follows his example. In a long course, commenced before he was eighteen of gambling, betting, horse-racing, and of many other follies and vices less mentionable, he reduces himself at last to the condition of a penniless, friendless, and homeless beggar. We have but glimpses of the connecting links of the story, and the only gratifying circumstance in the life of Digby Grand is, that after seeking in vain for happiness in fashion, pleasure, and vice, he finds it at last in rational industry. A salutary lesson is thus conveyed quite in the spirit of the times, and therefore likely to prove acceptable.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A MISSIONARY. By the Rev. J. P. FLETCHER. Two volumes. Hurst and Blackett.

The author of this work is of opinion that the want of the age "is a series of tales free from party opinions, yet delineating accurately and correctly the scenes, habits, and sentiments of the age we live in—tales in which most of the personages introduced should be, in the best sense of the world, Christians, yet able to open their mouths without deliverating a sermon; tales which might show the gradual quiet influence of religion down the mind, without dabbling either in either fanaticism or Pharisaism, and which every father of a family might, without hesitation or fear, place in the hands of his daughters." Such is the work which, we suppose, Mr. Fletcher has attempted in this autobiography. It is a sort of religious novel, not without merit, with little sense of character or description, but written in a free and facile style. Here and there, too, there is a touch of satire. The aim of the narrator would appear to be to expose, first, the absurdity of the working clergy in England being expected to live by something else than the altar at which they serve—by schoolkeeping, for instance—in consequence of which they have not leisure to establish a proper relation between them and their flocks; secondly, the real misery of apparently respectable and well-to-do people among the middle ranks; and, thirdly, to show that the religious sentiment is consistent with great differences of individual character. Those details are wrought out with considerable skill; and some of the Oriental scenes and situations are depicted with much humour.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No 625.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY JUNE 4, 1853. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

THE Sultan has proved firmer than Russia anticipated. He has definitively refused the ultimatum of the Czar, and Prince Menschikoff has left Constantinople. All Europe is anxious to know what will be the next movement. The sensitive Bourse of Paris imagines that nothing less than a European war will be the result. Consternation prevails among the monied classes in that capital. So unusual is the excitement, that M. Granier de Cassagnac—the avowed spokesman, or penman of the French Government—has received orders to rebuke the Parisians for the senseless panic that has possessed them. In London, speculators, though sufficiently accessible to the influence of facts, and even rumours of great political importance, look upon this matter with more calmness than the Parisians, and scarcely anticipate so calamitous a catastrophe. Yet it must be owned that the situation is one of extreme peril. It has hitherto been the custom to extol the Emperor of Russia for his prudence and moderation. Within the last ten or twelve years he has given more than one proof of the possession of these high qualities. It cannot, however, be admitted that his present conduct towards the Sultan partakes, to the smallest extent, of either of them. Immoderate and imprudent are the very mildest epithets that can be employed to designate the demands which Prince Menschikoff was instructed to urge. No Monarch with a particle of manly or independent feeling, or with the slightest appreciation of the rights and dignity of the nation which he governs, could have acceded to a claim so preposterous as the Protectorate of an alien and inimical power over so large a portion of his subjects. The refusal of the Sultan, whatever may be the consequences, will raise him in the estimation of all Europe.

It is an old and trite proverb, that it is much easier to begin a quarrel than to end one. It is probable that the Emperor of Russia will discover the truth of this saying to his cost, whether the result of his intemperance towards Turkey be peace or war. If his object be peace, he has gone too far to escape, or even to recede without considerable difficulty, from the dilemma into which he has thrust himself. If his object be war, the chances of the issue are so terribly against him, notwithstanding the apparent weakness of the Turkish empire, that the world would be more justified in questioning his sanity than his prudence, if he finally determined to risk a European convulsion at such a time, for such a cause, and under so unjustifiable and outrageous a pretext.

But it is not alone the Czar that is to blame. The Emperor of the French is almost, if not quite, as much to be condemned for the unhappy turn which affairs have taken. Had Napoleon III. not himself urged inopportune claims against Turkey, had he not manifested so keen a desire to court a Russian alliance—had he not resorted to diplomatic arts and manœuvres to obtain so poor a tribute to his vanity as an autograph letter of congratulation from the Emperor Nicholas—had he not shown too palpably his sentimental sympathy with those military and prejudiced Frenchmen who look with hatred on the English nation, the Emperor of Russia would have been more cautious and temperate in his proceedings against the Sultan. It was Louis Napoleon that fanned the flame of his ambition. With disunion or discord between the Governments of Great Britain and France, the Russian Emperor rightly deemed that Turkey might fall an easy prey. The estrangement or hostility of two such nations is the hope and the opportunity of Absolutism. The unprovoked and unjustifiable insult which Austria has simultaneously offered to the Swiss Confederation, betrays as clearly as the Turkish *imbroglio* the animus of the despotic powers. There is reason to believe, however, that both of these assaults upon inoffending nations will prove to have been miscalculations, and that the aversion once entertained by the French Emperor towards an English alliance has given way to a sounder policy. The Turkish Government, in the unexpected vigour which it has displayed, has received the cordial support of the British Ambassador at Constantinople. We learn from a statement made to the House of Commons by Lord J. Russell, that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has acted throughout these delicate and difficult negotiations in perfect accordance with the Ambassador of France. We infer, and every circumstance that transpires tends to confirm the belief, that as much cordiality exists between the two Governments as between the two Ambassadors. If such be the case, the Russian Emperor will scarcely venture upon a conflict in which Turkey would have two such defenders, to say nothing of the strong current of sympathy which throughout all Europe, except in the councils of one or two absolute Sovereigns, would declare itself against him. Strong as his cupidity may be—anxious as he may feel to draw the sword, and to seize the long-coveted provinces, and the capital of his neighbour—he will pause ere he encounter so heavy a responsibility. France, as all the world knows, has long been, upon the war footing, ready for any emergency. Great Britain, it appears, is in the same position. Great military authorities declare that our army is at a high point of efficiency, and Admiral Napier, a naval authority, than whom we possess none more competent to form an opinion, assures us that our navy was never in a better state than now. It is to be hoped that the services of neither will be required, not for the sake of one country only, but for the sake of all Europe, and for the great interests of civilisation and humanity that would be imperilled by a war. The situation is, indeed, a critical one. When we think what mighty issues depend upon the temper and the fallible judgment of one man, we cannot but dread that the temper may be unfortunately excited, and the fallible judgment misdirected—by pride upon the one hand, and by ambition upon the other. Whatever may ensue, a good understanding between England and France will prevent the success of a *coup de main* upon Con-

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.— H.M. SCREW STEAM-SHIP "PHŒNIX."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

stantinople, should so desperate an expedient enter into the mind of the Russian Emperor. But this is not likely. The present cost would be too great, and the future issues too uncertain. And although Prince Menschikoff has departed from Constantinople with as ill a grace as he entered it, to carry to his master the disagreeable intelligence that Turkey yet aspires to stand erect, and the Sultan to have a will of his own, the astuteness of diplomacy will probably discover some medium by which Turkey may concede a little, and the Emperor withdraw from an untenable position without any fatal wound to the dignity of either party. The more firmly England and France hold together, the more easy such a solution will prove. If Louis Napoleon act rightly in this matter he will achieve what is far higher than a stroke of policy—he will perform an act of wisdom of which the results will not be measured in a day. Although he has made himself an absolute Sovereign, his name, the traditionary policy of his family, and the true interests of France, make him the ally of this country. France, no less than Great Britain, is the natural opponent of every despotic state in Europe that seeks to overstep its recognised territorial limits, or to attack the rights of any free or independent nation.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, IN H.M.S.S. "PHŒNIX."

THE Government are losing no opportunity for continuing the search for Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions, in every quarter where there seems to be the slightest prospect of success. Towards the close of last year—the authorities having received numerous voluntary applications from parties intimating their willingness to join any further expeditions they might be disposed to make for that object—her Majesty's screw steamer *Phœnix* was ordered to be commissioned and prepared for a voyage to the Arctic regions, and the command of her given to the enterprising Captain Inglefield, who in the *Isabel*, last year, at great personal expense, made a most interesting voyage in the direction which he will now follow up in the *Phœnix*. This vessel has been joined by Lieut. Beliot, of the French navy, who accompanied Mr. Kennedy in Lady Franklin's vessel, the *Prince Albert*, and has now volunteered to proceed again to the ice-fields of ocean.

The expedition left Sheerness on the 10th ult., for Stromness, in the Orkneys, where it was to remain for a short time previous to leaving for the Arctic Regions. The *Phœnix* was accompanied by her Majesty's steam-ship *Barracouta*, having the *Diligence* transport in tow with stores. Previously to her leaving the river, magnetical and astronomical observations were made at Greenhithe, where her compasses were adjusted; and similar observations will be made at Stromness, Whale Fish Islands, Disco, Cape Riley, and Cape Walsingham these places being in her route to Beechy Island, whither she will proceed, leaving the *Diligence* at Disco, in charge of Lieut. Elliott. On the arrival of the *Phœnix* at Beechy Island she will deposit the stores there which she takes out for the use of Sir E. Belcher's expedition; she will then return to Disco, and receive 100 tons of coal at present on board the *Diligence* to herself; and then proceed to explore Cumberland Sound, and carry on to the westward as far as Repulse Bay, the north side of which has not yet been searched for the missing Expedition. Should Captain Inglefield find no trace of Sir John Franklin in that direction, he will return through Cumberland Straits, and proceed through Smith's Sound, to follow out the traces of open water which he discovered there last year during his voyage in the *Isabel*, already noticed; and the stay of the *Phœnix* in those regions will depend in a great measure on the discoveries which may be made by her commander.

The equipments of the *Phœnix* are of the most perfect description, and on her trial of speed at the measured mile in Sea Reach, averaged upwards of seven knots per hour with everything on board.

Captain Penny will shortly leave England in the *Lady Franklin* sailing vessel, accompanied by the *Sophia*, to form a colony on the shores of Cumberland Sound, where the Esquimaux have reported there is abundance of plumbago, copper, and other minerals; and any letters or parcels for Captain Inglefield's expedition, if sent by Captain Penny, will be delivered to the *Phœnix* when returning from her search up Cumberland Sound.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.—There is no truth whatever in the report that Rear-Admiral Corry and his ships have been sent to the Mediterranean to reinforce Vice-Admiral Dundas's fleet. Rear-Admiral Corry is on a cruise of six weeks in the Channel, and he has no orders to go through the Straits of Gibraltar. We shall most likely next hear that his squadron from Lisbon.—*Morning Herald*.

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 31.—Her Majesty's screw guard-ship *Blenheim*, 60, Captain Henderson, C.B., steamed out of Portsmouth harbour to Spithead last night, on sudden orders. Her Majesty's screw guardship *La Hogue*, 60, Captain Ramsay, arrived at Spithead this day at noon, from Plymouth, and anchored.

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.—Major-General the Hon. George Anson, M.P., has been appointed to succeed Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief in the Presidency of Bengal. Major-General Anson will leave England for the seat of his command by an early mail, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Anson and family.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Colonel C. C. Dansey, C.B., having returned to England on sick leave, Colonel Henry William Gordon will proceed from Woolwich to Gibraltar, to take the command of the Royal Artillery at that important station.

NEW KNAPSACK.—The Master-General of the Ordnance has approved of a knapsack of much smaller dimensions being issued to the corps than the kind hitherto used; and a great part of the kit at present carried by the men will be placed in a canvas bag, and carried on the baggage-waggons, or other conveyance. This new arrangement is certainly a great improvement.

IT has been reported at the naval clubs at the West-end that Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier will proceed to the Mediterranean, to serve as second in command on that station, in consequence of the present aspect of affairs at Constantinople.

AMERICAN STEAM-YACHT.—A splendid specimen of American naval architecture arrived at Southampton on Wednesday morning, in the shape of a noble steam-yacht, C. Vyse great London, built under the superintendence and for Commodore Vanderbilt, a large merchant and shipbuilder of New York, named the *North Star*. This noble vessel is 200 feet on the keel, 270 feet on the spar deck, and 32 feet from floor timber to lower deck beams. Her whole depth is 28 feet 6 inches. Her two engines, which were made by T. F. Secon, of the Allaire works, are upon the lever-beam principle, with cylinders 80 inches, length of stroke, 10 feet; diameter of wheels, 34 feet. All her fittings are of the most superb and complete style, and every arrangement for comfort has been studied. To give some notion of this fine vessel, we may observe that she is larger and of greater power than her Majesty's own Royal yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*. She cost 200,000 dollars, and her weekly expenses are about £360, exclusive of fuel. The crew consists of nearly 100 men, including officers, seamen, engineers, firemen, &c. Through the kindness of the owner, it is public will be admitted to view this yacht during her stay at Southampton, which is expected to be about ten days. In the meantime it is the intention of the passengers, who consist of the owner and his relatives and friends, to remain on board the vessel, to visit the principal ports of England, Ireland, London, &c. The *North Star* will then visit St. Petersburgh; and, after a short time, will go to the Mediterranean, calling at Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malta, &c.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF INDIA.—Colonel Low, at present President at the Court of the Nizam, has been appointed to the vacant seat in the Supreme Council of India, in the room of the late Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert. Colonel Low has been distinguished for many eminent services in India; and the appointment is regarded as one made on the strength of merit.

DESPATCHES FOR TURKEY.—Captain Webster, Queen's Messenger, left town on Wednesday evening, with despatches for Constantinople.

STATE VISIT OF THE JUDGES AND CORPORATION TO ST. PAUL'S.—Sunday being the first Sunday in Trinity Term, her Majesty's Judges and the Civic Corporation attended Divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral. Shortly after three o'clock, a procession was formed in the body of the church, and moved into the choir. It consisted of Lord Campbell, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Talfourd, Mr. Baron Platt, and Mr. Baron Martin. Mr. Serjeant Channing and three other serjeants-at-law, Mr. Alderman Farebrother, Alderman Musgrove, Mr. Alderman Finnis, Mr. Alderman Sidney, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Carter, Mr. Sheriff Cubitt, the High Bailiff of Southwark, and a large number of gentlemen connected with the Common-council. Full choral service was performed, and a sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. R. Montagu Villiers, M.A., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The panic at the Bourse, caused by the report that the Russians had crossed the Pruth, has been most violent; and, though the best-informed and most reasoning men here persist in believing in the continuance of peace, and in the pacific arrangement of the affair, thanks to the *entente cordiale* so distinctly established between England and France, it abates nothing of its terror, and the consequences are most injurious.

The withdrawal of the project for re-establishing the pain of death, or rather the modification of it, for political offences, has produced a certain satisfaction as far as the fact goes, but is far from reconciling the feelings of the French people to the proposers of it, it is considered merely as an acknowledgement of weakness; all the odium being retained without the securing of the advantages that they supposed it was to bring with it.

The presence of the Duke of Genoa has, of course, led to a variety of fêtes and galeties in the Court and official circles. On Friday a magnificent dinner, followed by a soirée dansante, were offered to the distinguished guest by the Princess Mathilde. On the preceding day he dined at St. Cloud (whither the Court has retired); and on Sunday the Emperor passed a grand review on the plain de Satory, accompanied by the Duke, after which followed the *grandes eaux* at Versailles. The enjoyment of the spectacle was, however, considerably impaired by the rivalry of the skies, which, resolved not to be outdone by art, treated the spectators to an exhibition of *les grandes eaux de la nature* with a liberality with which they would gladly have dispensed. A steeple-chase at La Marche constituted a part of the day's entertainment; and, in spite of the torrents of rain which fell at intervals, it was numerously attended.

The ball at the British Embassy in celebration of the Queen's birthday, was certainly calculated to satisfy those who clamoured loudest at the report that only a dinner was to be given on the occasion. Nothing was wanting to render it most brilliant. Besides the handsome saloons of the Ambassador, a temporary building was erected in the garden, the decorations of which, especially a number of pendant corbeilles, filled with illuminated flowers, were singularly novel and beautiful. We are informed, on credible authority, that the fête cost £2000.

Notwithstanding the rain on Sunday, the Fête Dieu was, in some parts of Paris, celebrated with considerable magnificence. The Madeleine was adorned with great richness; and the outer gallery or colonnade which runs round the church, and through which the religious procession passed, was hung with crimson draperies while, at the back of the church, an altar, covered with holy emblems, offerings, and flowers, was exposed to view. At the Batignolles, also, the decorations and procession were very effective.

A fact relative to the strictness of Court etiquette kept up here at present seems to us amusingly characteristic. M. Félix, the *coiffeur* of the Empress is never permitted to attend on her Majesty but in full Court suit—the combination of the sword at the side and the comb in hand, struck us as singularly felicitous.

The Minister of the Interior has just conferred on Madame De Balzac, the mother of the celebrated novelist, an annual pension of £20, a measure highly to be commended, and most approved in literary circles.

The *brochure* of the Marquis de Larochejaquelein, rejecting in the most energetic terms the idea of a fusion between the two branches, and his horror as a Legitimist of all that concerns the house of Orleans, creates a most lively sensation.

A panic prevailed at the Bourse on Tuesday, occasioned by the semi-official announcement of the arrival of the French fleet at Constantinople. It was further stated that General Castelli, one of the aides-de-camp of the Emperor Nicholas, had been recalled from Paris to St. Petersburg. The Three per Cents, which opened at 73f. fell subsequently to 72f., at which they closed for the end of the month. The utmost consternation prevailed, and it was nearly impossible to find buyers for rentes or railway shares at almost any price. On Wednesday an extraordinary change took place. A private telegraphic despatch was shown, dated Toledo, 31st May, announcing the arrival at Constantinople of Count Nesselrode from Russia. This was regarded as a concession on the part of the Emperor of Russia, and purchasers presented themselves in crowds. The Three per Cents opened at 73f., and rose to 75f. 50c., at which they closed for the end of the month. Railway shares also rose considerably in price.

The Corps Législatif has terminated its sittings. The bill respecting political offences is now passed, but was materially modified by the committee. The penalty of death is reserved for any attempt against the life of the Emperor and family; offences against the Emperor committed publicly are punishable by imprisonment varying from six months to five years; the penalty for conspiracy which is either to destroy or change the Government or the order of succession to the throne, or to excite the citizens or inhabitants to arm against the Imperial authority, is punished with the penalty of transportation to a fortified place.

The trial of the "foreign correspondents" in the Court of Cassation was signalised by a magnificent speech from M. Berryer, in defence of M. Pilodin. He insisted upon the immorality of the existing order of things, which the prisoners had made the crime of their lives. He declared that, after a long life passed in the turmoil of politics, he felt that having been arrested on the 2nd of December, on which day that "crime" the *coup d'état* was perpetrated, was the greatest honour of his whole career. At this period M. Berryer burst into tears, overcome with emotion. He went on to say that the accusations brought against Generals Bedeau and Lamoricière were miserable inventions of the police. He had been to visit those "gentlemen" in their exile, and could vouch that they were unceasing friends of monarchy, order, and society. It would be impossible to descril e the effect of this philippic upon the audience. The Court made no attempt to interrupt him. M. G. Barrot, Hebert, and Dufaure, spoke out quite as boldly as M. Berryer. M. O Barrot characterised the prosecution as an attempt to make the judges accomplices in the destruction of the miserable remnant of liberty which, in the present abject state of France was yet left. The trial terminated on Saturday. The Court has, in the main, confirmed the judgment of the tribunal of Correctional Police, which sentenced the prisoners to short periods of imprisonment, with trifling fines.

BELGIUM

The King of the Belgians returned to his capital on Saturday last. Addresses were presented to the various Belgian towns through which he passed. The approaching marriage of the Crown Prince to an Austrian Archduchess was the subject of congratulation by the municipal authorities. The King, in replying to this allusion, spoke of the event, which he said was not very remote, and which would create new guarantees for Belgium, and fortify its political situation. The marriage which it is said will take place in August—was formally announced to the Belgian Chambers on Monday.

GERMANY.

The Oriental question has strongly occupied the attention of the politicians of Vienna and Berlin during the last few days. It was believed in Vienna that the necessary steps had been taken for inundating the Danubian provinces with Russian troops; and news concerning the movements of the English and French fleets was awaited with intense anxiety.

SWITZERLAND

Diplomatic relations have been re-established between Austria and Switzerland. M de Bude declares that it was never his intention to break them off, but that M. de Kalnoki, the Austrian Minister at Berne, was only for the moment recalled to Vienna. The attempt to intimidate the Swiss Federal Government has thus signally failed. On the Wednesday of the Austrian Minister, the Federal Council resolved to take orders to the various cantons, instructing them to fill up the ranks of their military contingents at once, and to be prepared to take the field at the first call. These warlike preparations are fortunately not now needed.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the lately-contemplated interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria is indefinitely postponed. The visit of the Empress to Western Europe is also abandoned. Rumours of a rupture between the two Courts caused a coolness between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna.

In consequence of the opening of the Neva, part of the Russian fleet has come out from Cronstadt for the purpose of practising evolutions in the Baltic.

TURKEY.

The negotiations carried on by Prince Menschikoff at Constantinople, and the interruption of diplomatic relations between that Russian Envoy and the Porte, are events of so much importance that a brief narrative of the Russian demands and the causes of the rupture seems called for. On the 5th of May Prince Menschikoff obtained from the Porte the Firman which satisfied his demands with reference to the Holy Places. But no sooner was that affair brought to a satisfactory conclusion than the Russian Envoy proceeded to lay great stress on a third demand which had hitherto been left in the background. This demand was for a convention to guarantee the privileges of the Greek Church in the Ottoman Empire. The first article of this convention is the cause of all that has since occurred. It provided "that no changes whatever should be introduced in the right, privileges, and immunities which have been enjoyed and are now possessed *ab antiquo* by the churches, the religious institutions, and the orthodox clergy of the Eastern Church, in the whole extent of the dominions of the Ottoman Porte, which is pleased to secure to them all such rights, privileges, and immunities on the strict basis of the *status quo* now existing." This convention, when the note demanding it was sent in, was represented as the most important object of the mission; and an answer was required within five days, "inasmuch as the Ambassador could only consider a longer delay as a want of respect to his Government, which would impose on him the most painful necessities." The other articles of the Convention stipulated that the Greek Church should constantly be placed on the footing of the most favoured Christian nation, and should participate in all favours and privileges granted to other churches; that at Jerusalem the relation of Greeks and Latins should remain unchanged; that the vast frontiers granted to Russia on the Holy Places should be confirmed by the Sultan, and placed under the sanction of this treaty; and that leave should be granted to erect a Greek church and hospital at Jerusalem, to be served by Russian priests. These proposals were accepted by the Porte, with the exception of the first. The rejection of that article was the express ground of Prince Menschikoff's departure.

If this account should be found in the main authentic, it would appear that the Russian demand did not include any change in the nomination of the Patriarch, nor any overt authority over the clergy, nor any interference with the temporal allegiance of the Greek population to the Porte. The phraseology of the objectionable article is, in fact, so mild and guarded, that, without the experience we have of the Russian mode of proceeding in the East, its effects would not be at once apparent. Turkey is called upon to promise that no change is to take place adverse to the rights, privileges, and immunities of the Greek Church in her dominions. She would, probably, not hesitate to offer that assurance to the whole world; and the policy which can alone prolong her existence as a Government is to extend those rights, and to raise her Christian population to be the servants and supporters of the Empire. But, when that promise is demanded by Russia alone; when it is accompanied by threats, and converted from a free act of toleration into a diplomatic contract, the Turkish Ministers recoil from the snare. However mild in form, Russia knows that this article, if conceded, would suffice for her purpose. The British Ambassador, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, has considered it his imperative duty to make vigorous opposition to the claims of Russia, and he has been cordially supported by the French Ambassador.

Letters from Constantinople state that if Russia resorted to hostilities the Turkish Government was determined to repel force by force; that a Turkish steamer had been despatched to summon the Ottoman fleet from the Archipelago to Constantinople, and thence to Egypt, to assist in transporting the division of troops which Abbas Pachia has ready at the orders of the Sultan; and that the Minister at War had sent couriers to the whole of the provinces of the empire to call the national militia to arms, and to prepare them to act at the shortest notice. The greatest activity was displayed by the Government and the local authorities in making preparations, should hostilities unfortunately arise out of the present crisis.

The latest advices give us reason to suppose that the Emperor of Russia has moderated his pretensions. He has sent Count Nesselrode to Constantinople, to supersede Prince Menschikoff, and the Turkish difficulty, it is confidently believed, will be pacifically arranged.

GREECE

About a year ago an American missionary, named King, was imprisoned by the Greek Government for preach ng in public at Athens against the dogmas of the Greek religion. On the 13th ult. the United States frigate *Cumberland*, having on board the Consul, Mr. Marsh, was at the Piræus; and it was said that the business of Mr. Marsh was to enforce payment of 300,000 drachmas as damages for Mr. King.

WEST INDIES.

The state of political affairs at Jamaica has not improved. The various branches of the Legislature was still wrangling—the House of Assembly having refused further business with the Council. It had been prorogued to May 17, and is supposed by the almost entire voice of the people. They claim the right of appropriating the money of their constituents as they deem proper, while the Council obstinately persists in rejecting all money bills containing appropriation clauses. It was thought the Assembly would be dissolved.

Mr. Barkly, Governor of British Guiana, has left the colony for England upon leave of absence. His administration has been highly successful.

THE BURMESE WAR

By the Overland Mail, we have news from Burmah to the 9th of April. The intelligence from the seat of war is extremely unsatisfactory. The defeat of General Cheape, in his expedition against the Burmese Chief, Myah Thoon, has cast a gloom over the troops, who are in very bad health. Provisions are very scarce. The Burmese Commissioners have met Captain Phare, and returned to Ava for further powers. The Burmese Commissioners have refused to make the cession which we persist in exacting. It appears, accordingly, to be thought that we must march upon Ava, and urgent requisitions have been made upon the Indian Government for the reinforcements which so exhausting a system of war inevitably demands. The *Medusa* was sent to Moulmein, with an urgent requisition for more troops. A steam frigate was immediately despatched to Calcutta, where she took on board a wing of the 2nd European Fusiliers, and immediately returned. The other wing is to follow. These reinforcements will be followed shortly by a still more numerous embarkation of soldiers, as soon as they can possibly be dispatched. The bazaars of Calcutta are inundated by reports of disasters in Burmah. Montmein, Martaban, and Bellog are still threatened by superior forces of Burmese, and there is every reason to fear that the small garrisons of Sitang and Shoygyn (so distant from any aid) must be also surrounded by bodies of the enemy. The garrison of Rangoon, only 800 strong, is threatened by a Burmese force, consisting of two bodies of 1500 each. The Lead-quarters at Prome have been much weakened by the detachment of a considerable force to the south to look after Myah Thoon, and another to the north to form the advance at Meadey. General Steele marched upon a column from Donabew through the Tonghoo line interior, leaving small garrisons at Beling, Shoygyn, Sitang, and other towns he went through. He is now halting at Tonghoo, within twenty one marches of Ava, with about 800 men.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

Our advices from China are deeply interesting. They confirm the statement that the British, French, and American ships of war at present have consented to interfere for the protection of Shanghai and Nankin. The rebel flotilla, sailing down the Yangtsekiang, had anchored without opposition immediately opposite Nankin. The division of the "revolutionary army" investing the place by land is stated to be 30,000 strong, and increasing.

Sir Charles Bonham, the British Commissioner at Hong-Kong, had left in her Majesty's steamship *Hermes* on the 13th of March, for Shanghai. Her Majesty's steam-ship *Sniamander* had also gone to Shanghai, and her Majesty's ship *Lily* was already there. The French war-steamer *Cassini*, and the United States lovalthan *Susquehanna*, had proceeded up the Yangtsekiang; and Colonel Marshall, the American Commissioner, has determined to place the latter before Nankin. It is acknowledged by the Chinese themselves that the loss of Nankin would be the loss of the Empire. The occupation of Nankin by the "revolutionary army" would give the command of the grand canal, and cut off all communications between Pekin and the coast provinces between Nankin and Canton. At Canton it was understood that, although up to the 18th of March Nankin had not been taken, the outer walls had been breached, and there was a prospect of an early capitulation, after which Pekin, the capital, would be in imminent danger, as the insurgents would be able to stop all supplies of grain from the south. At Shanghai, on the 28th of March, a general belief prevailed that the assault had been attended with partial, if not entire, success. The force, consisting of several foreign vessels, which the Imperial authorities at Shanghai had been active they to convey stores and ammunition to the besieged city, had not yet been sent off, and it was now thought unlikely that any assistance would arrive there in time.

On the subject of the popular feeling as to the issue of the struggle,

private letters tend strongly to show that the ruling dynasty has no real hold upon the nation. One writer from Canton says, "The Chinese with whom we come in contact, and who perhaps may be dignified with the title of 'middle classes,' express themselves, both here and at Shanghai, rather in favour of the revolution than otherwise, and I believe that this is the feeling of the masses throughout the country." An impression consequently prevailed that when the capture of Nankin should have been effected, the country to the south would pass under the power of the rebels with no other disturbance than would be caused by the displacement of unpopular local officers. The presence of foreigners among the insurgents appears to be confirmed in a letter received by an English house from a young man who left the country a few years back, and who now writes that he is engaged with them as an artillery officer, and that he knows of six others who are likewise active in the service.

The rebel proclamations convey a very favourable idea of the organization and character of the movement in progress. The rebel leaders have issued stringent proclamations against military officers allowing their troops to plunder, and against corrupt civil functionaries. They have also issued proclamations for the protection and retention of Christian establishments, and the encouragement of literature generally. The education of women is one of the objects of the insurgents; and over the doors of the female schools they have established there is a notice posted, "On red paper shall the girls study; they are not of the male sex; and that any men presuming to enter them "in a disorderly manner, will be beheaded." The enlightened tone of their proclamations is partly attributed to the circumstance of there being among the rebel leaders many members of the "Chinese Union"—a literary society, instituted by the late Dr. Gutzlaff, for the purpose of disseminating a knowledge of the results of European civilisation among the Chinese; but it is, doubtless, principally due to the high mental culture of a people among whom education in general and literary acquirements are the only passports to public employment or distinction. The policy of foreigners interfering in the internal affairs of the Chinese empire can scarcely be defended. The insurrection is a great national movement to get rid of an alien dynasty on far too extended a scale to be crushed by the occupation of the mouth of a single river by European vessels of war. But, even were these vessels sent 400 or 500 miles up the river, so as to check the northern progress of the revolutionary forces along the whole of their present base lines of operations, and were the revolution altogether stopped for the present, it is questionable whether the bolstering up of the Tartar dynasty would be conducive to the progress of enlightenment and the extension of foreign intercourse and commerce in the Chinese empire.

The existing Chinese Government are taking active steps to promote the growth of opium; thus jeopardizing three millions of Indian revenue—another important source of which, the salt duties, is also beginning to fail. The people of the Company's territories are said to be becoming so poor as to be compelled to retrench in one of the most indispensable necessaries of life.

AUSTRALIA.

A letter from Melbourne, dated February 10th, states that the discovery of the gold nugget of 130 lb. weight (not 130 lb., as stated by the Australian advices received last week), at Canadian Gully, Ballarat, caused great excitement in Melbourne. Within a few hours some hundreds of persons left Melbourne, and on advance instantly took place in the bullion market. The mass was quite pure. It was deposited in the office of Mr. Commissioner Green, at Ballarat, and conveyed to the Commissioner's tent slung to a pole carried on men's shoulders. The fortunate finders were a party of four. It is their intention to proceed to England with the gold. After finding it they offered to sell the hole for £600, but there was some hesitation, and they went down into the hole again, and got another nugget, weighing 76 ounces. Upon this cheaper then stepped forward, and the lucky diggers retired from their toil with their fortunes made. There has been just compiled an accurate account of the quality and value of the gold produced by the Victoria mines. The total number of ounces raised from the various mines in Victoria was 4,175,247, which, taken at £3 10s. per ounce, produces the sum of £14,163,364 sterling.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have letters from the Cape to the 21st of April. The greatest satisfaction prevailed at the announcement of the provisions of the new constitution. Nothing had occurred to damp the satisfaction universally felt at the conclusion of the Kaffir war. An inquiry was going on into the causes of the rebellion. The Commissioners sat with open doors, and this proceeding had produced a most beneficial effect on the public mind.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE INSTALLATION WEEK AT OXFORD

Saturday, June 4.—The University Amateur Musical Society will give a concert at the Town hall in the evening.

Sunday, June 5.—University sermon at St. Mary's Church, at half-past ten, when the Rev. Benjamin Jowett will be delivered. The Bishop of Ohio will preach at the City Church, in behalf of a local charity. In the evening the usual assembly of young men at Christ Church.

Monday, June 6.—Opening of Dorchester Church by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, at a quarter to twelve a.m. Opening of the Training College for Parochial Schoolmasters, at Culham, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, at a quarter to four p.m. The Earl of Derby and suite will be present—a train being appointed to stop at the Abingdon-road station on this occasion—and then proceed by the next train to Oxford, and will arrive at the Vice-Chancellor's, at Worcester College, at half past five p.m., whose guests they will be during the commemoration. There will be the annual procession of the University racing boats, with their several crews, on the Isis, at seven p.m. Blenheim Palace will be open from 10 to four p.m., and the gardens all day. The gardens at Nuneham Park will be open daily during the week, except Tuesday.

Tuesday, June 7.—The installation of the Chancellor of the University, and commemoration of the founders and benefactors, in the theatre, at 11 a.m. The annual Creweian oration will be delivered, and a portion of the University prizes and some occasional odes in honour of the Chancellor recited. Several honorary degrees will be conferred. The horticultural show will take place in Worcester College Gardens, at two p.m. The Chancellor will hold a levee in the library at the Taylor institution, at four p.m. A grand dinner will be given in Worcester College Hall to the Chancellor and suite, at half-past six p.m. A grand display of fireworks at nine o'clock p.m., near Worcester College. The first installation ball will be given in the Town hall. The gardens only of Blenheim will be open this day: those of Nuneham-park will closed

Wednesday, June 8. The annual sermon for the benefit of the Radcliffe Infirmary, at St. Mary's Church. A grand miscellaneous concert in the theatre at three p.m. The anniversary dinner of the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society, at the Star Hotel, at three p.m. A grand banquet to the Chancellor, in Christ Church Hall. The grand masonic ball, by the Apollo University Lodge, in the Town hall. Blenheim Palace will be open (not returned) and the gardens all the day. Nuneham park Gardens will be open also this day.

Thursday, June 9.—The Installation Ode, written by the Professor of Poetry, and set to Music by Sir H. Bishop, will be performed in the theatre. Congratulatory addresses in Greek, Latin, and English will be recited. Honorary degrees will be conferred by the Chancellor, at eleven. A dinner to the Chancellor and distinguished visitors in Pembroke College-hall. The second installation ball in the Town-hall. Nuneham Gardens open this day

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. J. E. Kempe, to St. James's, Westminster; the Rev. M. Jeffery, to South Thoresby, Lincoln; the Rev. F. A. Cronin, to Kingsdown, Kent; the Rev. H. E. B. Fokes, to Broughton, Norfolk; the Rev. G. Harrison, to Sutcombe, Devon; the Rev. W. H. Lyall, to St. Dionis Backchurch, in the City of London; the Rev. J. Pamen, to St. Edmund the King, Norwich; the Rev. S. Warren, to Brandon Ferry, Suffolk; the Rev. J. Wilson, to Hampton Meysey, near Cricklade. *Vicarages:* The Rev. W. Cull, jun., to Tolcoshill, Bedfordshire; the Rev. R. H. Howard, to Loweston, Cumberland; the Rev. J. Matthew, to Knowstone and Molland, Devon; the Rev. T. Pearse, to Morden, near Blandford. *Incumbencies.* The Rev. A. H. Morgan, to Llangrove, near Ross, Herefordshire; the Rev. T. Openshaw, to Brackenfield, near Alfredon, Derbyshire; the Rev C. F. Booker, to St. Peter's Church, Parkstone, near Poole, Dorsetshire; the Rev. A. Grant, to St. Michael's Church, Cambridge; the Rev. F. Southgate, to the new church, Rosherville, Gravesend. *Rural Deaneries:* The Rev. W. Vallance, to Sutton; the Rev. R. M. Evanson, to Mitchell-troy

RESTORATION OF DONCASTER CHURCH.—The site of the ruins of Doncaster parish church is now nearly cleared of the *débris*. The money already subscribed towards the re-building amounts to upwards of £26,000; but nearly £10,000 more will be required to effect a complete restoration of the late edifice

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—It is stated that her Majesty, on the occasion of her visit, will stay at Parsonstown Castle, the beautiful residence of the Earl of Rosse. It is also confidently rumoured that Killarney will be honoured with a Royal visit, in which case her Majesty and the Royal party will be the guests of the Earl and Countess of Kenmare.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Slave-trade of Cuba was brought under the notice of their Lordships by the Earl of CARLISLE, upon the occasion of presenting a petition from the ladies of the island of Jamaica. Lord CLARENDON undertook that nothing should be wanting on the part of the Government to bring Spain to her duty. He stated that the present Captain-General had received stringent orders from Madrid, and was going beyond the letter of the law in the vindication of justice and the performance of treaties.

Their Lordships then, upon the motion of the Earl of ABERDEEN, concurred in an address to the Crown, praying for inquiry into corrupt practices during elections for Malton.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. DISRAELI asked whether the Government had given directions to the British Admiral at Malta to proceed with the British fleet to the Dardanelles? He expressed some apprehension that the Russian fleet and force might arrive at the entrance of the Straits in time to prevent the English or French fleet from entering the Dardanelles. Lord J. RUSSELL, in the present state of the relations between Russia and Turkey, declined to answer the question

The House went again into committee upon the Income-tax Bill, when the remaining clauses were agreed to.

The House then went into committee on the Customs Acts, when the reduction of duties upon several minor articles of import was agreed to, after a protest from Mr T. BAINES against throwing away revenue recklessly, by reducing such duties as those upon anchovies, agates, and carnelians. Relief of the kind caused no reduction in the expense of collection, and no evident benefit to the consumer or trader.

The Hackney Carriages Bill was read a third time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord LYNDHURST moved the second reading of the Alteration of Oaths Bill, the object of which is to strike out from the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, all those portions which are inoperative and absurd. He did not propose to make any alteration which would favour the admission of the Jews into Parliament. He therefore retained the words "on the true faith of a Christian" in the bill, but entirely *ex necessitate*, and against his decided conviction on the subject. The Earl of DERBY had no objection to the alteration of the oaths, but regarded with considerable suspicion the use which might be made of such a measure. If the bill were passed by the Peers and sent down to the Lower House, in all probability the obnoxious words would be struck out by the Commons, and so a second Jew Bill be sent up to the Lords at the end of the session. The measure was supported by the Earl of ABERDEEN, who declined to give any pledge as to the course the Government might adopt on the contingency suggested by Lord Derby. The bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Mr. G. H. MOORE moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland, with the view of ascertaining how far they are made applicable to the benefit of the Irish people. It was the habit to speak of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland as among the most loyal subjects of the Queen. Now the fact was the Irish population was not loyal. There was scarcely a part of the Irish coast where, if a fight were to take place off it between an English and an American vessel, a very large majority of the lookers-on would not wish the Americans to win. There was no fear either of rebellion or insurrection; but the time might be fast approaching when this empire would require the united loyalty of the United Kingdom to maintain her honour abroad or protect her at home. He stated that political authorities of weight against the Irish church, and enlarged upon the evils which he attributed to it, upon its vast revenues exacted from Roman Catholics, and generally upon the religious policy pursued in Ireland.

Mr. M. O'CONNELL, who seconded the motion, declared, nevertheless, that it was rash and imprudent, and calculated to damage the cause which the hon. member for Mayo had at heart

Several Irish members supported the motion; which was opposed by Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Whiteside, and Mr. Newdegate

Lord J. RUSSELL had once thought that a part of the revenues of the Irish church might be given to an education of which all who desired might partake; but he found that a compromise would not be accepted by either the Protestant or Roman Catholic party; he was, therefore, free to consider how he could best promote content in Ireland; and he was sorry to say that, while he did not consider that the present state of things was altogether satisfactory, he saw the greatest difficulty, and no small peril, in the alteration proposed. There were only two modes in which ecclesiastical equality in Ireland could be obtained—namely, the total abolition of the revenues of the established Church, which would strike at the root of all ecclesiastical endowments; or, a new distribution of these revenues according to numbers, giving the largest amount to the Roman Catholics. But, if this were done, ecclesiastical equality would not be effected; for the Roman Catholic clergy—looking at their proceedings in this country, as well as in foreign countries, and considering that they were under the direction of a foreign head—would not be satisfied with what appeared to him to be at variance with a due attachment to the Crown of this country, to the general cause of liberty, and to the duties which a subject of the State should perform. He was convinced that, if the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland had increased power, that power would not be exercised in accordance with the general freedom which prevailed in this country; he concluded, therefore unwillingly, but most decidedly—at the encroachment of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland, in place of the Protestant Church, in connexion with the State, was not an object which Parliament ought to sanction. The speech of the noble Lord was loudly cheered, especially by the Conservative members of the House

Mr. BRIGHT regarded the speech of the noble Lord as unworthy of his great political reputation and character. The Roman Catholic Liberal members of Ireland would be unworthy of a seat in any senate in the world if they did not protest against the monstrous injustice inflicted on their country.

If any man complained that in Ireland Catholic prelates and priests had too much power over the people, he attributed that entirely to the fact that for a long period the legislature of that House had bound priest and people together in one bond, and had done much to subject the people to whatever there was of unwholesome influence on the part of the priests. At the present moment in Ireland it was impossible for any man to travel through Ireland, and not perceive that there was one question which poisoned all the social relations of that country. Whether at elections or in any other matter, political or social, this one question of the Church establishment was the prevalent and poisonous question in Ireland, and made it as impossible now as for the last 30 years that that country should be in the possession of tranquillity and contentment, which every man, he hoped, in that House would wish to prevail there.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

Ayes	.. ..	98
Noes	.. ..	280
Majority against the motion	.. ..	—182

A Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the causes of accidents in coal mines

A discussion took place on the Durham Election Petitions, which resulted in the appointment of a Select Committee

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. I. BUTT moved the second reading of the New Trials (Criminal Cases) Bill.

Lord PALMERSTON opposed the bill. His opinion was that the present state of the law afforded to an innocent man every protection against an unjust sentence: judges could reserve points of law; and, as to facts, recourse could be had to a quarter where a remission or commutation of the sentence was never refused in proper cases. If trials were considered to be only preliminary, judges and juries would be less anxious than at present for the discovery of truth. He moved to defer the second reading of the bill for six months.

Sir G. GREY also opposed the bill

Mr. BUTT declined to call for a division, and the amendment was carried. The bill was consequently lost.

The third reading of the Judges Expulsion Bill being moved by Lord HOTHAM,

Mr. DRUMMOND moved to defer it for six months. Referring to the benefit heretofore derived from the presence of judicial personages in that House, he observed that difficult and complicated questions might arise in the next war, which made it of great importance that men of first-rate legal ability should be members, who would not, he believed, be degraded by appearing in the character of candidates

Mr. MACAULAY said he should vote, with all his heart and soul, for the amendment. Upon what ground, he asked, was the bill based? It had not been alleged that, during age, a single evil had arisen from permitting the Master of the Rolls to have a seat in that House, nor that one of the eminent judges who had filled that office had discharged his judicial duties inefficiently because he was a member of Parliament. He would throw open the House not only to the Judge of the Admiralty Court, but to the Lords Justices of Appeal and the Vice-Chancellors, who would, in his opinion, add to the credit of that great assembly, and render it far more efficient for the discharge of some of its duties.

Mr. HUME supported the bill, because he considered that the duties of the Master of the Rolls were incompatible with those of a member of that House.

Upon a division, the amendment was carried by 221 against 123; so the bill was lost.

The Combination of Workmen Bill was read a third time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Common Lodging-houses Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord LYNDHURST moved that the House go into Committee upon the Alteration of Oaths Bill.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said, however anxious he was to get rid of the mummery of the present oaths for members of Parliament, he felt persuaded that the present bill, if sent down to the other House, would be moulded into such a shape as would admit the Jews to Parliament. He would, therefore, move that the bill be committed this day three months.

The Earl of ABERDEEN supported the bill.

The Earl of DERBY spoke in favour of the amendment.

Their Lordships having divided, there appeared—For going into committee—Contents, 69; non-contents, 84: majority against the bill, 15.

The bill was accordingly lost.

Lord BERNERS withdrew his Poor Removal Bill, at the request of Lord Stanley of Alderley, who stated that it was the intention of the Government to reconsider the whole law of settlement.

The Aggravated Assaults Bill was read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to Mr. M. Smith, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that, as the measure he contemplated relative to the disfranchisement of dockyard electors was likely to meet with considerable opposition, he thought it better to leave the question until the general subject of the further reform of the representation came to be considered

Mr. GLADSTONE, in answer to a question from an honourable member, stated that £2,360,000 of Exchequer Bills had that day been sent in for money; £237,000 to be exchanged for Railway Bonds; £3,830,000 to be exchanged for New Bills. The total is £8,487,000, and £750,000 is still outstanding.

INCOME TAX BILL.

The House went into Committee upon the Income-tax with a view of considering some postponed clauses relating to Ireland. Upon the clause authorising the collection of the Income tax from the immediate lessors of the property,

Mr. J. CRAWFORD proposed an amendment, so as to assimilate the law of Ireland to that of England, and to make it compulsory to levy the tax upon tenants with holdings over £15, but not under that amount.

After some discussion, the committee divided, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 170 to 61.

The remaining clauses were, after considerable discussion, agreed to, and the House resumed

CUSTOMS, &c., ACTS.

The House then went into Committee upon the Customs, &c., Acts.

Mr. T. MITCHELL moved that the duty on raisins not of British possessions, be reduced to 10s. per cwt, as proposed in the first edition of the new tariff

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acceded to the proposition.

On the proposition that coir, cordage, sail-cloth, hemp, &c., be admitted duty free

Lord J. MANNERS moved, as an amendment, that the original duties be retained

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER resisted the amendment.

After some discussion, the Committee divided, when the original proposition was carried by a majority of 104 (giving 68

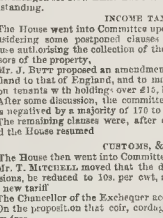
On the proposition that foreign pictures be admitted duty free,

Lord J. MANNERS opposed the vote; which, however, on a division, was carried by a majority of 186 to 46.

Several other votes having been agreed to, the House resumed, and the Chairman reported progress

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

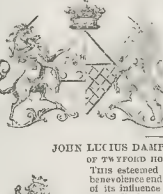
CHARLOTTE THLODOSIA BARONESS BIRKENSHADE.



THE death of this lady, who had attained her seventy-ninth year, occurred recently at Cadogan place. She was sister of the present Viscount Bolingbroke, and relict of William Lord Birkenshade, who had created Baron Isus in 1806, and was succeeded by his brother Ludlow Johnson, Bishop of Killaloe. The Baroness Birkenshade was descended from whom her ladyship derived descent, and is one of the most ancient and illustrious families in the empire.

JOHN LUCIUS DAMPIER, ESQ., M.A.,

OF THE FOND HOUSE, HANTS.



THIS esteemed gentleman—whose unostentatious benevolence endeared him to all within the sphere of its influence—died at his residence, Pulteney-street, Bath, on the 24th ult., after a short illness. He Lord Chief Justice (Lord Campbell) alluded to the melancholy event in open Court on the 24th ult., in terms of deep regret, characterising Mr. Dampier as "one of the most learned, honest, and excellent men who ever adorned the profession."

He was born 23rd December, 1792, the second son of the late Henry Dampier, Archdeacon of the Court of Queen's Bench, by his wife, the eldest daughter of the Venerable John Law, Archdeacon of Rochester. His elder brother, Henry, received at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. Of the latter he was chosen a Fellow, and there he graduated as B.A. in 1816. In 1818, he was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn, and became a member of the Western Circuit; on which he soon obtained reputation for his legal learning and forensic ability. He held at one period the Recordership of Portsmouth, and was, at the time of his death, Vice Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon. In 1840, he entered with Lord Portman and Mr. Dominick Daly, on the Commission appointed to inquire into the rights and claims connected with the New Forest, Hants, and Waltham Forest, Essex; and, in 1841, was named one of the Commissioners for investigating the state, discipline, &c., of the University and Colleges of Oxford.

Some few years since, Mr. Dampier acquired, by purchase, Twyford House, in the beautiful vale of the Itchen, previously the property of Dr. Shipley, the well-known Bishop of St. Asaph; and here, of late, he principally resided, fulfilling the duties of a country gentleman in the most exemplary manner. His local charity, his constant hospitality, the active interest he felt in the welfare of those who dwelt around him, will long be remembered. He was in the commission of the peace for Hampshire, and was frequently chairman of the bench of magistrates.

Mr. Dampier married a sister of the present eminent Judge, Sir William Erle; and leaves a son, William; and two daughter, Jane and Emily.

The family of Dampier is presumed to have been of Flemish origin. The late Mr. Justice Dampier, who died in 1765, left (besides the Chief Justice) only one son, John Lucius, whose death we record), three other children, one of whom, William, was in the Bengal Civil Service; and another, Elizabeth Ann, married in 1831 John Latham, Esq., D.C.L., Fellow of All Souls, Oxford.

A matrimonial alliance is arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Lady Emily de Burgh, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the Marquis Clanricarde, and Viscount Dungarvan, grandson and heir apparent of the Earl of Cork and Orrery

ELECTIONS.—*Clitheroe:* The poll closed on Saturday last, when Mr. Aspinwall (Conservative) obtained a majority over Mr. Foot (Liberal) of 5—the numbers being 213 to 208. *Plymouth.* The nomination took place on Wednesday, and the polling on Thursday. Mr. G. T. Braine (Liberal) and Mr. Rondell Palmer (Liberal Conservative) were the candidates. At the close, the poll stood: Palmer, 944; Braine, 87.

GENERAL VIEW OF BOMBAY, FROM MALABAR HILL.

OPENING OF THE FIRST RAILWAY IN INDIA.

THE time honoured maxim, that Peace has its triumphs as well as War, has just been exemplified in Western India by the opening of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the 16th of April, which must be a memorable day henceforth in the annals of the country—memorable as the greatest of battles, and surely more glorious. The interesting intelligence which was received by the Overland Mail on Monday, is recorded with glowing enthusiasm by the Bombay journals. The *Overland Telegraph and Courier* describes the above event as "a triumph, to which, in comparison, all our victories in the East seem tame and commonplace. The opening of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be remembered by the natives of India when the battle-fields of Plassey, Assaye, Meanee, and Goojerat have become the mere landmarks of history. The proud arrays of England have conquered, and kept in subjection hundreds of millions of people, but her power was never more vividly exemplified than on Saturday afternoon (April 16), when the long line of carriages conveying nearly 400 persons, glided smoothly and easily away amidst the shouts of assembled thousands. It was then that the immense masses of the native population paid true and heartfelt homage to the power and greatness of their European conquerors. The superstitions of ages seemed to melt away as the gigantic reality of steam and mechanism passed before their wondering eyes. A locomotive engine conveys an idea of calm concentrated power. There is no straining at starting: a touch is given, the wheels revolve, and the immense mass rolls on without trembling or undulation. The natives saw this, and they salaamed the omnipotence of steam as it passed."

Before we describe the ceremony of the day, we shall sketch the Railway itself. It will be remembered that the first turf was turned at Bombay, on the 31st of October, 1850. Very little was done for the first eight months, till Messrs. Faviell and Fowler, the contractors, at one end, and Mr. Jackson at the other, took matters in hand. The work appears to have been one of great labour and difficulty. In addition to a most trying climate (in which the constitution of Mr Fowler, the partner of Mr. Faviell, as well as that of many of the English labourers they took out with them, failed) Mr Faviell found himself, in March, 1852, working single-handed, his partner having gone to England for the benefit of his health. Mr. Faviell was then dependent principally on native labour: the men are scarce, and, in the rice harvest time, always difficult to manage, alteration in the arrangement of the work, or strict orders given by the contractor, often gave offence, when the men went away in a body of fifty or a hundred at a time. It was also difficult to get them to earn their small rate of wages.

Snakes abounded on the line: the cobra di capello, and a small dark snake were very common among the stones; the former is an object of worship, and both have a deadly bite. Under these and many other difficulties, however, the double line of railway has been completed from Bombay to Tannah.

From the Boree Bunder the Railway proceeds by a very densely-peopled district, till, skirting along the shore, it passes the lofty precipice of Nowrojee Hill. Here the public road twice crosses it at nearly right angles, where huge gates shut up the Railway, or cut off the public road, according as they are in one position or another. After passing under the Mazagon viaduct opposite the Sudder Awlut, the Railway describes a graceful double curve of large radius, and then crosses the Byculla road, near the Bishop's house, and, passing under a viaduct it reaches the flats near the race-course. From the curious gravel bank called Phipps's Cart, it stretches along the flats to Sion for six miles, in almost a straight line. At Sion it passes under the public road and along the base of the hill, on the summit of which is an old Maratha fort, and a Portuguese church contiguous. Here it is joined by the branch at Mahim, an unimportant fishing village, but likely to be transformed by the railway into a busy port. Next, the line sweeps across the Sion Marsh, the embanking of which threatened to be very troublesome: the material thrown in sinking amongst the mud, which afterwards rose up, forming a little island on each side along the line. Here, immediately adjoining, and nearly parallel to the railway, we have the Sion-causeway on one side; and full in view two miles distant, the magnificent work of the like kind, constructed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and first opened in 1814. The Railway now lands considerably to the right, and, passing through a long line of salt-pans, it enters Salsette, and encounters the only formidable obstruction on the line—a beautifully wooded ridge, traversed by an open cutting, about a mile and a half in length, about one hundred and twenty feet across at the widest part, and fifty feet in depth. For the next fourteen miles the line is perfectly level, the rails being laid along the surface of the ground with merely sufficient embanking to save them from the risk of flooding during the rains. The country, for a considerable distance, is open on both sides, and the view is extremely beautiful. To the left are the low, rocky, wooded ridges of Salsette; woodlands and richly cultivated fields, hamlets and cottages filling up the intervening space. On the right parallel to and close beside the Railway for about eight miles, is the salt-water-creek called the Tannah River, and just beyond are the magnificent Ghauts. The line, on approaching Tannah, becomes embowered under magnificent trees. On entering the village, it turns rather quickly round towards the viaduct, by which it crosses the river, here divided by a long and rocky island. The channel on the Tannah side is narrow, and the arches here are of moderate span. On the mainland side the channel is deep and narrow, and an iron bridge, somewhat on the tubular plan, 66 feet span, permits the shipping to pass under it. The whole viaduct, from shore to shore, including the part over the river, is about 1000 feet in length, and the ferry way about 40 feet above the high-water mark. Thence the line runs along the base of the hill, at a distance of about three miles, right on to the projecting spur of Parsick Point, which it penetrates by a tunnel of about 100 yards in length. On the other side the traveller passes for about a

STATION AND BRIDGE, AT BYCULLA.

EMBANKMENT ACROSS SION MARSH, BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SALSETTE.

mile along the margin of the Callian River, surrounded by some of the most magnificent scenery in the world, when a second tunnel is passed, and the village of Callian is soon reached.

The inauguration, on the 16th of April, was altogether a most interesting scene. By half past three o'clock the majority of the company had taken their seats in the train

The state carriage was occupied by Sir William and Lady Yardley, Sir Charles and Lady Jackson, the Hon. A. Bell and Lady, the Hon. D. A. Blane, Sir Henry and Lady Leeke, &c.

At half-past three o'clock, a Royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort St. George, immediately after which the well filled train, consisting of fourteen first, second, and third-class carriages, drawn by three locomotive engines, and containing in all, it was said, above five hundred persons, started for the terminus at Boree Bunder.

Tens of thousands of persons surrounded the spot; and, as the moving mass swept along the way, still there were tens of thousands looking on—men, women, and children—perched on wall tops, on the branches of trees, even on the masts of Arab bugla s along the harbour; from win-

COORLA CUTTING AND STATION.

GHAUT KOOPER CUTTING, SALSETTE.

dows and from the tops of temples and of houses; from every eminence around the town: finally, when the train had passed the more densely-populated parts, still the surrounding fields were studded with spectators.

Besides the inhabitants of Bombay proper, and the neighbouring country, there were in those crowds people from Scinde, from Cabul, from Afghanistan, from Central Asia, from the Persian Gulf, from Arabia, and from the East Coast of Africa.

There is little to describe, particularly to the great majority of our readers, in an ordinary railway trip. It is due, however, to those who had the task of maturing all the arrangements for the occasion, to say that every thing went on smoothly. The train stopped at Sion, going out, to allow of the engines being watered. At no time was the speed above thirty-five miles an hour, and generally it was much under that. On the train approaching Tannah, the crowds lined the sides thickly for more than a mile, and were kept in order by the Ghat police. The time taken to reach Tannah (twenty-four miles), including the stoppage at Sion, was fifty-five minutes. The return trip occupied only forty.

Arrived at Tannah, the party found, under an immense tent, at once a cool retreat and a splendid tiffin. Major Swanson, the Senior Director present, took the chair; supported by the Hon. Sir William Yardley, Chief Justice; by Sir Henry Leeke, R.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy; also immediately surrounded by the Hon Messrs. Bell and Blane, Members of Council; Sir Charles Jackson, Puisne Judge H.M Supreme Court; Colonel F. P. Lester, Surgeon-General Taylor, Superintending-Surgeon Boyd, Colonel Woodburn, C.B., Commandant of the Garrison; Mr. Le Messurier, Advocate General; Colonel Hale, Adjutant-General; and a distinguished company, comprising the élite of Bombay.

At a separate table laid out for the Parsee passengers were Messrs. Cursetjee Jamsetjee Bomanjee Hormusjee, Manockjee Nusserwanjee,

VIEW ON THE MAHMOUDEEH CANAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Limjee Maneckjee, Furdoonjee Hormasjee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Nowrojee Dorabjee Chabook-walla, sitting quietly looking on were Mr. Ali Jan and a few Marwarrie gentlemen.

Several appropriate speeches were made, and toasts drunk, which we have not space to report.

Shortly after, the party broke up, and returned to the Boree Bunder terminus.

We subjoin a few additional details of the scenes on the Railway, which we have illustrated.

The terminus now erected on the esplanade, between the native town and the fort, is but a temporary wooden structure, it being proposed to continue the line of rails to the Custom-house.

Station and Bridge at Byculla.—The girder-bridge over the Railway is one of the principal thoroughfares to the outskirts of the town. The Hindoo temple to the right in the Sketch has been erected by a wealthy Banian, who hopes by this means to propitiate the gods in his favour, and to obtain relief from rheumatic pains. It forms a pretty object in the picture; but native superstition stands a striking contrast to the progress of modern art and science.

Embankment across Sion Marsh, between the Islands Bombay and Salsette. —This View represents the Railway from a hill close to Coolis station. The embankment over the marsh has been a work of considerable cost, owing to its sinking in the soft mud, and the frequent washing away of the earth by the action of the tides. To the right in the distance is seen the Jamaljee Lunatic Asylum, containing Mahim and Bandora with the island of Bombay. Sion Fort is a conspicuous and picturesque object, formerly an old Mahratta fort, now a dwelling place. In the foreground are salt-pans, covered at certain periods by sea-water, which, after evaporation, leaves a deposit of salt.

Cutting Chitoog and Station.—The cutting here represented is the deepest on this portion of the line, being about 30 feet deep and 120 feet from side to side at the top. The line having crossed the public road to Tannah about 300 yards before reaching the station, traverses the beautiful island of Salsette.

Ghautchoper Cutting, Salsette.—Ghautkooper is a small village, between Kanhery and the Pass through the Ghauts, distant twelve from Bombay. The cutting through which the line crosses at this point is an extremely hard trap, and has been a work of great labour to blast. To the right is the Travela Water; and to the left, in the extreme distance, rise the Ghauts.

General View of Bombay, taken from Malabar Hill.—In the foreground is "Back Bay;" the water is shallow, and can only be entered by fishing-boats. The fort and offices are situated on the narrow neck of land forming the extremity of the "island of Bombay." The narrow slip of land running further out to sea is the island of Colaba, which has been joined to the island of Bombay within the last few years, by a solid stone embankment. This island runs out to sea upwards of a mile further than is exhibited in this View: at the extremity is the lighthouse. On the other side of the town is the harbour, bounded in the distance by the main and of India. The character of the scenery is magnificently bold and picturesque: in the extreme distance are the "Ghauts"—the northern extremity of the chain of mountains that run down the Concan, and here called the Nedgerry hills or Blue Mountains. The Railway runs across the plain in the middle distance, beyond the grove of cocoa-nut trees, connecting it with the harbour. The large native town is entirely hidden in this View by this grove of trees. Enormous crowds of natives assemble on the beach of Back Bay both morning and evening. The Parsees say their prayers here, standing at the water's edge and in the water also. It is a favorite place also with the Europeans for their exercise.

The steam paying View of Bombay is from a clever Sketch by G. K. Ingram, Esq.

It has, however, been well observed that the Great Indian railway was not to be called as the first-constructed in America. It has been remarked that ever occurred in history, says the *Bombay Times*, "such as to possess the claim to be the regular of the authorities, the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Bishops, with two of the Secretaries, and frequently Still. had gone to their summer quarters: the 21st gun of Church parade was silent; and all was ready for the Governor's levee and address, lever on the 1st on consecrating the consecrated burial-ground, or laying the foundation of a town-house, were forgotten: and consecration of the opening of the Railway."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 5. Second Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 6.—Jeremy Bentham died, 1832.
TUESDAY, 7. Reform Bill passed in 1832.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Half Quarter-day.
THURSDAY, 9. Lilly, the Astronomer, died, 1681.
FRIDAY, 10.—Oxford recognized Queen Victoria, 1840.
SATURDAY, 11.—St. Barnabas. Roger Bacon died, 1294.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 11.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 16	1 59	2 39	3 20	4 15	5 30	6 50

With the present Sheet is published a Supplement, containing a Copious Descriptive Report of the Dublin Great Industrial Exhibition, written expressly for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and Embellished with Thirty Engravings of the Exhibition Building, and its Courts; and some of the Principal Articles Exhibited.—Price of the Two Numbers, One Shilling.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1853

AMID the roar of Parliamentary warfare, occasioned by the discussions on the Budget, and by such noisy polemics as the comparative claims of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches in Ireland, we must not lose sight of an unobtrusive but highly important measure which has within the last few weeks been introduced into the Legislature. The question of the education of the people is hampered by many difficulties. The people of England object to being made virtuous by compulsion. They are as crotchety upon the subject as Sir John Falstaff was upon logic; and the bare idea of forcing the poor man to send his child to school, whether he like it or not, throws the over-ardent friends of the liberty of the subject into convulsions. Even those children of the poor who are sent out into the streets by their wretched parents, to beg and to steal, are to be educated by their own consent and that of their parents, or not at all. How to deal with these children has long been the most painful and the most difficult problem that philantropists have been called upon to solve. The evil was peculiarly distressing, because it was one ever-day occurrence among the most benevolent and enlightened of the magistrates of the metropolis and large towns. To [illegible] the late excellent Mr. Rushton, of Liverpool, it was painful in the extreme to sentence children of tender years to prison for begging or pilfering, when the fathers and mothers, the real delinquents, were not amenable to punishment. The suggestion, often thrown out by Mr. Rushton and others, has at length been taken up in earnest by Lord Shaftesbury; and, under his Lordship's auspices, a Bill has been introduced into the House of Lords for the repression of Juvenile Mendicancy. We are happy to believe that it will have the effect intended; and lead, not only to the eradication of this large spot of society, but to the education of the helpless children whom at present [illegible] agencies have no present means of reaching. By the provisions of Lord Shaftesbury's Bill, fathers and mothers who send their children [illegible] in the streets are liable to a month's imprisonment with hard labour. This is striking at the root of the evil, and will put an end to annihilate it than all the reformatory prisons for juvenile offenders which have ever yet been established. But were this all, the measure would be incomplete. Lord Shaftesbury has justly considered that it is not enough to punish the parents, without doing something for the children. The incarceration of the elders would but aggravate the unhappy position of the poor little victims of a destitute family, and Necessity would act the part of a still harsher parent than the human one, and again drive the helpless children into the streets. Lord Shaftesbury has foreseen this danger; and the second clause of the bill empowers the guardians of the poor to clothe, feed, and educate the young mendicants, who may thus be left more hopelessly destitute than they were. The expense incurred in this process will remain as a debt to be charged, as in cases of affiliation, and desertion, against the offending parents; to be recovered from them, should their worldly circumstances ever improve to such an extent as to render them able to pay it. This is the whole of the bill, and, though political and party necessities of a more immediately pressing nature have hitherto prevented it from receiving the attention which it merits, there can be little doubt that it will meet with warm and adequate support, and pass unscathed through its various stages in both Houses of Parliament. It is not always that measures of philanthropy are practically or wisely framed. Too often they have nothing but their good intentions to recommend them. Lord Shaftesbury's bill is not of this kind. It is as practicable as it is humane; and will recommend itself to the public the more it is studied.

THE arrival of the Indian Mail has put us in possession of more recent intelligence from China than that upon which we commented in our last week's publication. It appears that the rebel forces under *Tien-Tek* have received so many adherents, and obtained such a command over the principal military positions of the country, that the Emperor, fearful of the safety of Nankin, the loss of which would be the loss of the empire, has demanded, and obtained, the support of the English, French, and American vessels of war that happened to be stationed in the waters of Shanghae. We cannot conceive what interest England, France, and America can have in upholding the present dynasty in China, or what is their superior policy which is to be evolved by their taking a part with the losing side. The Western nations, whether European or American, have but few benefits for which to thank the Chinese authorities; and a cautious neutrality would seem to be the wisest policy to be pursued in so important an emergency as that which now promises to open up to the world a vast region hitherto hermetically sealed against it. We have yet to learn, however, whether the assistance thus given will serve the falling cause which has demanded it. If the Tartar Emperor cannot support his throne by the words of his own troops, or the love of his own people, all the assistance that a few foreign vessels can give him will be miserably ineffective. Should the insurgents have obtained half the support which they allege, the interference of Europe will but retard and not prevent a catastrophe. Yet, whatever the result may be, between the Emperor and the rebels, it is not probable that England or America will ever again turn the opportunities to account. Should *Tien-Tek* succeed in his objects, we judge from his proclamations that free commercial intercourse with the rest of the world will be the consequence. Should the Emperor, on the other hand, prove victorious in the struggle, England, France, and America have been placed by his act in a position to insist that their aid shall be rewarded by liberal commercial treaties.

The United States have already a powerful armament in the Eastern seas, whose object is to establish, *per fas aut nefas*, a commercial intercourse with the Japanese. The presence of this force is of itself a strong argument to prove to the Chinese that they have acted unwisely in hiding, like ostriches, their heads in holes, and refusing to share or acknowledge the events that are taking place in the world around them. But the whole civilisation of the extreme East seems to be on the point of breaking up. Russia is also on the alert to watch the consequences; and with her fleets on the coasts of China, in addition to those of the three Powers already named, with a fierce civil war in the heart of the Chinese empire, and with a strong hostile force battering the time-worn citadels of the Japanese, observers in Europe can scarcely avoid coming to the conclusion that great events are about to take place in that portion of the globe.

THE COURT.

The past has been a very busy and interesting week in Court circles. Her Majesty on Thursday, and H.R.H. Prince Albert on Tuesday, at St. James's Palace, and the Court on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace, have originated a gaiety generally confined to the height of the London season; and the evening month promises to be one of the most brilliant in the world of fashion that has occurred for some years.

Her Majesty received visits on Saturday last from their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz and the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. In the afternoon the Queen drove out in the parks; and in the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the French Plays with their presence. The Prince Consort afterwards paid a visit to the Earl of Rosse, at his residence in Connaught-place.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev Gerald Wellesley officiated.

On Monday her Majesty visited the Duchess of Cambridge in the afternoon, at her residence in St. James's Palace, and afterwards called upon the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House. The French Plays were again honoured with the Royal presence in the evening.

On Tuesday afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, and attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, left Buckingham Palace, for Claremont (travelling by the London and South-Western Railway), and visited the Countess de Senilly and the French Royal family. The Royal party returned to Buckingham Palace at six o'clock. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party. The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, her Royal Highness the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, her Serene Highness the Princess Anne of Hohenlohe, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and the Marquis of Lansdowne.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Court. The Prince Consort paid a visit to his Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa in the afternoon. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party. The company consisted of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, her Royal Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Sardinian Minister, the Chevalier Bussine d'Arcglio, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, Countess of Somers, the Earl of Clarendon, and Lord John Russell.

On Thursday the Queen held her first Drawingroom for the present season.

Lord Charles Fitzroy has relieved Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen, Captain the Hon. Dudley Ryder has relieved Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to her Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Flora Macdonald have succeeded the Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon Mary Bulteel as the Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S COURT, &c.

The Queen held a Court on Wednesday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., Lord Steward, the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T., Lord Chamberlain, the Hon. Sir Edward Musgrave, Treasurer of the Household, and Lord Drumlanrig, Comptroller of the Household, had an audience of her Majesty, and presented the joint address from the Houses of Lords and Commons respecting Cambridge.

Mr. Sheriff Carter and Mr. Sheriff Croll, accompanied by the City Remembrancer, were presented to the Queen, at an audience, by Viscount Palmerston, K.G., Secretary of State for the Home Department, for the purpose of presenting addresses to the reception of addresses of congratulation on the birth of a Prince, from the Court of Aldermen, and from the Court of Common Council. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint Saturday (this day), at the o'clock, for the reception of the addresses on the throne.

The following Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the City of London attended, as a deputation, to receive the Queen's commands for the reception of an address, on the auspicious birth of a Prince, from the Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the City of London—viz. Mr. James Bentley, Mr. T. C. Banks, and Mr. George Alliston, accompanied by Mr. Henley Smith, clerk and treasurer. The deputation was presented by Viscount Palmerston, at an audience to her Majesty, who was pleased to appoint Saturday (this day) for the reception of the address on the throne.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa (brother of the King of Sardinia), attended by the Marquis d'Arcglio, Sardinian Minister, had an audience of the Queen on his arrival at his country. His Royal Highness was introduced by the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., the Queen's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Major Grey, Equerry to her Royal Highness Prince Albert.

THE DUKE OF GENOA.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, brother of the King of Sardinia, arrived in town on Tuesday, from Paris. His Royal Highness left the French capital the same morning, accompanied by his Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio, Sardinian Minister at the Court, who had been appointed to meet his Royal Highness, and attended by the members of his suite—the Marquis S. Marzano, and Count Della Valle. After a somewhat rough passage across the Channel, his Royal Highness landed at Dover, and, on his arrival, proceeded, by the ordinary express train, and arrived at the London-road Station at half-past ten o'clock. The Count Louis Corti, and the other gentlemen attached to the Sardinian Legation, were in attendance at the station to receive his Royal Highness. The Duke, having entered one of the carriages in attendance, immediately drove to Mivart's, where apartments had been prepared for his Royal Highness's reception. His Royal Highness had an audience of her Majesty, by appointment, on Wednesday. The Duke is a fine young man, with a Germanic cast of countenance. He was born in 1822, and married, in 1850, the Princess Marie de Saxe.

WINDSOR DURING ASCOT RACES.—Preparations are made at the Castle for the visit of the Court, and a large company of distinguished visitors, who have been honoured with an invitation to join the festivities which will take place at the Castle during the Ascot races. Banquets on a magnificent scale will be given in St. George's Hall and the Waterloo Chamber. According to the present arrangement, the Court will not arrive at Windsor before Tuesday next; consequently, it is said, the first day's races will not be honoured with her Majesty's presence; and it is also said that the Queen will not accompany her illustrious visitors in her train, state to the course before Thursday, the only day her Majesty will visit the races this season. Although any one state apartment of the Castle will be closed to the public after Monday next, and not opened before Thursday, the 16th, it is not expected that the Court will remain at Windsor after Friday, the 17th inst.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—On Wednesday the nuptials of the Hon. Isabella Lister, sister to Lord Ribblesdale, and step-daughter to Lord John Russell, with the Rev. W. Warburton, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, were celebrated at Petersham Church, near Richmond. Lord John Russell gave the bride away. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Sir. Crocker. After the ceremony, Lord and Lady John Russell gave a déjeuner, at Pembroke Lodge, to the bridal party. Early in the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left town for the Grove, near Watford, the seat of the Earl and Countess of Clarendon. The bridegroom is brother of the all-fated Eliot Warburton, who was lost in the *Amazon*.—The marriage of Lady Margaret Compton, sister of the Marquis of Northampton, with the Hon. F. Leveson, M.P., brother of Lord Granville Leveson, was solemnised on Wednesday, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both families. The wedding déjeuner was given by Lady Emma Ford, the bride's sister, at her residence, Princes-gate.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

In reply to the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of CLARENDON said that, owing to the great skill and exertions of Sir Charles Hotham, the representative of her Majesty's Government at Monte Video, he had succeeded in effecting a treaty for the opening of the communications with that part of the world by means of the river Paraná.

Lord BEAUMONT moved for a copy of a certain treaty in respect to the succession to the Crown of Denmark, and for the production of papers relating thereto.

The Earl of CLARENDON said it would be almost impossible to produce the correspondence, on account of its voluminous character. A part of that correspondence it would be improper, under any circumstances, to produce. He had, however, no objection to the production of a copy of the treaty moved for.

After a few words from the Earl of MALMESBURY and Lord BEAUMONT, the subject dropped.

The Burials Bill having passed through Committee, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Mr. DISRAELI gave notice of his intention, on Monday, to move for a series of returns in relation to the Conversion of Stock under the recent resolutions of the House; and said that he would take an early opportunity of calling attention to the present state of our finances (Hear, hear).

In reply to Mr. Hindley, Lord J. RUSSELL said that in the present state of public business he could not now inform the House what course the Government would pursue with regard to the Education Bill. He intended first to proceed with the Charitable Trusts Bill now under consideration by the House of Lords.

The reports of the Income-tax Bill and the Customs Bill were severally brought up and agreed to

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Sir C. WOOD, in rising to state the views of her Majesty's Ministers with regard to the future Government of India, expressed his conviction that whatever difference of opinion there might be with regard to the plan he was about to propose, party-spirit would not be imported into the discussion. He deprecated delay in dealing with this subject, considering the magnitude of the interests at stake, and that the present peaceable state of the world was favourable for legislation. The plan of the Government would only embrace the question of the Government of India at home and abroad. To those who contended for further inquiry, he replied that inquiry upon many of the topics embraced had been completed; and what remained to be inquired into would consume a much longer time than some persons anticipated. All testimony concurred in advising immediate legislation, and in pointing out the danger of delay. Referring to the condition of India for the last twenty years, he thought that great exaggeration had gone abroad with regard to the progress made. The rule of this country in India had, however, not been unsuccessful, though that success would have been more complete but for the unhappy wars which had prevailed there. He denied the allegations contained in some petitions to that House as to the mal-administration of justice, and asserted that it was fairly and impartially administered by English judges.

The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to take a review of the history of India since its connection with the British Crown, and having adverted to the numerous works carried out for the improvement of the country, proceeded at great length to show that the production and consumption of the people had increased rapidly during the last ten years, as the imports and exports indicated. He proposed a plan for the future administration of India, by which the double government would be retained. The Court of Directors were to be reduced to eighteen—six to be nominated by the Crown from persons who had served ten years in India. This would obviate the objection, that it was not always the best find an servants who obtained promotion. He proposed that one-third of the Board should vacate every second year, but that the out-going parties should be eligible for re election without the interval of a year. He did not propose to make any change in the constituency of the election members of the Board. He did not think it proper to effect the whole change at once, and it was therefore proposed that at first the Directors should select fifteen of their number, to which the Government should add three, with power to fill up the first three vacancies which might occur. He proposed that the Board should serve for six years with the changes he had mentioned. He considered that this would be a great improvement; but it was not intended to tie up the hands of Parliament from making changes, and it was therefore provided that the proposed Government should not be dissolved until the Parliament shall otherwise provide. As great additional labour would be thrown upon the Directors, he proposed that they should each of them have a salary of £500 per annum, with £1000 each to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman. He proposed to do away with the present system of patronage—to do away with nominations to the civil service, the introductions to the military colleges, and the appointments to be assistant-surgeons. Merit alone should be hereafter the passport to such appointments. Such merit to be tested by examination. With respect to the administration of justice, the right hon. gentleman stated that the course of education would be this: that the examination for the civil service should take place before the parties left England, and should be conducted by independent judges. The candidates should be qualified by a good fundamental knowledge of the law. The two courts which now existed in India should be amalgamated into one, and should be presided over by judges who were not only conversant with the law of England, but the law of that country. This tribunal should form the highest court of appeal. The subject of education generally would be a matter for future consideration. Sir Charles Wood then referred to minor details, and sat down, after a speech of four hours' duration.

Mr BRIGHT expressed his disapprobation at the whole plan, and amidst much cheering declared the policy of the Government.

On the motion of Mr PHILLIMORE, the debate was adjourned until Monday. The House then adjourned.

RESIGNATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.—In consequence of the remarks made by Lord John Russell, on Tuesday night, in the House of Commons, disapproving of any endowment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, the following members of the Ministry resigned their offices—Mr. John Sadleir, Mr William Keogh, and Mr. Monsell declining to serve in a Government of which Lord John Russell is a leading member.

SLIGO ELECTION COMMITTEE.—This committee closed its labours on Friday, when after an hour and a half's deliberation, the chairman (Mr Divett) announced its decision that Mr. Towneley was not duly elected to serve in Parliament, he having by his agents been guilty of bribery, although not personally cognisant of their acts. The resolutions of the committee by which this decision were accompanied reflected in severe terms on the conduct of the Catholic priests, during the election; and the chairman took an extra-judicial opportunity of expressing the regret of the committee in reference to Mr. Towneley's agents, that a gentleman of his high respectability should have fallen into such bad hands. It is supposed that Mr. Somers will be returned without opposition.

COLONEL WYLDE will be in attendance on his Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa during his stay in England.

HER MAJESTY has announced her gracious intention of giving £200, and Prince Albert £100, towards the fund for the purchase of Marochetti's statue of Richard Cœur de Lion.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—The Court of Directors of the East India Company have called a special general meeting of the Court for Monday next, "to receive a communication regarding the arrangement proposed by the Ministers for the future government of India.

THE ORLEANS FAMILY.—On Thursday morning, as early as eight o'clock, the rite of confirmation was bestowed on H.R.H. the Comte de Paris, by Cardinal Wiseman, in the presence of the ex-Royal family of France and a distinguished circle of the English nobility, at the chapel of the French Embassy, in King-street, Portman-square. The Duc de Chartres also made his first communion. In the next Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we shall give a Portrait of the Count de Paris, and enter more fully into the details of this event.

PORTSMOUTH—FRIDAY.—The *Bluebein* and the *Sidon*, steam-ships, have taken on board their powder and shells, at Spithead, and are quite ready for sea.

DUBLIN.—The fine weather has been of much service to the Great Exhibition no less than 17,500 persons passed in on Wednesday.

UNITED STATES.—The *Hermann* steamer touched at Cowes on Thursday, on her way to Bremen. She brings no political news.—A destructive gale has visited Lake Erie, in which many vessels were sunk or driven ashore, and some lives were lost.

MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL ART AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.—The number attending during May were as follows: 7759 persons on the public days, free; 851 persons on the students' days, and payment of sixpence each, being for the registered visitors of the classes and schools.

THE JEW BILL.—We understand that Mr. Alderman Salomons has given notice of an appeal to the House of Lords against the decision of the Judges in the case of Miller *v.* Salomons. Thus, the House of Lords will have to consider judicially, and de de the important point, whether the Oath of Abjuration has been lawfully taken. The appeal will not be heard till next session.—*Hebrew Observer.*

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DUCIE.—We have to announce the decease of the Earl of Ducie, who expired on Thursday, at twelve o'clock, at Tortworth-park, Gloucestershire. His Lordship was in the 82nd year of his age; and is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, Lord Moreton, whose elevation to the Peerage creates a vacancy in the representation of Stroud.

WE are sorry to state that Sir John Hope, Bart, M.P. for the county of Edinburgh, lies dangerously ill at his residence in London, and that his medical attendants give no hope of his recovery.

THE WAGNER CASE.—LUMLEY *v.* GYE.—In the Queen's Bench yesterday, their Lordships delivered judgment in this sending case. Lord Campbell, Mr Justice Erle, and Mr. Justice Crompton were decidedly in favour of a verdict for the plaintiff, and Mr. Justice Coleridge in favour of the defendant. In giving judgment Lord Campbell observed:—"In the present case there was a malicious procurement of Miss Wagner by the defendant, to the damage of the plaintiff. But it was contended that the breach of the contract was the act of Miss Wagner herself, for which the defendant was not responsible. After reviewing the various authorities on the subject, the learned Judge said that on those authorities an action on the case was maintainable. The defendant contended that the maliciously preventing a person from performing a contract was confined to apprentices and menial servants; but the cases and the authorities extended to all cases of contract, whether in the case of man and wife, or in the case of slander, or in the case of the sale of goods. In the present case Miss Wagner was employed by the plaintiff; and therefore upon the whole case, in his opinion judgment should be for the plaintiff.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On a portion of the railway occupied by the Leeds Northern Company, a fatal accident occurred on Wednesday morning to the guard, named John Hudson. The time of the luckless wheel of the engine broke, and caused the upsetting of the van on which the guard was seated: the poor fellow was crushed under the van, and drawn some yards on the rails. When taken out, he was fearfully mangled.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—No fact of importance in reference to the Eastern question has transpired. [illegible]

We have received [illegible] announcing the arrival of Prince Menschikoff at [illegible] on the 19th of the present May. On the morning of the 24th he started for St. Petersburgh, a distance of 1200 leagues from St. Petersburg. However fast he may travel, it is not likely that Prince Menschikoff could have arrived there before the 31st of May.

A despatch from Paris, of Thursday evening, says:—

The speculators for a rise were not able to maintain to-day the advantage they obtained at the Bourse yesterday. The Three per Cents opened at 73f. 85c., and rose to 73f. 90c., but an announcement that Consols had declined in London, and that the Bank of England had raised its rate of discount, [illegible] to 3 per cent, and the Three per Cents fell to 73f. 30c., and closed at 73f. 50c. for the end of the month, being a fall of 1f. as compared with the closing price of yesterday.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.—Differences have arisen between Russia and Persia. The Persian demands from the Shah's Government either the immediate repayment of the loan of 50,000,000f., or the cession of the territory of Asterabad, on the shores of the Caspian. The Shah has refused compliance with either demand. It is said that the Prince Dolzoraki, Secretary to the Russian Embassy at Teheran, has given a blow to the Secretary of the Shah; and that Ahmet Effendi, the Turkish Ambassador, who took the part of the insulted dignitary, has addressed a circular to the foreign Consuls at Teheran.

AUSTRIA.—We learn from Vienna that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a circular to the Austrian representatives at foreign Courts. The Minister declares that the meeting of sovereign princes at Vienna had nothing whatever to do with politics. In conclusion, the circular announces the marriage of the Duke of Brabant with the Archduchess Marie.

BELGIUM.—A project of law for settling a dotation of 600,000 francs on the Prince Royal (Duc de Brabant) has been presented to the Belgian Chambers.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—By the *Forerunner*, we hear that slaving had again commenced on the coast, and in one or two instances captures had followed. The *Ferret* took one ship lying in the river New Calabar, and the *Linnet* had captured two lying in the river Bonny. When the *Forerunner* arrived at Cape Coast, on her outward voyage, the Governor and troops had left the fort to settle the dispute with the King of Ashantee, and had encamped near Dunqua, in the face of an army amounting to upwards of 20,000 men, the English, with their allies, being 16,000. The disturbance was caused by two chiefs, who were sworn to support the English, having broken their fidelity, and accepted bribes to join the opposite party. They were imprisoned in the English fort, but afterwards let out on bail. They again attempted to cross the river Prah, and join the king of Ashantee. Ensign Brownhill, of the Gold Coast corps, with a party of native soldiers, succeeded in bringing them back. They were secured in the cells of the castle, and afterwards beheaded by order of a court martial.

Another account says that the threatened war on the Gold Coast with the Ashantees is at an end. By the prompt and firm measures of the Governor, and the good feeling he has succeeded in establishing with the tribes under our protection, that which at one time threatened to be a serious war with one of the most civilised and belligerent nations in Africa (the same which, in 1824, defeated and killed Governor M'Carthy), was terminated most satisfactorily, and without bloodshed.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE 2

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.			Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	° Highest Reading.	° Lowest Reading.	° Mean.	°	°			Inches.
May 27	29.810	58·0	50·2	52·4	+ 7·9	72	N.E.		0.04
„ 28	29.684	65·1	51·0	54·9	+ 0·8	73	S.W.		0 08
„ 29	29.828	63·0	46·6	51·9	— 4·6	79	N.W.		0.25
„ 30	29.984	57·1	41·5	47·5	— 9·0	75	N.		0.00
„ 31	29.977	57·1	45·0	52·3	— 4·1	83	N.N.E.		0.00
June 1	29.909	59·0	42·2	52·1	— 4·1	88	N.E.		0.00
„ 2	30.059	61·8	48·6	52·1	— 4·6	86	N.E.		0.09

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.71 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.76 inches by 9h. a.m. on May 28th; decreased to 29.75 inches by 9h. p.m. on the same day; increased to 30.04 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 31st; decreased to 29.97 inches by 9h. a.m. on June 1st, and increased to 30.12 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the sea, was 29.949 inches. The weather during the week has been variable and severe for this season of the year, and the mean daily temperatures have ranged from 8° above to 4° below their average values. During the time when the daily temperatures were above their average value, viz., from May 14th to the 27th (with the exception of the 21st, which was slightly in defect), the mean excess for the period was 6° daily. The mean temperature of the week was 52°, being 7°9 below the average of the corresponding week in thirty eight years. The highest reading of the thermometer was 78°, on May 27th; and the lowest, 42°, on the 30th: their difference, 36°, shows the range of temperature in the week. The daily ranges of temperature have not been so large as in the preceding weeks, the greatest being (27·8°) on May 31st, the least (8·1°) on the 28th, and the mean for the week 19·1°. During the thunderstorm on May 29, which lasted from about 10h. 15m. to 10h. 45m. p.m., the temperature, which was 52·8° at 9h. a.m., declined to 48·2° by 10h. 0m., increased to 50·2° by 10h. 30m., but at 10h. 45m. had declined to its former temperature of 52·8°; and the fall was [illegible] barometer on the ground in sheltered situations for twenty-five hours after it has ceased falling. Rain fell during the week to the depth of 0.46 inch. The mean reading of the barometer for the month of May, reduced to the level of the sea, was 29.651 inches. The mean temperature of the air was 52·7°, being 0·8° below the average of thirty-eight years. The mean temperature of the dew point was 47·2°. The mean degree of humidity was 69; complete saturation being represented by 100. The mean daily range of temperature was 21·7°, and rain fell to the depth of 1·8 inch

Lewisham, June 3rd, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending May 28th, the births of 1165 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these 582 were boys, and 779 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years, the average number was 1371. During the week 1128 deaths were registered. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1843–52 the average number was 890, which, if raised in proportion to the increase of population, will give a return of 979. The actual result is, therefore, in excess of the estimated number by 149. Of zymotic diseases 229 deaths are recorded (their average is 191): of these, 5 were due to small-pox (its average is 16); to hooping-cough, 55 (its average is 30); to diarrhœa, 32 (its average is 12); and to typhus, 52 (its average is 39). To tubercular diseases, 233 (their average is 185): of these, 136 were due to consumption (which exceeds its average by 32); to diseases of the heart and blood vessels, 49 (their average is 37); to diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration, 167 (their average is 116): of these 81 were due to bronchitis (its average is 44); to pneumonia, 57 (which shows a decided increase, the number of deaths from this disease in the two preceding weeks being 36 and 71 respectively). To violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 33 deaths were attributed. On May 25th a man died from old age, in the Greenwich workhouse, at the age of 100 years; and on May 21st, at 1, Elder-street, Norton-Folgate, a man died from old age and exhaustion, at the age of 100 years.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The twelfth anniversary dinner of this admirable charity took place at Willis's rooms on Wednesday. The Marquis of Westminster took the chair, and was supported by Lord Feversham, Lord Dynevor, and other influential friends of the charity. The noble chairman stated that the number of persons admitted into the hospital during the past year was 445; of whom 292 were discharged relieved, 61 had died in the hospital, and 90 remained in the wards. The number of out-patients relieved during the same period was 3074, and the total number relieved since the opening of the new building was 29,886. The receipts during the year 1852 amounted to £2900. The chairman remarked the company that one-eighth of the aggregate mortality arose from diseases of the chest, and that there were constantly persons perishing to whom and might be rendered, if the funds were adequate. He showed that the experience which the hospital afforded of the best mode of treating consumption tended greatly to the improvement of medical science as regarded that disease. As a proof of the scientific and useful manner in which it was conducted, he stated that during the whole of the last winter its temperature had been kept up to 61 degrees. But the great event of last year in the history of the hospital was, that the managers had invested in the purchase of a quantity of land around it a sum of not less than £15,000 The appeal of the noble Marquis in aid of the charity was warmly responded to, and, in the course of the evening, subscription lists amounting to nearly £2000 were announced.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—A sermon was preached on Sunday, at St. Paul's Church, Covent-garden, on behalf of this charity; whose efficiency it is proposed greatly to increase, by an urged recommendation in the hospital for the treatment of "accidents," and by visiting patients at their own houses. The preacher, the Dean of Manchester, was one of its earliest and most active supporters.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.—The anniversary of this excellent institution was held on Monday, at the London Tavern. The Lord Mayor was the chairman; and a very pleasant evening's entertainment was wound up by a subscription list, amounting to nearly £200.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY.—The half-yearly election of pensioners upon the funds of this excellent institution, took place at the London Tavern on Tuesday. There were 128 candidates, the number to be elected being ten. The following were declared to be the successful candidates:—Mrs. Yorath, Miss Ryder, Miss Creeton, Mrs. Hopper, Miss Cooley, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Haseland, Miss Thomas, Miss Stephenson.

NEWSVENDERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening the fourteenth annual meeting of this society took place at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. The report stated that during the past year £750 had been added to the vested fund, making the capital of the institution £1250. The report recommends the erection of almshouses, by means of small weekly subscriptions, to be called "Metropolitan Newsvenders' Almshouses." The report was adopted, and the proceedings terminated.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GORE HOUSE.—On Monday, as early as half-past nine, the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, visited the Exhibitions of Decorative Woven and Works of the Students of the Schools of Art, now open at Gore House, Kensington. The Royal party carefully inspected every room, bestowing considerable time in examining the productions of the special classes of the Department of Art, and the life studies of Mr. Mulready, and then proceeded round the gardens.

GRAND REVIEW AT WOOLWICH.

ON Thursday (last week) her Majesty's Birthday was celebrated by a grand Review, a scene from which our Artist has pictured upon the next page.

At ten o'clock the whole of the troops in the Garrison of duty assembled in review order, and proceeded to the Common, where they were drawn as follows:—The Royal Horse Artillery across the extreme top of the Common, facing downwards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Strangways; the troops of the line extended the whole length of the Common, consisting of two battalions of the Foot Artillery, the right battalion under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins, and the left battalion under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres; the Royal Sappers and Miners, under the command of Adjutant Fitzroy Somerset, R.E.; the Battalion of Local Pensioners, under the command of Staff Officer Major Forbes; the Royal Marines, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jolliffe; two 9-pounder field batteries, the gunners dismounted, and three light 6 pounder batteries, across the lower part of the Common, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson.

On the formation of the troops into line, the command of the whole was taken by Col. Whinyates, Commandant of the garrison. Lord Raglan, G.C.B., the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, &c., with a number of officers, arrived on the Common about a quarter before twelve o'clock. At twelve o'clock, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Royal Horse Artillery, and immediately afterwards guns were fired in quick succession by the Royal Artillery, and a *feu de joie* commenced from the right to the left of the line. Seven guns were then fired in quick succession from the light field batteries, and then a second running fire up the front rank and down the rear. Seven guns were again fired by the Royal Horse Artillery, followed by a third running fire. The whole of the troops then presented arms, and the bands played the National Anthem of "God save the Queen." The troops afterwards ordered arms, and took off their caps, and gave three hearty cheers, taking the time from the Commandant in front. The Master-General and his staff then inspected the troops. On returning to the right of the troops broke into open column to the right, and marched past at slow and quick time. The field batteries remained on the ground, and went through the evolutions of a field day.

GRAND BALL AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT PARIS.

THE ball of the British Ambassador, on Tuesday se'nnight, in honour of the birthday of Queen Victoria, was, by general admission, the most brilliant fête of the season—splendid as have been the entertainments given during the late Paris season. Over the gates of the Embassy was displayed a design in gas representing the Royal crown of England, with the initials "V. R." underneath, and the whole enclosed in a tasteful garland, in which the Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle were combined. In the centre of the façade of the hotel, and lighting up the whole court, blazed the Star of the Order of the Garter. Tasteful illuminations were executed under the superintendence of Mr. Albano, of the Board of Works. The whole of the suite of apartments on the ground-floor were thrown open, and were quickly filled, for company began to arrive a little before ten, and it is said that not less than 2000 cards had been issued. About 1500 persons were present.

Among the visitors (who comprised all the most distinguished persons in Paris) were the members of the diplomatic corps and the Ministers who had dined with the Ambassador, Princess Mathilde, the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, General Narvaez, General Magnan, Count Bacciochi, &c

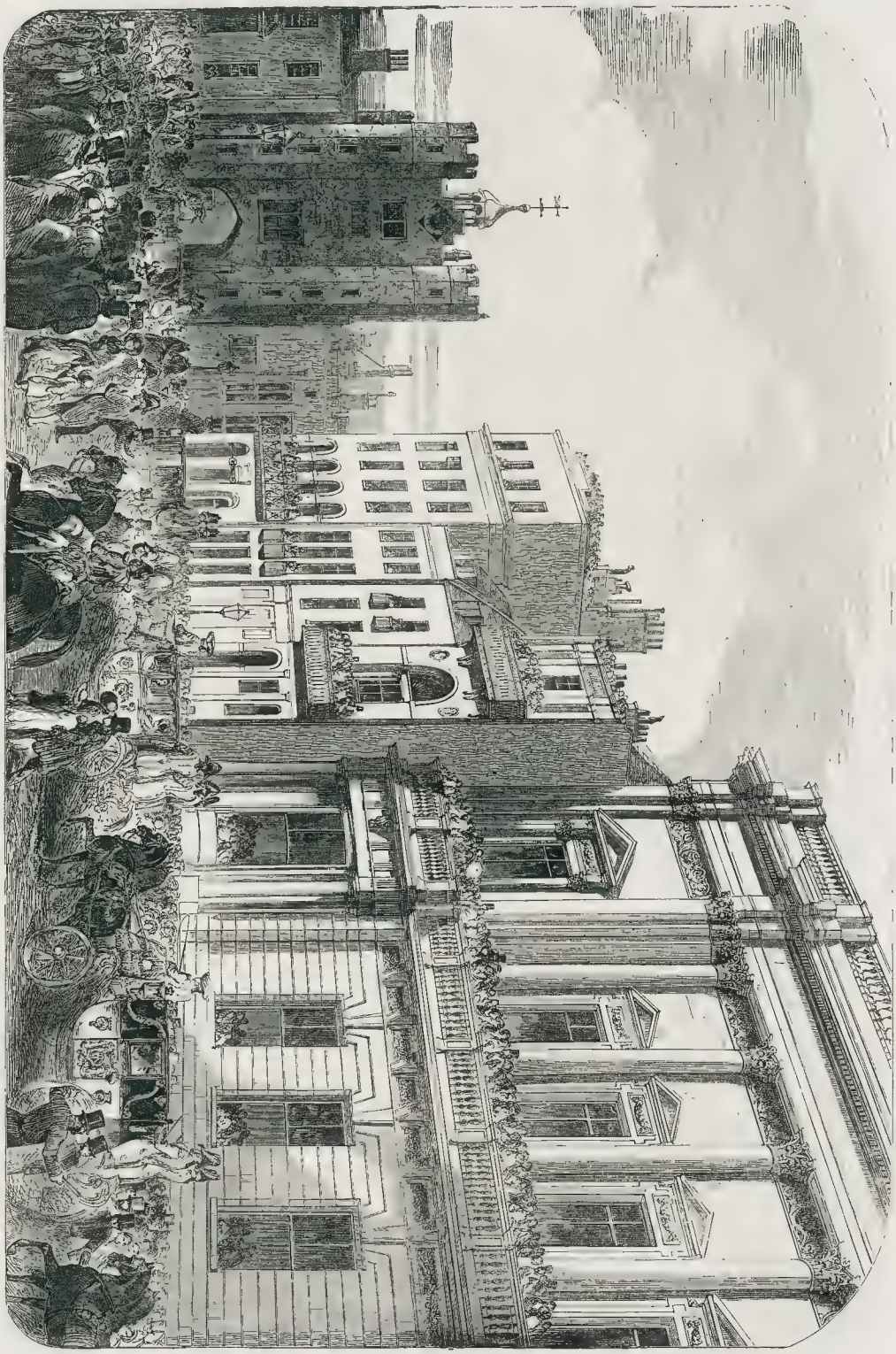
The gardens of the Embassy were brilliantly illuminated; and when, at eleven o'clock, the drapery which concealed them was suddenly withdrawn, nothing could surpass the beauty of the scene that

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—GRAND REVIEW AT WOOLWICH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

broke on the eye. The whole garden was brilliantly lighted up; and, along the trees and shrubs, coloured lamps were suspended. The effect of these variegated lights was charming. A military band, of nearly 100 musicians, was stationed among the trees, and played select airs, in addition to Strauss's band for the dancing. At the lower end of the garden, and surmounting all, might be seen the Royal crown, with the same initials as before. The weather was fortunately very fine.

As there was a throne-room fitted up with great splendour, the Emperor was perhaps expected, but if so the expectation was not realised. The only members of the Emperor's family who were remarked were the Princess Mathilde and Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte. The appearance of the Princess Mathilde, leaning on the arm of Lord Cowley, was the signal for the well-known "Partant pour la Syrie." Among the earlier arrivals was Marshal Narvaez, who looked very well, and quite happy. He remained for some time in the gardens admiring the effect produced by the display. He remarked to some persons with whom he was conversing how with Englishmen the English spirit prevails even in their very amusements. It is said that the Marshal, in familiar conversation, speaks of England and of English institutions with the greatest enthusiasm. At one o'clock the supper-rooms were thrown open, and in every respect the arrangements for the guests were admirable. The refreshments were abundant. There were, to use a City phrase, rivers of champagne; and the supper was excellent. No expense, indeed, appears to have been spared, and every body was satisfied. After supper dancing was resumed, and kept up with animation till an advanced hour. Lord and Lady Cowley were exceedingly gracious and unremitting in their attentions to the company.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—GRAND BALL AT THE HOTEL OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY, AT PARIS.—THE ILLUMINATED GARDENS.



ST. JAMES'S-STREET.—HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom (the first this season), on Thursday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. The arrival of the company never ably presents an attractive sight of the London season; but, upon this occasion, it was unusually gay and splendid. St. James's-street was crowded with spectators to witness the magnificent equipages proceeding to the Palace; and the line of carriages extended for a long distance through the adjoining streets. In no city of the world are such fine horses and superb carriages to be seen as in our metropolis; and, of all the display of the year, that of the Drawingroom day presents the most magnificent scene; when the carriages are occupied by lovely women, in unrivalled Court costumes, and the display of splendid uniforms, and richly embroidered liveries, have no parallel in the calendar of London gaiety. Such a scene was presented by St. James's-street on Thursday, and is pictured by our Artist upon the preceding page.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, and were received by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Treasurer of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain, and the Comptroller of the Household.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess and the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Mary and the Duke of Cambridge, Her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the Drawingroom. The Royal Family were received by the Vice-Chamberlain, and conducted to the Queen in the Royal Closet.

Before the Drawingroom, her Majesty, according to annual custom, received a deputation from Christ's Hospital in the Throne-room.

The deputation, which was ushered to the Royal presence by Sir W. S. Maryon-Wilson, Esquire, Deputy-Governor of the Hospital, consisted of the Rev. W. Trollope (the treasurer), Mr. Alderman Plomptre (the president), Sir A. J. Dalrymple, Bart., Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., and Mr. Hale, three of the Governors of the institution; accompanied by the Rev. W. Webster, M.A. (the mathematical master), Mr. W. B. Lock (the drawing master), and the forty boys of the Royal Mathematical School, founded by Charles II., and was most graciously received.

The Queen condescended to inspect the charts and drawings executed by the boys, and to express her approbation of their performance.

The hon. corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms were on duty in the state rooms, under the command of the Lieutenant. The sub-officers, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Martin Hawley Cooke, were also on duty.

The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty, under the command of the Earl of Ilchester.

Her Majesty was attended by the Lords and Ladies of the Household.

The Queen wore a train of blue and silver cloth, with gold stars, trimmed with gold braid and silver bullion.

The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed with gold braid and white roses, with [illegible] and bullion.

Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of diamonds and feathers.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a blue moiré antique train, embossed with white flowers, and trimmed with blue. The petticoat was of diamonds. Three skirts of blue tulle, embroidered with silver stars, and a pet [illegible].

Her Royal Highness's head-dress was composed of feathers and a tiara of diamonds, of wheat ears, with lace lappets. The necklace and ear-rings were diamonds.

Her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe wore a train of white watered silk, bordered with leaves trimmed with white satin ribbon and silver; the stomacher, of silver bionde and bouquets; the petticoat of white satin, trimmed with tulle, silver blonde, and blush roses. The dress was of English manufacture. The Princess's headdress [illegible] roses, and diamonds.

[illegible] presented for the first time, and afterwards the general circle [illegible].

Her Majesty [illegible] was pleased to [illegible] Majesty's Household [illegible].

After the Drawingroom the Prince returned to Buckingham Palace, and in the evening honoured the Royal Italian Opera with his presence.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB

Wednesday was fixed upon for the second match of this distinguished club, since the commencement of the present season. On this occasion a new yacht, the *Rosalind*, built by Inman, of Lymington, for Lord Alfred Paget, more than realised the expectations which had been formed of her capabilities. The *Rosalind* steam-vessel was chartered for the accommodation of the members of the club and their visitors. The course appointed for the match was from Gravesend to sail round the Mouse Light-vessel and back. The following vessels were entered:

Name.	Tons.	Port.	Owner.
1 Vestal	74	South	Mr. B. G. Rowles
2 *Rosalind*	106	Cowes	Lord A. Paget, M.P.
3 May-fly	90	Cowes	Mr. [illegible]
4 *Sprite*	90	Cowes	Mr. [illegible]
5 Violet	60	Plymouth	Capt. Fenton, R.N.
6 Sapphire	104	Portsmouth	Mr. G. P. Nayl[illegible]

No time allowed for tonnage.

The race may be described in a few words. The Commodore fired a gun for weighing anchor at seven minutes to one o'clock. The *Rosalind* was by far the smartest in setting sail, and took a commanding lead in gallant style. The *Sprite* was the last off, having got her broadside on to the tide. The *Rosalind* carried a large narrow ensign at the mizen-peak. They then stood out to sea in the following order: the *Rosalind*, *Sapphire*, *Lady-fly*, *Violet*, *Vestal*, and *Sprite* last of all. Nothing calling for special notice took place, except that the *Sprite* gradually overhauled the others, and off Southend took the second place, the *Rosalind* at the time having a lead of nearly two miles. About halfway between the Nore and Chapman Head, the *Violet* and the *Sprite* being both on the same tack, had to put about to clear a brig, and it was alleged that in so doing the latter fouled the fore-rig, when immediately hoisted a signal of protest against the Swede. The *Sprite*, after this, slowly gained on the *Rosalind*. They passed the Mouse in the following order:

1. [illegible]		7	15
2. [illegible]		7	30

The *Sapphire* and *Mayfly* passed in succession very quickly after the *Vestal*. On the *Meteor* coming up with the yachts, the *Sprite* had made up her ground, and for the last half a dozen miles a most exciting race ensued between them, which was increased by the *Sprite*, about two miles from the winning-post, carrying away her foretopmast, just as she was taking a decided lead. So close were the two, that as they neared the flag-ship, it was thought the *Rosalind* was going to windward, would be able to slip round before her opponent. The latter, however, was just enough ahead to prevent the manœuvre; and the *Rosalind*, in her endeavour to avoid a foul, snapped her bowsprit. They rounded the flag as follows:—

1.	Rosalind	..	..	4 h.	30 min. 0 sec
2.	Vestal	..	..	4	51	10
3.	Sapphire	..	..	5	7	15
4.	Mayfly	..	..	5	19	10
5.	Sprite	..	..	6	31	0

The match was sailed at a very great pace, the time being a few minutes under five hours. This is, we believe, the shortest time in which the course, sixty-six miles, has ever been accomplished. In consequence of the protest the prize was not awarded; the point in dispute having been referred to the sailing committee, whose decision will be made known next Wednesday.

In page 448 will be found an Illustration and description of the [illegible].

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB

The opening match of this very popular club took place on Tuesday, for a pair of colours. The following vessels took their stations:

1.	[illegible]	..	..	8 tons	W.
2.	[illegible]	..	..	19 m.	[illegible]
3.	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.	Romp	..	..	12 n.	[illegible]
5.	Alpha	..	..	10 n.	[illegible]
6.	Kitten	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]

The wind was what is known by the phrase, "a soldier's breeze," Off Gravesend the *Kitten* was full half a mile a-head, and some good seamanship was displayed amongst the crews of the *Mischief*, *Romp*, and *Alpha*. They finished their course home as follows:—

1.	Kitten	..	..	..	2 hours 35 m.
2.	Mischief	..	..	..	4 m. 10 s.
3.	Alpha	..	..	..	[illegible]

The prizes were presented to the owners of the *Kitten* and *Mischief*.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING

2 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn (t) | 6 to 1 agst Nervous | 9 to 1 agst King Pepin

HACKNEY FLYER.

6 to 4 agst Stockwell (and off) | 2 to 1 agst Teddington. (1)

100 to 1 agst Mr. Darvill (1) | 20 to 1 agst Verbena (1)

100 to 1 agst Dervish (1) | 20 to 1 agst Verbena (1)

THE DERBY SETTLING.—Notwithstanding the large number of preliminary payments on Monday, it was "nigh change" at the Corner during the greater part of Tuesday afternoon. When it is considered that upwards of a quarter of a million of money was required to satisfy claims that were not recoverable at law, and that nearly [illegible] amount was due from one person alone, the [illegible] should have been so punctual a payment, and so [illegible]. In short, a better settlement has not been known for some years.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Professional prejudices and artistic antipathies received a death-blow, by the appearance of Berlioz in the orchestra, last Monday night, to conduct the first part of the sixth Philharmonic programme, the part being selected from his own compositions. The advent of this great composer in such a locality is a significant fact in the musical annals of the country. He is indebted for the engagement to the rivalry of concert speculations, and art has thus reason to rejoice at old and new Philharmonic discord. The triumph of Berlioz under the most disheartening difficulties was complete. The most bitter adversaries of his system were heard to exclaim, "He is, indeed, a wonderful man!" moved as they were irresistibly by the poetic fancy, vivid imagination, and splendid colouring of his marvellous orchestration. The Symphonie Symphony, "Harold in Italy," is of the descriptive class: it has four movements, opening with Harold in the mountains, succeeded by scenes of joy and happiness; then, in the second movement, presenting to the mind's eye the March of Pilgrims, who chant the evening Hymn, lastening up to the Mountaineers' Serenade; and finally, in the fourth portion, indicating the furious orgies of brigands, interrupted by desicious breaks of preceding themes. Anything more powerfully dramatic than the Symphonie Epée—through which flows a viola part, finely played by Sainton—cannot be imagined: only those who have heard the "Romeo and Juliet" work by the same composer can form a conception of the picturesque variety in Berlioz's ideal scenes. In addition to the "Harold," the symphonic introduction to the second act of the opera "Benvenuto Cellini" was executed. This overture—for such, from its length, must it be designated—is a most animated embodiment, as it were, of the rollicking fun and whimsicalities of the Roman Carnival. It is instrumented with a piquancy of the most delicate and subtle order; and many, amidst the turmoil of the throng, an exquisite melody stealing on the ear, indicating that amidst the storm and excitement of the crowd the under-current of human love is pursuing its way. Berlioz was recalled on all hands, is thoroughly original. His ideas are as novel as his forms are fresh. His treatment of an orchestra is entirely his own; his acoustical effects are peculiarly his discovery. His style, in short, is patent; it differs from everything that has been heard before; and he calls upon his players to perform passages of which they have never had a notion in their basic experience. Then remains the question, is the domain of art limited? and who hath marked the boundaries?

Great as was the success impressed at the marvellous execution of the intricacies of the symphony and overture by the band, and willing as we are to recognise the astonishing faculty of playing almost at sight, by our players, it must be a generally understood that this performance was only be regarded as a rehearsal of the two works. The light and shade so necessary to develope the subtle thoughts of Berlioz was assuredly wanting. The "March of Pilgrims," which at Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Paris, Leipzic, &c., was always rapturously encored, was signally deficient in delicacy. The pianissimo opening the movement, followed by a crescendo of singular effect, when properly rendered, could not be accomplished with a single rehearsal; but the spirit of the execution was good.

A sacred air, "The Repose of the Holy Family," sung by Gardoni, between the two orchestral pieces, awakened unanimous enthusiasm, from its marked originality and suavity. Admirably sung by the Italian tenor, it elicited a most rapturous encore. As a vocal composer, this gifted man places Berlioz's reputation in the most favourable light.

In the second part, Beethoven's C minor symphony, Weber's "Ruler of the Spirits" overture, Bottesini's astounding double-bass concerto, and a song by Gardoni, from Donizetti's "Favorita," and by Pischek from Spohr's "Faust," under the direction of Costa, who was warmly and deservedly greeted, completed this magnificent and memorable concert.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The fourth concert, at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday night, was well attended. The scheme opened with Lindpaintner's sacred cantata, "The Widow of Nain," the poem of which, by Dr. Karl Grünelsen, a popular poet and writer, at the head of the Lutheran Church in Stuttgardt, is founded on the miracle of the restoration to life of the widow's son, recorded in the Gospel of St. Luke. The translation has been made by Mr. Desmond Ryan. Lindpaintner has not reached the elevation of his theme; his music is too simple and unpretending for the elaborate grandeur expected from oratorio writing. In what the composer has done, the accomplished, if not the inspired musician, is, however, apparent; but the gr[illegible], lamentation, joy, and thanksgiving in the poet's series of recitatives, airs, and choruses, exacted the Handelian or Mendelssohnian force to describe adequately. The contralto air, sung by Miss Dolby so exquisitely, is flowing and melodious, and evidently touched the auditory. Miss Birch, Herr Reichardt, and Herr Pischek, sustained the other solo voice parts. Mozart's Jupiter Symphony, Meafarren's descriptive overture "Don Carlos," Weber's "Der Freyschütz" overture, and Prudent's animated pianoforte solo, by Miss Dolby, Reichardt, and Pischek accompaniments, admirably, played by the author, and which was rapturously redemanded, were the instrumental pieces. Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," conducted by Mr. Benedict, in Miss Dolby, Reichardt, and Pischek accompaniments, admirably, played by the author, and which was rapturously redemanded, were the instrumental pieces. Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," conducted by Mr. Benedict, in Miss Dolby, Reichardt, and Pischek as principals, was scarcely executed. Herr Puschek sung Lindpaintner's popular "Standard Bearer," amidst a hurricane of applause, and was unanimously encored. The performers at the conclusion of the concert, were called for amidst acclamations, as it was the last night of its engagement. He has left golden opinions behind of his abilities. Spohr will conduct Beethoven's Ninth Choral Symphony at the next concert.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

MR. ANDERSON'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT.—At the Royal Italian Opera on Wednesday, there was a very fashionable gathering in honour of Mrs. Anderson, the pianiste to her Majesty, and instructress to the Princess Royal. Mrs. Anderson is much esteemed, both in her public and private capacity. Her early series of instruction secured to her the hand she was regarded as one of the finest lady pianists of the day. Her niece, Mrs. F. B. Jewson (late Miss Anderson Kirkham), is the talented successor of Mr. Anderson; she played Weber's Concert-Stück, and Mendelssohn's Andante and Capriee, in excellent style. The other solo players were Sainton, Piatti, and Bottesini; and the vocalists were Madame Cara Novello, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mdlle. Agnes Bury, Madame Julienne, Madame Bosio, Mdlle. Didiée, Madame Castellan, Mdlle Hellin., Signori Tamberlik, Lucciani, Belgrelli, Tagliafico, Polonini, Belletti, and Ronconi; Herr Formès, Herr Reichardt, and Herr Pischek. The band and chorus of the theatre, under Costa's direction, were also put in requisition. Grisi and Mario did not appear, having declined to sing at concerts.

MADAME PUZZI'S MORNING CONCERT.—This annual entertainment took place on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The solo players were Signor Ardini, a Milanese violinist, who made his début; Signor Puzzi, horn; Leon Jacquard, a new violoncellist; M. Prudent, the pianist; and Bottesini. The vocalists were Madame C. Novello, Mdlle. Lucchesi-Ponca, the Misses Dolby, Messrs. Lawler, Weiss, and Lavenu.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The police of Elberg (Prussia) has forbidden the performance of the "Muette de Portici" (Masaniello), stating that the piece in question was not suited to the present times.

The State Apartments at Windsor Castle will be closed from Tuesday, the 7th of June, until the 13th of June, both days inclusive.

The intelligence from the various West India islands upon agricultural affairs is generally satisfactory, but the reports regarding the crops are unusually meagre.

The Eton Anniversary, at the Thatched House Tavern, will be celebrated on Wednesday, June 15.

A fearful loss of life by fire occurred at the Chinese Theatre, Whampoa, on the 19th March, when no fewer than sixty females were burnt to death, many others being severely injured.

The *Dido*, from the Swan River to London, with a valuable cargo, and twenty-one passengers on board, struck upon the reef of Moule Point, Table Bay, where, in less than an hour, she bilged. The passengers were saved, but the vessel is a total wreck.

A Mr. Edward Fitzgerald has been tried and condemned to two years' imprisonment for stealing books in Paris. The charges were not denied, but he declared that his mania arose from a discovered mind. The Court refused to allow the plea.

Hurley, the murderer of Catherine Kindegan, was taken in his uncle's cabin, near Beech-hill, Galway, on Wednesday week. He had a pair of pistols by him, but was surprised in his sleep. He has confessed the murder.

An accident occurred on Sunday on the Versailles railroad, by which one person was killed, another so seriously wounded that recovery is not expected, and some others were less severely injured.

A deputation of the directors of the Electric Power and Colour Company, had an interview with the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house, on Tuesday, on the subject of illuminating the coast lighthouses with in electric light.

There arrived at Alexandria, on the 18th ult., on his way to Europe, an envoy of Prince Aloffice-Said-ben-Kawee, ruler of Lymyar, an important country at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, and a commercial centre of considerable importance.

The following annual prizes have been adjudged at Harrow:—The English poem on Syracuse, Mr. R. D. Wilson; the Hope prize (Greek prose translation), Mr. R. C. Green; the Peel medal (Latin essay), Mr. H. D. Wilson.

The second report of the Select Committee on Indian Territories was issued on Saturday last. It contains the further evidence of Mr. Jeavyes Bensopke, Mr. F. J. Halliday, and Mr. Marshman.

We learn from Canada that the crops in the western states look promising, and an extensive yield is anticipated.

The Earl of Selkirk has sailed from Gibraltar, where his Lordship arrived in the *Coral Queen* yacht, on the Irish ult. for England.

The Queen's County estates of the Right Hon. Thomas Wyse, producing an annual net rental of £1062, were sold on Friday week for £24,858, equal to 23½ years' purchase, to Alderman Moylan, of Dublin.

On Saturday afternoon a little boy was sitting at a second-floor window, in Bennett's-court, Drury-lane, and he fell out on to the pavement; on being taken to King's College Hospital, he expired, from the effects of a fractured skull.

Her Majesty's ship *Leander*, on her way to New York, called off Deal, with Lord Ellesmere and suite on board, all well, eight days from England.

The Members of the Toxopholite Society have announced their intention of giving a ball at their lodge in the Regent's-park, on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

The Grand and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company now possess 27 steamers and 6 store-ships, in addition to 19 steamers now building. Of these, 9 will be propelled by the screw, and 3 by paddle-wheels.

At the Chinese Theatre, in Hong-Hong, lately, some scoundrel, in the middle of the performances, raised a cry of fire, which caused a panic among the crowd, and nearly cost several people their lives.

A deputation upon the subject of the metropolitan bridges had an interview with Sir William Molesworth at the office of Works and Public Buildings on Saturday last.

The French ship *Hoche* was destroyed by fire, in Algoa Bay, on the 14th of April; she was laden with jute and rice; and spontaneous combustion is supposed to have taken place.

A steamer has arrived from Venice, the 19th ult., with 23 political prisoners from Austrian Italy on board. The majority of them are young men of good family. They are to be confined in the fortresses of Lubeck, Spandau, and Hesphitzade.

Lord Shaftesbury has a bill before the House of Lords to enable lower local boards of health to provide burial-grounds.

The discovery of tea under the new duties commenced early on Wednesday morning, and the entries upwards of 10,000.

An English gentleman committed suicide on the 27th ult., at Asti, in Italy, by blowing out his brains. His name is not known.

On Tuesday afternoon a drying-stove in Messrs. Armitage and Wardle's cotton-mill, Manchester, took fire; but the flames were soon got under. The damage is about £1000

The Earl of Shrewsbury is at present at Venice, and daily receives the visits of the most eminent members of the clergy. The Pope has conferred the Order of Pius VII. upon his Lordship.

In 1852 the declared value of British woollen manufactures exported was £10,161,974.

The medal to the memory of Oersted, the discoverer of electro-magnetism, which is being struck by the Danish Academy of Sciences, will be distributed on the day when the electro-magnetic line is opened between Copenhagen and Kiel.

The India Reform Committee have resolved unanimously that nothing short of a total abolition of the system of double government, and of the creation of a really responsible home Administration for India, can be entertained or supported by the society

Mrs. Beecher Stowe, accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland, was in the House of Lords on Monday night, during the anti-slavery speeches.

The Danish Government have laid down submarine telegraphic wires in the Great and Little Belts, to which the attention of the mercantile marine of all nations is directed, in order to guard against any danger that might ensue from vessels anchoring over the wire

Mrs. Wilkinson, of Eynesbury, St. Neots, completely lost her voice twenty-five years ago. About six weeks back, she accidentally fell down two fortunately, sustaining no injury from the fall; but the shock occasioned it to have led to the recovery of her sight

The thirty-fourth birthday of King George V. was celebrated on the 20th ult. at Hanover, with considerable pomp. Their Majesties laid the foundation stone of the new museum; and in the evening held a court and drawing-room, succeeded by a supper, to which nearly 300 persons were invited.

When the Bremen barque *Maria* left Rio Janeiro, on the 20th March, all yellow fever and dysentery were raging there in a frightful manner.

Mr. Wentworth Dilke, one of the Commissioners for the Great Exhibition for 1851, left Liverpool on Wednesday in the mail-steamer *Pacific* for New York

Iron-Sailing has been seldom so successful at Killaloe as it is this year. Anglers have a busy and profitable season of it.

The ex-President of Mexico, General Arista, who was driven out of that country in favour of Santa Anna, arrived at Southampton on Monday, in the packet *La Plata*.

The Legislative Assembly at Newfoundland has passed a bill for the better protection of the fishing-grounds in the Straits of Belleisle and the approaching summer.

From the list of July next the Gas Company of Whitehaven will reduce to their customers at 2s. per 1000 feet.

The African Steam Company's mail-ship *Forerunner*, Captain James Parkins, arrived at Plymouth on Thursday, from the Coast of Africa. She left Fernando Po April 24th.

The Marchis and Marchioness of Londonderry have left town, for the benefit of their health, for Rome, and Paris, in which capital the noble Marquis and her ladyship contemplate making a brief sojourn.

The noblemen and gentlemen educated at Westminster celebrated their anniversary festival at the Thatched House Tavern on Wednesday. The Earl of Ashburnham presided.

A witness in the Liverpool election committee, named Thomas Parkinson, committed suicide, at his lodgings, in Brunswick-street, Blackburn, on Tuesday. Over-excitement is supposed to be the cause

Lord Robert Grosvenor has given notice that, in committee on the Customs, &c., Acts, he will move the total abolition of the Attorneys' Certificate Stamp-duty.

The celebrated cause of the Queen *v.* Dr. Newman has been finally closed by the payment of costs by the defendant. The costs of Dr. Achilli were taxed at £1694 19s. 8d.; and the costs of the defendant were taxed larger

William Thomas Manning, Esq., solicitor, has been appointed to the office of Coroner of her Majesty's Household and of the Verge, and been sworn in accordingly.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W., Liverpool.—In the position you have submitted to us, Black cannot possibly save the game, if he or present play correctly

J. P., of Bellingham.—We received but two correct solutions of Stella's "Offensive," of which yours was one. Our Correspondents seem as much at fault, too, with No. 483, for but one solution of that Problem has been sent to us.

R. of Dundalk.—In the account of the Manchester Meeting which we gave in our last, some unusual haste, some of the speeches, &c., were necessarily omitted. For a full report, we can only refer you to the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* for June, which, being devoted exclusively to Chess, contains the particulars of all that took place at the meeting.

A. T.—Quite right.

J. L.—What problem do you allude? You mention No. 478, but that is clearly not the case in point.

SOLUTIONS CORRECTLY RECEIVED.—To Problem No. 480, by S (Stella), L. D., Thirsk, Inglemanis, Devizes, Delphi, Beta, Sigma, D. D., Fleetbanks, Redhill, M. P., J. H. of Sheffield, Hiscatis, Major M., True Blue, Jack of Worcester, J. E. H. of Norwich, are correct. All others are wrong.

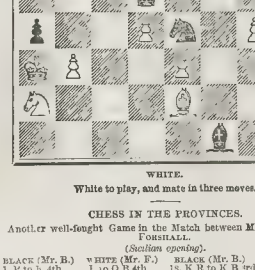
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 484.

WHITE.	BLACK
1. Q to K B 3rd	P to K 4th (best)
2. Q to her sq., and Mates next move.	

PROBLEM No. 487.

By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Another well-fought Game in the Match between Messrs. BRIEN and FORSHALL.

(Sicilian opening).

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	1 to Q B 4th	18. K R to K B 3rd	Q B to his 3rd
2. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. Kt to K B 2nd	Q to K 7th
3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	20. Kt to Q 3rd (b)	Q takes K P (c)
4. P to K Kt 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	21. R to K 3rd	Q to K B 4th
5. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd	22. R to K R 3rd	Q to her R 4th
6. Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	23. P to K Kt 4th	Q to her R 4th
7. Castles	Castles	24. Q takes P (ch)	K to Q sq
8. Q to K sq	P to Q 4th	25. P to K B 5th	P takes P
9. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt to Q 5th	26. P takes P	B to Q 4th
10. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	27. Q to K Kt 6th	K to B sq
11. Q Kt to Q sq	P takes P	(ch)	
12. P takes P (a)	B to Q 2nd	28. R to K R 7th	Q to her B 3rd
13. B to Q 2nd	Q to her Kt 2nd	29. P takes P	B takes R
14. B to Q R 5th	Q to her R 3rd	30. R P takes B	R to K 2nd
15. B to Q Kt 4th	K R to K sq	31. R to K 2nd	Q R to K sq
16. B takes Kt	K takes B	32. R K R to K 2nd	K to K sq
17. Q to K R 4th	K R to K sq	33. Q to K R 5th	

And White cannot avoid mate

(a) Q takes P looks a little too dangerous.

(b) Black's only chance of extricating his game lay in the immediate sacrifice of the K P.

(c) If the Bishop had captured this Pawn, the game might have proceeded as follows:—

20.	B takes K P
21. R to K square*	B takes R
22. R to Q 4	B takes R, &c.

(d) Apprehensive of Black's threatened advance of Kt to K 5th, and a subsequent attack on the Q P, and also with the view of allaying Black to take his K B P, White advances this Pawn; but he finally overlooks Black's simple rejoinder.

21. Kt to K 5th	Q to K R 4th
22. Q takes Q	P takes Q,

CHESS SOCIETY IN ST. PETERSBURGH.

The establishment of a "Chess Society"—or, as we should call it, "a Chess Club"—in the capital of the Russian empire, is an event of far more importance than the mere fact would seem to indicate. In this country, the circumstance of a number of noblemen or gent emen forming themselves into a club for the purpose of enjoying any particular amusement, whether sedentary or athletic, intellectual or physical, is a matter of trifling moment to any but the parties immediately concerned; but in Russia, the case is widely different. There, no "societies" or "institutions" of any kind are allowed to exist except by the special permission of the Government itself; and hitherto this permission has been rigorously withheld in almost every case where application has been made, and interest used, for the establishment of a society, no matter what the object of it may have been. It is gratifying to find that at length there is some relaxation in the severity of precaution which has always been exhibited upon this peculiar point, and we cannot help thinking that the first remission being in favour of a pastime so thoughtful, so suggestive, and, we may add, so eminently sensible in its character, is honourable to the Emperor, and a high compliment to the game.

The club in question is entitled "Société des Amateurs d'Echecs de St. Pétersbourg," and is composed of some of the first nobility of the Empire. At the official inauguration (which took place on the 8th ult., in one of the *salons* of Count Aorcheiol Besborodka's spacious mansion), in accordance with the statute of the institution, approved by Government, the meeting proceeded to elect three directors for the year, and a purse put round.

The directors chosen were:

1. Le Prince Pierre de Meyendorff (Aide-de-Camp General to his Majesty the Emperor).
2. Lieut.-General de Rosenhoff.
3. Le Conseiller Intime Actuel Korcheiol Besborodko (Senateur).

The joint Secretary, M. C. F. de Lenisch (Conseiller de la Cour Impériale, &c.).

Under such auspices there can be no doubt of this society becoming the most brilliant of its kind ever known. Upwards of one hundred of the most distinguished names in the empire were enrolled within the first few days. Among these we observe Aides-de-camp to the Emperor, Generals and Hofmarschall, General of Artillery Baron Rosen, Baron Meyendorff and Baron Rosen; Meurveiff and Bekhtin, members of the Council of State; General Prince Dolgorouki, Baron Peter de Frederiks, besides a host of other elevated functionaries. At a subsequent meeting of the club, Prince Alexander Petrovitch Gagarin was unanimously elected President of the club, and Mr. Petroff (the distinguished Russian player) were unanimously elected honorary members. The election of foreign honorary members—the choice of whom will be scrupulously select—is reserved until the autumn.

It is much to the credit of this newly-formed and nearly aristocratic society, that one of their first measures was to apply with a difficulty, the extent of which has been a matter of surprise to the chess-players of Europe for the last half century—to allude to the anomalous position, so long permitted to obtain, and render null and void the "Laws of Chess." At a meeting held by the members for the purpose of considering the present state of the laws and rules of the game, it was finally resolved that the secretary (Mr. C. F. de Lenisch) be requested to draw up a new code of laws for the use of the society. The task could certainly have been intrusted to no better hands. Profoundly versed in all that relates to the practice and theory of chess, and conversant about above all other men with the history of the game, there can be little doubt, will produce a code of laws which will be calculated to win the sanction and become the standard of both countries, but of chess players generally.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

THE great military encampment now in progress of formation on Chobham Common, and of which occupation will be made, with all the circumstance of war, on the 18th of the present month, has already become an object of exciting interest both in this country and on the Continent. The length of time that has elapsed, now nearly sixty years, since a similar military display took place in England, together with the threatening aspect of affairs abroad, seem to give increased significance to the movement, which the timid and assured alike regard as a most important "note of preparation." The empire's encampment, of which our Artist gives the accompanying Sketch, as it at present appears, already attracts numerous visitors daily to the vicinity, which in all directions abounds with rich historical associations of the greatest national interest. Within a very short distance on one side lies the far-famed field of Runnymede, on which the English Barons extorted Magna Charta from King John; and on the other, Chertsey, the celebrated spot at which, according to some antiquaries, Julius Cæsar led the Roman army across the Thames.

The ground chosen for the encampment is of an undulating character, and in this respect, from the circumstance of its inequalities increasing the danger, is considered admirably adapted to the evolutions of troops; but a considerable portion of it is marsh, which is altogether unsuited to military operations. We gave in our last week's paper a correct list of all the various regiments and battalions which are to form the camp, and also the order of disposition amongst the troops, which has not since undergone any change. In addition, however, to Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton, who is to command the Camp, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge the Cavalry, the following "commands" have since been distributed by the Commander-in-chief

Command of the 1st Brigade—Colonel Bentinck of the Coldstream Guards.

Command of the Second Brigade—General Fane

Command of the Third Brigade—Major-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P.

The pioneers of the works, under Colonel Vickers, of the Engineers, has been marked by the utmost military precision and celerity. The Camp stables, for the private soldiers' horses of the Life Guards, are 81 feet long by 27 feet wide. They are formed of low turf walls, with a trellis-work of wood, closely twisted, and a canvas roof, supported by poles and patented hoop-iron. They are constructed to accommodate thirty-six horses each. There are entrances at each end; and down the centre a double row of rang-poles are driven into the ground, 8 feet 6 inches apart, to which the horses are fastened by their head-ropes. The Dragoon and Artillery stables will be each 27 feet longer than these, and contain six more horses each. The stables for the officers' horses occupy a space of 21 feet by 12 each, and will afford accommodation to eight horses. This is certainly an improvement on "picketing" in the open air, and may become a valuable expedient in actual campaigning. With regard to the men when the Camp is formed, each regiment will have a mess marquee, 30 feet in length, for the accommodation of its officers. Each field officer will have a small separate marquee; and the other officers "bell tents," similar to those furnished to the troops—about 80 feet in circumference. One tent will be allowed to every fifteen men of the infantry regiments, and to every twelve of the cavalry. A slaughter-house and canteen have been erected—both very requisite establishments even under the present campaigning circumstances, at which assistant butchers are instructed in the art of killing and dressing by the Newgate market contractors. Some very awkward attempts at cookery characterised the first couple of days' dinners, but after a little drilling, the meals have been got upon the table in the usual style, and the science of cooking is rapidly progressing to a more than mediocrity. Each officer is provided with remarkable ingenuity. Each soldier is supplied with a tin can of dry wood per diem for cooking purposes.

We have already stated that the troops will be arranged in the form of a crescent, and that the lines will exceed three miles in length. In this respect the present Camp differs from that which was formed on Bagshot Heath in 1845, which was of parallelogram shape; and the remains of which are still observable. Near the site of the old encampment is Bagshot Lodge, formerly occupied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and which has been taken, during the encampment, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; and, it is said, will be the scene of a great military banquet on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

After the two battalions of Household troops shall have served for a certain period, their places will be supplied by the remaining battalions of their respective corps. Every day will be occupied with active service, and, in addition to frequent reviews and sham fights, there will be occasional "night surprises," involving a muster of the whole camp in the least possible space of time. The formation of pontoon bridges over the Virginia-water will be among the exercises of the troops.

The interruption to the sinking of the wells mentioned in our last, owing to the imperfect nature of the "brattening," is reached by the adoption of a valuable suggestion made by Colonel Napier

The Commander-in-Chief is said resolute in resisting the erection of refreshment booths now in course of construction, and the parochial authorities, backed by the Lord of the Manor, are using every endeavour to turn the occasion to pecuniary advantage

The railway traffic to and from Chertsey has increased amazingly since the commencement of the operations.

Upon the next page our Artist has engraved a general view of the Common.

INSTITUTE OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

—The President of the Institute of Civil Engineers gave his annual soirée on Tuesday last, which was extensively visited amongst the élite of the scientific world. In the rooms were displayed a great variety of new inventions in engineering and the mechanical arts, amongst which we observed Hill's patent newspaper-stamping machine, now in use at the Somerset-house, and capable of stamping upwards of 6000 sheets an hour; Marston's breech-loading and self-cleaning rifle, which appeared to be very effective, and simple in construction; Armstrong's hydraulic crane, a very beautiful piece of machinery, the whole capable of being placed under ground; the Lancastrian Sewing Company's machinery, patented by Jenkins—an extraordinary specimen of mechanical skill. There were also an abundance of models of life boats, centrifugal pumps, Derives' gas cooking stoves, &c. Amongst the paintings which adorned the walls were John Lewis's great work of "The Harem;" Ansdell's "Wolf-slayer"—a capital performance; two charming poetical subjects, by J. C. Nash, a wholesome English portrait of the French Emperor, by A. G. Middleton; capital insects; four very carefully-painted landscapes, by Newman, one a view on the Lincolnshire Fens, with the city and cathedral rising sketchily in the distance, and very effective; a wonderfully wrought pen-and-ink drawing, by A. Crowquill; and a study of a Sleeping Boy, by Mr. J. Rossi, the property of A. Crowquill, Esq. Turner's large drawing, "Whaling the Derry," deservedly attracted much attention. There were also several fine specimens of fictile art, and models of the work. The principal objects of the last-named class was the magnificent shield, produced by the Messrs. Garrard, and presented to Thomas Brassey, Esq., by his admirers and employés. There were also specimens of the process of the specimens of good, recently brought to M. Talbot and Mr. Archer. The whole was a most successful affair, and Mr. C. Manby, the secretary of the institution, gave unqualified satisfaction.

CHANTILLY RACES.

CHANTILLY, the most charming racing meeting of the Continent, this week furnishes us with an illustration, which may remind some of our readers of the verdant "Pelouse" and picturesque mass distance of Chantilly, the famous little palace set in a royal lake, its noble forest sheltering the quiet little town, and its magnificent but vacant stables. Though Paris was visited by heavy rain on the evening of the 15th ult., which entirely destroyed the attendance from visiting Chantilly by the special trains, the weather afterwards became beautiful, and the fresh green foliage and opening blossoms and spring flowers formed a striking and most agreeable contrast not only to spectators, but to horses and jockeys, after the dust and gravel encountered in that barrack-yard, the Champs de Mars, during the Paris "Spring Meetings."

Since last year the Pelouse and the exercise grounds in the forest have fallen into the hands of the Jockey Club, who, by appointing a superintendent to keep them in order, and levy a contribution upon each horse in training, for necessary expenses, have already improved the entrance, and, in course of time, will put all in good condition. The main interest of the day's racing centred in the Prix de Diane (the French "Oaks") in which Jouvence (who ran third to Thebbert and Pancake for the City and Suburban Handicap, at Epsom), made her debut. Her appearance was generally admired, and the style in which she won the race raised her position still higher in the betting ring. Seven horses started, and Jouvence bore them company until two distances from home, when she came away from them all in real, easy style, that Robert Sherwood, her jockey, flashed the last twenty lengths of the race putting her on the neck.

On the 20th the sports were resumed, when six races were run, one of which was characterised by a scene of

FOULE DE RACES of 100f. each; gentlemen rider; about seven-eighths of a mile.

Mr. H. Jenning's ch. m. Vestvienne, 137 lb.	..	Count Perregeaux 1
Vicomte A. Talon's ch. m. Hagley, 137 lb.	..	M. Grieves 2
Baron de Dorlodot's br. h. Spectator, 137 lb.	..	Mr. Beville 3
M. B. Delamarre's ch. h. Anastasius, 137 lb.	..	Count Lauriston 4
M. G. Roger's chestnut Venus, 137 lb.	..	M. d'Hercules 5
Vicomte A. de Lauriston's ch. h. Paladin, 137 lb.	..	Owner 6

CHANTILLY.—THE JOCKEY-CLUB RACE.

Vesuvienne went off at score. Lucetta second, and the pace was such that before getting down to the bottom of the hill, there was a straggling tail, of which Pandolfo formed the extremity. Hagarty did not reach the two leading horses till getting to the top of the hill, when he passed Lucetta, but could not catch Vesuvienne who won cleverly. An amusing finish, *en amateur*, for the third and fourth places, gave pigmacy to a very scrambling affair, and the excitement increased when Vesuvienne was seen to pitch her rider off in pulling up, and run away to her stable. The Count was either unable to stop her, or, unaware of the cords, was stripped off the saddle, and received an awkward fall. He jumped up, however, and followed the mare a few steps, but she was out of reach, and Baron de la Rochette, one of the "commissioners of courses," coming up in a few moments, caught the mare, and granted the Count a "dispensation" to walk to the weighing-room, according to the 87.h article of the "racing laws." After much excitement and disputation, Vesuvienne was declared the winner. Count Peregeaux, though a good deal stunned and bruised, received no serious injury.

Another illustration of the evils arising from the ropes which environ French race-courses occurred in the next race, for the Prix des Eouries Handicap. Cendrillon, overpowering the boy in her preparatory canter, ran against the cords at the top turn, broke the stirrup leather, pitched the boy off, and galloped away into the wood, where she was not caught till after the race. The boy received no serious injury. The race was won by M. Leclerc's Castor (J. Baines), beating M. Aumont's Hervine (Chifney).

On the 23rd the sport commenced with a Match, made the previous evening, for £100 a side; half a mile.

Mr. H. Jennings's Vesuvienne, 100 lb	..	..	Flatman 1
Mr. Bosvill's Fidgetty Girl, 107 lb	..	..	Chifney 2

The race of the day was the French Derby, which excited great interest:—

PRIX DU JOCKEY CLUB of 10,000f., added to a Sweepstakes of 600f. each, h ft; the Second to save his Stake.

M. A. Lupin's Jouvence, 103 lb	..	..	R. Sherwood 1
M. L. de Bay's Firework, 108 lb	..	..	Beldrick 2
Count d'Hedouville's Moustique, 108 lb	..	..	Chifney 3
Mr. Carter's Nettle, 103 lb	..	..	Cailloton 4
M. Aumont's Fitz Gladiator, 108 lb	..	..	Spreoty 0
M. A. Aumont's Royal Quand Même, 108 lb	..	..	Pullam 0
M. A. Aumont's Papillon, 108 lb	..	..	Whetton 0
M. A. Aumont's Monaco, 108 lb	..	..	Tray 0
Count d'Hedouville's Javelot, 103 lb	..	..	Yates 0
Mr. T. Carter's Ute rity, 103 lb	..	..	Williams 0
Count de Prado's Ronconi, 108 lb	..	..	Durham 0
M. Fasquel's Trombleur, 108 lb	..	..	York 0
M. Fasquel's Goodfisse, 108 lb	..	..	Toby 0
M. H. Mosselman's Tippler, 108 lb	..	..	Flatman 0
Count P. Reederer's Agar, 103 lb	..	..	King 0
M. A. Lupin's Cassique, 103 lb	..	..	J. Moss 0
M. J. Reiset's Cendrillon, 103 lb	..	..	Pantal 0

BETTING. Even on Jouvence, 5 to 2 agst Moustique, 5 to 1 agst Fitz Gladiator, 9 to 1 agst Javelot, 10 to 1 agst Firework, 12 to 1 agst Royal Quand Même, 12 to 1 agst Agar, and 20 to 1 each agst Nettle, Papillon, and Tippler. The start was unsatisfactory, Jouvence, however, getting well off, though several others lost lengths, and Papillon was left a long way in the rear. At the stand Ronconi was about three-quarters of a length first, Nettle being next the cords, and the leading favourites, who had all drawn central places, lay in their respective positions. At the reservoir Nettle, Moustique, Fitz Gladiator, and the favourite were in the front, but down the far side few changes of place occurred. At the bottom of the hill, Jouvence had a slight lead, and many were beginning to tire; and at the top of the hill, Nettle, Firework, Moustique, and Fitz Gladiator were the only horses left with a chance. On coming into straight running, Jouvence defeated Nettle and Fitz Gladiator, and Firework took a decided second place. A distance and a half from the chair he ran up to the favourite's girths, but her pace was so superior that she shook him off in three or four strides, and though roused by a few cuts of the whip, he could not again reach her, and she went in an easy winner by two lengths; Moustique beaten three lengths, and Nettle (who was not placed by the judge) two lengths behind him. Jouvence is by Sting (by Sane out of Lelo, by Emilius), Orville out of Currency (by St. Patrick out of Oxygen, winner of the Oaks, by Emilius).

The weather, which was magnificent, was interrupted for an hour before the racing began by thunder and rain, which passed off, and all was again bright and fine during the afternoon. The attendance was as full and fashionable as on any previous Derby-day, and the sport excellent. Jouvence returns to England, when she will continue to be trained by Sherwood for her French engagements, viz.—the "Brussels Derby," her engagement at Caen, 30th July, &c. Whilst in France, she was under the care of Robert Sherwood, who rode her for both the Derby and Oaks, which, as we have seen, she won. Prince Mark de Beauveau has sold his stud to a racing club (or association), consisting of Messrs Aquado-Emanuel de Noilles, Count Romer (a Russian title), and Prince E. de Beauveau, an interest in the firm being retained by Prince M. de Beauveau. It is reported that a sum of 50,000 francs *each*, and the services of H. Jennings, as trainer, forms the basis of this racing association. The "turf" is certainly looking up in France. The Emperor gave a prize of 2000f., added to a sweepstakes of 10f. each, which was won by M. Aumont's Milca.

Our Illustration represents the race for the French Derby, the Prix du Jockey Club, at the moment when Jouvence gathered herself up to win the race. On the right of the engraving is the picturesque tribune erected by the Duke D'Aumale in 1847. English race-courses might borrow a hint from this building, for there is no reason why our grand stands should be entirely devoid of architectural beauty and ornament.

SITE OF THE CAMP, ON CHOBHAM COMMON.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE TAX-GATHERER.
BY O'NEILL.

THIS very clever picture is exhibited at the Royal Academy. It represents the interior of an humble but industrious home, where a mother, probably a widow, is at work, surrounded by her family. An ominous single rap is given at the door, which is opened by a nervous-looking girl, to the tax-gatherer! She tries to make a plausible answer to his application for arrears of taxes; whilst two of her sisters listen anxiously from behind the door for the result of the parley. The story is one of every-day occurrence; and is admirably told. A great deal of character is thrown into the faces; and the various objects of furniture and other *et cetera* are well introduced, and painted with great finish.

BRUNETTA AND PHILLIS
BY SOLOMON.

MR. SOLOMON has produced an admirable picture upon the subject of an incident in the story of the rival beauties so cleverly described by Addison, in the "Spectator:" —

Phillis was draped in brocade more gorgeous and costly than had ever before appeared . . . Brunetta came in a plain black silk, attended by a negro girl, in a petticoat of the same brocade with which Phillis was attired. This drew the attention of the whole company upon which the unhappy Phillis swooned away.—*Spectator*, No. 80.

In this cruel incident female weakness is touched and wounded in the most sensitive point; an expected triumph over a proud adversary turned into an ignominious defeat; and the discomfited one has nothing left to do but to swoon, or pretend to swoon away. The *abandon* of grief in the unhappy Phillis is well expressed; whilst Brunetta actually towers above the world in the greatness of her little victory. The old stagers at the card-table are for a moment startled from their usual state of abstraction by the unexpected *contretemps*, the dandy lounging on the sofa enjoys it amazingly—it will afford a capital bit of gossip at the coffee-house next morning; and the fiddlers and dancers in the back room continue their animated exertions, as if nothing had occurred. The various figures are full of character; the colouring rich and delicate, with a lavish use of reflected lights.

"THE TAX-GATHERER."—PAINTED BY C. B. O'NEILL.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF STUDIES FROM THE SCHOOLS OF ART

THE studies by students of the Schools of Art now exhibiting at Gore House, display considerable improvement upon those of previous years. And, although their progress is still confined to what concerns the executive department—the manual dexterity, and the knowledge and use of materials, which are the alphabet of art; it must not be thought lightly of: the alphabet, the grammar, and the copy-book must be well studied and rendered familiar to the student, whether in arts or in letters, before he can pretend to compose. We are glad to observe that, during the past year, the directors have taken pains to direct the exertions of the students in this particular, selecting the objects for copying, instead of leaving their choice to chance or caprice. By no other means could a true and intelligible comparison be drawn between the labours of competitors, or the force of example be brought to bear upon their exertions. Amongst the special examples set for copying, under the present arrangement, are the "Discobolus of Myron," and the "Plaster from St. Maria del Popolo," and the drawings produced are many of them extremely meritorious. The labours of the students in the department of anatomy and figure-drawing are also likely to receive very material assistance from a valuable collection of studies from the life by Mr Mulready, which formed part of the collection of that artist's works exhibited some years ago at the Society of Arts, and are now lent by him for the use of the department. Where the students in drawing show themselves most ancient is in the copying of objects of animal and still life—shells, birds, flowers, and other natural objects being represented in abundance, variety, with considerable [illegible], and with a good knowledge of colour and style as [illegible] manufacturing purposes. In [illegible] of design [illegible] of the [illegible] of Comparative Anatomy, at Marlborough House. In geometrical designs, and in cases of variation [illegible] is a goodly display. When we come to the application of design to manufactures, as we suggested at the outset, the display is not so rich and less important. Yet, at the same time, there are some examples, particularly amongst those applicable to printed goods and to lace, which display taste and practicability of device; and it is pleasing to find that encouragement has been already given to some of them, by their adoption by manufacturers [illegible] for production in [illegible]. Amongst the various departments, none, perhaps, is more interesting, or more immediately applicable in its success, than that of drawing and engraving upon wood. Many of the specimens of ornamental designs for title-pages, &c., are of extreme merit: of course in what relates to more important subjects of an inventive character

"BRUNETTA AND PHILLIS."—PAINTED BY A. SOLOMON.

the students are yet in the category of abecedarians, and do not pretend to anything.

We shall return again to the Exhibition of choice Cabinet work, which occupies the rooms on the ground-floor, in a future notice.

SALE OF THE PICTURES OF THE LATE KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.

THE sale of the "Spanish Collection" of pictures belonging to the family of the late King Louis Philippe was begun and is about to be closed, at Messrs. Christie and Manson's, on Saturday week; and that of the "Standish Collection" took place on Friday and Saturday last, the 27th and 28th ult. Some of the lots disposed of on the 21st ult. were important ones, and fetched good prices. A "S. James," by Guido—a very fine specimen of the master, noble in character, and pure and transparent in colouring—was purchased by Mr. Farrer for £710. By Velasquez, a fine landscape, with effect of setting sun—in the background the monastery of the Escurial—sold for £410. "Several Maries" closed the sale, of which four may be cited as masterly specimens of that artist:—"St. Thomas de Villanova," obtained from the convent of St. Thomas, at Seville, was sold for £710, to Messrs. Graves; "St. Felix of Cantalice," obtained from a convent at Seville, to Mr. Beauclerk, for £ 90; St. Rodergo, in his Robes, Crowned by an Angel," from the convent of St. Clair, at Medina, an admirable picture, richly wrought ornamental drapery, went cheap, to Mr. Grimer, for £210; and "St. Catherine," obtained at Madrid, from the Duc d'Hijar, was bought by the Duke of Cleveland, for £300.

The Standish Gallery contains many excellent specimens of all schools, with a greater number of second-class works. The history of this collection is not a little curious. It was formerly the property of Mr. Frank Hall Standish, a private gentleman, who had at one time a passion of presenting or bequeathing it to the nation, upon condition of being honoured with a Baronetcy in return. The Minister of the day not thinking proper to gratify Mr Standish's expectations in this respect, the latter bequeathed his collection, together with £25,000, to King Louis Philippe, the King of the French, "in order that they might be kept together after his death." How signally this object has been disappointed by the result is now apparent. Louis Philippe carried out wishes of the testator to the utmost as long as he was King of the French, and allotted a suite of rooms in the Louvre for the reception of the Musée Standish. The rest is thus told in the introduction to the catalogue —

After the revolution of 1848 Mr. Standish's legacy was ready to be claimed, as his private property since his death, and direction was given to preserve in the family both the Library and the collection of pictures of Mr. Standish, that they might fulfil, as far as they had it in power, the original intention of the legator. With this intention, his Royal Highness the Duc D'Aumale purchased, in 1849, the library, and, as chief of the Princes, one of the King's sons, proposed purchasing the collection of pictures. But, at the present time, every body will understand the Queens family being obliged to sell the pictures bequeathed by Mr. Frank Hall Standish, as well as the Spanish Gallery.

Amongst the most remarkable lots in the collection were the following:—By Watteau, a landscape, with figures representing actors of the Comedie Italienne, a composition of eight figures, bought by the Marquis of Hertford for 700 guineas; Moralès "The Virgin Supporting the Body of Christ" (a specimen of this artist's touching style, bought by Messrs. Graves for 52 guineas; by Murillo, the "Infant Jesus Sleeping on the Knees of St. Thomas," a pleasing composition, was bought by Mr Hoskins for 380 guineas; "Christ after the Flagellation, Kneeling on the Ground," a painful subject, but grandly treated, bought by Mr. Hickson for 205 guineas; a portrait of himself—a head painted probably the original study for the celebrated portrait in the Spanish Collection (that in an oval with a background of stone work), executed with a broad and vigorous pencil, bought by Messrs. Graves, for 350 guineas; a set of four pieces by Van Loo, representing "Painting," "Sculpture," "Architecture," and "Music," and which were formerly in the Château de Bellevue, were bought in one lot by Mr. Wheeler, for 230 guineas; a very fine Velasquez, "The Angels Appearing to the Shepherds," was bought by Mr. Bromley for 330 guineas; and a Portrait, whole length, of the Infant Don Balthasar Carlos, son of Philip IV. (born 1629, died 1646), a superb example of this artist's unrivalled style in portraiture, was knocked down to Mr. Manson—it was whispered, on behalf of Baron Rothschild, after a spirited bidding, for the National Gallery. The works of the English school are few, but some of them fetched good prices. A Portrait by Reynolds, of a gentleman, small full length, in a red coat, in a garden (a favourite arrangement with that artist), fetched 44 guineas. A Sea shore View in Zeeland, by Cuyp, fetched 220 guineas; and "The Shipwreck," by the same, 82 guineas. By D. Roberts were four, which sold respectively as follows:—"Interior of the Temple of Edfou," with figures, 360 guineas; the "Church of St. Helena, at Bethlehem," 483 guineas; "Interior of the Mosque of Cord ova," 315 guineas, and the "High Altar of the Cathedral of Seville," 300 guineas. Amongst the cheaper lots disposed of, one deserves recording. It was not catalogued, and is put in as lot 192, described as by Zurbaran, the subject the "Holy Handkerchief," with which is connected a well-known legend in the Romish Church—that the Virgin Mary, wishing Christ to the place of crucifixion, held a white napkin in her hand, upon which the features of our Lord in his agony were impressed, the faint outline of them remaining to this day. The picture is certainly admirably produced; the pure white colour and deep folds of the napkin are wonderfully executed; and the pale reflex in mute tints of colour, of the features of the sufferer, is a fine addition of the sublime scene of decease on as we can well conceive. This interesting little picture was knocked down to Messrs. Graves for the sum of thirty shillings! The total amount of the sale of the Orleans Collection, now concluded, was £38,000.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The market for National Securities has been in a very excited state during nearly the whole of the week. The receipt of news from Constantinople, to the effect that the Russian Ambassador had left that city, with the declaration of the Emperor Nicholas, that he considered the negotiations across heavy sales of Stock; and it was currently reported that the British fleet had ordered to the Dardanelles. These, however, declined somewhat, and on Wednesday there was almost a panic in the Exchange. At one time the Three per Cents were down as low as 19¾ for immediate transfer. However, the market rallied to some extent early on Thursday, from its having become known that Count Nesselrode had arrived at Constantinople, and that the Austrian Minister had been sent from Vienna to Switzerland, yet prices subsequently suffered a severe fall.

The arrivals of the precious metals have amounted to £930 000 from Australia, £200,000 (in silver) from the Cape, £100,000 from St. Petersburgh, 612,450 dollars from New York, and £285,000 (in gold and silver) from Mexico, the West Indies, &c.

The "certain" scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer drags its slow length along. Up to the present time, under £1,000,000 of stock has been accepted at the Bank of England, and £1,000,000 at the South Sea House. The latter stock has a premium of 1½. It may observe that the holders of this security will be entitled to share in the £610,000 of surplus assets. The dividends on this stock amount to £394,718 13s., and on the stock of 1751, to £13,561 18s. The allowance for management is £2702 10s. per annum.

The market for Exchequer Bills has continued in a very depressed state. Bills to the prem. The whole of the June bills have been received at par; with the exception of £500,000, which amount was forwarded from Liverpool for the purpose, and has been returned to the Bank of England.

The Three per Cent Consols were done at 90½ ¾, the Three per Cent Reduced, 89½ ¾; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94 ¾; Long Annuities, expiring 1859, 10 3-16; India Bonds, under £1000, 30s.; South Sea Old Annuities, 89¾; Exchequer Bills, par to 2s. pm.; India Bonds, 1853, for Account, 1854¾. Heavy sales took place on Tuesday, and the quotations were greatly depressed. On Wednesday the Three per Cents fell to 89¾, with heavy sellers. Exchequer Bills ruled about stationary. South Sea Stock was steady, at previous rates. On Thursday Consols opened steadily, at 90¾, but the Bank rejections having advanced the minimum rate of discount to 3½ per cent, the market, subsequently, became very heavy, and the Three per Cents fell to 89¾ for Money, and 90¼ for the Opening in the following positions. The Three per Cents declined to 89¾; and the New Three and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103¾. Bank Stock marked 204; Bank Stock, 1854 to 250¾. Exchequer Bills were par 2s. prem.; India Bonds, 30s. to 35s. prem. The transfers to-day are now closed.

Foreign Bonds, almost generally, have ruled heavy, and prices have tended downwards, 90 per cent of the Exchequer bonds having advanced the Mexican Bonds have marked 29¾; Spanish Deferred, ; Certificates, 5¾ to 6 per cent; Grenada, Active, 21 to 22, Ditto, Deferred, 8¾ to 10; Peruvian, Deferred, 61 to 63; Brazilian, Small, 100¾; Dutch Four per Cents, 96 to 96¾; Ditto, Two and a-Half per Cents, 65¾; Russian Five per Cents 114¾; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 105; Swedish Loan, 1¾ dis.; Venezuela Three-and-a-Half per Cents, at Brander.

Miscellaneous Shares have been much neglected, and prices have ruled easier. Australasia Bank Shares have sold at 83; British North American, 63¾; Colonial, 48¾; Oriental 62; Union of London, 1¾; Australasian Agricultural, 6¾; British American Land, 79 to 78; Crystal Palace, 2¾; Ditto of Debentures, 7 pm.; Magdalena Steam Navigation, 2¾; Peel River Land and Mineral, 8; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 72¾ to 74 ex div.; South Australian Land, 40 to 41; Van Diemen's Land, 19. Insurance Companies Shares have been in very moderate request. Albion have marked 90, Atlas, 22; Argus, 24½; County, 121; General, 6¾; Globe, 150½; Imperial Life, 19½; Law Life, 50; Marine, 5½; Pelican, 7; Rock, 6¾ ex div.; Sun Life, 85; Royal Exchange, 2; Universal, 6¾. East London Waterworks have sold at 125½; Grand Junction, 72½; Kent, 84½; Southwark Vauxhall, 84; West Middlesex, 114, Southampton Docks, 28½, Victoria, 7¾; African Steam-ship, 1¾; American Royal Mail, 4; Canada Five per Cent Bonds, 102; Ditto, Six per Cent ditto, 104½; General Screw Steam-ship Company, 12; General Steam Navigation, 31¾; Hudson's Bay, 22¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 73, to 74 ex div.; Ditto, New, 8; Reversionary Interest, 106

Railway Shares have been in request, and the market depressed, and the rather heavy settlement in the English market, which, however, has passed off extremely well, has greatly interfered with the usual amount of operations. Prices have tended downwards, the fall on Thursday being rather heavy. The total "calls" for the present month are £1 ., against £420,860 in 1852. The "calls" for the first half year are £6 ., against £3,868,178 in 1852. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS: Bristol and Exeter, 50½; Caledonian, 25¾; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 47½; Eastern Counties, 8¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 71; Dundalk, Perth, and Dundee, ; Great Northern Stock, 78½; Ditto, A Stock, 81½; Ditto, B Stock, ; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 85½; Great Western, 58½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 78½; Ditto West Riding Union, 8½; Leeds Northern, 10½; London and North-Western, 110; London and Brighton, 101; London and South-Western, 84; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, 29½; Midland, 7 ; North British, ; North Staffordshire, 10½; South Eastern, ; Worcester and Wolverhampton, ; Scotch Central, 86; South Eastern, 7 ; South Wales, 36½, Thames Haven Dock and Railway, ; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 70½; York and North Midland, 50

LINES LISTED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Midland Bradford, 107½; Wilts and Somerset, 105½.

LETTERS FOR SHARES.—Eastern Counties No. 1, 2 premium; Ditto, ½ premium Ditto, Six per Cent Stock, 14½; Great Northern, Five per Cents, 129; Ditto, Redeemable at 10 per cent premium, 11½; Norfolk Deferred, 5; North British, 10½; South Eastern, ; Worcester and Wolverhampton, ; Scotch Central, 86; York and North Midland, 11, and 7; Turkish, 6½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 2; Charleroi and Erquelines 15; Grand Indian Peninsular, 7; Grand Junction of France, 1½; Italian, 4½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 1½; Madras, 2½; Northern of France, ; Paris and Lyons, ; Sambre and Meuse, 4½; Paris and Orleans, ; Sambre and Meuse, 4½; West Flanders, 2½.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.—Unchanged. On Thursday, Aqua Fortes were done at 2½; Anglo-Italian, ½; Australian Freehold, ½; British Australian Gold, ½; Carosa Creek, ½, Cobre Copper, 46; Colonial Gold, ; Copper, 1½ to ½; Port Phillip, 1½; United Kingdom, ½; Van Diemen's Land, ; Lake Bathurst, ½ to ½; Mexican and South American, 8½; Nouveau Monde, 2½ to ½; Port Phillip, 1½; United Mexican, 4½; West Australian, ½.

FRIDAY EVENING.—Owing to the unsettled state of the Money Market, it has been determined by the Lord Chancellor to withdraw any further consent to the acceptance of the Two and-a-Half per Cent on behalf of all suitors in Chancery. We had a few days ago to call attention to the anomalous position of the Bank and four we have been very unsettled to-day. The Three per Cents, for the opening, have marked 90¼ ¾ ¼ to ¾; the Three per Cent Reduced, ; and the New Three and a Quarter per Cents, 103¾ to 7-8. Exchequer Bills, ; India Bonds, par to 2s. pm. In the Exchequer Bills, this to-day's business has been very little doing.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A moderate supply of English wheat has arrived up to our market to-day, and the trade has ruled heavy, at a decline of 1s. per qr. on the rates of that grain on sale. On the terms no sales was intended. On the whole the supply of foreign wheat has been moderate, and has supported very little alteration for lowers delivery. Per 14,000 quarters of foreign wheat have arrived this week. Barley has supported former terms. Oats continued tending to fall, and we have no change to notice in that trade. Very little doing in beans or peas. Flour was on offer, and in supply for the week. However it trade was stead at last week's currency. Malt, the show of which this week has been rather limited, has ruled dull, at 1s. per qr. less money on quotations. Indian corn and flour were firm, at full prices.

ENGLISH WHEAT, 3,000 qrs.; Barley, 26; malt, 4,500; Oats, 3,000; Irish Wheat, 14,800; Barley, 1,000; Oats, 4,000; flour, 1,400 sacks.

FOREIGN.—Wheat, Dantzic and Konigsberg, red, 42s. to 47s.; white, 46s. to 48s.; Pomeranian, Prussian, and Silesian, 42s. to 45s.; Baltic, red, 40s. to 44s.; white, 44s. to 46s.; Danish and Holstein, 40s. to 44s.; Mecklenburg, 40s. to 44s.; Russian, red, 40s. to 42s.; white, 42s. to 44s.; Petersburg, 40s. to 42s.; Archangel, 40s. to 42s.; Marianopolis and Taganrog, 40s. to 42s.; Egyptian, 36s. to 38s.; Barley, 22s. to 24s.; Beans, 30s. to 32s.; Peas, 32s. to 34s.; Oats, 16s. to 18s.; Flour, per sack, 40s. to 42s.; Indian corn, per quarter, 30s. to 32s.; Rye, 30s. to 32s.; Buckwheat, 24s. to 26s.; Dantzic and Konigsberg oats, 18s. to 20s.; Pomeranian, Prussian, and Swedish, 18s. to 20s.; Russian, 16s. to 18s.; potato oats, 18s. to 20s.; Rhenish and Danish, 16s. to 18s.; Flour, per sack, 36s. to 38s.; Beans, 34s. to 36s.; Peas, 34s. to 36s.; Barley, 22s. to 24s.; Oats, 16s. to 18s.

Wheat.—The general demand is heavy, and, in some instances, prices are 1s. per qr. lower.

Barley.—The trade is dull, and 1s. per qr. lower. Malting, Malt-houses, and distillers, per 36 bush. *Foreign*.—French flour, 34s. to 36s. per sack; American, 29s. to 30s. per barrel.

Oats.—The general demand is heavy, and, in some instances, prices are 1s. per qr. lower.

Flour.—The prices of town-made flour from 7l. to 8l. per sack of 280 lbs. for household, and 6l. 10s. to 7l. for seconds.

Imported in sacks.—Wheat, 42s. to 47s.; barley, 26s. to 28s.; oats, 18s. to 20s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; beans, 36s. to 38s.; peas, 36s. to 38s.

The Sea Weeks Arrivals.—Wheat, 44,360 qrs.; barley, 31s. 3d.; oats, 18s. 10d.; rye, 31s. 1d.; beans, 36s. 7d.; peas, 34s. 8d.

Foreign.—Wheat, 42,000 qrs.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Flour.—Liverpool, 1,000 sacks; Hamburgh, 1,000; Boston, 1,000; total, 3,000 sold at very full prices. Common sound cargoes selling at from 19l. to 19l. 5s. per ton.

Sugar.—The market has been quiet and heavy to-day, and on Saturday next, the 4th inst., the amount of 17,500 bags will be offered.

Coffee.—The market for low sugar has been quite inactive, at a decline of 6d. per cwt. Good to fine yellow Barbadoes, 37s. to 38s. 6d.; low to mid., 34s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.; mid. to good Mauritius, 34s. 6d. to 37s.; grocery, 39s. 6d.; low to good white Bengals, 38s. to 39s.; fine, 39s. to 39s. 6d.; mid. brown Madras, 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; yellow, 29s. to 31s.; per cwt. 10 06 bags Penang have changed hands, and good quality realised 29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. Low to fine ordinary Ceylon, 32s. to 35s. per cwt. 5 casks Cuba, 30s. to 32s. per cwt. 1 cask Java, 34s. 6d. per cwt. 2 casks Manilla, 30s. to 31s. per cwt.

Coffee.—There is rather more doing in this market. Good to fine plantation Ceylon, 40s. to 42s.; ordinary to good ordinary, 36s. to 38s.; fine to good native Java, 40s. to 42s.; ordinary to good ordinary, 36s. to 38s.; Cuba, 30s. to 32s.; Costa Rica, 34s. to 36s.; Mocha, 50s. to 52s. per cwt.

Tea.—The market is very dull, and 6d. to 8s. per cwt. lower. Foreign has given way 8d. to 10d., and all kinds of English have a downward tendency. Pekoe weak; Congou, 9½d. to 10d. per lb.; Souchong, 9d. to 10d.; Twankay, 8d. to 9d. Scented Caper, 8d. to 10d.; Hyson, 9d. to 11d.; Gunpowder, 10d. to 11d.; Hyson skin, 6d. to 8d.; Assam, 10d. to 11d.; Congou, 9d. to 10d.; Souchong, 8d. to 9d.; Pekoe, 9d. to 10d.; Twankay, 8d. to 9d.;

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—MONDAY and FRIDAY (MACBETH and TURNING THE TABLES Tuesday Per-fection, Marco Spada, and Turning the Tables. We regret to hear that a benefit for Mr Oliver Thursday (the last time for the present). The Corsican Brothers and Marco Spada, Saturday, the Theatre will be closed, in consequence of an evening rehearsal of

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE. Oxford-street.—Mr. and Mrs. C. KEAN respectfully inform the public that their ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, JUNE 13, on which occasion will be presented, for the first time, SHAKSPEARE'S PLAY of KING HENRY VIII., with a splendid cast and stage representation. The costume and scenery throughout will be entirely new. Grand Tableaux of the Monuments of Westminster Abbey. Together with other Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—MONDAY and during the week, a New Play, by MRS. GORE, Authoress of "Susan Hopley," "The Night-cap of Nature, &c. THE CRUEL KINDNESS. Mount Parnassus every Evening.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. MDLLE. RACHEL. LA PASSION. THIS DAY, JUNE 4, and MONDAY, 6, LES HORACES. ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. On Wednesday Next, June 8, will positively be produced the New Play of DIANA, and, in the following week, LADY TARTUFF. The interesting Play of LOUIS XI. IN ENGLEFIELD, and the Classical Play of LES HORACES. IN DROMAGILDA, and VIRGINIE, may be each presented for One Representation only, during the present Engagement.—Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box office.

KOLNER MANNER GESANG-VEREIN. The COLOGNE CHORAL UNION. Mr. MITCHELL has the honour to announce that the above Distinguished Society, consisting of 80 members, will give their FIRST CONCERT, NO LONG SIRE in this country at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1853, commencing at Half-past Three o'clock. The Programme Consists of Part I. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, with which means positively be recalled. One Evening only. Tuesday, at Exeter-hall, on Thursday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, and on Saturday, at the evening Concert at Exeter-hall. Programmes, with full particulars, may be had at the Music Warehouses, and at the Hall. Director, Herr Franz Weber. Pianoforte of these Concerts, with the words in German and English, and full analytical and other general arrangements, may now be had, and will be obtained at Mr. MITCHELL'S Library 33, Old Bond-street, and at all the principal Booksellers and Libraries.

MR. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, JUNE 22.—Under the patronage of her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge.—A limited number of Unreserved Tickets, 10s 6d. each, at the principal Libraries, and Messrs. Lucas and Librarian. Early application is respectfully solicited, for the few remaining Reserved Seats, at Mr. BENEDICT'S, No. 2, Manchester-square.

MISS GREENFIELD'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT, at EXETER-HALL, on the occasion of the unprecedented success obtained by Miss Greenfield (the American Vocalist) on Tuesday last, at the Hanover-square Rooms, in the presence of the Duchess of Sutherland, and a numerous assembly of the principal Nobility and Gentry, she is induced to give a GRAND CONCERT on an extended scale, at EXETER HALL, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15th, on which occasion she will be assisted by several of the most eminent Artistes, with a numerous and efficient band. full particulars of which will be duly announced at the meantime may be obtained, and tickets addressed to Miss Greenfield, care of Robert W Sillivier, 19, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

MR. BENSON has the honour to announce to his Pupils and Friends that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Thursday, June 16, 1853. To commence at Eight o'clock.

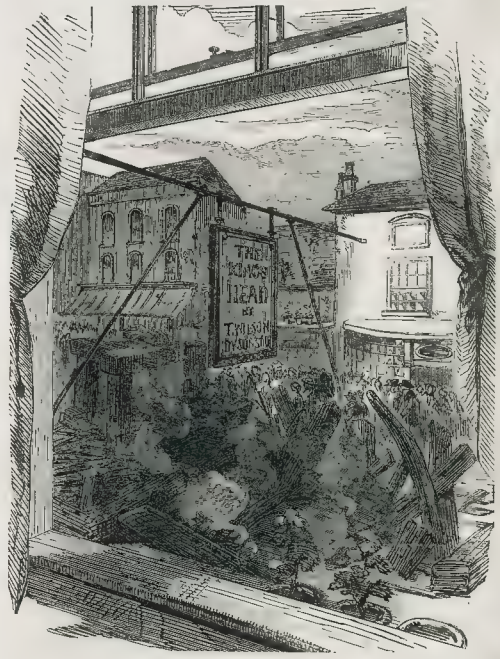
WILLIS'S ROOMS.—HARP UNION.—The SECOND CONCERT will take place on TUESDAY, JUNE 7, under distinguished patronage. Full particulars will be duly announced. Tickets to be had of Mr T. H. Wright, Hier Oberthür, Mr. H. J. Trust, and at the principal Musicsellers.

THE MISSES M'ALPINE have the honour to announce that their GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOM, HANOVER-SQUARE, on TUESDAY EVENING, at the Hanover square Rooms, when Miss Rosina Mollie Alpine, Miss Bassano, Miss M'Alpine and Miss Margaret M'Alpine (who will sing by desire "The Two Angels" by Mendelssohn Bartholdy), Mr W. Harrison, and Mr. Charles Oliver. Instrumentalists: Mr Kuhlmark (New Gaffie, Mr. Venzi Cooke, Mr. George Case, Mr H. Blagrove, Signor Pistoli. Conductors, Sir. Sidney Naylor, Mr. Reverend Lucas. To 66, 1 to Second Seats, 2s 6d; to Admission at H. Lodge, 19, Old Bond-street; and of the Misses M'Alpine, 9, Stanhope-Place, Marble-vale. Single Tickets, 7s.; to be had at the principal music warehouses.

THE BRITISH SCHOOL of VOCALIZATION. Under the Patronage of her Grace the Duchess of SUTHERLAND.—Mr. F. FLORIMO, Hon. Sec., Gresham, announces the SECOND EXHIBITION of the students of the London School of Vocalization, at the Hanover square Rooms, when Lord Tennyson's "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" will be performed Music by H. R. Bowers. Tickets, 7s. to 10s. 6d., to be had of the principal Music-sellers: B. Gilpin's, 147, Oxford-street; and Mr Flowers, 3, Keppel-street, Russell-square. Commence at 8 o'clock.

MESSRS. MACFARLANE and CUNNINGHAM beg to announce that their VOCAL, INSTRUMENTAL, AND MUSICAL MATINÉE, at the OPERA, at Which Mesdames Alboni, St. James's, on THURSDAY, the 23rd JUNE Further particulars will shortly published

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC every Evening at Eight o'clock (except Saturday). Stalls 3s., Admission 2s., Children under 12 years of age, half price. Ascent of Mont Blanc, Panorama of Chamouni, Glaciers, Mer de Glace, Grand Scenery,



REMAINS OF THE TOWN-HALL, WATFORD.—SKETCHED AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.—(SEE PAGE 446.)

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN SARCOPHAGUS.

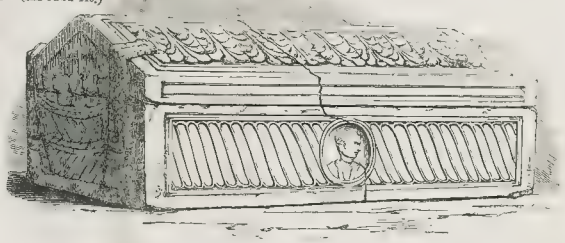
On Tuesday (last week), as some workmen were excavating for the foundations of a warehouse, near Haydon square, Minories, they struck upon a large stone, which soon proved to be the lid of a chest, or Sarcophagus, about 6ft. 2in. in length, 2ft. breadth, and about 9in. depth. It appeared to have been formed for placing in a wall, as one side of the lid and face is without moulding or decoration. The stone was in a very soft state, from its having been long imbedded in the earth; but, as the surface hardens, it may be cleaned, and the design will thus be more clearly appreciated. The lid, or cover, was firmly fastened by four iron clamps; and it is much to be regretted that great portion of the lid was broken by the labourers, at the time of the finding, with the notion of concealed treasure.

The Sarcophagus was removed to the neighbouring Church of the Holy Trinity, as the most appropriate depository for such a relic; and on Monday last the cist was opened, in the presence of a number of the parishioners and several archæologists, who had been invited by the worthy incumbent, the Rev. Mr Hill.

Among the visitors were Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum; Mr Charles Roach Smith, who possesses a rich collection of relics of Roman London; and Mr. Akerman, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. Only two of the clamps were removed in order to raise the lid, a great part of which was broken; and the two other clamps remain as they were found, fastened. Each of the ends of the cist is sculptured with a basket containing fruit. The front is ornamented by a number of bands, formed by a reed, or ogee pattern; and in the centre is a medallion, in a sunk panel, in strong relief: it represents a youthful male bust, clothed in a tunic, the face turned sidewise, and marked with a strong individuality. The cover is roofed, and has its face ornamented with foliage; and, upon a portion of it being removed, the Sarcophagus was found to contain a leaden coffin, the form slightly tapering to the feet, and the lid decorated with a raised wheel and reed pattern ornament, marking the outward boundary; over the head and chest are six rows, running vertically; below are transverse lines, forming two whole and two half diamonds, in the centre of which are escallop shells, the sides are quite plain. On removing the lid of this coffin (which had not been soldered), the remains of a human form were found; the skull denoting them to be those of a child, pronounced by Mr Capes, a medical gentleman of the neighbourhood, to have been about the age of eight years. There were but slight remains of the lower parts of the body; and, on a careful examination of the contents of the coffin, no traces of body ornaments were found

The Sarcophagus was at once pronounced to be of Pagan workmanship, of the late Roman period. It has been removed to the British Museum, to be added to the collection of British antiquities; so that, in a few days, the curious may gratify themselves by an inspection of this sepulchral relic

This discovery affords a very interesting addition to the relics of Roman art found in the metropolis Last year, in the same neighbourhood, several sculptured stones were dug up, and many of them were proved to have belonged to sepulchral edifices. Urns have also been found here; and a third brass coin of Valens has been discovered near the spot whence the above Sarcophagus was taken



ROMAN SARCOPHAGUS FOUND NEAR HAYDON-SQUARE, MINORIES.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT PRIZE.—1853.

THE subject of the group which forms the Prize this year (and was sailed for on Wednesday) is taken from the Mythology of Ancient Greece. It appropriately represents the Invention of the Sail, which is attributed to Minerva, who, on the starting of the Argonautic Expedition in search of the Golden Fleece, is said to have instructed Jason in the art of navigating and controlling the *Argus*. She is here personified in the act of delivering to the hero her invention, which he receives on bended knees

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT-CLUB PRIZE.

By the side of the Goddess is the Sacrificial Altar. On the pedestal is inscribed the name of the race, and of the successful candidate

This very characteristic group has been designed by Mr. Alfred Brown, and ably executed in silver by Messrs Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street. A report of the sailing is given in another column.

CEREMONY OF FOUNDING THE NEW TOWN OF DUMBARTON.—(SEE PAGE 446.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1853.

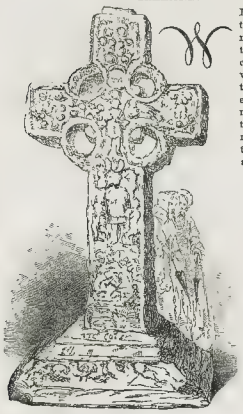
GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION DUBLIN

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 626.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1853. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF IRELAND.



WE have already detailed in this Journal, the history of the Exhibition—so creditable in every way to Ireland and to Irishmen. Before entering more minutely into a description of some of the many interesting articles that challenge attention, we may be permitted shortly to describe the ceremonial observed on the opening of the Exhibition. At half-past eleven o'clock on Thursday, the 12th of May, the carriages of the Knights and Officers of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, assembled in the upper Castle-yard to await the arrival of his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant from the Vice-Regal Lodge, Phœnix-park. On the arrival of his Excellency a procession was formed, which proceeded through the lower Castle-gate, by Dame-street, College green, Grafton-street, Nassau-street, Leinster-street, and Clare-street, to the grand entrance to the Exhibition in Merrion-square. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with troops, and the carriages proceeded in the following order:—

Carriages of the Knights
and Officers of the most Illustrious
Order of St. Patrick.
His Excellency's Household.
His Excellency.

On the arrival of the Lord-Lieutenant, he was received by a guard of honour, and several military bands were in attendance. His Excellency was received by the members of the Executive Committee, and a procession was formed as follows:—

Members of the Committee,
Two and two.
Aides-de-Camp.
Officers of the Order of St. Patrick.
Knights of the Most Illustrious
Order of St. Patrick,
Two and two, according to their
Stalls, wearing the Collar of
the Order.
His Excellency's State Household.
His Excellency
the Lord-Lieutenant,
Grand Master of the Illustrious
Order, wearing the Collar of the
Order, and the Brilliant
Diamond Badge and Star of Grand
Master.
Her Excellency
The Countess of St. Germans.
Aides-de-Camp.

In this order they proceeded, conducted by the Executive Committee, two and two, to the Throne prepared for His Excellency

While the Procession moved up the Middle Avenue of the Centre Hall to the Dais, the Orchestra, which consisted of 1000 performers, played
The National Anthem.

Their Excellencies having taken their seats, the Orchestra performed
The Hundredth Psalm.

The orchestra subsequently performed Handel's Coronation Anthem; Mozart's motett, "O God! when thou appearest!" the Hallelujah Chorus of Beethoven; Mendelssohn's Grand March from "Athalie;" and the "Hymn of Praise," also by Mendelssohn; after which, by his Excellency's command, the Ulster King-of-Arms declared THE EXHIBITION OPEN! The orchestra subsequently performed Haydn's "The Heavens are telling," and the "Hallelujah Chorus," by Handel, concluding with the National Anthem.

Not the least interesting portion of the inauguration ceremony was the conferring upon Mr. John Benson, the architect of the noble structure in which admiring thousands were assembled, the honourable distinction of Knighthood, by his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant. Sir John Benson, on rising from his knees, was greeted with peals of applause, which again and again rung through the building.

The Lord-Lieutenant, at the conclusion, left the Exhibition with the same ceremony as on his entrance.

The Central Hall is truly a noble apartment. It is not its extent that strikes the visitor so much as its admirable proportions. As we approach the building, we begin to dread disappointment; for the exterior neither in effect nor extent gives us the least idea of the size or beauty of the interior. It is not until we have walked from the entrance to the raised dais opposite, at a distance of 425 feet, that we can at all appreciate its architectural beauty. Even then it requires a practised eye to discover its real merits. This arises altogether from the total want of taste displayed in the arrangement of the hall. Indeed, we have little hesitation in saying that it would be difficult for human ingenuity to devise a worse arrangement. Let us suppose the visitor to have mounted the dais for the purpose of seeing the hall, with its varied contents, to advantage. Before him, to the right, where we should naturally expect to find consoles covered over with *bijouterie* and gems of art, is an elevated platform, upon which, packed close to one another, like sheep in a pen, are a number of pianos, and two or three harps. As the space between these is not sufficient for persons to pass, this almost solid square of pianos is railed round. If we endeavour to look further in this direction, our view is interrupted by Chance's lighthouse. If we endeavour to look down the centre of the hall, we find it occupied by a large square heavy framework of iron, with a striped tent-cloth covering, surmounted with an iron urn at the top of the tent-cloth, and filled inside with grates and fenders. This unsightly erection was, probably, intended for a summer-house. It is exhibited by the Colebrookdale Iron Company, and certainly reflects neither credit on the taste of the artist who designed it, nor on those who placed it in such a manner as completely to mar the effect of this beautiful hall. Close to it, and also at a distance of some feet from the side compartment, stands a heavy and conspicuous structure—belonging to Houldsworth, of Manchester—containing a fine collection of rich fabrics for furniture and ecclesiastical decoration. This large trophy is close to the erection of the Coalbrookdale Company; and the close contiguity of these two, and several other things equally clumsy, have nearly the same effect in displaying the proportions of the hall that a wooden partition would have right across its centre. If we look to the north side of the hall, we find a large square of timber, faced with grates and fenders—exhibited by Benham and Sons, London—but relieved by a few small statues round it, and a large group in its centre. The sculpture, fortunately, gives us air of lightness to the whole, which could scarcely have been expected. Grubb's telescope, a glass case of Price's candles, another group of pianos, and a case of saddlery, complete the *coup d'œil*.

The arrangement of the platform at the end of the Main Hall is much better. Groups of sculpture, statues, and busts are admirably disposed. In the centre of the platform is a beautiful piece of plate, exhibited by her Majesty. It is manufactured by R. and S. Garrard, and

SILVER GROUP.—FOUNTAIN TEMPLE, WITH PORTRAITS OF HORSES, THE PROPERTY OF HER MAJESTY.

represents a Fountain Temple, with Arabs and horses round it. This fine piece of plate is of silver—in some places bright or frosted, enameled or gilt, and the design is beautifully appropriate and interesting. From the scarcity of water in the desert, and from this precious element furnishing in those burning regions the first necessary of life, the spots where it flows from the earth have been hallowed for ages. The ancients in their veneration gave them poetic and religious attributes, and displayed the high estimation in which they were held, either by erecting monuments in their immediate vicinity, or by sculpturing the rock from whence the water flowed. Hence has originated the idea of the base of this work; and the structure which surmounts it, comparatively modern, is supposed to be raised on the spot for ages the object of such veneration. The carved rock is partially buried by its *débris*, and by the accumulation of sand from the desert. Around the bases of the columns thus formed from the solid rock flows a rill, to which the flamingo is attracted. On the opposite side, represented as dry and sandy, a vulture, gorged, has retired within the recess of the rock, while two sporting lizards are seemingly conscious of the harmless condition of the bird. The Doura palm, banana, and different plants of the East characterise the fertility of the spot. The Moorish architecture of the middle ages, in its nature essentially religious—the offspring of the Koran, and the Gothic of the Bible—has been chosen for the temple; in which flowers, porcelain mosaics, and elaborate ornaments were intertwined with Cufic and Arabic texts and poetic rhapsodies, which, though the latter were laudatory of the magnificence and generous virtues of the possessor, yet the first were so contrived to constantly remind him that all that ministered to his happiness was the gift of God. As all representations of animal or vegetable life were strictly prohibited, the Moors were compelled to rely on the luxuriance of their imaginations, governed by mathematical ingenuity, in the construction of ever-varying and apparently fantastic ornaments, interwoven geometrically, and flowers, not drawn decidedly from nature, but as it were translated through the loom; for it would seem that the Arabs, in changing their wandering for a settled life, in striking their tent to plant it in a form more solid, had transferred the luxuriant shawls and hangings of cashmere which had adorned their former dwellings to their new, changing tent-poles for columns, and silken tissue for golden stucco. This structure, which represents the idea of a covered fountain, has been designed and composed in the style and spirit of the Palace of the Alhambra; the clustered columns and high springing arches being suggested by the central portico of the Patio de los Leones; and the peculiar effect which characterises the upper portion being obtained by the varied combinations of the several geometrical figures which form the stalactite pendentives of the arches, the soffits, and the supporting growth of the exterior roof; the construction of the cornice may be partly traced to the Patio de la Mesquito; and the outer roof is divided into double stages, terminating in pinnacles, to prepare the eye for the rising of the central dome. In the composition around the temple, which illustrates Arabs leading horses to water, are portraits of three beautiful animals, the property of her Majesty, presents from different Sovereigns. The grouping of both men and horses is so contrived as to be viewed with equal advantage on every side, the action of each being extremely varied. On one side a negro boy is quietly gazing on the animal he has led to the water; on another side is a horse rearing, startled by the sudden escape of his companion, while the Arab in charge is attempting to regain his hold. A Persian hound, aroused by the confusion, is in the act of barking. The original design of this piece of plate was suggested by her Majesty and Prince Albert, to embody which the full strength and artistic skill of the establishment of Messrs. Garrard was called into requisition. The credit of the group of horses and men just mentioned is due to Mr. E. Cotterell, whose works of similar character have so frequently stood the test of public opinion. The Temple Fountain, with its Arabesque ornament, is the production of Mr. E. L. Percy, a native of the Sister Kingdom, and for many years well known in Dublin. This, it is presumed, will give an additional interest in the country selected by her Majesty for the first exhibition of this superb work. The base, with its remnants of ancient architecture, birds and oriental plants, were designed and modeled by Mr. W. Spencer; who, for his success in the latter, has to acknowledge much kind attention and valuable assistance from Sir W. Hooker, director of her Majesty's gardens at Kew; also from the late Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.

At each side of this piece of plate stand the two cups sent to the Exhibition by the Earl of Eglinton, the late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland: one, the Emperor's Plate, designed by Macarthy, and manufactured by Hunt and Roskell; and the other, the Goodwood Cup—both won by his Lordship. At the side of one of these pieces of plate stands a pair of broken lances—one of them broken by the present Emperor of France, at the Eglinton Tournament, some years ago, when probably the Prince had but few expectations of ever attaining his present elevated position. On the platform, Mr. West, of Dublin, exhibits a case of jewellery, containing, among other things worthy of attention, a wine-cooler, made of bog-oak and mounted in silver. The silversmiths of Dublin exhibit a number of cases of jewellery, and most of their plate is well designed and manufactured. Waterhouse exhibits, among others, a silver épergne, very well executed, the principal figures being three Syrens sitting at a fountain. Acheson also exhibits some jewellery, including a silver tray and tea service, in addition to the casket of bog oak, of which we have given an engraving; it is ornamented with Irish gems, diamonds, &c., and does the manufacturer much credit. Elkinton and Mason, in this department, exhibit an unequalled collection of electro-plated, silvered, and bronzed articles. The combination of silver, gold, and bronze is novel and very beautiful. Elkinton and Mason also exhibit two very fine bronze statues, cast for the House of Lords, and a group of "The death of Tewdric the Great," designed by J. E. Thomas. All these works will require a more detailed notice when we come to treat of the departments to which they belong.

Next to the Fine Arts Hall, the Southern Hall is the most attractive to visitors. It contains specimens of the beautiful productions of France, Prussia, Austria, and Belgium, as well as the more gorgeous display of Indian and Chinese magnificence.

THE AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN DEPARTMENT.

In the progress of the Irish Exhibition the King of Prussia has taken the greatest interest; and the works of art, as well as of more practical utility, from Berlin, do every credit to his patronage. The principal articles exhibited from Prussia consist of some fine castings in iron, copper, and zinc, and a few superior articles of real bronze (most of these from the Royal foundry); and a fine collection of biscuit and china. Subjoined is a Sketch of the "Alexander Vase." It is a fine specimen of iron casting, and bears a strong resemblance to bronze. It was cast at the Royal iron foundry at Berlin, and the frieze on the exterior represents the triumphant entry of Alexander into Babylon, after Thorwaldsen. It is inlaid with silver, and the inside is gilt. There is also a companion vase of smaller dimensions exhibited by his Majesty. It is also from the Royal foundry: the frieze represents the four Seasons and the Ages of Man composed, modeled, chiseled, and inlaid with silver, by Voigtel, of Berlin. The execution of both these vases is very perfect. The King of Prussia also exhibits two copper statuettes—Frederick I., King of Prussia; and Frederick II., Elector of Brandenburg—both modelled by Stürmer, and executed by the galvano-plastic process by Winckelmann, of Berlin. A vase, called the Athenian Vase, in the same collection, without possessing much originality, merits no small praise as a fine specimen of iron casting, and displays the perfection to which that art has been brought in Berlin. Another Prussian artist, Wolff, contributes a group of a Fox and Ducks, well conceived, and modeled and cast in bronze by himself; and Wickmann, of Munich, gives a specimen of a different style in his elaborate Shield of Hercules, which is gilt and varnished in an artistic manner. The shield is modeled as nearly as possible after Homer's description. In bronze casting Wolff supplies a Dog of the Swedish race, the size of life; and two groups—a Lion startled by a Snake, and a Stag killed by a Lion—both modeled by himself, and chiseled by Moncke. There are also two small groups by Müller that are well executed—a Boy and Newfoundland Dog, and a Girl with a Bull-dog, both cast by Fisher. Fisher also sends a number of small statuettes and groups in bronze, generally copies, and possessing more or less merit; including statuettes of Ariadne, a Nun, the Madonna, and a number of others too numerous to particularise. Geiss, of Berlin, also exhibits a number of his famous zinc casts, bronzed, and scarcely distinguishable from that metal.

The specimens of China from the Royal factory at Berlin, are of no common order. The material is generally of a very superior description; and the elegant shape of the article, not less than the execution of the paintings that adorn it, often deserves high commendation. Subjoined are sketches of a pair of vases as specimens. The samples of biscuit are for the most part busts, and fail to attract as much attention as perhaps they are entitled to.

Bucker, of Dresden, furnishes four beautiful specimens of Painting on china. They are all copies from the "Magdalen of Batoni," Raphael's "Madonna del Sedia," and other equally well-known pictures in the Royal Gallery of Dresden; but, as specimens of painting on china, the works he exhibits are excellent. The same artist exhibits a small case of miniature paintings on porcelain (brooch size); many of them remarkably well executed, and representing some of the finest paintings in the Dresden Gallery.

Anxious to hurry on to the many interesting articles that are tempting us away from the Austrian and Prussian department—we must satisfy ourselves with the enumeration, in a few lines, of many superior productions, to which we should gladly devote more space. Several photophanic pictures, or pictures made of transparent porcelain, give us an opportunity of estimating the progress this branch of art has attained in Berlin. They are from the Royal manufactory, and do not appear to claim a more than ordinary amount of attention. Madame March, of Berlin, supplies some terra-cotta figures, medallions, &c. Berlin also sends a few neat specimens of wood-carving, in which branch of art De Groot of Dublin leaves his Prussian competitors in the distance. There are also some paintings on copper, varnished, from the establishment of Charles Wried, successor to Stobwasser, of Brunswick. These paintings, of course, must vary in excellence, according to the skill displayed by the artist; but they are chiefly remarkable for the very reasonable terms at which they can be produced. The surface is beautifully varnished and polished, and is as smooth and brilliant as glass. The peculiar manner in which this process is performed, gives these pictures the power of resisting not only the atmospheric changes when placed in the open air, but it is said also the constant action of water, and even of some of the milder acids.

There are two cases in this department which will also attract notice. The first is a case of artificial flowers, from the establishment of A. de Rodenburg, of Vienna, in which skill and taste are displayed not less in the manufacture of the flowers than in their effective arrangements; and the next is a glass case, close to it, containing specimens of borders, flowers, figures, &c., for valentines, fancy note paper, &c.; and trimmings and edgings for the elegant little boxes, labels, &c., in the manufacture of which foreigners so far surpass us. The manufacture of these fancy articles gives employment in the town of Paris to several thousand people. It is creditable to Ireland to be able to say that most of the fancy-boxes, labels, and wrappers in which Irish linen is wrapped for exportation, are now manufactured in Belfast; and the Exhibition contains undeniable proofs of the progress already made in this novel branch of industry. We need scarcely remind our readers that the finer descriptions of muslins are exported in "books" or fancy boxes, highly ornamented, to please the caprice of purchasers. Hence the phrase, "book-muslin." The case of fanciful devices in paper, which we have alluded to, will show the perfection to which this art is brought on the Continent. Fechner, Guben, Prussia, is the exhibitor.

FRANCE.

The French collection is not yet complete; but, as a number of workmen are busily engaged opening and distributing the contents of several cases, we have no doubt, in two or three days, the display from France will be most creditable to her. The most interesting portion of the French department consists of the *Exposition de la Vieille Montagne*, the eminent zinc-founders. Several large counters, rising in steps, are covered over with articles—some useful, some ornamental, but generally combining both requisites. The zinc castings are either "bronze, doré, or argenté;" and, by a combination of gilding and bronzing, a beautiful effect is often produced. The specimens vary considerably in size and excellence. There are admirable busts of Napoleon the Great and the present Emperor of France; and several very beautiful clocks, of different designs. Among the other things we may mention table ornaments in variety, groups and figures, both men and animals, candelabras, lamps, candlesticks, lustres, presse-papiers, and, in short, all the fashionable nicknacks upon which ladies delight in laying out their money. The price of these articles, from the great ease there is in multiplying copies, is moderate in comparison to what it was a few years ago, and thus these things, which were formerly rare and costly, are brought within the reach of more numerous classes. Rudolphe, of Paris, also exhibits a splendid collection of jewellery, worth some thousands of pounds; and several other exhibitors will also require a more particular notice.

Workmen are at present busily engaged unpacking a number of cases consigned to the Exhibition from the Royal manufactories of Paris. They contain a fine collection of Sèvres and Beauvais, and other chinas which the French artists allege to equal anything exhibited in London in 1851, and specially selected by the Emperor of France; and also some of the famous Gobelins tapestries, and other articles of rarity and value. Criticism upon the merit of these articles would of course be at present premature and unfair to our foreign friends.

THE BELGIAN DEPARTMENT.

In the Belgian department there are many objects of merit; one of the most interesting being the marble chimney-piece which was manufactured by J. Le Clercq, of Brussels, for the King, and with which the public are familiar, as it obtained one of the prizes at our Exhibition in 1851.

Le Clercq also exhibits five or six other chimney-pieces, but they fail to equal his former production, although by no means unworthy of his studio.

Goyers Brothers, of Belgium, supply one of the finest specimens of wood-carving in the Exhibition. It is a niche, intended for a Roman Catholic place of worship, and contains an image of the Virgin and Child. The wood work, with the exception of the figures, is merely varnished, but they are richly painted in the mediæval style, and the entire reflects much credit upon the artists.

A female bust, veiled, from the studio of Fratkin, of Brussels, supplies a specimen of a style, which some mistake for true art. A close inspection of any veiled statue will show that the effect is produced not by an imitation of nature, or the genius of the sculptor, but by a mere mechanical, though skilful, use made of lights and shadows. Such productions are as far from true art as the painted statues, which were once admired; and we are pleased to find this bust where it ought to be, among the Belgian manufactures, and not in the Fine Arts Court.

This department also contains a variety of miscellaneous articles, including bird-cages, ornaments, dolls, and toys in endless variety.

THE JAPAN COLLECTION.

The King of Holland has liberally sent a fine collection of Japanese produce; among them a very beautiful cabinet is conspicuous. It is carved, inlaid, and painted in the richest style of Oriental taste. There is also a very good collection of native dresses and armour, and some articles of household furniture. Some stands to hold umbrellas, the staffs or insignias of office, and lanthorns made of the dried membrane of some animal, and painted grotesquely, are curious and characteristic. There are also a large and interesting collection of models of native manufacture, including one of a pagoda or temple, and another of a Japanese first-class war-vessel. A complete case of native types, made of wood, takes back our mind to former ages, when printing, with all its attendant blessings, was unknown among us, and when it is probable the art existed among the Japanese in the same state exactly as it exists at present. Whilst with us all the wonderful powers of the steam-engine can scarcely multiply our printed works fast enough, the native printer of Japan, holding the wooden types in his hand, stamps each letter slowly and carefully, by the same tedious process his ancestors used many centuries ago.

Among the other principal articles in this collection is a case of money, for the most part of a square, oblong shape: the smaller coins, particularly the gold ones, are neatly stamped, and much better done than a contemplation of some of their other productions would have led us to expect. The other articles include a pair of scales and weights; screens, fans, trays, painted hangings for walls, specimens of china, tomtoms, mortars, idols; and, in short, a most valuable assortment of the principal articles illustrative of the habits and social life of this singular people.

INDIAN COLLECTION.

The Indian collection will be very beautiful and perfect. A great portion of it is furnished by her Majesty, and the Society of Arts, Adelphi. The collection is under the care of Mr. Dowlin, one of the curators of the East India Museum; but, in consequence of the space required for the ceremonial of the opening, the greater portion of the goods have not yet been distributed. The collection will be very beautiful, and not inferior to the Indian department in our Exhibition, which attracted so much notice. It will be more convenient to postpone giving a Sketch of the Indian contribution till the whole collection may be seen at a single *coup d'œil*.

VISCOUNT GOUGH'S COLLECTION.

Close to the last department is Lord Gough's collection of Indian and Chinese rarities. Although it is not yet in a completed state, having had the opportunity of inspecting it, we are enabled to give a sketch of it. This is one of the finest contributions from any private individual in the building. It consists of rarities and specimens of skill and ingenuity collected in India and China during the wars in which his Lordship held the important post of Commander-in-Chief. Among these, the most interesting, for many reasons, are several beautiful Sikh guns. These comprise two twelve-pound brass howitzers and carriages complete, forming a portion of the guns taken by Lord Gough in the action of Sobraon, in the year 1846, and subsequently presented to him by the Government of India: and also a six-pound and a twelve-pound howitzer, taken by his Lordship in the battle of Goojerat, and presented to him by the Governor-General of India. All these guns were cast by the Sikhs; and, as specimens of perfect castings, cannot be surpassed. One of the guns has been slightly marked by the bursting of a shell immediately above it; but the others present a surface as smooth and free from defects as it is possible to be. The carriages are beautifully inlaid with brass gilt, in fanciful devices; and all the metal work is either of brass gilt or of polished steel. In this style of finish they far surpass our own guns, and they are, we believe, fair specimens of the guns used against us in the Sutlej campaign.

Another gun in the same collection suggests an invidious comparison between the Sikhs and Chinese enemies his Lordship encountered. It is a Chinese gun, taken in battle. It is about three feet long, and is wrapped round (probably to preserve it from injury) with Chinese matting, it has four handles, two at each side, and was carried in battle by two soldiers; and when fired had to be laid upon the ground and elevated to the proper angle by placing earth or stones under it. We have little hesitation in saying that the majority of Europeans would much prefer being the enemy, against whom this gun was directed, to being the Chinese artilleryman who served and fired it off.

The compartment also contains a fine bronze bell, taken from a joss-house, near Ning-po, the top of it ornamented with a monkey or Chinese monster, and affords a good type of Chinese casting. In addition to several dozen specimens of fine china, of various descriptions, Lord Gough exhibits some very curious models of male and female figures, carved in India, from the pith of a species of bamboo, a model of a Chinese joss house, with the idol in it; a basket made of horn and the quills of the porcupine; models of guns in jasper, and bloodstone from India, an ivory model of a hackery, or native cart, &c., drawn by bullocks; and several other fine specimens of Indian carving. The Imperial and other standards of China, taken at Chin-Kiang-foo, add to the value as well as effect of this compartment, in which a number of Chinese, Indian, and Sikh dresses, suits of armour, and implements of warfare, with a variety of other things, are tastefully distributed.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION.

In addition to the varied produce of China, in Lord Gough's and other departments, Messrs. Hewitt and Co., of Fenchurch-street, send a very fine collection. It contains a number of china jars and mandarin vases, and several other articles of china, in which this material is applied in a rather novel manner; for instance, we have a Shih-koo, or stone gun, a portable garden-seat made of china, and probably the best material that could be used in a country where the casting of iron has as yet made (compared to us at any rate) but little progress. Again, we have examples of the China land-marks, used to separate the different fields or tea-gardens, in districts where "every rood supports its man," and where ground is too valuable to be encumbered with fences. These land-marks can easily be inscribed with the names of the owners of the lands they separate, as well as their extent or position.

Messrs. Hewitt and Co. also exhibit a very fine set of carved chessmen, valued at £40. Each piece has a ball in the pedestal, which contains several concentric spheres, all worked in one piece, without joining. They also exhibit a singular Chinese rattle, made of a block of wood hollowed. This is used by the Chinese watchmen as signals: struck with a stick it makes a loud noise; and it is upon this that the watchman strikes the hour during the five watches into which the night is divided—the first commencing at 7½ p.m.: gongs and drums are also used for the same purpose.

In addition to these interesting articles, there are several very beauti-

ful cabinets, painted, carved, and inlaid with ivory in an admirable manner; one in particular, from Ning-po, supported by carved dragons, will not fail to attract attention. We can merely hint at a few of the other principal articles: a carved ivory ball, with twenty concentric spheres; lacquered tea-caddies, workboxes, fans, of carved ivory and sandal-wood; boxes of the same; a swan-pan, or reckoning-board; a bird-cage, inlaid in ivory; several painted lanthorns, some of glass and others of varnished gauze; fire-screens in endless variety; baskets, made of carved ivory, tortoiseshell, and silver filigree; a very elegant vase of carved ivory; a military saddle, richly embroidered in silk; a handsome table, carved and inlaid in ivory and coloured woods; and, in fact, a variety of other things, which are too numerous for, though not unworthy of, especial notice.

Having taken this hasty glance at the Foreign department, let us now cross the Great Hall, and ascend the gallery of the Northern Hall.

CERAMIC MANUFACTURES.

Although it would be scarcely just to pass an opinion upon the excellence of any particular department, where so much is still undisplayed; yet we have little hesitation in saying that the specimens of china and glass form one of the most interesting portions of the Exhibition.

Messrs. Gregg and Son, who are the Dublin agents for the sale of Mr. Copeland's beautiful productions, exhibit a very fine collection of English and foreign glass and china. We have selected a tall cup and cover, of red enameled flint glass, as a specimen; and a small vase from the same stall. Messrs. Gregg and Son also exhibit several lustres, of different sizes, of plain and coloured glass; and a number of vases, cups, and beakers, of French and Bohemian flint glass, enameled in azure, opal, and other colours. Some of the vases are beautifully finished in the Venetian style, with what is called in the trade, we believe, gold twist. They also have a few specimens of the Nineveh vases, which are well worthy of attention. A few small figures in Dresden china, and ornaments in silver gilt, are comprised in their collection.

Messrs. Mayer also send some good specimens, from their well-known manufactory of the Dale Hall Pottery, Longport, Staffordshire. We have selected out of a large number their "Summer and Winter," well conceived, and executed in Parian marble; and also two vases of the same material, ornamented with bold alto-relievo wreaths of flowers in white and extremely graceful.

The productions of Messrs. Rose and Co., of the Coalbrookdale China Company, Shropshire, are conspicuous. We have sketched a Vase from this collection. Two groups in parian will particularly strike us: the subject of both taken from the "Faerie Queene"—"Sir Calepine rescuing Serena," and "Britomartis releasing Amoret."

The fine collection of parian from the celebrated factory of Alderman Copeland, M.P., will require a notice of more length than we could at present afford it. Ridgway, of Staffordshire; and Bell and Co., of Glasgow, also exhibit in this class.

W. H. Kerr and Co., of the Royal Porcelain Works, Worcestershire and Dublin, exhibit a great variety of ancient and modern English china. The "Shakespeare dessert service" introduces groups of statuary, modelled by Mr. Kirk, A.R.H.A., an Irish sculptor, illustrative of "Midsummer Night's Dream." This service possesses (certainly in the building where it now stands) some additional merit, from the fact that almost all the materials used in its manufacture are the produce of the Sister Isle. Hitherto the art of pottery has made no progress in Ireland, and, although the country abounds in all the materials requisite in the manufacture of the coarser specimens of pottery, yet even the cheapest wares are generally imported. It, however, affords us satisfaction to find that more attention has lately been paid to these matters, and we have now in the building a few of its results, in some specimens of tiles and coarse pottery, dairy utensils, &c., from Florence-court; and in some fire-bricks, and other similar productions, from the county of Tipperary. It will be more convenient to postpone our remarks of the progress made in Ireland in this manufacture until we give a detailed sketch of the porcelain clays, &c., that exist—some of them in great abundance—in several parts of the island. Among the articles exhibited by Messrs. Kerr and Co., are statuettes in Irish statuary porcelain, of "Uncle Tom and Eva," from a design by Kirk: and busts of William Dargan, and others. This collection also contains several vases, groups of figures and animals, and a variety of other subjects, deriving their principal claim to attention from their having been modeled in the Dublin School of Design. The specimens of Worcestershire china are good, and contain dinner, dessert, breakfast, and tea-services; card-trays, *déjeûner* and ink-trays; and several old paintings on cabinets, cups, and vases, illustrating the progress made in this branch of art. There is also a most useful assortment of the various raw materials used in the manufacture of porcelain.

In some remarks we propose making upon the natural resources of Ireland we shall have occasion again to refer to this matter. There is something in the manufacture of china which appears particularly adapted to the genius of Irishmen, whether we consider it as a plastic or an ornamental art. The natural taste Irishmen possess is evidenced not less by the large number of her natives who have attained eminence as sculptors and painters—such as MacDowell, Farrell, West, Danby, and Maclise—than by the numerous examples we see in the Exhibition.

Having concluded this superficial glance at some of the most interesting departments in the Exhibition, it will be more instructive, as well as convenient, to treat of the principal branches of industry illustrated in the Exhibition in detail. As the capabilities of this country, and the manufacturing enterprise of the people, are so much better known, we shall also, in considering these subjects, do so, as far as possible, with our attention fixed upon Ireland.

RAW MATERIALS.

I.—TURF OR PEAT.

Among the many raw materials that conduce to the happiness of the human family, fuel fills, perhaps, the most important place. Turf is generally considered as particularly characteristic of Ireland, where it occupies the same position in social economy that coal fills with us. But, even independently of the various uses to which it can be applied, the large area it occupies is alone sufficient to claim more than ordinary attention. The entire surface covered by bog is estimated at 2,850,000 acres, which is nearly one-seventh of the whole of Ireland. Of this quantity, 1,576,000 acres are flat bog, spread over the central portions of the great limestone plain; and the remaining 1,274,000 acres are mountain bog, chiefly scattered over the hilly portions of the country near the coast. As compared to other mineral substances (among which turf may be classed), it is of a comparatively modern date. Many ingenious theories have often been put forward with great ability to account for the formation of bogs. It has generally been supposed that extensive woods, with which the valleys and sides of the mountains in Ireland were formerly covered, became flooded, and that the uprooted trees formed a barrier which impeded the exit of the water. Thus, probably, an extensive marsh was formed, particularly adapted for the growth of *sphagnum* and other mosses, the remains of which are still quite discernible. As they perished they were succeeded by others of the same species; and in time, the bottom of the formation, under the chemical influence we term decay, and of the pressure of the superincumbent mass, became turf. This theory is supported by the fact that bogs vary in depth, and that the bottom, particularly of a very deep bog, is hard, like coal; whilst the surface is always light and spongy. All bogs also abound in timber—principally oak, yew, pine, and birch. The oak is generally as black and hard as ebony, whilst the colour of the yew is but slightly changed, to a rich brown or chocolate colour. Both the oak and yew are found nearer the bottom of the bog than the pine and birch, and mostly in a position to show that the tree had been upright, even after the formation of the bog had made some progress. The bog-oak and yew are extensively used for ornamental purposes, and we shall have occasion to draw attention to many elegant articles of this manufacture.

As the bogs vary in depth, position, and appearance, so, too, the turf differs in its characteristics. Some turf is almost as black and hard as coal; whilst in bogs almost in the same locality the turf is soft, and formed of fibrous substances scarcely half decayed. But the chemical constituents differ still more widely, and often, too, in the same bog. Of this an example is given in the "Industrial Resources of Ireland." A section of the bog of Timahoe, forty feet deep, was tested, and the amount of ash it contained was found to vary. The portions near the surface contained 1½ per cent of ashes; the central portions 3½ per cent; whilst the lowest ten feet contained 10 per cent of ashes. Further experiments show that the turf which is found at a depth of *forty feet* or more, and consequently subjected to very great pressure, approximates very closely to coal in its composition, as well as density and colour; and, accordingly, we are justified in concluding that turf might be artificially made to undergo this change.

The importance of these considerations will be more evident when we remember that the great obstacle to the more extensive use of turf, as an industrial agent, results from its bulk. The value of all fuel depends almost altogether upon the quantity of heat it is capable of generating; and it is plain that, of two substances capable of supplying the same amount of heat, that which is least bulky and most portable is the best: for thus cost of carriage is saved; furnaces may be made much smaller (from which many advantages flow); and stowage in steamers, &c., will be economised.

The first difficulty which must be surmounted, before turf can become as useful as coal, is to decrease its bulk; but there is another great difficulty to be overcome. Turf, from its porous nature, retains a large quantity of water. Ordinary turf retains a fourth of its weight; and turf, carefully dried under cover, still retains a tenth; and this is a serious disadvantage, not only because it adds to the weight and bulk of the turf by the addition of a useless ingredient, but because the presence of water robs the furnace of an amount of heat (in order to expel it in the form of vapour) which would otherwise have been profitably employed.

These are the principal disadvantages turf labours under in an industrial point of view; but some eminent men have insisted that turf, far from being only useful, as an agent in the production of heat, could be used as a branch of manufacturing industry; and that, if distilled in a particular manner, it would yield products far more valuable than its intrinsic worth as fuel. As many processes connected with these subjects will be found illustrated in the Exhibition, it will be interesting to take a short glance at some of the attempts made at various times to obviate the difficulties we have alluded to.

The most natural method of condensing turf, was the application of great pressure by means of a powerful hydraulic engine. By this means turf was not only compressed into a smaller bulk, but the water it contained was forcibly expelled. Two difficulties, however, were soon found to exist—both arising from the elasticity of the fibres in the turf. An immense power was required, and the fibres gradually expanding, attracted damp from the atmosphere. Mr. Williams, an Irish experimenter, endeavoured to correct this by giving the turf a coating of coal-tar; but it is obvious the expense, &c., of this process, certainly in the wilder districts where turf luxuriates, is such, as to prevent its general use. This compressed turf has been used and found very valuable, for the manufacture of coke or charcoal, being in many respects superior, and denser than wood charcoal. It can be manufactured at a cost of 20s. per ton. Turf charcoal is now extensively made by the peasantry in the west of Ireland; but from the want of skill shown, its amount of turf wasted is very great. Sir R. Kane has analysed some of this charcoal with the following result:

Carbon	89.90
Hydrogen	1.70
Oxygen and Nitrogen	4.20
Ashes	4.21
	100.00

Mr. Derust, pyrotechnist to Vauxhall, made several experiments upon it with a view to test its inflammability, and has given it as his opinion that it was twenty per cent more combustible than wood charcoal. It is, consequently, peculiarly fitted for the manufacture of gunpowder, in which it is, we believe, extensively used.

To get rid of the difficulties that arose from the elasticity of the fibres, it was proposed to place the turf mould, as raised from the bog, in large tanks, and to have it trodden by cattle, or kept in agitation by machinery, whilst a stream of water flowed through. By this process the light and fibrous portions were easily separated from the denser, and the latter being permitted to fall to the bottom of the tank in a sediment, was easily dried when the water was shut off. The artificial coal made by this process is hard and heavy, and possesses almost all the valuable qualities of coal.

Nor are the fibrous portions of the turf mere waste. They are at present extensively used at the paper-mills, in the manufacture of the coarser sorts of card-board, known as mill-board, and of which the covers of books, &c., are made, and generally in the manufacture of all the coarser articles made of papier maché. Many specimens of these will be found in the Exhibition.

Turf of a superior description has, however, been used in its natural state (without being subjected to any of these processes), for many years in the inland navigation of the Shannon. There the bulk of the turf is of little consequence, as the vessel need not carry more fuel than will be sufficient for a trip of a few hours' duration. The matter, so far back as the year 1843, engaged the attention of the Lords of the Admiralty, and the secretary of the Dublin Steam-Packet Company supplied these facts in his answer to my Lords:—

The *Lansdowne*, a steamer with two engines, 28½ inch cylinders, at three feet six inches stroke, consumed upon an average 120 tons of coal per month, running daily (except Sunday) a distance of forty six miles, at 15s. per ton, covering expenses £108. The same duty is done with 1415 tons of turf, of twenty cubic feet (about 250 tons weight), at 7d. per ton £41 7s. 8d.: thus making a difference in the cost of fuel per month of £66 12s. 4d.

In addition to these practical tests, many other experiments have been made with turf and coal mixed in different proportions; but, as our object is rather to direct attention to this great source of wealth, than to give a complete history of its various uses, we shall necessarily pass over to another branch of the subject:—

THE DESTRUCTIVE DISTILLATION OF PEAT.

Turf occupies an intermediate position between wood and coal, the different varieties of turf approaching more or less near to each; and, as both coal and wood have long been used in various processes, it is not surprising that many similar experiments should have been made with turf. The destructive distillation of wood is carried on upon an extensive scale in many localities, both in England and Ireland, and forms an important branch of industry. Its principal products are wood-vinegar, pyroligneous acid, creosote, naphtha, and charcoal. Our readers are still more familiar with the distillation of coal, which is principally conducted upon a large scale for obtaining gas for illumination, but the manufacture of which has incidentally led to the production of several other substances, including coal naphtha, sal-ammoniac, lamp-black, &c. As both these manufactures have long existed as important branches of industry, it is surprising that more enterprising efforts were not made long since with peat, which occupied the intermediate place between the two. As it would be impossible to review the various processes, we shall rest satisfied with a glance at the experiments made by Mr. Reece, at Newtown Crommelin.

In the year 1849, Mr. Reece having brought his experiments to a satisfactory conclusion, obtained a patent for his invention of the process of distilling peat in an air blast, and thereby obtaining certain products. As the matter was one of considerable interest, and of vast importance to Ireland, his process was made the subject of scientific inquiry at the Museum of Irish Industry, and an elaborate report upon it was published. Mr. Reece proposed, instead of putting the turf into a closed vessel or retort, and distilling it as coal is distilled, by the application of external heat, to make the heat generated by its own combustion the agent in its distillation. The turf being placed in an iron cylinder, and the lower portion ignited, the heat so produced acts as the heat of an external fire would have done upon the peat lying immediately above. Thus, in the upper part of the furnace, there is a simple distillation and a coking of the peat; whilst, in the lower portion, the combustion of the peat charcoal, as it descends, is going on. This process, therefore, does not materially differ from close distillation, a saving of fuel being the chief recommendation. The principal products that result from this distillation consist of sulphate of ammonia, acetate of lime, naphtha, fixed and volatile oil, and a substance called *paraffine* which resembles beef-wax in its outward appearance. It is more brittle, and has a very singular smell; but it is applicable to nearly the same uses. The visitor should examine several specimens of this curious substance, which are exhibited in various stages: candles, and other things, made of paraffine, are also exhibited.

That all these substances can be easily produced by the distillation of peat, no doubt can be entertained, as the most skilful chemists have come to this conclusion, after a searching inquiry. The only question of real importance is the expense. This has hitherto impeded operations of this kind; for, however curious such experiments may be for the man of science, as a commercial speculation the logs of Ireland will never be applied to such uses, unless it can be done with profit.

The Exhibition possesses specimens of turf and artificial fuel, and a collection of the principal chemical products of turf, which will not fail to interest the visitor, and perhaps cause him to reflect, as he passes over the extensive wastes of bog in the Sister Isle, upon the possible future that may yet be in store for Ireland; when science will transform these solitary morasses into mines of wealth—diffusing industry and happiness, where not long since famine and misery held undisputed sway!

II.—COAL AND ANTHRACITE.

Coal in Great Britain fills the important position we have accorded to turf in Ireland. It possesses little beauty to attract, and derives all its value from its utility alone. It is to coal that England is principally indebted for her commercial greatness. Without it the mighty steam-engine would be an inert mass of iron—our railroads would not exist—our steamers would not plough the deep. The principal coal mines of England are generally well known, and specimens of their produce are to be found in most geological collections. The general absence of specimens of coal (particularly from foreign countries) was generally noticed in the Crystal Palace in 1851; and the same may be said of the Irish Exhibition. Coal seldom offers much to enlist the attention of the stranger; it is principally of interest in the country in which it is found. In the Dublin Exhibition we fail to find such specimens as those exhibited by Messrs. Bagnall and Jesson, in 1851, whose sectional column of the South Staffordshire thick coal, nearly forty feet high, showed the whole thickness of the seam. But we find several collections of minerals, illustrative of the richness of the Irish soil. The Mining Company of Ireland and the Board of Works are the most important contributors. Several specimens are also exhibited by private parties; and the Monkland Iron and Steel Company (Glasgow), Messrs. Morgan and Sons (of Carmarthenshire), Mr. Dunne (of Newcastle-on-Tyne), &c., exhibit specimens of the Scotch and of our own mines, which will afford Irish contributors the advantages of comparison.

As our readers are much more familiar with the coal-fields of this country, it appears more advisable, in giving an historical sketch of the Irish Exhibition to keep our attention fixed as much as possible upon her resources and capabilities.

There are seven principal coal-fields in Ireland, lying nearly equally to the north and south of the metropolis. They differ materially in their geological circumstances—those to the north of the capital yielding bituminous, or flaming coal; and those to the south, stone coal, or anthracite, which burns without flame. Notwithstanding the abundance of turf, coal was worked in Ireland at a very early period; and pits have been discovered that bear evidence, from the rude stone and wooden tools found in them, of having been worked by a race far anterior to historical records. But, from the ignorance displayed formerly, and from present want of capital or enterprise, or something else, the produce of her mines is far less than they could yield with ease; and Ireland, that possesses sufficient resources to supply her own wants, and to become, moreover, an exporting country, imports a large quantity of coals every year, said to exceed in value a million sterling. The principal coal-mines are seven: one in Leinster, occupying large portions of Kilkenny and the Queen's County, with a small part of Carlow; two in Munster—one of them in Tipperary, bordering on that in Kilkenny—and the other spread over large portions of Clare, Limerick, Cork, and Kerry, being the most extensive coal-field in the empire. All these beds yield anthracite. Of the northern coal-fields three are in Ulster: one at Coal Island, near Dungannon; the second in the northern extremity of Antrim; and the third in Monaghan. These last are small, with narrow seams; and are, consequently, of little value. The Connaught coal-field extends over a space of sixteen miles in its greatest length, and lies in the counties of Leitrim, Roscommon, Sligo, and Cavan. The total area of these coal-fields is estimated at 140,000 acres.

It is impossible to cast the eye over some interesting maps showing the geological formation of Ireland, and exhibited by the Chairman of the Board of Works, without feeling surprise at the mineral treasures that lie neglected, scarcely below the surface of the soil on which the unemployed labourer drags his weary steps.

But it is not only in the quantity of her ores that Ireland is rich, their position is even more fortunate. No river in the empire can compare with the Shannon. Its majestic stream winds through a course of 247 miles, through fields whose fertility cannot be excelled. Here and there it expands into lakes, or more properly into inland seas. Lough Allen, in the centre of the iron-fields, covers an area of 9000 acres, and is still very inferior in size to Lough Derg or Lough Ree. Here every opportunity is offered for inland navigation, and the cheap carriage of goods. This splendid river rises among the coal-fields of Connaught, and cuts through the centre of the Munster coal formation. But still greater advantages exist. It frequently happens that the iron ore, the limestone used in smelting it, and the coal, and if necessary, turf (for the manufacture of charcoal), all exist in close contact, divided in the centre by a river that affords at once cheap transit and water power. This is the case with the

THE FINE ARTS COURT.

Arigna mine. In considering the iron ores we shall have occasion to allude again to this matter.

III.—IRON.

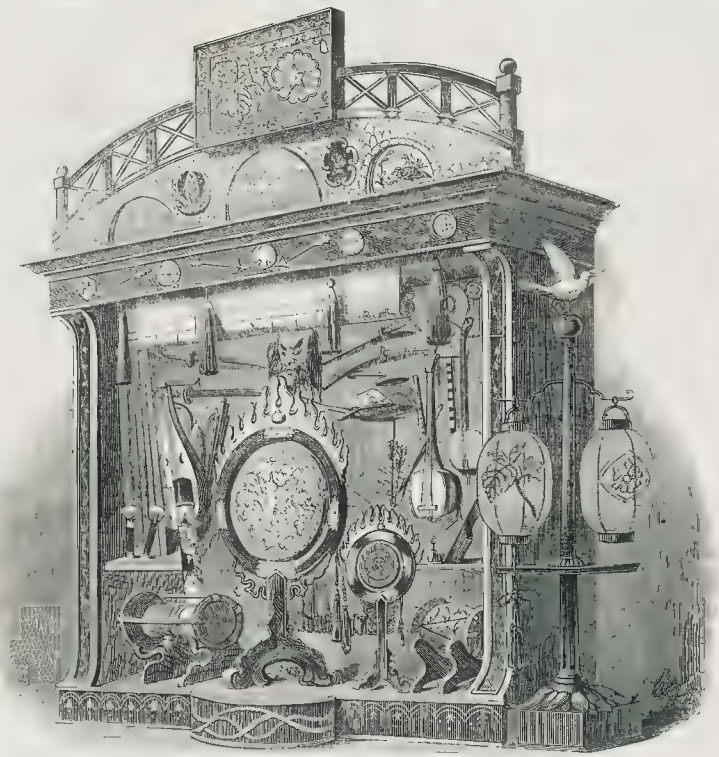
Iron was formerly worked extensively in various parts of Ireland. At that time the country was covered with timber, principally oak, and as there were few roads and no other market for the timber, it was sold for a trifling sum at the mouths of the iron mines. The abundance of timber, and its cheapness led to the establishment of a number of smelting furnaces, and a great amount of prosperity succeeded. But, unfortunately, with that improvidence that appeared (we hope it no longer exists) to mar every enterprise connected with Ireland, each one felled and consumed the timber, but none planted. No one reflected that the supply of full-grown oak-trees covering the mountain could ever fail. All of a sudden the manufacturers discovered that the fuel was all gone: a consternation appeared to dull their faculties and to paralyze their

THE CHINESE COURT.

THE WOOLLENS COURT.

energies. A feeble effort was made to supply the place of timber by coal, turf, or turf-charcoal; but in a short time ruin succeeded the short-lived prosperity. It is now upwards of a century since the last charcoal furnace was extinguished in the county of Kerry. Since then the iron mines of Ireland have never filled an important position as a source of national wealth. The Arigna mines, in the county of Leitrim, are the only ones that claim particular attention. Some years ago, Mr. Twigg was deputed by the directors of the Arigna Company to furnish a report upon the mines for their information. In his report he thus speaks:—

JAPANESE SPEAR, UMBRELLA, AND STANDARD.



CASE OF JAPANESE ARTICLES.

JAPANESE BANNERS, ETC.

The ironstone mines have been examined, and the result found extremely favourable. A greater variety of ironstones I never met with, from which, by a proper admixture and proper management, I have no hesitation in saying that pig iron of best marks, and fit for foundry work of every kind may be obtained. The iron mines begin in Rover, and continue for two miles and a half. I measured several of the beds to more than two feet thick, in some places laid bare in the ravines; and in the bed of the Arigna river we can get any quantity at the shortest notice. There is enough to last two furnaces for 250 years.

These mines are situated close to Lough Allen, which is an extensive lake formed by the Shannon; and thus their produce can be transported with economy to any part of the empire. They are surrounded by coalfields of almost unlimited extent—estimated by the Irish Railway Commissioners, in their report to Parliament presented in 1838, to contain, in the Lough Allen district alone, about 20,000 acres of coal, equal to twenty million tons. The great value of the ore may be estimated from the subjoined comparative table of the contents in metallic iron of the native ores of different districts, published by Dr. Kane, and the result of careful analysis:

	Natural Ore.	Roasted.
Arigna	40 0	58 2
Kilkenny	38 7	55 3
Staffordshire	28 0	40 4
Welsh	31 4	44 7
Glasgow	31 6	45 8

Iron, though the most common of all metals, is the most difficult to extract from the ore in a state fit for use. The most trifling inattention to the quality of the fuel, the heat of the furnace, or the various ingredients thrown in (as fluxes, &c.) with the ore, will make the metal comparatively valueless. Many of the processes—particularly those connected with its subsequent refinement—must be directed almost altogether by the practised eye of the workman; for the innumerable changes that take place in the metal at this stage are such as to preclude the possibility of their being directed by general rules. In these matters experience can be the only guide. It is, probably, owing to the isolated state in which the iron manufacturer finds himself in Ireland, that he has so many difficulties to overcome, which would not exist at all in a neighbourhood where practised and experienced workmen were numerous. The increasing facility of intercourse between the two countries will, however, go far to remedy this, and probably lead to the working of a number of neglected mines.

The subsequent processes by which the iron, as it runs from the ore, is refined and changed from cast or pig iron into wrought iron or steel, belong more properly to manufactures.

Few things have exercised a more important influence upon the destinies of the human race than iron. Mr. Locke (in his "Essay on the Human Understanding") points to the whole continent of America as a proof of this; a country possessing everything needful for comfort and luxury, but still plunged in barbarism, from its ignorance of the use of a contemptible-looking grey stone. "And whatever," he adds, "we think of our parts or improvements in this part of the world, where knowledge and plenty seem to vie with each other; yet to any one who will seriously reflect upon it, I suppose it will appear past doubt that, were the use of iron lost among us we should, in a few ages, be unavoidably reduced to the want and ignorance of the ancient savage Americans, whose natural endowments and provisions came no way short of those of the most flourishing and polite nations: so that he that first made use of that one contemptible mineral, may be truly styled the father of arts and author of plenty."

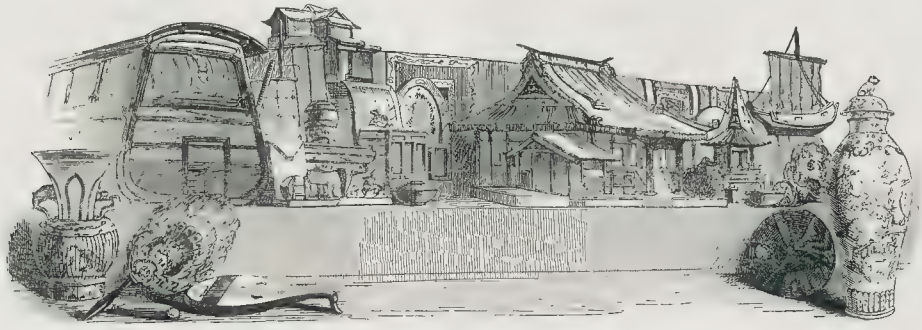
It will be interesting before we leave this subject to glance at the enormous additions we receive annually to our wealth from the two minerals to which we have last alluded—iron and coal. The quantity of iron produced in England is as follows:—

1844	.. ..	1,210,000 tons.
1845	.. ..	1,512,000 ,,
1849	.. ..	2,000,000 ,,
1850	.. ..	2,250,000 ,,

The quantity raised this year will, probably, exceed two million and a half tons.

In 1850 the quantity of coal raised amounted to 34,750,000 tons; and the average price of coals at the mouth of the pit in England being estimated at 5s. 7d., and that of pig iron at 48s., it will follow that we acquire an annual addition to our wealth from these two sources alone, amounting to the enormous sum of upwards of fifteen millions sterling a year, viz:—

34,750,000 tons coal at 5s. 7d. per ton	..	£9,701,050
2,250,000 tons pig iron at 48s.	..	5,400,000
Total value ..	..	£15,101,050



JAPANESE TEMPLE, ETC.

And if we were to add to this the enormous enhancement of value the iron receives by the addition of labour, the sum would almost appear fabulous. The following tables we extract from the "Industrial Resources:"—

The quantity of cast-iron worth £1 becomes worth the following sums when converted into

Ordinary machinery	£4
Larger ornamental work	45
Buckles—Berlin-work	60
Neck-chains	1286
Shirt-buttons	5998

And the quantity of bar-iron worth £1 becomes worth, when formed into

Horse-shoes	£2 10
Table-knives	26 0
Needles	71 0
Penknife-blades	657 0
Polished buckles or buttons	857 0
Balance-springs of watches	50,000 0

If, then, we were to assume a moderate sum as the average value which five millions and a half pounds' worth of iron receives by the addition of labour, we should have no difficulty in satisfying ourselves, that from this one mineral a sufficient sum is produced annually to defray the whole interest of our national debt.

IV. COPPER.

We now pass over to the raw material next in importance to those of which we have treated. Copper is one of the most ancient metals, and appears to have been known to the world at the same period it became acquainted with gold and silver. It was originally imported from Cyprus, whence it derived its name. It was the metal generally used by the ancients in the manufacture of their implements of war; though gold, according to Homer, was often used by the ancient chiefs for their armour. Copper, in its pure state, is extremely malleable and ductile; that is to say, its primary atoms possess so great a power of cohesion, that it may be beaten out into a leaf of such thin texture as to be carried off by the wind; or, that though drawn into a fine wire of the small diameter of 0.073 of an inch, it will support a weight of 203.26 lb. avoirdupois without breaking. Pure copper is too soft to be applied to any purpose where great hardness is required, such as in the edge of a sword or hatchet, the head of a spear, &c. This was a serious objection to its use in early days where there was no iron to fulfil such purposes. Ingenuity was therefore applied to the solution of this difficulty, and success was the result. It was discovered that the addition of a very small quantity of tin—a metal still softer—would form the hard and brittle metal we call bronze. To account for this, it is necessary to bear in mind that all metals consist of particles, or primary atoms. Let us look at a glass filled with small shot of a uniform size. No amount of shaking or alteration in the distribution of the contents of the glass will make them fit into a smaller compass, or, in other words, will add to their density. If, however, we pour into the glass something else, consisting of particles smaller than the shot, the interstices will be filled, and the contents of the glass will become denser; and, if cohesion were to take place—such as that produced by melting two metals together—the whole, as a lump of a particular form, would become harder and more solid: there would be fewer empty spaces. This will convey an idea of the manner in which the addition of one metal to another—such as alloy to gold, or tin to copper will add to their hardness and density.

The alloys of copper are numerous, and all of them of great value and utility. Hard bronze, such as the ancients used for their weapons, contains from one to five per cent of tin: the addition of more tin makes the metal harder but more brittle. Bell-metal, which is another species of bronze, consists of nearly a sixth of tin with some zinc, silver, and antimony—the last two in very small proportions; but their addition adds to the sonorousness of the bell. Gun-metal consists of eight or twelve parts of tin to a hundred of copper. This is the metal generally used at Woolwich; and, as it retains some malleability, it is tough and well suited to the construction of field-pieces; but these exact proportions are not always observed. The metal called speculum metal contains about one-third of its weight of tin, and some zinc, silver, and arsenic. It is as bright as steel, and of the same colour, and takes a fine polish; but as it is very brittle, much care is required in casting and polishing it.

Two thirds of the entire copper supplied to the world is from the Cornish mines. The annual production of copper from Cornwall is 12,000 tons of metal, the value of which is £800,000 sterling. This is generally smelted at Swansea, in consequence of the absence of coals near the mines, and it being found cheaper to take the ore to the coal than the coal to the ore.

The Burra-Burra mines were discovered about the year 1845, in South Australia. Their produce between that and the year 1850 amounted to 56,428 tons of ore, the greater part of which was smelted at Swansea. Latterly, however, arrangements have been made to smelt it upon the spot, but there can be no doubt the gold diggings have seriously injured the copper mines of Australia.

In Ireland, the principal copper mines from three groups—the first in the county of Wicklow, in the picturesque valley of Ovoca; the second in the county of Waterford, occupying the district of Knockmahon; and the third is situated in the southern portions of Cork and Kerry. The copper ore from the Irish mines is exported to Swansea or to Liverpool. The quantity exported to Swansea averages 10,000 tons annually; and it is probable the quantity exported to Liverpool is nearly as great. In addition to this, a small proportion of copper ore, singularly rich in sulphur, is used in Ireland in chemical works, as well for the purpose of extracting the sulphur as the metal.

Several other districts have copper mines, which were formerly worked, but have since been abandoned—often in consequence of the inability of the proprietors to appreciate the advantages of modern appliances. An authentic anecdote of the Mucrus mine, near Killarney—which possesses a communication with the sea, as well as many other advantages—will perhaps account for the unsuccessful working of many of the Irish mines—this one included:—The miners at Mucrus, in the course of their labour, came across a profusion of hard stone, of a dark blue colour, tending to a beautiful pink. It was disposed of as rubbish; and upwards of twenty tons of it were given as such to one of the miners, who recognised its value. Some years afterwards it was discovered that this was the ore of cobalt, much used in the arts, and of far greater value than the copper which the ignorant proprietor of the mine was working. The director of this mine might have possessed industry, but he certainly had no practical knowledge.

THE SPECULUM OF LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE

It would be difficult to allude, as we have just done, to the manufacture of speculum metal, without dedicating a few lines to the extraordinary ingenuity and perseverance displayed by an illustrious Irishman in furtherance of science. Few of the scientific men from England or the Continent will leave Ireland without visiting the splendid telescope erected by Lord Rosse at his castle at Parsonstown. Its interest will be enhanced when we remember that everything connected with its construction was made in Ireland, always under the personal superintendence of the noble Earl. It stands prominently forward as the finest specimen of "Irish manufacture" in the world; and though its enormous size, of course, precludes the possibility of its forming part of the contents of the Exhibition building, yet it is so closely connected with its objects that we must, as by a fiction of law, assume it present.

Telescopes are either reflectors or refractors. Lord Rosse, after much study, concluded that any great improvement in telescopes must take place in the reflecting telescopes. To persons not practically acquainted with the subject, it will be sufficient to say that a reflecting telescope is so called because the heavenly body is not viewed directly by the astronomer, but reflected from a speculum, or brilliant looking-glass. This speculum is of a concave form (or more properly a parabolic curve), and magnifies the object examined. It is, therefore, evident that the heavenly body will be seen more or less clearly according to the size and accurate surface of this speculum; and the ingenuity of philosophers since the days of Newton has been employed in endeavouring to fulfil these objects.

The wonderful accuracy required will be evident to any one who remembers how great a difference a minute flaw or dulness will make in the image reflected in a plane looking glass at a distance of a few feet. In the speculum of a fine telescope every error is magnified we might say thousands of times; and the spot that would produce a scarcely perceptible blemish in a lady's fair countenance, in the speculum of a telescope, may obscure clusters of constellations, each many times larger than the world we live in.

To produce such a speculum perfectly free from flaws (the result of the casting), and from obscurity (the result of the constituents of the metal), was not easy. The difficulty consisted in this—that the brighter the metal was made, by the various compounds of which it was formed, the more difficult it became to cast it, from the extraordinary brittleness it acquired. It became, therefore, the general aim of all operators to increase the whiteness of the metal, and at the same time to decrease its porosity and brittleness. Such was the brittleness the metal acquired, that the apparently unappreciable heat it acquired from the operation of polishing the surface, was often sufficient to destroy the labour of many weeks.

Before the Rosse speculum, Herschell's was, we believe, the largest in the world, though only 18 inches in diameter, and Lord Rosse conceived the apparently foolhardy ambition to cast and complete, in his remote country residence in Ireland, a speculum more perfect and four times as large as any ever before constructed. Necessarily limited as our sketch must be, it will be impossible to point out the many difficulties that met him at every turn. In an industrial paper like this, we shall merely describe the operation of casting the speculum, as this process will serve to illustrate many similar branches of art, which we shall have to describe before we conclude this paper. Having succeeded in producing a metal of extraordinary whiteness and brilliancy, the next thing was to cast it; but its brittleness had exactly increased in proportion to its brightness. As the edges of the speculum cooled necessarily more rapidly than the centre, the speculum cracked.

Most of our readers have probably made "wax and oil," or lip-salve, and have remarked that, as it cooled in the porcelain pot in which it was melted, the edges became cold first. The edges will always be found more crystallized and harder than the centre. This comparison is not perhaps philosophically accurate, but it is sufficiently correct, and will illustrate, in a familiar manner, the difficulty of fine metal casting where a perfectly homogeneous mass is required.

Lord Rosse endeavoured to remedy this by pouring the metal of which he proposed to make the speculum, into a metal, instead of a sand mould—the metal being a better conductor of heat; but here still greater difficulties arose, for bubbles of air, unable to escape through the metal mould, gave a spongy appearance to the substance of the speculum, which no polishing could rectify. For months, in the solitude of his laboratory, did Lord Rosse experiment; and at last he was fortunate enough to discover a plan which has since conferred great practical advantages upon the metal-founding trade. He had hoops of iron tightly rolled together, the size of the intended speculum. This mould was afterwards ground to the proper surface, and the iron hoops were made much wider, near the centre of the mould (where of course the heat would be greater in consequence of the thickness of the metal), and narrower near the edges, where less heat would exist. Thus he succeeded in forming a mould, which, whilst it would permit the globules of air to escape, would retain the metal; and while, by carrying away the heat in different quantities just in the proportion heat would exist in the melted metal, would cool the entire mass *equally*. Now that the principle has been ascertained, the application of it is found easy, and has proved of great value in the arts.

Lord Rosse made many other valuable discoveries in the casting and polishing of metals; and while producing the finest astronomical instrument in the world, he has also added not a little to practical science. The reader will excuse this digression.

V.—LEAD.

Lead is diffused through Ireland in far greater quantity than copper The principal mines are situated in the counties of Wicklow, Down, Armagh, Kerry, Clare, Limerick, and Cork. Small veins have been opened in almost every county in Ireland at different times, but few of them have proved very profitable. At present the principal mines are worked by the Mining Company of Ireland, and with great profit. The specimens of the different ores, and the different stages through which the products of the ore pass before they find their way into the market, are all exhibited by that company. The process of smelting the lead ore is carried on by the company at Ballycorus; and the produce of the Luganure mines in the year 1851, amounted to 674 tons, which produced 460 tons of lead, equal to nearly 69 per cent. The company state the proportions of silver in the lead ore per ton amount, from the Luganure mine, to 8 oz.; Cairne, 12 oz.; Ballyhickery, 15 oz.; Shallee, 25 oz; Kilbracken, 120 oz.; Strayford, 10 oz. The average of silver extracted amounted, in the year 1851, to 20 oz. per ton of lead; and the total quantity to 3860 oz., producing £1029.

We are indebted to a contemporary for some interesting details connected with the mining operations in Ireland. The mining company was established in the year 1824, with a subscribed capital of £140,000 in £25 shares. The value of these shares has fluctuated considerably, from £1 to £24; and the dividends from nothing to 12 per cent. The company, however, is now in the enjoyment of public confidence. Since its formation it is stated to have expended in labour alone £1,400,000. At present the weekly expenditure in labour is above £900, divided among 2000 persons, who receive from 4s. to 12s. per week, many of the persons engaged being boys and women employed in picking and sorting the ore. During the last year the quantities of ore raised by this company amounted to 3335 tons of copper from the Knockmahon mine, sold for £26,680, at Swansea; 500 tons of ore, producing 60 tons of lead, from the Wicklow mines; 4822 ounces of silver, worth about £1,000; and 29,783 tons of coal and culm from the Tipperary collieries; besides other products.

VI.—GOLD AND SILVER.

We shall conclude this sketch of the mineral products of Ireland by a necessarily brief notice of the precious metals.

At the close of the last century some peasants picked up a few lumps of bright metal in the Wicklow streams. It was soon discovered that this was gold "nuggets." The peasantry from the counties round at once flocked to the "diggings" and all agricultural operations gave place to the gold fever. In a short space of time upwards of £10,000 worth of gold was collected by the peasantry, in pieces from the size of minute grains to lumps weighing twenty-two ounces. The rumours of the mineral wealth of the district, and the demoralisation that was the natural results of this gold hunting, soon induced the Government to take the mining into their own hands. But, whether the result of accident, mismanagement, or fraud, the project, as a monetary speculation, was a total failure. In the course of the two years the Government managed the undertaking, no more than 945 ounces of gold were collected, the value of which was only £3675, and much under the expenses of the establishment. The Government consequently abandoned the mines, which were afterwards leased to a London company, in whose hands they proved equally unproductive. They are now abandoned. It is probable that the quantity of gold found at first in the Wicklow rivers was the accumulation of ages, during which even mountains may have been worn away and carried by the streams to the sea; whilst the gold, from its weight, remained behind, constantly accumulating. No veins of gold have ever been discovered, or any traces of it it, except in the alluvial deposits of the river.

Silver has sometimes been found in small quantities, in a native or pure state. The quantities found have never been of sufficient value to make the working for it a profitable speculation. The silver produced in Ireland is generally found in connection with lead. The ore of some veins is so rich in silver as to be called silver-lead. Formerly the process of extracting it was wholly unknown in Ireland, and the lead, richest in silver, used to be sold in the English market, in consequence of its brittleness, at an inferior price.

The process by which the silver was separated from the lead was formerly tedious and expensive: it was called "cupellation." Lead is much more easily oxidised than silver; or, in less technical language, if the two metals are melted together, and exposed to the oxygen of the air the lead will turn into dross, or oxide of lead, without the silver being in any way effected. To obtain the silver from the lead, both were melted together, and exposed to the air, and in process of time the lead changed into the oxide called litharge, and the silver remained unaltered. But as this process was necessarily very expensive, from loss of lead, labour, and fuel, it could never be profitably used, except in cases where the lead contained twenty ounces of silver to the ton—a matter often difficult to determine beforehand. Mr. Pattinson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by applying a well-known principle to the solution of this difficulty, has conferred a great benefit upon manufacturers. It was well known that lead melted more quickly than silver, and that it also cooled more rapidly, its particles arranging themselves together in crystals. The whole metal was, therefore, melted together, and as soon as the lead began to form in crystals, it was removed in a perforated iron ladle. Thus the lead that remained behind became richer and richer in silver, till at last it became so pure, that the remaining lead could be easily separated from the silver by cupellation. The silver is now separated from the lead by this process at the Irish mines, and a fine mass of silver, now exhibited by the Mining Company, in a single block, worth £200, attests its practical application. By this process silver, amounting to only three ounces in the ton of lead, and worth no more than 15s., may be separated with profit.

OTHER MINERAL PRODUCTS OF IRELAND.

The other mineral products of Ireland consist of nickel and manganese, in small quantities, alums in Clare and Kerry, pipe-clays and china clays, minerals of barytes and of magnesia, ochre, slates, and marbles, and some others.

It will be necessary to consider these, and, indeed, all the raw materials of which we have made mention, when we come to treat of the various manufactures, both native, British, and foreign, that adorn the Exhibition.

In the order we have preserved, we were anxious, as far as possible, to consider the metal as it leaves the miner's hands, without any consideration to the subsequent processes it may have to undergo; and, with respect to Ireland, we were anxious to put before the reader a succinct view of her natural resources almost without commentary

It is impossible to view all these elements of national aggrandisement and wealth, without feeling that if Ireland had ever had the good fortune of possessing as many Dargans as she has had Smith O'Briens, O'Connells, and Meaghers, smiling plenty would long since have dispossessed her poverty; and that island, so long a difficulty to all governments, and a help to none, would have been our support and our pride.

THE IRISH MARBLE COURT.

At the northern side of the Great Hall is a small compartment of great interest. It contains not only a fine collection of specimens, but several larger manufactured articles, such as chimney-pieces, &c The principal collection of specimens consists of a series of two hundred and forty-five, representing the natural rocks, minerals, soils, &c., of Dublin, collected by Henry O'Hara, Esq., C.E. A fine collection of Irish marbles, in a glass case, exhibited by the Museum of Irish Industry; some specimens of green porphyry, from Lambay Island, and red conglomerate, from the same place, both the property of Lord Talbot de Malahide; a handsome doorway of Cork marble, two chimney-pieces, some pedestals, busts, panels, and slabs of various sizes, illustrate the marbles of the different counties in Ireland. Were we to mention each contributor particularly, this sketch would degenerate into a mere catalogue of names; for we are gratified to be able to say, that every Irishman appeared ambitious to display for public inspection the varied natural products of his country.

The marbles of Connemara are well represented. They consist of three kinds—the hard white, the black, and the green. The green varies very much in colour: sometimes it is almost white; again, pale yellow; at other times, bright yellow, or dark green, almost black The most valuable specimens are generally of a bright green, almost as bright in its colour as malachite. We are convinced, if this marble existed only in the ruins of some Italian temple, it would not be less valued than the celebrated Verd-antique, than which it is not inferior in beauty. This marble exists in abundance in the Connemara mountains, near Ballynahinch and Clifden; and it works very well, and will bear turning in the lathe: it is, consequently, applied to many ornamental purposes. The principal objection to it is stated to be the difficulty of procuring large slabs of it free from flaw, but this arises from the small demand, which has hitherto prevented the quarries being worked to that depth at which alone marbles will be found in the most perfect state. The quarrying of marble, certainly, for statuary purposes, is but little understood in Ireland. The marble is invariably blasted, and, consequently, it receives what is technically called "a shake," which, even where it is not discoverable, dulls the appearance of the marble, in the same manner that the slight flaw in the Koh-i-noor obscured its brilliancy until the recent cutting. Two very handsome tables of Connemara marble—the slabs of green, and the pedestals of black—attest the size and perfection in which slabs may be procured. These tables will be found in the compartment we have alluded to. They are exhibited by Mr. Lambert, of Cong Abby.

Black marbles exist in great abundance, but not in great purity, in Ireland. The most important quarries are those of Kilkenny and Galway. The Kilkenny marble when cut is perfectly black; but after a short time the whole surface, in consequence of the action of the light and atmosphere, becomes studded with the shells and organic remnants of the fossil insects imbedded in its substance. These are varied, and as curious as interesting, and in the eyes of a geologist would, probably, add much to the value of the marble. Specimens of this marble, and of the black marble of Galway, will be seen in the Exhibition. This latter is exported in large quantities to New York and London. Black marbles are also found at Clarehtown and Donraile, in the county of Cork, and at several portions of the counties of Limerick, Kerry, Clare, and Tipperary.

The Armagh and Churchtown marbles are also well represented. They present a mottled surface of red, brown, and yellow, sometimes tinted with purple. They take a high polish, and are much admired A handsome doorway, completely made of these marbles, and two mantel-pieces, will not fail to impress the visitor with admiration for this very beautiful variety of native marble.

The other marbles of Ireland are—the ash grey, with a very fine grain, in the counties of Cork and Limerick; near Shannon Harbour, fine sienna and dove-coloured marble; near Dunkerron, county of Kerry, in small quantities, a purple marble, veined with dark green, and resembling bloodstone

In addition to these marbles, which generally are mentioned as specimens of great and inexhaustible quarries, Ireland possesses a number of veins of very beautiful marbles, and porphyries, and agates, amethysts, &c., a collection of the latter being exhibited by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The famous Irish diamonds, or crystals, also abound in various parts of the country, and they are now extensively used to ornament the bracelets, brooches, &c., manufactured of the bog-oak.

We should strongly recommend the visitor who is really anxious to make himself acquainted with the geological wealth of Ireland, not to leave Dublin without visiting the "Museum of Irish Industry," 51, Stephen's-green East. He will find a fine collection of all the geological productions of Ireland carefully classified, including marbles, building stones, clays, sands, &c. This museum also contains a good collection of Irish birds and fishes; and samples of most of the principal branches of native manufacture. The museum is free to the public.

THE SERPENTINE MARBLES.

In an appropriate place, close to the Irish Marbles, stands a fine collection of articles exhibited by the "London and Penzance Serpentine Company." The articles are all made from the material which forms the Lizard Rock, near Penzance, on the coast of Cornwall a place well known, by the Lizard Lighthouse, to those who have sailed from the Irish ports to Falmouth or Plymouth. It forms the whole of the southern part of the Lizard Rock. This rock is igneous, and, like others of a similar origin, it varies greatly in its general appearance, colour, and texture. It is always beautifully mottled—sometimes red, with patches of green and brown; and in others, red, green, and yellow are irregularly mixed together. It is frequently traversed with white or yellowish veins, called steatite, which adds much to its beauty. According to an elaborate analysis of several specimens of the rock, carefully made for the company, it was found that, whilst the constituents of the rock varied very much in particular cases, it generally consisted of -

Magnesia	34.50
Silica	42 50
Alumina	1 00
Oxide of Iron	2 12
Oxide of Manganese	0 70
Oxide of Chromium	1.36
Lime	0.25
Water, Carbonic Acid, &c.	13.57
	100 00

The articles exhibited consist of columns, pilasters, pedestals, fonts, obelisks, vases, tazzas, jugs, chess and work-tables, monumental tablets, urns, slabs, and a variety of antique and modern designs for the decoration of modern houses, public buildings, or ecclesiastical edifices. The stone is hard, and yet worked with facility—a fact sufficiently evident from the comparatively low price at which these articles are manufactured. It takes a fine lustrous polish, which adds much to the brilliancy of the tints; and, when once polished, it is said to resist the action of the atmosphere, damps, grease, and even acids, for a long time. It is generally applicable for all the purposes to which the rich marbles of Italy are usually applied, and may be carved with facility; and it differs from many marbles in this—that the portions carved with the greatest minuteness preserve their brilliancy, as well as the large surfaces, instead of showing that unfinished appearance which we so often find in inferior materials.

As the manufacture of ornamental articles from serpentine promises to be (we might almost say already is) an interesting feature in the varied branches of home industry that flourish in Ireland, it will be interesting to trace its origin. It affords one of the many examples that might be adduced of the great advantages a particular branch of manufacture has derived from public attention being directed to it by some fortuitous occurrence. In treating of the Irish Exhibition, it is encouraging to notice the rapid rise of this branch of manufacture, for we feel convinced that similar results will bring into notice many of the rich and varied mineral treasures of Ireland that exist in almost boundless profusion, unknown or unheeded, but yet possessing the same, and even greater claims, to public attention. That it may be attended with this success is the anxious prayer of every right-thinking man.

The beauty of the stone which forms the rocks of Penzance has been known for centuries. Unlike other marbles, its singular and varied richness is visible in the rough-hewn block before the polisher has applied his magic art to its surface. The richness of its vivid tints is particularly remarkable when it is placed in such a position that water can play upon it—as for the basin of an ornamental fountain, &c. It was occasionally used for various purposes; but, though equalling in every respect, in its adaptability for ecclesiastical architecture, the beautiful marbles (such as those in the Temple Church, &c.) so often used, yet it was but seldom employed; and then, even, attracted no attention

It has lately been discovered, by mere accident, that the brackets of two of the monuments in Westminster Abbey, erected in 1710 and 1711, and also the panel-bordering of the monument erected by the Marquis of Hastings to the memory of his friend Addison, the poet, are of serpentine; and their polish remains as perfect now as if but recently placed there. Notwithstanding these opportunities of being seen and admired, the stone for centuries attracted no public notice until the Royal visit to Mount's Bay in 1846, when his Royal Highness Prince Albert expressed his admiration of its utility and beauty, and suggested the propriety of working it upon a more extensive scale. The suggestion was at once adopted, and the increasing demand for it testifies the accuracy of the estimate he Royal Highness formed of its industrial value. Additional skill and enterprise are keeping pace with the increasing demand; and in a short time we shall be surprised if this material does not become as well a favourite at home as a regular article of exportation.

The articles exhibited are remarkable for their large size and their style of finish. Several large vases, tazzas, and jugs, generally after antique models, serve to show at once the beauty of the material and the skill of the artist. Some elegant tables, and a variety of other articles are exhibited, inlaid with steatite, and display taste and judgment. It is said that the steatites, when used for inlaying, harmonise better than any other material with the serpentine. In their essential compounds these two rocks, though both abounding in magnesia, differ a little—the steatite containing a larger portion of silica, and the serpentine more water of consolidation. The serpentine is also harder and brighter, and the contrast between the various colours of which it is composed more strongly marks. The steatite is of a softer colour, as well as texture, and it often appears less to a dun, or a whitish yellow. In small articles, or used for inlaying, it looks well; but, in larger works, it wants the noble effect which the serpentine so eminently possesses.

We cannot conclude this subject without regretting that many of the beautiful marbles of Ireland are not displayed to similar advantage. The compartment occupied by the Serpentine Company speaks of individual enterprise, and proclaims commercial success. In the Irish marbles the articles exhibited, with few exceptions, are either contributed from the Dublin Society, or the Museum of Irish Industry—both institutions wholly or in part supported by Government grants. We see also here and there a table (and some of them very beautiful) inlaid with native marbles and other articles, showing great ingenuity; but we fail to find extensive manufactories where Irish marbles are produced, not as curiosities, but to meet a fair demand in the home or English market. A visit to the principal marble yards in Dublin will surprise us still more; for here we find the artist (in a country abounding in the beautiful marbles to which we have endeavoured to direct the attention of our manufacturers) engaged in working those imported from England, Scotland, and Italy. The inferior mantel-pieces, &c., are generally of Irish marbles; but those upon which the artist lavishes all his art are for the most part of foreign materials, often very inferior to those that abound close at hand.

We sincerely trust the display of specimens from native quarries will lead to the formation, among a few spirited capitalists, of a company like the Serpentine Company, determined to force a thriving trade in Irish manufactured marble by the only practicable means—excellence in the material, cheapness in the production, and skill and elegance in the execution.

FLAX AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Although our notice of the mineral products of Ireland is far from being a complete one, yet we are anxious, before proceeding further, to notice the great staple manufacture of Ireland.

Ireland is peculiarly suited for the growth of flax. The light and fertile soil, the softness of the climate, and the fresh breezes of the Atlantic that fan the island, tempering the heat of the summer sun, all conduce to the health and perfection of that delicate plant. It will be interesting, before we enter into an account of the manufacture of flax, to notice briefly the progress of the growth of the raw material.

Formerly woollen factories were scattered over a great portion of Ireland, and from the abundance and excellence of wool, the manufacturers were not only enabled to supply the home demand, but were also enabled to compete successfully in the foreign markets with us. The rapid rise of this branch of Irish manufactures produced a great deal of discontent among our manufacturers; and the Parliament, acting upon the narrow prejudices which formerly swayed, too often, their better judgment, passed an act prohibiting the export of Irish woollen manufactures. We shall have occasion presently to allude at more length to this subject. This, of course, was a serious blow to the manufacturers so engaged; and, as the quantity of cloth produced far exceeded the home demand, the price fell below the cost of production, and the greater number of the manufacturers, lately so prosperous, were involved in ruin. The more sturdy peasantry and manufacturers of the north of Ireland, who resemble their Scotch ancestors far more than the natives, with whom they have freely intermarried, at once turned their attention to linen as the most eligible branch of industry open to them. At this time little was known of the cultivation of flax; each peasant planted a small "patch" of it, which he generally manufactured in a most primitive manner, either into thread or linen. But, in process of time, the demand for linen opened a new market for his industry, and with it he availed himself of every new process as it became known. The demand continued to increase; and, at last, he found himself able to supply the home demand, and to compete with the foreigner in his own market, and that, too, in spite of restrictive duties. But the activity of the weaver was greater than that of the farmer; and it became necessary to import large quantities of flax from abroad. In the north of the island such difficulties are not permitted to exist long. A society was at once formed, with the sanction of the Sovereign—the Royal Flax Improvement Society—and its efforts have been unceasing to develop this branch of agricultural industry.

The Royal Flax Improvement Society was organised in 1841 at which period the Irish flax crop averaged about 80,000 acres annually. In two years afterwards (1843), it had increased to 112,000; and in 1844, to 122,000. Owing to the great scarcity of seed, some unprincipled merchants passed off a large quantity of spurious seed upon the growers. This seed was several years old, and, to give it the appearance of being new, had been mixed, over a fire, in pans, with some deleterious ingredients, to give it a fresh, glazed appearance—just as the Chinese glaze their green tea. This, of course, rendered it completely valueless, and the farmers suffered heavily; but the Society, having wisely prosecuted the guilty parties, obtained heavy damages against them. Nevertheless, it produced so much disappointment and loss (and in some cases insolvency), that, in the following year, the breadth sown decreased to 96,000 acres. The crop of 1846 was one of the worst that had ever been known in Ireland or on the Continent The result of both these causes combined was, that, in 1847, the sowing fell to 48,000 acres; and, in consequence of the general distressed state of the trade and commercial panic, in which the linen trade participated, prices fell so much, that farmers were discouraged, and only 53,000 acres of flax were sown in 1848. As trade recovered from its depression prices improved, and the breadth of flax sown in 1849 had increased to 60,000. In 1850 it amounted to 70,000, and would have far exceeded that, had seed been procurable every available bushel having been sown; and the quantity of flax grown last year is estimated at not less than 130,000 acres Of this, no more than 12,000 acres were grown in the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, and the remainder in the northern province of Ulster

The importance of this branch of national industry will be at once seen The value of Irish flax has generally ranged from £35 to £50 per ton, according to the quality, season, demand, &c. This has been the general average for the last fifteen years. but sometimes the prices have ranged so high as £120, and even, upon one occasion, £180 per ton The importations from abroad amounted to

Years	Tons
1846	35,479
1851	67,..
1852	7,711
1853	10,456
1854	21,097

The advantages of producing it at home, are strongly proved by Mr. Blacker—a gentleman whose opinion upon the subject has always been very highly esteemed:—

After the most minute calculations by practical men engaged in the growth of flax, the labour necessary for every acre of flax is computed to be seven days of a man, fifty-four days of a woman, and four-and-a-quarter days of a horse. Now 25,519 tons weight (which was the quantity imported from abroad at the time), supposing each acre to produce 4 cwt., which is a full average crop, would be the produce of 278,000 acres, which, according to the above estimate, would require in labour an amount equal to the employment of 988 men for 300 days in the year, 19,015 women for the same number of days, and 3339 horses, or, of course, double the number for half the period

Another practical writer (Mr. Andrews), whose calculations have been adopted by Mr. Montgomery Martin, and other statists, has made some very interesting calculations to arrive at the national importance of flax industry. He calculates that the produce of two acres of flax will give employment as follows before it is manufactured into cambric pocket-handkerchiefs:—

	£ s. d.
138 spinners, twelve months, or fifty-two weeks, at about 3s 4d. per week	1369 6 8
18 Weavers, twelve months, at £12	432 0 0
40 Needlewomen, fifty-two weeks, at 4s. per week ..	416 0 0
216 persons, amount of	2217 6 8
Cost of Flax	75 0 0
	£2292 6 8
Value of produce, 1050 dozen handkerchiefs, at £2 10s per dozen	2625 0 0
Profit on produce of two acres	£332 13 4

It would be difficult to come to any conclusion as to whether Ireland will soon be able to supply all the raw flax to the manufacturer, or whether she must still be dependent upon the Continent. The fact is, whilst the produce of Ireland has increased very much, the home demand has increased so much more, that, though Ireland has multiplied her produce nearly threefold, the importations from abroad have nearly doubled. We do not know on which to bestow most praise—on the landowner, who trebles his produce; or on the manufacturer, who so far outstrips the farmer, as still to require adventitious supplies, and hold out to the farmer an ever improving market.

Flax may, perhaps, be conveniently divided into four classes: 1. Raw flax—the specimens of which in the Exhibition, are of course, dried. 2. Fibre in various stages of manufacture. 3. Yarn and thread. And 4. Woven fabric

FLAX FIBRE AND YARN.

The Exhibition contains several very interesting collections illustrative of the entire process of the linen manufacture, from the time the flax is pulled from the ground till it is ready for exportation, in the form of the finest damask. A good series of this kind is exhibited from the well-known house of J. Leadbeatter and Co, of Belfast. It contains a complete collection of specimens illustrative of Watt's process for the preparation of flax, including:—

1. Flax straw from the field.
2. Flax straw, with head and capsules taken off, and made ready for steam chambers.
3. Flax seed.
4. Flax seed, capsules, and husks.
5. Flax straw, steamed in chambers.
6. Flax liquor, from chambers, containing important feeding qualities.
7. Flax straw, with epidermis or outer bark removed by wet rolling, and made ready for drying and scutching.
8. Flax fibre, after undergoing the process of scutching.
9. Flax fibre heckled.
10. Yarn (of various qualities) spun at Nile-water Spinning-mill, Belfast.
11. Yarn bleached.
12. Cloth as from loom.
13. Cloth bleached at Messrs. Richardson and Co., Lisburne.

The Royal Flax Improvement Society of Ireland also exhibit a similar, but more extensive collection. This will, of course, attract more attention, and be examined with more confidence, by the stranger (not to say that others deserve less confidence), inasmuch as the society has no private object whatsoever to carry out; but is merely anxious, by affording the most accurate information upon every point connected with flax cultivation and manufacture, to promote its growth in Ireland upon the widest principles of free competition.

The other principal exhibitors in this class are in general the most famous houses engaged in the manufacture of linen, and to whom we shall, consequently, have to refer presently. Reddy, of Belfast, exhibits samples of mill and handspun yarns; bleached drills, &c; J Preston and Co, of Belfast, samples of flax in the undressed state. We have also an opportunity of contrasting the Irish flax with the Scotch and our own in the specimens of yarns, &c., exhibited by John Brammer, of Kirkaldy; R. and S. Aytown, ditto, J. Nelson and Co, Selby, Yorkshire; A. and M. Aitkin, Pinchbeck, near Spalding, Lincolnshire; and several other English, Irish, and Scotch exhibitors.

We are particularly struck, as we look over this portion of the Exhibition, with the thoroughly practical nature of the things exhibited. There is not in this department so many examples of what we might call the curiosities of industry as we noticed in the Crystal Palace where, by the-by, Ireland was but badly represented in the flax department; but we see the best specimens of the qualities of yarn used in the linens, which form the staple of the country.. In the finest specimens of hand spun yarn—such as those manufactured by Messrs. Berthelot and Bonté, of Cambrai—Ireland cannot compete; but in the more homely specimens that unite cheapness and utility, she equals, if she does not surpass, her fore gn competitors

We shall now glance at the manufactures of Ireland.

MANUFACTURES.

The nearer the Exhibition approaches to a complete form, and the more effectually it displays its rich and varied contents, the more painfully is the following fact impressed upon the mind that Ireland, as a manufacturing nation, occupies nearly the lowest place in the European scale. With the exception of linen, she has no claim to the character of a manufacturing nation; for her silks, her woollens, and even her lace, fill but a limited space in the great consuming marts of the world, and employ but comparatively a small amount of capital and labour in their production. The Dublin Exhibition, in truth, is virtually a *bona e non facendo*, quoad Irish skill and ingenuity; and, had some malicious genius set about entrapping a people into an unconscious exposure of its peculiar deficiences, it could not possibly have hit upon a more effective expedient than this. The Irishman may here see his inferiority, in point of manufacturing skill, to his several contemporaries: and he must be blind indeed if he still persist in pursuing the same path, and slithering on with the same careless and indolent *insouciance* that has hitherto characterised him. He must now shake himself out of his loose and ill-adjusted habits, and determine to imitate his more energetic and industrious neighbours, if he have the least particle of self-reliance in his composition; and the long whine about Saxon oppress. n, the intermittent whimper at the competition of English capital, must give place to active and energetic determination. There must, in short, be less noise and more work; and, instead of prostration before Jupiter to get the wheel out of the rut, there must be shoulder-strength to dispense with foreign aid entirely. We write this in all kindly feeling, and will do strict justice to everything Irish in the Exhibition; but we should be wanting in moral truth, and an enemy to Ireland, were we to surround ourselves with an atmosphere of delusion, and consent to view things through the media which, we regret to say, are too ordinarily adopted

The first thing that strikes the spectator, after entering the building, is the geological map, reduced from the instructive surveys of Dr. Griffith, wherein may be seen the varied and almost boundless mineral wealth of Ireland. There is scarcely an element, which becomes an active agent in industrial pursuits, and forms, as it were the basis of manufacturing skill, that she does not possess. Beneath the surface of the earth, following the minutely-detailed and elaborate diagrams, may be seen, in public abundance, the geological phenomena which are in large request amongst industrious communities, and seem to challenge the magic skill of the hand to convert them into more useful purposes. Here marble, to use the geologist's phrase, is seen cropping out in almost every direction, in certain portions of the island; there coal, iron-stone, lead ore, and other valuable minerals, as we have already said

OPENING OF THE DUBLIN GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE DUBLIN GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE OPENING BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

are prominently visible. Indeed, with most of the easily convertible and generally required materials, Ireland seems abundantly supplied: she only requires the dormant energies of her own children to be called into activity, and to be steadily and unwearedly directed to their useful conversion

Turning from the representation of the raw materials to those on a manufactured state, we have but little to greet the eye with an attractive welcome, and that little, for the most part, so ill-arranged, that it can only be seen at a disadvantage. It seems almost incredible—yet nevertheless, it is a positive fact—that the only article in which Ireland, outs a respectable manufacturing figure is thrust in the background, as though it were necessary to conceal it from public inspection. Instead of linens occupying a prominent position in the Exhibition, they are poked into lateral avenues and into dark recesses, which require a more than common amount of research to find them out. This singular arrangement is *more Hibernico*, in every sense of the term, and must speak for itself. Having eased our minds of these, perhaps, disagreeable but, nevertheless, sincere sentiments, we shall proceed to point out the several excellences of the manufactures in the Exhibition, and of the Irish portion in particular.

THE LINEN MANUFACTURES OF IRELAND.

We have already endeavoured to date the time when the manufacture of flax became an important branch of industry; but it would be much more difficult to discover the origin of the manufacture of linen. We hear of it in the earliest accounts of Ireland extant. The principal garment worn by the ancient chieftains was a shirt made of from 20 to 30 yards of linen cloth, and sumptuary laws were even passed to set limits to the quantity which ostentation would have used. We find linen also frequently mentioned among the produce of Ireland; and Hakluyt, an ancient rhyme-writer, in the year 1430, states, that "Ireland's commodities be hides and fish, as salmon, herring or hake, wool, *linen*, cloth, and the skins of wild beasts." The cloth was probably the ancient Irish frieze of which presently.

The linen manufacture, until a few years since, was altogether confined to the cottages of the peasantry, where the peasant, in the intervals of agricultural labour, wove by the handloom the yarn spun by the hands of the female and younger members of his family. No great factories existed at that time, nor in fact, until the discovery of spinning the thread by the wet spinning process, could factories have been established on their present extensive scale. About the year 1825, the system known as "wet spinning" was discovered in Manchester; the process consisted in passing the fibre through hot water whilst it was being twisted. Improvements were gradually made, and the English and Scotch factories soon began to undersell the handspun yarns in the Irish markets. It became necessary, to enable the Irish to compete successfully, to introduce this mode of manufacture; and about the year 1828, the first great spinning factory upon this system was erected at Belfast. Others followed the same example, and in 1841 there were no less than 41 mills, containing 280,000 spindles, at work in the North. In 1850, the number had increased to 73 mills, with 333,000 spindles; and in 1852, there were not less than 81 mills, having about 500,000 spindles, and representing a capital estimated at between three and four millions sterling, whilst upwards of £1,200,000 is annually paid in wages.

The following extract from the report of one of the Inspectors of Factories in Ireland, gives so interesting an account of the progress of this branch of industry, that we feel we should be culpable in withholding any of its valuable contents from our readers:—

> Under the original distribution of the Factory Inspectorships, in 1833, the factories in the south of Ireland were attached to my district; of these the principal were those situated in the vicinity of Dublin, and the large cotton factory of Messrs Malcolmson, situated at Portlaw, near Carrick-on-Suir, in the county Waterford. In the beginning of 1837, these factories, which had heretofore been in my township were transferred to the district of my colleague, the late Mr. Stuart; they have now, by your directions, been again incorporated with mine. On comparing the state of the factories in the southern part of Ireland, in the present year, with their state in November, 1836, when I last visited that part of the United Kingdom, although no increase in the number of factories, nor any augmentation of manufacturing premises be observable, I nevertheless saw a very marked improvement in the general appearance of the people. But the face of the country itself was also greatly changed for the better: cereal crops were frequent, and even green crops were not rare, in places where, fourteen years ago, they were unknown, and where in 1846, the eye was wearied by perpetual and monotonous recurrence of potato ground alternately with bog. The unmistakeable signs of agricultural improvement, with the abolition of the mischievous con-acre system, make it to be less a subject for regret that manufactures in the south have not advanced, or even that they should have declined in a country essentially agricultural, while the excellent training in the arts of husbandry, and in practical agriculture, upon scientific principles, which is obtained through the agency of the National Board of Education, at their model farm of Glasnevin, near Dublin, and in the various model and other agricultural schools in connection with the National Board, which are dispersed through the provinces, justifies the not unreasonable hope that the improved system of husbandry, which is displacing the potato, and the consequent increase of the comforts and elevation of the character of the peasantry, will more than compensate for the decay of the factory system in the southern parts of Ireland. In no part of my very extensive district is the industrial prosperity, to which I have already adverted, as generally pervading all branches of manufacture, so conspicuous as in the flax-spinning district of the north of Ireland, which having by your directions been only recently added to my district, I have visited for the first time during the half year just terminated. Of this district, I effect in the commercial metropolis, and, at every place which I visited, and almost at every factory which I inspected in this part of the country, some extensive improvements were going on, some new machinery was being introduced, some enlargement of the existing accommodation was being made, or some new buildings were either in course of construction or about to be commenced. This remark is universally applicable in the northern parts of Ireland, where the energy, enterprise, industry, and skill of the gentlemen who have embarked their capital in manufactures, are to be surpassed by no part of the United Kingdom with which I am acquainted. So rapid is the extension of business in the flax-spinning district, that I have good reason to believe that materials, collected for the purpose of showing the present condition of the flax-mills of Ireland, speedily become obsolete, in consequence of the increase of the works in operation. It is calculated by those who have access to the most authentic information, that the number of spindles in operation for spinning flax in Ireland, in July, 1850, was upwards of 408,000, and that additions to existing machinery in old mills, the establishment of new ones, and mills previously unoccupied newly fitted up, will add to this about 75,000 spindles, making a total of upwards of 481,000 for next year; and, from the present prospects of the trade, it is anticipated that the number of spindles in operation on the 1st January, 1852, will amount to 500,000. Taking the number of persons employed in the factories, together with those employed in weaving, in bleaching operations, and in foundries, in machine shops, and other occupations incidental to the flax manufacture, probably not less 20,000 are actually employed in connection with the trade. There are actually employed in the spinning-mills about seven persons for each hundred spindles in operation; and if the manufacture of linen increase in proportion to the increase in the production of linen yarn, it will add a fourth or a fifth to the numbers already dependent on the trade. For these calculations, I am indebted to Mr J. Herdman, Belfast, and Mr. Macadam, secretary to the Royal Society for the Promotion and Improvement of the Growth of Flax in Ireland: but the great increase in the flax manufacture in the north of Ireland not only more than counterbalances the unquestionable decay of the factory system in the south, but it furnishes further compensation, by its demand for the increased cultivation of the raw material, and thus supplies a stimulus to the agriculture of those parts of Ireland which are more legitimately devoted to agricultural than to manufacturing operations, and upon which it appears to be already exercising a very beneficial influence, as is shown by some extracts from the tenth annual report of the Committee of the Royal Society for the Promotion and Improvement of the Growth of Flax in Ireland, which was presented at the general meeting of the society, holden at the society's rooms, Commercial-buildings, Belfast, on the 29th ult. It is satisfactory to observe that the general meeting of the society to which the report whence these extracts are taken, was addressed, was numerously attended, not only by agriculturists of considerable influence, but also by mill-owners and manufacturers, without distinction of party, and who appear to have taken up the subject as men of business, actuated by a common sense of their mutual interest in the prosperity of the staple manufacture of that part of the United Kingdom; and a simultaneous movement seems at the present time to be making by agriculturists in the different provinces for extending the cultivation of the raw material in all parts of the country.

Linen forms the most characteristic portion of the Exhibition, not only from the quality and quantity of the goods displayed, but because it affords an example of the capabilities of Irishmen, when they bring enterprise and perseverance to the task, to introduce into Ireland a great branch of industry, second to few in the empire in importance, and perhaps destined to rival our own cotton fabrics. The manufacture of linen is almost altogether confined to the north. There are a few factories in Drogheda in which about a thousand hands are employed; but the principal trade is carried on in Belfast, Largan, Donaghadee, &c. In Mr. Mulholland's factory, which we had the pleasure of inspecting a short time ago, there were between 800 and 1000 people at work; their cleanliness and moral superiority contrasting favourably with the lounging and listless peasantry of the south and west, we had visited a short time before. In the north, education, respect for the laws, and sturdy honesty are the rule. These facts will appear more clearly by a reference to the census. By the return of 1841 it appeared that the proportion of the population in each province who could neither read nor write were in each hundred:—Connaught, 64; Munster, 52; Leinster, 38; and Ulster, 33. Thus, of persons wholly ignorant, there were then in Ulster fewer by one-third than in Munster, and by one-half than in Connaught. These facts are corroborated by the late return of the Commissioners of National Education. The number of national schools in Ulster are there stated to exceed by 200 the aggregate number in the two provinces of Connaught and Munster. Again, if we look to the moral and religious education of the people, we shall see the great advantages Ulster enjoys. Let us take a single example. The following table will show the encouragement given to the Sunday-school system in the different provinces of Ireland, for the year ending the 1st January, 1851:—

Provinces.	Population in Total.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars	Number of Scholars to every 100 of the Population.
Ulster	2,994,389	1931	166,835	14.121
Leinster	1,667,771	457	32,014	4.78
Munster	1,831,817	400	17,160	1.771
Connaught	1,011,917	216	12,403	8.2
Total	6,515,794	3004	226,515	19.783

We must refer those who are anxious further to pursue this parallel between the north of Ireland and the provinces of the south and west, to an article entitled "Ireland: its Garden and its Grave," which appeared in September last, in the *Dublin University Magazine*, and in which the agitation and turbulence that so long prevailed in the south and west, banishing enterprise and capital, and disturbing men's minds from honest industry, are forcibly contrasted with the state of the North; where the people are educated, loyal, and industrious; where comfort and contentment reign in every homestead; in short, a province which the commerce and manufactures of the island appear to have selected as their favoured dwelling place. Let every honest man in Ireland, from the peer to the peasant, wash and eucalcate in the hands of his countrymen, on every occasion the truism, that peace, education, and industry, are necessary before a country can prosper, and that a union of these must lead to prosperity

A large portion of the Southern Hall is dedicated to the exhibition of linen Almost all the most eminent houses in the North have contributed some of their choicest specimens. These consist of damask table-cloths of a beauty and finish which have made them objects eagerly sought for by more than one Sovereign; of cambrics, single and double damask napkins, sheeting, quilts, muslins, and a variety of other articles The well-known house of Andrews, of the Royal Manufactory, Ardgreve, Belfast, exhibit several "super extra double damask" table-cloths: the border of one composed of a rich selection of flowers, drawn from nature; the centre a group of flowers, also from nature, which springs from a scroll resting on a shell, and supported by bulrushes, &c. The ground of the table-cloth consists of sprigs of shamrock and flax. Another table-cloth, from the same house, represents in the corners rhododendrons in flower, well executed; while groups of hyacinths, crown imperials, bolyhocks, stocks, &c., complete the pattern; the centre consists of a basket of rich flowers, placed on a rustic trunk, which rests on a group of flowers at the base, and is supported by an urn, &c.; surrounded by light wreaths of flowers, chiefly climbers. The "fern rustic pattern," from the same house, has a border composed of branches of trees, interlaced with flowers and various climbers, and shamrock margin; the centre is a varied collection of ferns, supported by pieces of trumpet flower and leopards' bane, with festoons of running flowers between, and a filling of a variety of fern sprigs, all drawn from nature. Among the other exhibitors we may mention Osborne, Hill, and Co., bird-eye diapers, manufactured from prime linen yarn J. Rowland, Drogheda, damask and diaper sheeting, of all breadths, huckaback, dowlas, tickens, stair-cloth, &c. Fenton and Co., of the Linen Hall, Belfast, exhibit in the Main Hall a "linen trophy," consisting of various kinds of linens tastefully arranged. Bell and Co., of Largan, exhibit cambric handkerchiefs, bordered, printed, hem-stitched, tucked, and embroidered in the loom. This house also exhibits some printed dresses, also embroidered in the loom. Murland, of Castlewellan, exhibits a collection of linens, as prepared and finished for the United States' market. Harrison Brothers, of Dromore, Down, exhibit linen shirt fronting in various patterns, all woven in the loom.

LINENS.

The Messrs. J. and R. Geoghegan have contributed a case of manufactured linens, which represents the highest class of weaving, and the best quality of that fabric. The qualities range from 1s. 4d. to 7s. 6d. per yard, of seven-eighths and four fourths widths. These linens are woven of a fair round yarn, which imparts to them a long-wearing quality, and enables them to bear a good washing the most trying test to linen in work of this kind there is no mixture of cotton, which not only wears yellow, when woven thread and thread with linen, but is liable to be cut by the latter in the process of washing. The sheetings in this contribution are equally truthful in the material of which they are composed; and are not made for sight and sale, but for use, beauty, and endurance The table linens, the diapers, the single and double damasks, present the same appearance, and are the production of one of the best linen manufacturers in Ireland.

Messrs. Birney and Calvin exhibit a variety of linen, from toweling and sheeting up to the finest shirtings and cambrics. This linen is principally made at Drogheda, and appears excellent in quality, but, as the character of the article is so completely dependent upon the experience of individual wear and tear, we must refrain from giving an opinion upon it. This firm also exhibits linen fronts, woven in the loom, and intended for insertion into shirts: these fronts are manufactured at Dromore, county of Down, and employ a great number of hands in their production. The cambrics, muslins, and jaconets, appear to be of good quality; and, whatever may be the material of which they are composed, have all the characteristics of first class goods The printed jaconet muslins in this case are deserving of remark, as they are made in Glasgow and printed in Ireland—of very rare occurrence.

The richest contribution, however, in this class of work appears under the name of James Coulson, who, we believe, is the oldest damask manufacturer in Ireland. The specimens of table-covers made for her Majesty display as beautiful an execution in weaving art as it is possible to conceive The character of the pattern is exquisitely worked out, and appears as though it was a kind of painted relief the brown and white threads forming a pleasing, and even a picturesque appearance upon the cloth

Mr. Andrews, of Belfast, has also an excellent specimen of damask weaving, which is a study in itself: the dark threads of this fabric, however, do not contrast so pleasingly with the light as those of the brown just noticed, the contrast being too abrupt. The pattern, nevertheless, is equally well worked out.

Messrs Robert Speedie and Sons, of Kirkcaldy, have placed a good assortment of their peculiar manufacture of linen in the Exhibition, which consists of Scotch ticks and coarse cloths, both entering largely into ordinary consumption.

Messrs. Cradwell and Chadwick have contributed specimens of flax in the several stages of its manufacture, from the first gathering to its preparation for the loom, which is deservedly admired. Alexander Knox exhibits a case of linen of the useful kind, apparently; and Messrs. Clibbon and Hill, of Banbridge, have placed a case of diaper in the Exhibition which is equal to anything of the same class of goods around it. The same remark may be made of Mr. R. Roddy, of Belfast, whose diapers, lawns, and table-cloths, are creditable specimens of Irish manufacture. James Muir exhibits some Scotch book-muslins, which are favourable specimens of that kind of manufacture, being even, uniform in thread, and of a fair texture. Mr. Ferguson, of Drogheda, is also entitled to a notice, for the case of well-arranged and most sightly linens that he has placed in this department; so, also, are Messrs. Rainey, Knox, and Co., whose display fully sustains the general excellence of the linen manufacture in Scotland and Ireland.

Messrs Finlayson and Brownfield, of Glasgow, have a case of coloured threads which is entitled to a distinct notice, as it shows the great attention that has been paid to the manufacture of that useful article in Scotland, and that she has little to apprehend at present on the score of competition.

Mr. Hugh M'Donald has placed specimens of tow, hemp, and almost every thickness of string and rope, in the linen department, as a specimen of industrial skill, and a similar contribution by Mr. J. Elliott is equally effective, and, apparently, equally entitled to approbation. It is not stated, but most of these ropes and strings, we apprehend, are twisted by machinery, and not by hand, the smoothness of the line which they display seldom being attained by the latter. The relative strength of the two processes must be tested by experience; that by machinery, if properly served with the raw material, being evidently the most easy and economical in production. Messrs. Brook and Brothers exhibit a case of cotton thread which indicates a certain excellence in manufacture; but that of Messrs. Clark, of Leicester, is the most attractive; whether the article be better in quality must, however, be determined by the consumer.

A description of linen seldom conveys to the reader an adequate impression of the articles described; we must therefore close this imperfect sketch, by stating that almost every manufacturer in Ireland is an exhibitor; and that, though the goods exhibited possess, of course, various degrees of excellence, yet, as an entirety, they reflect very much credit upon those whose industry they represent

Among the Scotch and English houses, we also find some exhibitors who need not fear comparison with their Irish neighbours. Lockhart and Sons, Kirkaldy; Nelson and Co., Selby, Yorkshire; and a number of others, produce linens, damasks, cambrics, as well as coarser articles—such as sacking, window-blinds, &c. as samples of the industry in the districts they represent.

SEWED MUSLIN

Sewed muslin, or muslin embroidered with the needle, is an interesting branch of Irish manufacture; the extent of which is not sufficiently known, nor its value, as a branch of domestic industry, enough appreciated By some it has been represented as an offshoot of the mere needlework trade, which is proverbially the worst remunerated and the most liable to fluctuation in the empire; others maintain that it stands upon an unsound basis, inasmuch as it depends too much upon luxury and the caprice of fashion; and others, again, have considered it as a branch of peasant employment, calculated to confer great benefits, and, in fact, to work a social revolution in Ireland. As it is impossible to reconcile these conflicting theories; and, as the solution of the problem is one of vast social importance, particularly to Ireland, we shall endeavour to examine this branch of trade in a dispassionate manner. It is, however, necessary to premise, before entering upon the subject, that this is a question that cannot be decided by a glance at the glass cases that display so ostentatiously their elaborate contents in the Main Hall of the Exhibition. Before coming to a definite conclusion upon the subject, it is necessary to visit (as we have lately done with this object in view) the cabins of the peasantry in the south and west, where these manufactures do not exist, and those in the north where they do. And it is necessary, too, to glance at the rising prosperity of the large districts of Connemara, into which the missionaries and benevolent landlords have introduced this means of employment hand in hand with the Reformed religion

It is not always sufficient to deal with a commercial matter in the cold spirit of a political economist. Social questions of importance must also be taken into account. We must, in estimating the value of any branch of industry, however humble, have regard to the feelings, the genius, and wants of the people among whom it is established. How many benevolent societies do we find in London, and all our manufacturing towns, with the professed object in view of improving the condition of the people, and admittedly at variance with true commercial principles? Even, then, if the manufacture of sewed muslin required any artificial stimulus to support it, will it not be admitted that it fulfils the important object of giving an industrial education to the most interesting portion of Ireland's population—her young women? We shall presently show that the trade is flourishing—depending not on the caprice of fashion, nor on the luxury of the great, but that the demand for this manufacture is rapidly extending among the middle classes, not of this country only, but of America also.

To procure suitable employment for young females is one of the social problems most difficult of solution. If women are married, with children to attend to, and all the cares of a household, their absence from home is, of course, impossible; and if of a tender age, the dangers are great to which young girls are exposed if obliged to work in factories, removed from the *surveillance* of their parents In securing a suitable employment for women, it is important to fix upon one which will not necessitate absence from home, and one which will also, as far as possible, inculcate thrift and cleanliness. If, in addition to these, we are fortunate enough to discover a branch of industry which will instruct young women in many necessary things, and which, even if abandoned, by change of place or circumstances, will still be practised with advantage, we shall have gone far indeed towards solving the difficulty. We are satisfied that the manufacture of sewed muslin possesses the advantages we have mentioned; and that its extension will prove a blessing to Ireland.

The art of embroidery is coeval with that of sewing. It has existed in all parts of the world, particularly in the East, from our earliest records Spinning or embroidery were the favourite pastimes of the females of the higher classes in our country; but, as a branch of industrial employment, it is of comparatively modern date In France it has existed as an article of trade from an early period. It now extends over twenty departments, though its principal head-quarters are at Paris and Lyons; and it gives employment to upwards of 120,000 people at wages that average from 8*d.* to 1*s.* daily. Although this manufacture has existed among us for eighty or ninety years, it is only since the commencement of this century

that it assumed much importance. The introduction of machinery, by which those who formerly obtained profitable wages in spanning yarn by the hand were thrown out of employment, both in Scotland and the north of Ireland, compelled them to turn to something else. At this time there were eight or ten houses in Glasgow, and a few in Belfast, engaged in the trade; and those who had lost their former employment were glad to turn to the new branch of manufacture as it presented itself, of course, existed; but in a short time they vanished, as prejudices always will when met without fear. The low price at which these fabrics were sold soon forced a market, and the public were not slow to discover the elegance of the embroidery on muslins, which were now extensively manufactured. To supply the increased demand, it became necessary to instruct new hands; and after a time the new manufacture extended over the whole north of Ireland, whence it is rapidly extending to the south and west.

Although the sewed muslin trade is carefully fostered in the south and west of the island, yet we must not conclude that for that reason it is not capable of flourishing without artificial aid. In the north it receives none: it is self-supporting in the widest sense of the word. The principal warehouses belong to Scotch manufacturers; and the works are executed generally for Scotch houses. For one article made to gratify the luxury of the great, a hundred are made for the use of the million; and, in addition to this, a demand from America is daily increasing, and the trade bears all the symptoms of one with which machinery can never interfere, nor the caprice of fashionable society; but one founded on the requirements of the people, and likely to increase with the comfort and growing prosperity of the middle classes. Let us now examine some of the articles displayed in the Exhibition

D. and J. Macdonald exhibit an exquisite specimen of needle-work embroidery, in the shape of an infant's toilet, wherein is displayed the different kinds of work in vogue in this department of industry. Here we have the open-work, the satin-work, and the lace-work, combined: the rose, thistle, and the shamrock are tastefully blended in one piece; and present a pleasing, ingenious, and beautifully-executed specimen of industry. Sleeves, trimmings, habit-shirts, babies' robes and frocks, make up the contents of the contribution; and each evinces, in a peculiar manner, taste and skill, and is well worthy of an inspection.

Mr. Hugh Brown, of Glasgow, exhibits an intermediate quality of goods of this kind, all of which appear to have a marketable property about them, and are tastefully and cleanly finished.

The Normal School of Dublin exhibits specimens of Valenciennes lace in the process of manufacture, on the pillow, with bobbins, thread, and pins, which attracts considerable attention. The quality is stated to be fully equal to the foreign lace, and to be a little lower in price. Be that as it may, it certainly deserves a passing study, as indicative of a growing, and, we trust, a thriving industry in Ireland. The difficulty in work of this kind consists in making the lace from the design; and there does not appear more than three or four hands, even in Ypres (the very seat of the manufacture), who are capable of doing this. When the parchment is once pricked from the design, it is easily multiplied, and worked with ordinary mechanical exertion.

J. Barony, of Glasgow, contributes a variety of sewed work, generally of the finest quality. Here we have children's frocks and robes, habit-shirts and collars: each of these articles displays a different kind of work, varying from the satin-stitch to the neatest embroidery, which presents a singular variety to the contribution. The Morquetaire collar is a peculiarly skilful piece of work; nor are the embroidered flounces and handkerchiefs less attractive, though not equal to some others in the Exhibition.

A robe of Donaghadee needle-work, in the case of Messrs. Birney and Collis, is, perhaps, next to the productions of J. Forrest, the most beautiful article in the Exhibition of its kind: it is a picture of industrial skill.

Mrs. J. Bleakley, St. Mary's, Bandon, has contributed some neat specimens of muslin, embroidery, and crochet, worked in Ballymodan school, which clearly show that this kind of work admits of a most pleasing diversity.

Messrs. Brown, of Bangor, county Down, have contributed a case of sewed muslin collars, habit-shirts, chemisettes, handkerchiefs, &c., which, when taken to evidence the demand for these elegant articles which are becoming more wide spread every year.

Messrs. Bower and Thomas, of Glasgow, exhibit a series of robes, embroidered by the Irish peasantry: besides frocks, collars, and habits, is finished by the same hands. The black and coloured veils of these contributors are equally interesting, the more so as the embroidery is the production of Irish labour.

Mr. E. Clarke, of Dereham, Norfolk, has sent some specimens of crochet and point-work collars, in imitation of Honiton and old Marguerite guipure lace, which will suggest to the workers in Ireland that they have something to learn, excellent as they unquestionably are at this kind of industry.

The embroidered pocket-handkerchiefs of Mr. E. Hill, of Bryansford, county Down, are worthy of inspection; so, also, are his contributions of habit-shirts, collars, and sleeves. The work displays great effect, at, apparently, very little labour—the very perfection of industrial skill.

IRISH POPLINS AND TABINETS

The manufacture of tabinets is almost the only one of which the Irish metropolis can now boast. There are, of course, several other branches of manufacture, but they appear to exist almost by sufferance. But that of which we are now treating has taken a healthy root

It would be difficult to assign any date for the origin of mixed fabrics They have probably existed since the art of weaving was first learned: Linen is the earliest textile fabric of which we read. It formed, according to the Sacred Writings, one of the exports from Egypt to Tyre and Sidon, in the days of Solomon; and Herodotus also mentions "fine linen" as exported from Egypt in his time to Greece. This statement is fully corroborated by the cloth in which we find the Egyptian mummies shrouded, sometimes equaling in the fineness of its texture the cambric we manufacture. In the days of Roman luxury, the fine linen gave place to the more costly silk. The species of silkworm that feeds on the pine, the oak, and the ash were common to the woods of Asia and Europe; but, as their management was more expensive, and their produce more uncertain, they were generally neglected, except in the little Island of Ceos, near the coast of Attica. A thin gauze was procured from their webs, which was much admired, for female attire, both in the East and in Rome. Virgil is the most ancient writer who alludes directly to the silk we now use. He speaks of it as (what it was then supposed to be) a soft wool, which was combed from the trees of the Seres, or Chinese ("Georgic" ii., 121.) The demand for silk became so great that Pliny complains that it was sold in Rome at the rate of 12 oz. of gold for a single pound. So great was its value that the silk stuff imported from China was sometimes unravelled, and the precious materials were multiplied by a lower texture, or the intermixture of linen and thread. (Gibbon's "History of Christianity" "Decline and Fall," vol. 94). We may thus give an equal, date to the introduction of mixed fabrics and of silk, into Europe

The introduction into these countries of spun silk with wool may be dated from 1685, when the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove over to England's happy shores—principally to Spitalfields and Norwich—upwards of 30,000 skilled artisans from Paris and Lyons. A number of these refugees also settled in Ireland, principally in the metropolis, where they introduced the manufacture of silk and wool mixed, and effected many improvements in the weaving of silk. The mixture of two materials, apparently so different, and the opportunity it gives for novelties, both in style and texture, and for new combinations of colours, requires from the manufacturer a practical and scientific knowledge of no small order. In the Irish tabinets not only have the brightest colours been introduced, but gold and silver tissue have been also employed, with the happiest effect.

The manufacture of tabinets is closely allied to that of silk, velvet, tabarets, brocatelle, and chintzes. Fine specimens of all these will attract attention in the Exhibition.

The first object of skill that presents itself is the manufacture of poplins, which may be termed a native industry. Three Jacquard looms exhibit, in their several forms, the peculiarity of the manufacture of figured poplins; and the cases immediately adjacent contain some excellent specimens of the plain-work in their several widths and qualities. There is no great consumption, however, for this article, although it is never out of date—being considered, nearly throughout Europe, a kind of bread-and-cheese article, which can be adopted whenever the presentations of fashion happen to pall upon the taste. The principal consumption of poplins is in England, the least, perhaps, in Ireland itself. Since the application of this article to paletots the manufacture has slightly enlarged; but, as that is merely a temporary demand, the ordinary production must soon resume its level. The Messrs. Fry, perhaps, occupy the highest ground in this branch of industry, and exhibit a Jacquard-loom weaving a single coloured, but beautifully-figured, poplin, of which they dog-gnate the Dargan Robe, in compliment to the lady of the spirited proprietor of the Exhibition, at whose ordered it is manufactured. These manufacturers also exhibit the process of winding and warping the silk, preparatory to its being woven; and, in addition to these instructive examples, they have arranged, in a glass case, the different qualities of raw silk, and appended to each the names of the country where it is produced. Messrs. Atkinson exhibit, likewise, a Jacquard-loom, slightly varied in its structure, but more or less of the same complicated principle of action, and presenting a similar manner of parts to form the figure. The same remark may be applied to the loom of Messrs. Pim, both as regards its construction and its producing effects. It would be invidious to distinguish one from the other of these manufacturers, as they severally produce articles which are about upon a par, and it would demand a keen and experienced eye to point out the particular make of each. The poplins are now made in widths from twenty to twenty-four inches wide; formerly they were only sixteen to eighteen inches, which rendered them difficult to be economically and tastefully applied. These poplins will never go out of date, as they furnish material for useful dresses for the fair sex; and, as garments made from them fit well upon the figure, from the many and elastic properties of the wool, which, with silk, forms the texture, they are generally admired throughout Europe There are one or two other manufacturers of poplins in the Exhibition; but their contributions do not require particular notice. They consist of articles of the same kind: velvets, silks, poplins—plain, figured, double-shot, and in various other styles; and figured, brocaded, and watered vesting, embroidered or ornamented with gold and silver tissue. Messrs. Cordner and Co. exhibit, in addition to other articles of this class, some handsome silk curtains, in amber tabaret, with silk fringes; and, in a corner, though not less ornamental department of industry, carriage laces, velvet plush, and London cords, for carriage linings, valance fringes, and orderings for window curtains, Brussels carpets for coach-makers' use, &c.

WOOLLENS.

Upon minute examination, it will be found that the woollen manufacture of Ireland, as a whole, is at a low ebb, and—with one or two exceptions—much inferior to those of England and the Continent. It was proved in the Exhibition of 1851, that the fine woollen cloths of France were, in a few instances, superior to our own; but, taking the general run of goods, we had no superior, and scarcely an equal. Ireland, on the contrary, ranks nearly in the lowest grade of European woollen manufactures; and, with the exception of her friezes and elbans, the productions of her looms are scarcely entitled to the appellation of a manufacture. The two exceptional kinds of cloth, however, just mentioned, the manufacturers of a good quality, and turns them out in a very marketable condition. There is, also, a peculiar character about the finer kinds of friezes and elbans, which few of our English woollen fabrics can lay claim to; they are hereditary put together, contain the true quality of the raw material, and in the wear maintain their beauty much longer than similar goods imitated in England and elsewhere. The same remark may be applied to her blankets, for which Ireland is entitled to great credit; they are generally finer in the texture than those of England, are much warmer, and will wear longer, although a little higher in price. One, if not the main, cause of the superiority of the Irish blankets, is—that the wool they are formed of is that of the Kerry cake sheep, which, from its peculiar silky elasticity and its cohesive attraction, are more effectually preserved. Ireland, also, turns out some decent qualities of tweeds; but she has little chance of competing with Scotland in the manufacture of that article

The frieze is the most ancient Irish woollen manufacture we read of. It is mentioned in several old Acts of Parliament; and, so early as the year 1356, it is stated that among the articles sent to the Low Countries were five hundred cloths, one dozen with green, and one russet garment lined with Irish cloth

In succeeding years we occasionally find notices of Irish woollen manufactures, which were exported in large quantities to the north of Italy, Portugal, and Spain. The Irish cadow, or coverlet, was highly esteemed in Italy. Her manufactures continued to improve, and the influx of the Paratines in the reign of James I. added still further to the prosperity of this branch of industry. England being at war with Spain and Portugal, an Act was passed in the year 1627, which recited that "Whereas the kingdom of Ireland, by reason of the peace and plenty it hath had since it was first reduced to civility, is grown to that plenty that it has not only enough for their own use, but for exportation besides," and concluded by prohibiting the export of Irish woollen goods

Notwithstanding these discouragements, the Irish woollen trade continued to prosper; and so jealous did the English merchants become, that they induced both Houses of Parliament to present an address to William III., to use his utmost diligence to hinder the exportation of wool *for Ireland*." This produced from the King the following:—

"My lords and gentlemen,—I shall do all that in me lies to discourage the woollen manufacture of Ireland, and to encourage the linen manufacture there; and to promote the trade of England.

Another Act, passed in 1699, states "that great quantities of wool and woollen manufactures of cloth, serge, kerseys, perpetuanas, and other stuffs, made and mixed with wool, have of late been made, and are daily increasing in the kingdom of Ireland, &c., which will invariably sink the value of land, and tend to the ruin of the trade and the woollen manufacture of this realm" The Act then proceeds to prohibit the export thereof—and both of wool and woollen goods to any part of the world, except England, from Ireland

Notwithstanding all these vexatious restrictions, the woollen trade still continued to exist up to the period of the Union. But it stood at this time upon an unwholesome basis. The Irish Parliament, by prohibitive duties, prevented competition; and, by the pernicious system of bounties, encouraged to prop up, at the expense of the tax-payers, a declining trade: cheapness of production and excellence of material were neglected; and the thoughts of the manufacturers turned to parliamentary aid, and not to individual enterprise. The result of this state of things might have been protracted for a season, but could never have been ultimately prevented. The trade lingered in this unwholesome state till the restrictions upon English importation ceased, and the bounties were withdrawn, when it gradually declined

The principal woollen cloths at present manufactured in Ireland consist of blankets, which are manufactured in several parts of the Island, but principally in Kilkenny; flannels, drugget-cloth, hosiery, tweeds, elbans, and frieze. Some of these, particularly the last two, reflect much credit upon the makers.

Williams Brothers and Co., of Island Bridge, Dublin, are the principal manufacturers of the Irish tweeds. This house supplies clothing for many of her navy, and, more recently, supplied the Dublin Metropolitan Police; and also manufactures tartan trousering for soldiers, caps, and other military requirements. The 16th Lancers were for some time clothed from this establishment, upwards of 14,000 yards of cloth having been supplied; and much satisfaction was expressed at its excellence. This establishment exhibits superfine black cloths, kersemeres, and doeskins; some beautiful "elbins" frieze—a fabric peculiar to Ireland, shepherds' plaids, and fancy tweeds; regimentals, cloaks, trousers, shawls, and privates; fine shawl woollen yarns hosiery and knitting yarns, and a variety of other articles.

Logan, of Dublin, exhibits some fine black cloth, napped and some fine brocaded Irelands; and a gentleman (Mr. Abbott), who has taken much interest in the promotion of industry in his neighbourhood, exhibits specimens of ginghams and other fabrics woven on the Ankstell Grove estate.

There are in this department a large number of minor exhibitors, whom we need not particularly mention: they are persons who rest their claim to notice more on the fact of their articles being "Irish manufacture" than on their merit; and, inasmuch as its generally difficult, if not impossible, for a purchaser to ascertain the locality where the article is manufactured, and the effort to do so is generally a direct premium to fraud, we should strongly recommend our Irish friends, in whose welfare we are deeply interested, to seek success by studying to produce excellence and cheapness combined, and not to rely upon a national caprice, which to-morrow may unmake as to-day has made.

The general impression we obtain from a glance at this department of the Irish Exhibition is that the woollen trade does not appear to stand upon as sound a basis as we should desire. It wants the appearance of stability. The manufacturers, whose capital is generally but trifling compared, at least, to that invested in the cotton trade of the West of England houses—display a sort of restlessness, which does not properly belong to a thriving trade. We shall best express this by an illustration. The importations into Ireland from this side of the water of superfine cloth is very great, and far exceeds anything the Irish houses can supply, the same may be said of tartans, tweeds, and a variety of other fabrics. Ireland at present offers an unbounded market to the native producer of any one of these. Why not, then, select that which is most suitable to the country, and produced at least cost? This would obviously be the interest of the manufacturer; but his restless straining after everything forbids excellence in any. Of the various fabrics of this class exhibited, the specimens of frieze appear the most likely to prosper. The tweeds, it is true, are excellent: but its very name shows that it is an imitation of a Scotch cloth, and that to force this cloth into the market Irish manufacturer will have to contend against the skill and capital of long established houses of Scotland. But the frieze is a cloth *sui generis*, manufactured only in Ireland, and one which has attained excellence by the slow and wholesome process of constant improvements, which can alone give real stability to any manufacture. Patentees of this cloth were some time since presented to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who expressed his admiration at its great beauty, but, in addition to its excellent appearance, it possesses a durability which is said to exceed that of most other cloths.

Before concluding this branch of the subject, we may mention that the manufacture of frieze, both the yarn and weaving of it, is still extensively carried on in all the mountainous districts of the south and west of Ireland in the most primitive manner: and the cloth now made is probably manufactured in the same manner as the mantles were, which we have already said were presented to the Pope in the thirteenth century

Home-made flannel is also extensively manufactured, and hose. The frieze is generally dyed of a light grey, or dark brown, almost black the first is the favourite colour. In Munster the skirt of the women's dress is generally of green home-made stuff, and the bodice of a russet colour; but in Connaught the bodice is of coloured cotton, or tartan, and the skirt invariably of bright red. The stockings are generally dyed of a violet colour, or a dark grey. These dyes are prepared by the peasantry from traditional receipts; and are composed partly of mineral substances and partly of herbs. Not a few of our most eminent chemists would be sorely puzzled to produce the bright colours some *colleen dhas* on the Connemara mountains will have no difficulty in imparting to her stockings from a few minerals, and herbs culled by herself, and not to be found in the "Pharmacopœia."

Some creditable specimens of elbans, friezes, and tweeds, are exhibited by Mr. R. Allen, of Dublin—not as manufacturer, we believe, although they are all Irish production. The tweeds are excellent in quality, and will doubtless wear well, for they have all the truthfulness of good work about them; though they are not so slightly, nor have they the finished appearance of the Scotch. The blue and black Devon cloths of the same exhibitor are creditable specimens of Irish woollen cloths, and are deserving of especial notice

Messrs. Wilmas and Mr. A. Read have, however, the credit of bringing the manufacture of friezes to their present excellence, and, judging by their contributions, we should say that they are fairly entitled to it. Originally these friezes were not much more than a coarse cloth, made of the rudest materials, and worn exclusively by the peasants; but they are now the chosen fabric of the higher classes, and are converted into habits of singular diversity and taste. This is owing, almost exclusively, to the care taken in the selection and manipulation of the raw material, and to improved methods of working it into a fabric. There is also another point of importance, which is common to all the friezes we allude to, and which renders them such a favourite material for an dress clothing—they are mostly undyed in their tone of colour, and harmonise admirably with the general appearance of objects, which is much more pleasing to the eye than strong and glaring contrasts. The light grey frieze of Mr Read is singularly quiet in tone, and looks, when made up, of a subdued and gentlemanly appearance.

Mr. John Logan is, likewise, entitled to notice, from the variety of friezes which he exhibits, many of which are highly creditable to Irish manufacture. An embroidered vest, of exquisite contrast in colour, is exhibited by Mr. Dillon, which receives, as it deserves, the marked attention of the passers-by.

From the Irish we shall pass to the English contributions of woollen fabrics, many of which are particularly striking in quality and fineness. Messrs. Bidgood and Reside have sent a valuable assortment of woollens for male attire, which are unsurpassed in quality. This firm also exhibits some richly embroidered silk vests, whose quiet and subdued tone of colour is not one of their least merits. A specimen of fine West-of-England cloth in this contribution is also deserving of notice, as it marks the immense distance between the Irish and English manufacture of woollens: it is the finest we believe, that has ever been made, and possesses such qualities which are rare in a single piece of cloth being short-grained and soft, yet possessing the elasticity which is so difficult to obtain in fine cloths, but are generally characteristic of the coarser kinds. The specimen we allude to is the perfection of manufacture, and the quality it displays has rarely, if ever, been attained before. The hunting cords of this firm are excellent examples of English manufactured woollens, especially the scarlet-milled, which is remarkably fine in colour

Messrs. Hastings, Brothers, of Huddersfield, have sent some specimens of fine cloths, which are rarely to be seen in Ireland. In the manufacture of these woollens, great care must have been taken in the selection of the raw material—a matter of prime importance in all fabrics, but not sufficiently attended to—and it must, also, have been nicely handled before such a result could be obtained. Therein consists the true excellence of British manufacture in general, and of woollens in particular.

The contribution of Messrs. Bull and Wilson, of London, is, however, the richest and most diversified in the woollen section of the Exhibition. It contains, amongst other excellent specimens, two which obtained a prize in 1851, at the world's great show in Hyde-park. Here we have cloths of the finest quality and texture, and of the most exquisite finish; beavers, mix-milled and otherwise, and Angola cloths are equally conspicuous, and seem to challenge competition as to their super-excellence. Messrs. Day and Fox, of Mirfield, have a respectable contribution, whose quality and character fill up an intermediate degree of excellence which is desirable to see in an exhibition of this kind, and clearly indicates that an especial direction of industry is sure to be rewarded, provided it be of a practical and useful nature.

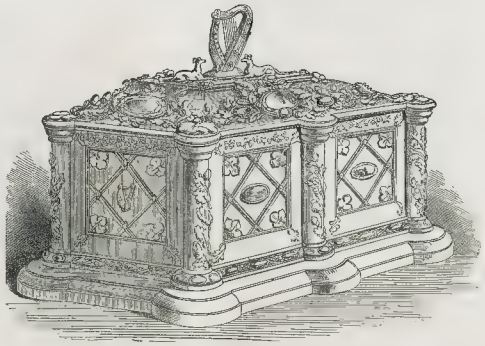
LACE

The manufacture of lace in Ireland was introduced, we believe, by Mr. C. Walker, of Limerick, in 1829, and the firm of which he was then the senior partner, and is the present, time upwards of 600 hands at that work. Preceding that period the manufacture of lace, of the character which we are about to describe, was principally confined to the Continent, as neither the Buckinghamshire nor Northamptonshire pillow lace could be compared to it in quality. France and Belgium had almost the exclusive supply of the finer kinds of thread lace to this country, antecedent to its manufacture in Ireland; and the very names of "Mechlin," and "Brussels lace" familiar as household words" amongst the consumers of that delicate article, and still characterise a certain quality of it, wherever it may be manufactured. But Ireland has stepped beyond both these countries, and now makes a quality of lace of different kinds, which would find a ready sale in the French markets, were there no prohibitory duties to prevent it. The appliqué, the guipure, the tambour, and, above all, the beautiful Italian point, are all produced in Ireland, and are fairly creditable to her industrial skill and energy. The export to England is considerable, and forms one of the most beautiful articles of female attire that we can boast of, when comparing our productions with those of foreigners.

The most beautiful contribution of this article, in its several kinds, is decidedly that of Mr. J. Forrest, which forms a leading point of attraction. The contribution is not only tastefully arranged, but the exquisite finish of each article is worthy of special notice. Here we have scarfs, mantles, and robes of guipure and Italian-point, worked in the finest manner, and producing the most delicate and refined effect. The flounces in one or two of these kinds of work are remarkably beautiful, both for delicacy and finish of the most graceful order. We would particularly point out the one worked in guipure character, which is exquisitely designed and executed. The robe tambour is, also, worthy of a remark or so, as it is in this kind of work that Limerick mostly excels. The blonde lace worked in gold appears exceedingly rich, and yet, withal, chaste: but the gem of the contribution is the bridal parasol, which certainly is the most exquisite object of manufacture, in its way, that we ever saw. It seems the fitting emblem of one, whom we love to contemplate, "as chaste as ice, as pure as unsunned snow." The appliqué imitation is a more useful kind of work, and falls more immediately within ordinary consumption; it is, nevertheless, exceedingly effective in its appearance. This contributor employs upwards of one hundred hands in different parts of Ireland, and exports his productions to all parts of Great Britain; and well would it be for Ireland were there others to display the taste and industry that this exhibition indicates in so remarkable a degree

The next contributors of importance are Messrs. Lambert and Bury, of Limerick, who exhibit, in the Western Gallery, a case containing some beautiful specimens of their industrial art. The shawls, robes, and mantilles display considerable taste in the designs, and are nicely finished. This quality of goods, for the most part, has no pretension to rival the high finish and delicacy of those just mentioned among more at the intermediate and useful—which, as regards the industry of

ROYAL BERLIN PORCELAIN VASE.

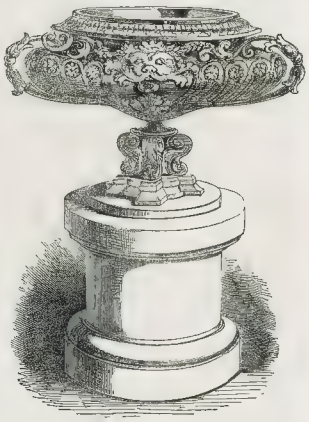


CASKET OF IRISH BOG-OAK.—BY ACHESON, OF DUBLIN.

ROYAL BERLIN PORCELAIN VASE.

FLOWER-STAND,—BY THE COALBROOKDALE COMPANY.

PARIAN FLOWER-VASE.—BY ROSE AND CO.
GLASS.—BY GREGG AND CO.



VASE,—BY THE COALBROOKDALE COMPANY.

be carried, and how exquisitely it may be applied. The Brussels flounces of these contributors are equally prominent objects of attraction.

Mr. J Bannister, of Limerick, exhibits a case of a useful class of goods, consisting of veils, mantillas, shawls, and robes, all of which are of a medium quality, and at a moderate price. This manufacturer employs upwards of 60 hands.

the country, is, perhaps, equally important. This firm employs upwards of 600 hands in the city and suburbs of Limerick, and was established by Mr. Walker, who, as we have already remarked, was the first to introduce the manufacture of lace in Ireland.

Messrs. Reckless and Hickling, of Nottingham, have contributed some beautiful specimens of the manufacture of lace in England; but it cannot be said to rival that of Ireland, being so different in its character, though by no means inferior in point of quality. The black guipure double-skirt dresses are proofs of how far the skill of manipulation may

Messrs. Harding, of London, also exhibit a case of Limerick lace, which is especially deserving of a passing notice, as it contains some nicely-finished specimens of the guipure class of work. This lace was made by the girls of the National School.

The Society for the Promotion of Irish Industry exhibit considerable variety of this kind of work, and most of it, as far as skill is concerned, of good execution. Nor have we a single fault to find with the taste displayed in the articles produced; but we must express our belief that all these eleemosynary productions only injure the fair trader, and open a door for a certain kind of pseudo-philanthrophy. There are, it is true, many worthy individuals who encourage these institutions with the purest of motives, and under the impression that they are benefitting their poorer fellow-citizens; but, when we have made this concession, there is still a positive and inevitable evil inherent in them all; they break down the principle of self-reliance, in addition to inflicting an injury upon the fair and honest dealer. And Ireland, unfortunately, abounds in these institutions—if we may judge, at least, by the Exhibition—at all times an indication that there is something radically wrong in the political and social organisation of a people.

Mr. John Holden, of Belfast, exhibit some neat and truthfully-finished needlework; and a Miss C. Doran has contributed a singular specimen of industry in the form of a dress knotted with Irish thread, and measuring 4½ yards in width, and 1¼ yards in length. This delicately-manipulated garment only weighs eight ounces.

Mr. B. Hall, of Olney, has sent a frame which exhibits a series of the Buckinghamshire pillow-laces, all of which appear to be exquisitely finished, and are certainly arranged with considerable taste. These laces, it is stated, are made for Messrs. Groucock, Copestake, and Moore, of London. This contribution is certainly deserving of an especial study, particularly by lace-makers.

The Limerick lace of Messrs. Todd, Burns, and Co. is equally deserving of notice; but, being apart from contributions of a similar nature, is not likely to excite comparative criticism. It is, however, of the finest quality and the highest finish. There is, moreover, some embroidery or crape lisse, executed by poor girls, which is sure to attract attention. And here let us remark that a great portion of sewed muslins, sold at Glasgow and elsewhere in Scotland, as of Scotch manufacture, are got up in Ireland, and are really worked there, labour being so much cheaper in that country than in Scotland.

CROCHET-WORK.

The crochet work, in one shape or another, forms a prominent object of attraction in the Exhibition. The cause of this is obvious enough; it is the production of females, and its abundance may be attributed principally to the charitable direction which a great deal of labour of the fair sex has naturally taken in this country. Leaving causes, motives, and peculiar modes of production, however, out of the question, and simply limiting ourselves to the result of this kind of labour, we must devote a few observations to the contribution of Messrs. Marsland, of Manchester, who appear to take the

BOY AND DOG,—BY MULLER, OF BERLIN.

GIRL AND DOG,—BY MULLER, OF BERLIN.

lead in this kind of work. Their case exhibits a great variety of productions, embracing almost every kind of excellence in needle-work, and is peculiarly attractive to those who are adepts in the work. Here we have guipure, embroidery, horse-hair ornaments, and feather flowers, all of Irish manufacture, and each exhibiting more or less the beauty and dexterity of manipulative excellence. The tatting work is peculiarly elegant in its appearance, and appears to have been executed with the nicest care. This firm employs, or takes the produce of, upwards of 2000 hands, and disposes of it in the ordinary markets at a profit, if possible; if not, a profitable remuneration would. it is fair to assume, be afforded them in the sale of the cotton with which they supply the workers, who are compelled, as a matter of course, to use that, or not to be employed by them. The *modus operandi* of this system is obvious; nevertheless, we can scarcely conceive a better condition of things, under the present state of affairs; and the work produced is fully equal to that worked under what is termed a more healthy and independent system. The Royal horse-hair ornaments made for her Majesty are curious, and worth a few minutes of examination, on the part even of the most incurious observer. Sir Thomas Deane has also some work of this kind in the Exhibition, which is the result of charitable labour; but it does not appear under his name; although it is known that he has been instrumental in procuring work in this way for numbers, who must otherwise have been comparatively destitute. The Ladies' Industrial Society for Ireland equally display their charitable labours in the production of crochet-work, most of which appear to be executed with great care and exquisite taste. The guipure and appliqué parasols in this contribution are worthy of minute examination, and will amply repay the attention bestowed upon them. The poor of Benvarden have some curious needle-work exhibited; a *couvrette* in the contribution is especially worthy of note; and the Irish pearl-tatting, by the poor of Kildarrock Ardee, exhibited by Messrs. Ellis, is equally attractive. The Kinsale Industrial School, the Adelaide School, the Ballymasden School, Bandon; and the Halverston School, have each their peculiar excellence in needle-work, crochet, and embroidery; and help, by their industrial contributions to make this section of the Exhibition more interesting and attractive.

TERRA COTTA COURT.

THE CENTRAL HALL.

Let us now request the courteous reader to glance with us at the principal things displayed in the Central Hall. The most prominent place has been accorded to the clumsy iron summer-house of the Colebrookdale Company; but this arrangement was not rendered necessary by the absence of other articles of interest and beauty. Elevated on a lofty pedestal stands an equestrian statue of her Majesty, by Baron Marochetti. The works of the Baron are well known. His bronze statue of "Richard Cœur de Lion" in our Exhibition attracted much attention; and his statue of the late Duke of Wellington, opposite the Exchange at Glasgow, is equally admired. As the committee were most anxious to have a statue of her Majesty in the Exhibition, of more than ordinary merit, Mr. Deane, their secretary, was deputed to wait upon the Glasow committee, to request a cast of the statue of the Queen, modeled by Marochetti. The Lord Provost kindly interested himself with the Glasgow committee, and the result was that the only duplicate of the original model ever made now stands in the Exhibition. The statue will be of bronze, but will not probably be completed for some time.

WARRIOR.—BY MEYER, OF BERLIN.

VASE AND TAZZA, FROM THE ROYAL FOUNDRY, BERLIN.

There are two fountains in the Central Hall—the one of *fer bronze* from the manufactory of André, near Paris, which is very inferior to what we might have expected as the principal fountain; and the other of terra cotta, from Millar, of Glasgow. In the same hall are also placed two angels of bronzed zinc, cast by Devarenne, of Berlin; and Hercules holding a bull, from Griemann, of the same place. A similar group to the last was manufactured expressly for the King of Prussia, and is now at his park at Potsdam. There are also several other statues of bronze, which it will be more convenient to mention in connection with the progress of the foreign and British bronze manufactures. Macdowell's well-known statue of Eve occupies a prominent position at the end of the hall facing Telford's organ. A colossal statue of Mr. Dargan, presented to him by the men in his employment as a testimony of their respect for him, also fills a conspicuous place.

Along the southern side are a series of glass-cases, containing jewellery, which we have already mentioned in a cursory manner. The cases containing laces, poplins, &c., and some of the looms at work, occupy a similar position along the northern side. Near the Marble Hall is the Terra-cotta Court. Millar, of Edinburgh, and Fergusson, Miller, and Co., of Heathfield, Glasgow, are the principal exhibitors. Among the curiosities exhibited in this department is a plumbago pot (No. 30) which has refined 60,000 oz. of silver, running 60 heats, and melting each time 1000 oz. of silver, at the establishment of Messrs. Browne and Wingrove, refiners to the Bank of England. These operations occupied six days, and the pot was permitted to cool each time. Fire-bricks, tiles, and specimens of terra-cotta and coarse pottery are also exhibited, from various parts of Ireland, where the raw materials exist, in some places, in abundance. There are also specimens in this class from the Nantela works, near Bristol, and several other, to which we have not now space to allude further. In Venetian and Mosaic pavements, Messrs. Minton, Hollins, and Co., of Stoke-upon-Trent, are exhibitors, and surpass all their competitors.

BOG-OAK.

A portion of the Main Hall contains specimens of Irish bog-oak carving. We have mentioned that the bog-oak and bog-yew are found in the bogs of Ireland: generally at a distance from the surface, sometimes of 40 feet. In some cases the exterior of the wood is slightly decayed; but, if found at a great depth, not only is the wood perfect, but it has generally attained an extraordinary hardness, far exceeding the common oak, and has also become as black as ebony. The yew, found close to the oak, instead of being black, has acquired a rich brown colour, almost approaching that of chocolate. But the colour does not change uniformly as in the oak; on the contrary, the beauty of this wood, which equals in richness of hue the most admired of our foreign timbers consists in the manner in which the natural tints of the timber are enhanced, and rendered stronger by contrast. The oak is very difficult to work, and takes no natural polish, but the yew polishes freely. In fact, if a piece of it be cut with a knife, it presents a polished surface, with every appearance of having been carefully varnished. It may be worked with equal facility in the lathe, and is almost as pleasant a wood for the amateur to manipulate upon as box or ivory. It polishes and carves as easily as walnut; but, being a much harder wood, is preferable to it for all the purposes to which walnut is applied; and, from the natural richness of its tints, it never requires any artificial pigment

WARRIOR.—BY MEYER, OF BERLIN.

to "bring out the colour"—or, in plain words, it does not require dyeing.

Ornaments have been manufactured at the Lakes of Killarney for many years past, as *souvenirs* for tourists who were determined to purchase some memorial of their visit to Ireland. Conolly, who now exhibits, and one or two others, were the only manufacturers of these articles; and they were generally made of the wood of the arbutus, which, though only known in England as a shrub, attains at Killarney, and along the western coast of Ireland, almost the size of a timber-tree. Of late, the great influx of visitors considerably increased this branch of manufacture; and, as the supply of arbutus became scarce, its place was often supplied with the bog-yew. A few years ago the Conollys removed to Dublin, where they opened a small establishment for the sale of articles made of the bog oak and arbutus; and so great was their success that several others opened shops for the sale of similar articles; and there are at present in Dublin upwards of a dozen places in which these articles are sold

The sale of these ornaments has lately increased very much; and, as the purchasers are generally strangers, they are too often treated as birds of passage, who may be imposed upon with impunity. There are, of course, exceptions; but, in criticising candidly a branch of manufacture which, if properly conducted, would certainly prosper, we do Ireland a service by pointing out the frauds often practised. A few years ago the articles sold as arbutus and oak were made of these woods, and "Irish diamonds" were genuine Irish crystals. Now the arbutus often consists of bog-yew. This we do not object to, as the yew is a more beautiful wood; but it should be sold on its own merits. Again, as it is difficult to work the black oak, ebony is constantly used; and paste is too often substituted for the genuine crystal. The stranger who treasures a black oak brooch set with Irish diamonds, as a memorial of a pleasing sojourn, would possibly experience a sense of disappointment if he followed the artisan to the workshop, and found him manufacturing these *souvenirs* of Ireland of ebony from the coast of Africa, and paste from London or Birmingham.

But, assuming that the purchaser obtains the genuine article, he must still be careful about the workmanship, which is often execrable. The crystals are sometimes so badly set, that two or three stones will fall out of a brooch or bracelet before it has been in use a single hour. Instead of being carved from the solid, pieces of wood are often glued together and glue also forms frequently the only bond of union between the oak and the gold, or silver mounting. We are convinced this branch of manufacture would become prosperous, if carried on with a proper amount of capital, enterprise, and, above all, good faith. From the great demand for these articles, they are sold in many of the larger establishments in Dublin; we do not believe, to say, after careful inspection, that the articles sold in the "monster houses" are open to all the faults we have laid to the charge of the manufacturers of these articles. Our strictures apply altogether to the sale of the smaller articles

We have already described a wine-cooler of bog-oak and silver, after the ancient Irish mether, exhibited by West, of Dublin; and a casket, by Acheson. Some of the inventions of modern Irish round towers, ruins, crosses, &c., as well as work-boxes, inkstands, and a variety of other articles, exhibit not less taste than artistic skill. Mr. Classon, of Dublin, also exhibits a very interesting glass case, containing a series of models of ancient ruins and monuments illustrative of Ireland's ancient history, of the contents of which we subjoin the following abstract:—

Ardmere Tower, one of the most perfect in Ireland, said to have been built by St. Declan, the friend of St. Patrick, about the year 402. Antrim Tower, which bears some resemblance to Christian origin, having a cross in bas-relief carved on a large stone on the outside lintel. Monasterboise, county Louth, an abbey which was founded by St. Beete, or Boetius, who died in the year 521. On the south side are two elaborately-carved Irish stone crosses, the one 16, the other 16 feet high, considered amongst the most ancient relics in Ireland. Clonmacnoise, the interesting remains of which occupy a very romantic position on the banks of the Shannon. This great tower is one of the largest in Ireland. There are eight apertures in the upper story, which is unusual in other structures Donaughmore Tower, county Meath. Castledermot, county Kildare. Dumbrody Abbey, county Wexford, founded about 1182, by the celebrated Hurvey de Montmorency, Marshal to Henry II. The Rock of Cashel, which, it has been remarked, presents a magnificent picture of this branch of architecture, of every variety of ecclesiastical architecture round and square towers, stone roofs, crypts, and shrines; arches in the Saxon, Roman, and Norman styles—all in one connected ruin. Amongst these Cormac's Chapel is one of the best preserved buildings of that age. The roof is of stone, and finely arched. The ancient belfry is an extremely and beautiful Gothic structure. The round tower is very perfect; and there is a subterranean passage, leading to several other ruins, containing ancient pieces of sculpture with interesting inscriptions, recently discovered. Clondalkin Tower, near Dublin, 84 feet high and 15 feet wide Downpatrick Abbey, with the tombs of St Patrick and St. Columbkille, which are supposed these interesting ruins were demolished for the sake of the building materials! The Abbey of Emms, erected in 1240, and for a long time the place of sepulture of the Princes of Thomond, and the Abbey of Monasterevin, Glendalough, one of the most celebrated ecclesiastical institutions, founded by St Kevin, who was born in 498. The round tower here, 110 feet high, is in fine preservation. Howth Abbey was founded in 1207, and the only part which preserved the book of the four Gospels, called the "Garland of Howth," and long held in great veneration. Kildare Tower is in good preservation. Lusk Monastery, county Dublin, which, it is said, had suffered several times from fire, and been plundered during the early civil wars Longford Monastery, founded by Richard de Burgho, in the year Derginit Abbey, county Limerick, founded in the year 1185. Roscrea Tower and belfry, the remnant of an abbey founded in 812, by St. Columbkille. St. John's Abbey, Kilkenny. Kilreagh Tower, county Cork, now 70 feet high, and of a peculiar form, the base, to a height of 16 feet, being a hexagon. Mucross Abbey, at the Lakes of Killarney an interesting monument of antiquity. About sixty years ago a devotee took up his residence in it, and lived in it for twenty years. The bed in which he slept was formed of coffin boards which had been strewn about, and was placed in one of the recesses of the windows. Rose Castle, founded by the O'Donoghues. Devenish Tower and Abbey, near Enniskillen, founded in the sixth century. The Magdalene Steeple, near Drogheda; and St Doulough's Holy Well, about four miles from town, on the Malahide road.

This collection will be viewed with great interest. The models are made with truthfulness, and will, we are sure, induce many tourists to visit the originals.

Whilst alluding to this subject, we may be permitted to criticise what appears to us very bad taste. It is the erection in the Great Hall of ancient Irish crosses of Tuam and Kells; they are undoubtedly of great value to all who feel an interest in ancient Irish art, and the early spread of Christianity in Ireland; but in the Central Hall of the Exhibition, close to the entrance, they destroy the effect of the display of lace and poplins, and other vanities, they are, beyond question, out of place. If in the Exhibition at all they should have been in the Hall of Ancient Irish Art; but we should never like to see the crosses cut from the place where they have stood stately and erect for ages amidst the many changes and exciting incidents that those localities gave birth to, and from which the crosses derive no small portion of their interest

In black oak carving Mullins exhibits a model of the Round Tower of Donoughmore, and of the Cross and Tower of Monasterboise, which we suspect the artist never saw. Casts of the Crosses of Monasterboise are in the Exhibition, and are perhaps the most curious and interesting in Ireland.

Mosley exhibits a richly-carved jewel-case of bog-yew, representing St. Canice's, Kilkenny, &c.

The other principal exhibitors are M. Connell—arbutus tables, chess tables, work-boxes, and ornaments in great variety; D. Connell—similar articles, with carved models of ruins, &c.; and Goggin a candelabrum in bog oak, ornamented with Irish diamonds, from the design of the Duke of Devonshire; a casket in oak, mounted in silver and Irish crystals, designed by the Earl of Eglinton, for her Majesty; and a variety of other articles

We trust the salutary discretion exercised by purchasers will gradually lead to improvement: and we extend to them our little reprehension, but that greater perfection and fair dealing are the only requisites to increase the demand for this manufacture considerably.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

It must be confessed that Ireland, throughout all her troubles, and with all her shortcomings of industry, has preserved a nice appreciation of art. Whatever may be her deficiencies in other matters, she pays great homage to the beautiful and intellectual, whether it be embodied in painting, in sculpture, or in music; and no greater proof can be adduced of the warm sympathies and mercurial feelings of the Irish character than the crowds which linger in the picture gallery, and gather round the several pieces of statuary. Nor is music less admired in these our lively neighbours; for Dublin, we believe, is one of the most musical cities of Europe, although she may not indulge in so many public concerts as her more affluent contemporaries. The truth is, that music is cultivated in private life to a great extent in Dublin and other places in Ireland; and it is this kind of cultivation, more than public concerts, that stamps the musical character of a people. That this is the case in Dublin, there can be little doubt; for it is a well-established fact that instruments of the most expensive kind find a sale there, and that large numbers of moderate priced ones are annually disposed of. Upwards of one thousand pianofortes are imported from the great London manufacturers every year; and that number is exclusive of other kinds of musical instruments, for which there is a considerable demand.

The display of musical instruments in the Exhibition is, therefore, somewhat imposing; and deserves a more extended notice than our space permits. We shall, however, endeavour to do justice to it.

Of organs—that "monarch" of musical instruments—there are two, situated one at each end of the Great Central Hall. The largest, at the west end, by Messrs. Telford, of St. Stephen's-green, already mentioned, was built for the College of Music, at Chudley, Oxford, and is in a case of solid oak, in the Gothic style, the choir organ being placed in front. Some of the pipes are of pure tin, polished and burnished; there are three rows of keys, from C C C G in all; the pedal organ from C C C to f, two and a-half octaves; six composition pedals, five copulæ, and fifty stops. The great organ contains 1146 pipes, the small organ 1003, the choir organ 386, and the pedal organ 416; making a total of 2921 pipes. The tone is excellent; and, altogether, it is highly creditable to Irish manufacture. Dr. Stewart, one of the finest organists in the United Kingdom, performed on it with great effect, and his masterly touches elicited sounds that can scarcely be conceived, and which will long be remembered by those who heard him.

Messrs. Bevington, of London, exhibit an organ on a smaller scale, which is placed over the entrance of the Central Hall. It is in a carved Gothic case, with gilt speaking-pipes in front, and the tone is singularly rich and mellow. There is another London organ by the same exhibitors, in a carved cabinet rosewood case, which is also an object of attraction.

The contribution of pianofortes is exceedingly good, and comprises specimens from the leading manufacturers of London: the Messrs. Broadwood, Collard, Erard, and Kirkman, have sent their several instruments, which make up a most imposing display. Some of these are exhibited by the manufacturers themselves; others by the great musicsellers of Dublin. Mr. Kirkman, however, as the most liberal exhibitor, has contributed a number of instruments, among which are some elegant Gothic harps, in walnut and satin-wood, manufactured by Messrs Erard. There is also several grand and oblique pianofortes by the same maker. The grand piano in Amherst wood, manufactured by Broadwood, is equally attractive; so also are the massive and highly-finished squares of Collard, in mahogany and rosewood, and the carved cottage, in walnut-tree wood. Mackintosh, of Rutland-square, exhibits both in the Central Hall and in the Gallery, a varied assortment of pianos, combining almost every shape and description, and comprising the makes of Broadwood and Kirkman, of London, and others of inferior note. The Messrs. Cramm, however, are the largest exhibitors on their own account, and fill a large space in the Central Hall with their instruments. Here we have specimens of the most elegant and costly pianos—the grand, the semi grand, the oblique, the cottage, and the pianole; exhibiting the various improvements that have been lately effected in that much-desired instrument. The principal of these instruments are distinguished for the novelty of their construction, and the high finish which has been bestowed upon them. The concert extra-grand, for example, in rosewood, having seven octaves of great volume, clearness, and brilliancy of tone, is remarkably effective. The semi-grand, also, in French walnut, with seven octaves, with Brazilian tulip-wood inlaying and bands, is a beautiful specimen of simple and plain cabinet work; while the shape and line of the cottage, with its finely figured wood, is exceedingly graceful. The upright piano, exhibited by these manufacturers, called the oblique grand, in rosewood, with seven octaves, is well worthy of remark. The instrument occupies no more space than an ordinary pianola piano, with a slight extension of the ends, and is nearly equal to the horizontal grand in the rich and powerful quality of its tone. This character of piano has long been a favourite with the public, and is now, for the first time, in the concert-pitch. These manufacturers, however, have obviated the difficulty by applying metallic bracings and a string plate, notwithstanding the difficulties of the scale and construction. By this means the instrument is made most effective, and gives out the fine tone of higher-classed pianos; it also occupies less space than ordinary instruments, and from its upright form it is susceptible of more elegance and ornamentation in its stage. Another striking article from the original connection in the requisite length of string is obtained without increasing the height, which peculiarly adapts it for accompanying the voice. The semi-oblique cottage, of this exhibitor, with seven octaves, a patent double-repeating action, and three strings in unison to each note, is a very fine piano, both as to tone, from the fine grain of the wood. Placed in juxta-position with a piece of Amboyna wood, this cabinet appears to great advantage; and it would require a peculiar judgment to determine the superior beauty of the two. The pianole is a novel and interesting piece of furniture, which, when it attains enormous growth, sometimes measuring twenty feet in girth of the wood, which obtains a high price in the English market, is merely a short cottage piano, with a musical front case of the tree, and is not a guarded character of grain, peculiarly hard, and susceptible of a high polish. From the nature of its growth, it can only be obtained in small pieces, is usually cut into veneers and is employed in the finer branches of cabinet work. It is nearly of the same kind of wood, and has a similar character of grain; and it is singular that, while we are importing large quantities of the Amboyna from Ceylon, we are neglecting the pollard-oak in our own country, which is more easily obtained, and more especially in Ireland. A comparison of the rich tortoiseshell like appearance and fine figure of the oak in question, with the Amboyna, on the stand of Messrs. Kirkman, will soon convince even the sceptical which is the more beautiful wood of the two. Sufficient attention, we regret to say, is not paid to the beauty and grain of our own grown woods; for the walnut, the pollard-oak, and even the elm, under certain conditions, have their peculiar beauties; and in some respects equal, if not superior, to many foreign in great request. M'Nie exhibits some well finished cornopeans, and other instruments of Irish manufacture, which attract, as they deserve, particular attention from the musical spectators. H. Russell, of Dublin, exhibits some pianofortes, of London make, which are creditable specimens of that class of goods. J. Scates, of Dublin, has, also, some concertinas, which have their peculiar excellence, and Hudd, of London, has contributed his flutes, which, for workmanship, are equal to any in Europe. The Irish Harp, by Metzler, of London, and Messrs. Allison and Canby, of the same place, have sent specimens of their respective excellence in the manufacture of piano fortes, which the "Dubliness" fully appreciate and deservedly encourage in the foreign department of the Exhibition. Austria, also, Austria has forwarded a few brass instruments, whose principal recommendation is their cheapness; and Belgium, in the person of M. Jastrzebski, manufacturer to King Leopold, exhibits three upright pianos, which are more curious in construction than effective in tone or quality.

MANUFACTURED METALS.

If we except one or two manufacturers of deserved note, there are few contributions of importance in metal articles in Ireland, as we have remarked, has no reference to this class of industry, the Irish contributions are almost exclusively confined to those from England. Mr. De Bergue has sent a case of reeds, used for the warps of textile fabrics, which suggest an instructive lesson to the spectator, if they do not exhibit a good quality of work. Here we have specimens for cottons, silks, and woollens, ranging from eight to eighty dents to the inch, according to the relative thickness of the thread which is placed on it. The same exhibitor has also some iron waggon-buffers, drawsprings, angle and joint chains, for railways, which, although to be used principally in hardwood and frost, of Derby, have some railway carriage-wheels, and other specimens of the manufacture in its several stages, which are well worth a passing inspection; and Whitley, of Ashton, Warrington, exhibits a fine collection of hinges, for ecclesiastical purposes, made of wrought iron, which seem to be of excellent workmanship. Ruffits from sales occupy a prominent position; but Milner's Patent Bolthead and Fire-resisting Safe is the object of greatest attraction, from the fact of its prize wing a note from each. Thornton and Sons, of Birmingham, have contributed a variety of useful articles in metal work, which fill up tastefully, considerable space, and John Hawkins, of the same locality, have a case of screws, which appear remarkably well made, but whose quality can only be determined by practical application.

Chapping and Selly, of Oxford street, London, exhibit some excellent specimens of horse shoes, for almost every conceivable kind of hoof, whether sound or unsound; and Dyce's Repository, of Dublin, have sent a similar contribution. Bryan Corcoran, of London, has some curious specimens of wire for flour machines, which are worthy of note; and Pounds, of Dublin, furnishes a rare assortment of ironmongery and other metal articles of domestic use, which attract due attention. Hodges and Sons, of Dublin, have erected an economic cooking-range, with all the et ceteras of so useful a piece of construction; and Taylor, of London, with his finely-executed copper-work, is no less conspicuous, and exhibits workmanship in metal which is rarely equalled, and never, we apprehend, surpassed. Thomas Hodges, of Dublin, exhibits coils of water pipe, one of which runs to the length of 120 feet, and weighs 24 cwt.; and Church, of London, has a series of new locks, which exhibit his usual excellence in mechanism, and, no doubt, safety, for no Irish Hobbs, as yet, has ventured to pick his last new patent. Henry Pooley and Son, of Liverpool, have sent their ingeniously-constructed weighing machines, with their finely-executed copper-work, is no less conspicuous, and exhibits workmanship in metal which is rarely equalled, and never, we apprehend, surpassed. Thomas Hodges, of Dublin, exhibits coils of water pipe, one of which runs to the length of 120 feet, and weighs 24 cwt.; and Church, of London, has a series of new locks, which exhibit his usual excellence in mechanism, and, no doubt, safety, for no Irish Hobbs, as yet, has ventured to pick his last new patent. Henry Pooley and Son, of Liverpool, have sent their ingeniously-constructed weighing machines, which attract general attention—and deservedly so; while Kent, of London, with his knife-cleaners, astonishes some of the far-country Irish, who can scarcely conceive what such machines can be intended for.

Tillon, of Birmingham, has contributed admirable specimens in the steel-pen department; and Johnson and Cammell, with great liberality, have sent an illustration of their unequalled excellence in the manufacture of steel; and the Atlas Works have contributed a series of lamps, which are among the finest ornaments in the Exhibition.

Finally, the Vieille Montagne Company have sent specimens of their excellence in zinc, both in a manufactured and in a raw state, which occupies a more than ordinary space, and is well deserving of a separate and attentive study; and Benham and Sons, of London, have constructed a rather ornamental platform, against which their various grates and fire-irons appear to great and (judging by their appearance) deserved advantage.

COURT OF ANCIENT IRISH ART

Before we venture to give any minute description of the contents of the Museum of Irish Antiquities, added to the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1853, it may be well to explain certain matters connected with it, as many well-informed people are at a loss to know why it is that the antiquities of Ireland are made to form a part of the Great Exhibition? We are also at a loss to understand the collections of antiquities exhibits, so far as it goes, evidence of the state of the arts and manufactures in Ireland at different and distant periods. It thus enables visitors to compare the past with the present, and decide on the amount of progress, if any, in certain departments of the arts. It also leads to the recovery of lost, or almost forgotten, arts, designs, and manufactures, which may possibly be revived advantageously to the public or to private individuals.

On the other hand, the antiquary and ethnologist may find in the collection evidence bearing upon that ancient trade and manufacture in Western Europe, which is indicated in many passages in the Bible; and to which, coupled with civilisation of the highest kind, the myths of the Egyptians and the Greeks—relating to the gardens of the Hesperides, the Island of the Atlantis, and the visit of Hercules to a certain island on the coast of Spain, whence he stole the famous breed of cows—all point; but which neither the Greeks nor the Egyptians, nor, indeed, any other Eastern people appear to have had any certain or exact tradition of in the time of Herodotus. It is, however, quite clear, from many passages in the Old Testament, that from three to five hundred years before the time of Herodotus, a very considerable direct trade and intercourse existed between the West and the East. The evidence is altogether in favour of that trade having proceeded originally from the West towards the East; and not, as is generally supposed, from the East towards the West. The formation and maintenance of this trade is undeniable evidence of the existence in the West of Europe and, especially, in Spain, of early civilisation, equal to, or greater than, any which ever developed itself, even in Egypt.

The curious fact, not noticed by modern writers on the ancient Egyptians, that their great deity, Vulkan, or Phtath, was a smith, or worker in metal; and if he were Tubal Cain, as is generally supposed, according to the book of Genesis, he was a worker in both iron and brass—neither of which materials is found in Egypt or on the Nile. Local Basque and Spanish tradition claim Spain as the original habitat of the race of Tubal Cain, Vulcan, or the Smith; and, though traces of *copper* mines and furnaces have been found in and near Lower Egypt, and though the name of Egypt itself was originally adopted by the Greeks, from the fact of its having been known to them as the land of copper—a name which its natives never adopted—still, it is to the West we must look for the original habitat of the race of Vulcan, and of that religious system which exhibited such extraordinary manner in Egypt, probably in the hands of the copper-workers, who may have brought their craft from the copper mines of Spain and Western Europe.

It is certain, that the Egyptian copper district lay to the east of that country; but still it is to the West—and the very far West—the ancient worshippers of Vulcan looked for their paternal homes. It was there they placed, with the setting sun, their Amnito, or place of their dead ancestors. The door of the Temple of Vulcan first fronted the West; it was changed again and again, so that what at first appeared as if the place of the cardinal points themselves had changed, as the Egyptian priests explained to Herodotus, who, with other Greeks, had previously observed the fact, which at last determined the local origin in Egypt of the worship of Vulcan, and points to the West as the place from whence even the first dawnings of Egyptian civilisation came. It is from that quarter we should look for those first dawnings of primitive civilisation, as manufacture and trade, which, somehow, the Egyptians appear to have received in a state of great perfection from the Europeans, or the Gentiles, as they are called in the early writings of the Jews.

In the East, civilisation, as we call it, is clearly due to Greek influence; but it is not remembered that the Greek was only one branch of the great Japhetic family; and that the same instincts, feelings, sentiments, belonged to all the other branches of the same stock. War and love were the great motive powers of the men of this race; the Greeks found themselves into political associations for the purpose of aggressive and defensive war. The proximity of the great Asiatic and African despotisms led them to unite for mutual protection, and this union led to their extraordinary development of mind and civilisation, which, under other circumstances, growing out of personal rivalries, would have been lost in petty jealousies and warfare

If this pressure in the East kept the Greek or Japhetic people at peace with each other, during a certain time in the West of Europe, no influence of the kind operating, they appear to have fallen into a state of perpetual and mutual warfare, and to have lost the benefits described by the Greek poets, which the Japhetic race enjoyed in the Golden and Silver Ages, indefinite meaning that which they denominated the Age of Bronze, or of warlike weapons, in which the poets and earlier historians lived or wrote. With the Greeks this time may be considered as coming down almost to the era of Alexander, when iron and steel weapons, at least in the East, were just supplanting those made of copper and bronze—the latter metal being used generally for other purposes, for which it was preferred; but in the West of Europe, the material of swords appears to have been bronze; and at a very late period indeed, we have reason to believe bronze or brass spears were in use in Ireland, as they are still said to be in some parts of Central Asia.

The quantity of swords and spears, made of bronze, found in Ireland is so great, compared with the finds in all other European countries put together, that one might almost suppose that Ireland had been the battlefield of the whole of ancient Europe; for the number of bronze weapons in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy alone, independent of the other private collections in and not in the Exhibition, is vastly greater than those in all the English, Scotch, and continental museums put together. The inference is inevitable, that, at the period within the era called the Bronze Age, Ireland must have been the seat of petty warfare, in which the tactics met and fought with bronze swords, spears, &c.

The "Annals of the Four Masters" give no real or estimated date B.C. 1500, as that of the Milesian Invasion, when bronze weapons may be considered as having been in common use here in the West, as they were then in the East; the period being the same, apparently, in shape, and probably, brought here and into Greece ready-made from Spain. Hitherto our attention has been directed to the East for the elements of ancient civilisation. We have not looked in Western Europe for those manifestations of mind in ancient times which, in our own era, are the elements of Asiatic and African civilisation.

If Solomon's statement be true, that there is "no new thing under the sun," then are we warranted, for the sake of argument, in assuming that the European race formerly, as at present, visited Egypt and Syria, and other countries, for the purposes of trade and commerce, and, consequently, for civilisation. It is generally admitted that the ancient Egyptians were not, at any period, a maritime people; and, that in the Hymns, Sidonians, and Phœnicians all were, at certain times, a daring mercantile, and land ships of their own; yet more anciently, it is clearly stated or implied, in numerous passages in the Bible, that the ships which visited and traded to the coasts of Egypt and Syria were not native ships, but "ships of Tarshish"—ships which came from the West, and not ships which went from the East, except when the fact is so stated. The

oldest notice of the ships of Tarshish is in Psalm xlviii., v. 7, where they are noticed as having been "broken by an east wind." This event may be placed in the life-time of King David, who is the reputed author of this psalm. In the reign of Solomon—who fitted out ships of his own, which were navigated by servants (which means hirelings or slaves, and not subjects) of King Hiram, and sent from Syria to Tarshish "once in three years came to Syria the ships of Tarshish, bringing gold, silver," &c. In Jeremiah x., v. 9, we read that "Silver spread into plates is brought from Tarshish." It is not stated by whom; but in Ezekiel xxvii., v. 12, we read that the people of Tarshish, and not the Carthaginians—as erroneously explained in the Septuagint—furnished the Tyrian market "with silver, and gold, and iron, tin, and lead." Here, as in the other cases, it is the Tarshish ships that bring the metals enumerated to the East, in the same way as the Carthaginian ships in later times supplied the East with the metallic products of Spain and the Islands of the Gentiles.

The fact is clearly stated and implied, that it was the Western European or Tarshish merchant who brought his wares to the Syrian markets, and not that the Phœnician or Tyrian merchants who sent their ships originally westward.

The fact stated by Herodotus, as to the Phœnians having discovered Iberia, or Spain, and Tartessus, is altogether opposed to the universally received opinion that the West of Europe was known to the Eastern merchants. Herodotus explains that he never met any one who had been an eye witness of the West of Europe; though he explains how the trade in tin, in his time, was in the hands of the Carthaginians, who retained it for several hundred years. The East, contrary to modern analogy, had, anciently, much to get from the West, and little, if anything, to give in return; hence, probably, the different invasions, or attempts at invasions, of Europe, for the purpose of getting possession of the mineral resources of Spain and England—the places where the Persians, Medes, and Egyptians believed that gold, silver, tin, lead, and iron, were found in the greatest abundance.

Solomon sent ships to Tarshish, navigated by people supplied by Hiram; but he, like Solomon, may have only supplied the capital for this trade, which appears to have become, in the time of Isaiah and Ezekiel, so demoralising to the Jews who were engaged in it, that they are described in Ezekiel xxii., 18, as having become themselves "no better than the dross of silver, namely brass, tin, iron, and lead." The love of gain from the trade with the West appears to have broken down the lines of demarcation between the inhabitants of Tyre and Sidon on the one hand, and of Jerusalem on the other. One common interest united the different races in one common and universal demoralisation, and not in that spirit of European civilisation, which is one of the great results of commerce and wealth, when regulated by the principles of European morality and sentiment.

It thus appears probable that the people called Phœnicians, who, as such, are mentioned by the Greek writers, as having been great merchants in ancient times, were the Jews of the period of Isaiah and Ezekiel, coupled with the Tyrians and other towns-people, who at that time were, more or less, engaged in the trade of Spain and Tarshish, but at the rise of Carthage, which was itself more Jewish than African or Tyrian in its language, customs, and feelings.

The proper enumeration of these matters relating to the ancient trade in the metals are here noticed, because they appear to apply in a wonderfully exact manner to the various metallic articles in the Academy's collection, which answer so closely to the notices we have in the Jewish Scriptures, of various articles made of gold, silver, bronze, and iron. Indeed, so far as mere descriptions go, their identity appears to be complete. Unfortunately for the purposes of exact comparison, no Jewish antiquities of any kind, as such, are known to be in existence in any museum; so that here we are entirely at fault. In one instance, a French traveller who visited the Jews in the country west of the Ashantees, has stated that nearly all the gold antiquities in the Academy's museum are so like things now in common use among these African Jews, who claim to have been originally expelled out of Spain about 1200 years since, that one is disposed to believe the shapes of gold and other metallic articles in the East originally were the same nearly with those previously adopted in the West, where the gold was found; so that these metallic articles, particularly the gold ones, are more properly exponents of ancient European, than of Armaspian, art and civilisation, than Asiatic or African. Herodotus, however, explains that the Arimaspi were like the Cyclops, and had but one eye; and that they took the gold from the Griffins. Here again we have the myth of the Cyclops and Vulcan, the workers in iron and brass, whose place was Spain, and not Northern Europe. In this story of the Griffins we probably trace a notice of the Druids, or some other European people who used writing, and who may have been the Sephardim, or Scribes, of Spain, and the representatives of the Jewish and Phœnician merchants and settlers in Spain of an older period. Indeed, local tradition in Spain points to the time of Solomon as that of the oldest Jewish settlements. At Saguntum inscribed stones have been found, which certain Jewish Rabbis have pronounced to be the tombstones of persons who held offices in Spain under the reigns of Solomon and some of his successors. So that, in one way or another, by myth, history, and tradition, our attention is directed to Spain as the country where the art and commerce indicated by the metallic antiquities in the Academy museum were originally developed, or were established, at the time of their introduction into Ireland, where they appear to have arrived in a state of comparative perfection. No traces of progress are indicated by the articles hitherto found, as exhibiting those stages of advancement of the arts which the Danish antiquaries would have us believe may be demonstrated to have taken place from the evidence supplied by the discovery, collection, and classification of the antiquities found in the North of Europe.

As there are some who have not considered the question as to the locality of Tarshish—the centre, apparently, of that trade and civilisation which extended so early to the east of the Mediterranean it may be here remarked that Heeren, and several other modern writers, have identified the Tarshish, referred to in the passages quoted, with the city of Tartessis, in Spain, noticed by Herodotus, who states that the Phœnians were the first of all the Grecians who undertook long voyages, evidently for piracy, and discovered Iberia (Spain) and Tartessus

At this time Arganthonius (a name which we might readily interpret Dargan-thon-dun, or the red), was the King of the Tartessians. He appears to have wanted settlers in his territory, for he offered all the Phœnians land if they would come and settle in Spain; and, when they would not accept his offer, with a munificence only equalled by his modern namesake, he gave them money, or money's worth, which enabled them to fortify in their city with a wall built of large and well-cemented stone, so that they were for a time enabled to oppose the Medes, under the command of Harpagus.

The conduct of the King of Tarshish or Tartessus, shows that he himself dreaded the advance of the then Eastern despotism; and it also explains that circumstances had occurred in the West, which had entirely stopped the foundations of that trade which his city had previously carried on with the East. We may suppose that local wars in Europe, and Carthaginian influence and power, may have been the occasion of that change, for the whole continent of Europe, in the time of Herodotus was, and had been for a long time previously, as he explains, involved in petty wars and strifes, one people preying upon, or driving another out of their original territory the Asiatic Sey hians being the great fomenters of all the trouble and confusion, which appears to have either broken up or greatly modified the locations of the other inhabitants

It is about this time the Irish historians place the arrival of the Milesians in Ireland, and their departure from Spain: so that it is to that country we are more immediately to look for the elements of those arts they took with them to Ireland. In the Annals of the Four Masters under the A.M. 3270, we read that the fair of Tailltium, or Tiltown, near the Boyne, in the county of Meath, and nearly midway between Kells and Navan, was established by King Lugh, in remembrance of his foster mother, Tailltie, the daughter of Magh-mor, King of Spain, and the wife of Eochaidh, son of Erc, the last King of the Firbolgs in Ireland.

The Firbolgs were only a short time the masters of Ireland, for the landing of the Milesians, who conquered the Tuaths-de-Danames, who had mastered the Firbolgs, is placed in A.M. 3500, which event may be synchronised, according to Clinch, with the first year of Xerxes.

According to Irish or Milesian tradition, the Danaans were a highly-civilised people, and great goldsmiths, and generally supposed to have had miraculous powers. They may have been the tin-workers and merchants of the day also. One of their objects in visiting Ireland was to seek for gold, which they are said to have found in great quantity in several well known localities, directing their search for it by the taste of the water in the different rivers and streams. Their name is so similar to that of the Dodanim of the Scriptures, one might almost infer that they were branches of the same people.

If we take the reign of Xerxes as marking the era of the battle of Tailltin, we may also consider the weapons used by his army as indicating the state of the arts in Asia and Europe also, so far as they related to weapons of war, which, it may be understood, were made generally of Tartessian bronze. In all cases when Herodotus does not explain the actual material of the arms used in the army of Xerxes, we may supply bronze in his description. In his list of offensive weapons (Lib vii. 63—81) we find commemorated—(1) bronze spears and (2) daggers like those of the Egyptians; (3) clubs pointed with iron; (4) bows; (5) short bronze spears; (6) a hatchet, called *sagaris*, was used by the Scythians, and in another place he explains that they had no brass or bronze, and hence we must infer that iron or copper was the material of which the Scythian *sagaris* was made; (7) arrows pointed with iron were used by the Indians; (7) bronze scymitars (?) were used by the Caspians; (8) bronze javelins, like those of the Medes; the Ethiopians had (9) arrows, pointed with a (flint) stone, which they used for signals, they had also (10) spears, armed with the horns of antelopes or goats, sharpened like lances; the Lydians had (11) wooden spears; and the Sycians had (12) javelins with points hardened in the fire; the Turacians of Asia carried each of them two (13) Lycian spears, made of bronze; the Moschi had (14) short spears, and long iron points; the Mares had (15) bronze swords. This list is imperfect, but it is useful as exhibiting to us a case where different people in the same army had weapons made of different materials, and the more civilised preferring bronze to iron. It will help to give us an approximate maximum date to those bronze and iron weapons found near the river Boyne, and, indeed, in all other parts of Ireland; the landing of the Milesians being considered an historic fact, and the arts of the time in Western Europe being considered the same with those of the East at the same period. Whether this be admitted or denied, the migration of the Milesians from the East may be considered as an historic fact, and the antiquities found in Ireland may be taken either as evidence in its favour, or against it. They certainly point to the period of Xerxes, or the time to which the painted vases of the Greeks and Etruscans belong, for on them the bronze weapons represented are similar in point of shape to some of those found in Ireland; still it is a most perplexing fact that no bronze swords have been found in either Italy or Greece, though we have many representations of them. It looks as if iron swords and weapons generally came into use in the East about the period of Alexander, and that bronze weapons went rapidly out; and the connection of the East with the West fell off greatly, the chief trade being only in tin, which found its way as a crude material to the East, and not in its alloyed or manufactured state with copper; in which form alone it appears to have found its way to Ireland.

That many of the bronze weapons found in Ireland were made more for sale than use like some razors now manufactured in Birmingham—is to be inferred from the badness of their material, the frauds or defects in their manufacture, the want of strength in certain parts: all these indicating the desire of a merchant to sell the article and gain a profit, and not to use it. They are consequently exponents of a trade in weapons made of bronze, which probably extended over the then known world. At first it began in the West, the bronze makers being the first traders in articles produced in this material; but afterwards the trade passed into other hands; and then the Pillars of Hercules appear to have been closed on European trade with the East. It is after this event that the Greek historic period begins—our older notices of the early trade being alone found in the Jewish Scriptures. Everything we know justifies us in considering the bronze antiquities found in Ireland to be exponents of the old European arts and commerce, though many of them may be comparatively modern: and though we may observe great differences in their shapes and material, indicating differences in the designs and uses, to which those who made intended to apply them

In the face of the Annals of the Four Masters, we cannot consider them as yet in the light of pre-historic records. We must take the annals as we find them, and apply the antiquities found in Ireland as a test to ascertain their truth. If we find them not standing that test, we must discard them where the agreement fails for antiquities are living facts, which cannot be denied. They verify beyond doubt; they confirm or they deny the truth of what was previously received as tradition and written history. It is for this purpose they are so very valuable in Ireland the only country in western Europe which professes to have an ancient history. In Denmark the circumstances Herein, the road is there open for theory, for they have no history; but here, as in Greece, we have no choice, we must first test the statements handed down to us by those who have already formed a history of the country, and of its different inhabitants; and we have either to strengthen it, and add to its details, or we have to pull it down and to build up another in its place.

A modern Scotch writer has boldly rejected the Scottish traditions altogether, and adopted the Danish theory, which will answer very well to classify a collection of antiquities, but, considered in relation to history, it is so full of exceptions, that it is, in the face of a written history, quite inapplicable to Ireland, while that written history, coupled as it is with local traditions and family pedigrees, exists.

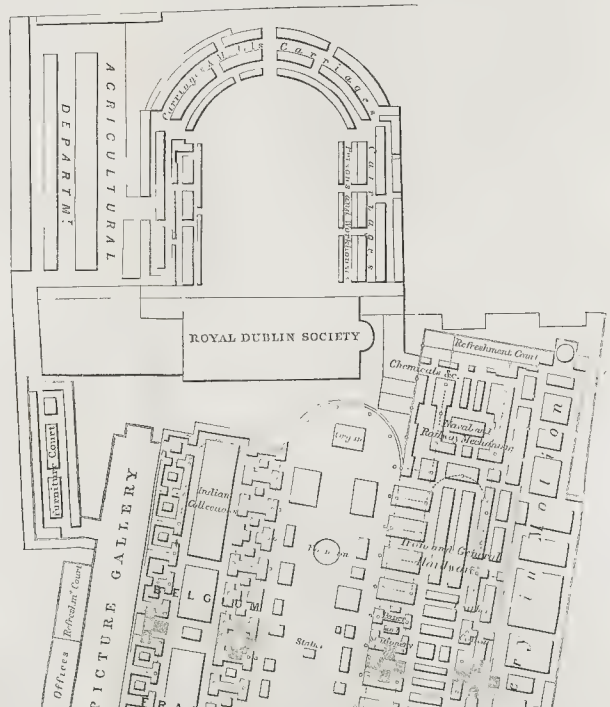
STATUE OF MR. DARGAN. BY J. E. JONES.

On this gentleman a cleverly-executed statue appears in the Exhibition. Without enjoying any advantages beyond those common to the majority of his countrymen, Mr. Dargan has proved to the world that his native land is one in which a princely fortune may be attained, in not many years, by any one who unites ability and enterprise with integrity. Mr Dargan's father was what is called a gentleman farmer in the county of Carlow. He farmed an extensive tract of ground, of which his son lately became the purchaser. Young Dargan received a liberal education, and with little beyond this, and a character for the strictest integrity, he left Ireland to push his fortunes. At this time, Telford was constructing the Holyhead road, and Mr. Dargan was fortunate enough to obtain employment under him.

As soon as the Holyhead road was completed, Mr Dargan returned to Ireland, and embarked in several minor works, in which he made some capital. He shortly afterwards obtained the contract for the Howth road, which to this day attests his genius. A railway was next projected from Dublin to Kingstown—the first in Ireland. For this work Mr. Dargan became the contractor; and, commencing operations in the year 1833, he completed it in the following year. To give an account of the subsequent works in which he was engaged, it would be scarcely necessary to do more than to enumerate the principal railways, canals, &c, constructed in Ireland.

Of the noble manner in which Mr. Dargan has aided the Great Industrial Exhibition, some account has already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 14, p. 390.

We annex a Ground plan of the Dublin Exhibition Building, showing the position of the respective Courts. In that appropriated to "Machinery in Motion," a Printing Machine for working the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS proves as attractive as did the Machine in the Crystal Palace in Hyde-park. In the Dublin Palace it has been employed in printing a large bird's eye View of the Irish metropolis, and next week the forms of the present Illustrated Supplement will be printed there—amidst the many triumphs of ingenuity which it commemorates in its pictorial pages.


ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY
AGRICULTURAL
Refreshment Court
Chemicals &c.
Fine Arts
Raw Materials
Indian Collection
Refreshment Court
Committee Room
PICTURE GALLERY
Offices
Refreshment Court
Mediæval Court
Machinery in Motion
Printing Machine
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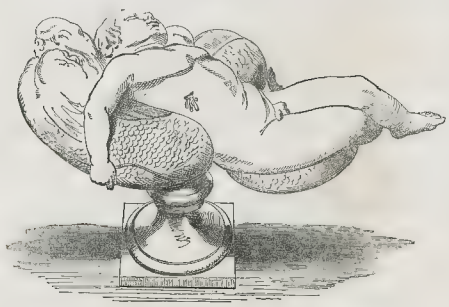
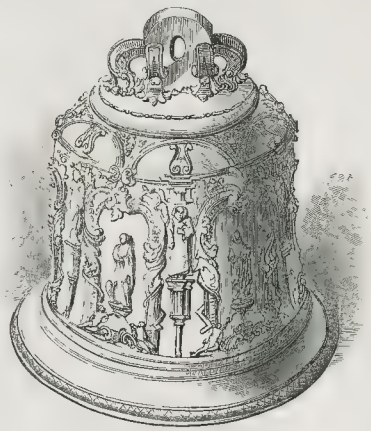


MARBLE CUPID AND DOLPHIN.—BY RAFFAELLE.

THE Dublin Exhibition boasts of the possession of one of the most interesting bijous of sculpture in the United Kingdom. It is a lovely statue of a Child borne by a Dolphin; which, in addition to the exquisite grace and almost perfection of execution of which it can boast, derives additional value from the fact of its being one of the only two works from the chisel of Raffaelle in existence. Sir Charles Eastlake, who has constantly lent his valuable aid to advance the fine arts portion of the Irish Exhibition, in a letter to John C Deane, Esq., one of the secretaries, pointed out the propriety of soliciting Sir Henry Bruce to exhibit this gem of art.

"The Committee" he wrote, "are probably aware that a statue of a Child borne by a Dolphin, by the hand of Raffaelle, is in Ireland It was brought to Ireland by the Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, and it is now in the collection at Down-hill. There are but two statues which have been admitted by the best critics to have been executed wholly, or in part, by Raffaelle. The 'Jonah,' in the church of S. M Del Popolo in Rome, and the statue of a child above mentioned. A cast of the latter is preserved in the Dresden Gallery with great care, the original being supposed to be lost."

The child has a wound in the side, and is in a state of insensibility, whilst the dolphin supports him in a graceful manner, holding him, at the same time, by the hair. The whole is particularly interesting and graceful. The dolphin, notwithstanding his grotesque form, appears quite natural, and there is a simplicity and a total absence of any effort at effect from the artist which completely captivates. The marble of which it is made is singularly white, and highly polished, which adds also to the beauty of the group. It is impossible to view this statue without reading in every trace the skill of a great artist, confident in his own powers, and master of his subject.



BELL (BELGIUM).—BY VANDERSCHOTT AND VANERSPEN.

INTERVIEW OF MR. RONEY WITH THE PRINCE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

AT an early stage of the arrangements for the Exhibition, it was decided that Mr. Roney should visit the Continent, for the purpose of securing the co-operation of the principal manufacturing countries of Europe—foremost among which was France. An interview was sought by Mr. Roney with the Prince President, and graciously accorded on Sunday, the 24th of October last; and one artist has faithfully pictured the scene at the Palace. The apartment into which Mr. Roney was ushered is a handsome room, about thirty feet long by eighteen wide, on the first floor of the portion of the Palace of St. Cloud occupied by the then President Louis Napoleon—this being the apartment in which the Ministers assembled. In the centre was a long table, furnished with writing materials, and around it were placed chairs, high-backed, and covered with green velvet. Immediately on Mr. Roney reaching the Palace, and sending up his letter of audience, he was conducted by an English servant to the sides de-camp room, by one of whom he was taken in charge to the above apartment for the interview. Having entered, he was requested by the side-de camp to wait; he then withdrew, and in half a minute returned, announcing "Le Prince President." His Highness slightly waved his hand, the side-camp retired, and the door was closed. The Prince, approaching Mr. Roney, spoke in English, and said, in the most graceful and cordial manner, that he was happy to see him, and requested him to be seated; and, seeing that Mr. Roney hesitated, the Prince repeated the request.

Mr. Roney explained to the Prince the origin of the Exhibition, and the generosity of Mr. Dargan; adding that Ireland was beginning at last to raise herself from her melancholy condition.

The Prince made several inquiries respecting Mr. Dargan; and Mr. Roney then explained the object of his mission to be a collection of the manufactures of Sèvres, the Gobelins, and Beauvais; for which purpose he requested to be favoured with facilities in the public offices, and permission for the goods designed for the Exhibition to leave and return to France free of duty. The Prince graciously replied—These are requests easily granted (and he has completely fulfilled all his promises) Mr Roney having expressed his gratitude for the Prince's condescension and kindness, rose and retired

We should add that during Mr Roney's stay in Paris he and his family received the most cordial attention: were invited to the grand ball, given by the Senate and Legislative Body, and the Municipality of Paris, to the Emperor and Empress. Mr. Roney's family were also presented to their Imperial Majesties, and invited to the Tuileries; for which distinction Mr. Roney has expressed the warmest personal gratitude.

We are gratified to learn that the services which Mr. Roney has rendered in connection with the Dublin Industrial Exhibition are to receive well-merited recognition at the hands of her Majesty's Government. It has been officially intimated to Mr. Roney that the Lord-Lieutenant would confer upon him the honour of knighthood early in October, when the Exhibition will be brought to a close.

STATUE OF MR. DARGAN.—BY J. E. JONES.

INTERVIEW OF MR. RONEY WITH THE PRINCE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE, AT THE PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.

London. Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid. -SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1853.—SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 627.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY JUNE 11, 1853. [SIXPENCE.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CENSUS.

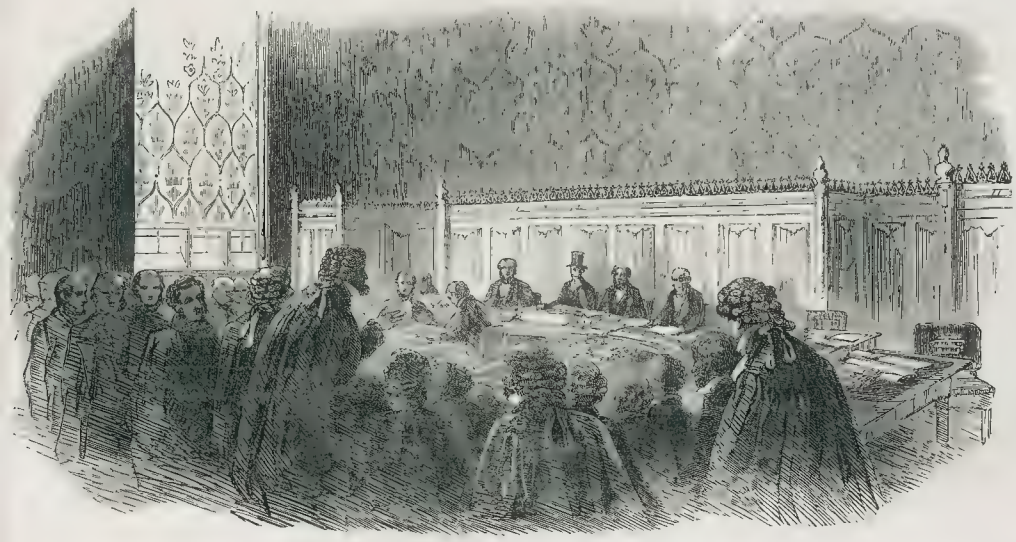
AFTER the long interval of two years, the Registrar-General, Mr. George Graham, and his two assistants, Mr. William Farr and Mr. Horace Mann, have prepared and published in two very thick folio volumes, the details of the numbers and of the distribution of the population of Great Britain—but of the numbers and the distribution only. All the information collected relative to the ages, occupations, civil condition, and birth-places of the population; with the number of the blind, the deaf, and the dumb, of schools and places of worship, is omitted; and will not be published for a considerable time. A third folio volume, of no less than 300 pages, is exclusively filled by an index to the places and matters contained in the other two volumes. To collect the information, 620 superintendent registrars, 2190 registrars, and 30,610 enumerators, were employed in England and Wales; in Scotland, 1010 superintendents, and 7873 enumerators; and in the Islands of the British Seas, 257 enumerators were employed. Gaolers, masters of workhouses, Custom-house, naval and military officers, clergymen, schoolmasters, secretaries and officers of public institutions, all lent their aid. Seven million forms were printed, some of them in Welsh; and the weight of all the papers sent from the central office exceeded fifty-two tons.

As the information was collected by the registration officers, and as their districts and the Poor-law unions are identical, the whole work is based on the new division of the country made in 1834, in order to provide for pauperism. It is, indeed, a singular circumstance that a new division of the country, made only on account of the poor, is fast becoming the basis of all our statistics, and is silently introducing as great topographical changes into England as were introduced into France, at the period of the Revolution, by dividing it into departments. The Poor-law unions are not always identical with parishes or counties; hence arises a necessity, for the purpose of comparison, of having, in many cases, two or more returns—one, of the population in the counties, as their boundaries have long been settled; and another, as their boundaries were settled in 1834. Under the Boundary Acts, too, for electing members to the House of Commons, and under the Municipal Acts, different boundaries were established for counties and for boroughs, which give rise to numerous complexities, and to numerous wearisome and perplexing repetitions. To give two examples, of what may be found concerning hundreds of places:—Greenwich is put down in one place as containing 99,365, and in another as containing 105,784 persons—the one being its population as a Poor-law Union, and the other its population as a Parliamentary borough. In one page Sussex is put down as containing 336,844 and also as containing 339,604 persons—the former being the population of Poor-law Sussex, and the latter the population of Sussex as its boundaries were established before the New Poor-law existed. The Report refers to the inconveniences and perplexities which the variety of ecclesiastical, military and civil, fiscal and judicial, ancient and modern, municipal and parliamentary sub-divisions of the country occasion; and these evils make themselves felt at every page of the work. They augment labour, they multiply details, they generate confusion, and they—for it was neither in the province nor in the power of the registrar to reduce them to simplicity and harmony—make this cumbrous work one of the most confusing and perplexing it has ever been our lot to endeavour to understand. Passing, however, from curiosities in the manner of collecting the information, and in the form of publishing it—some of which testify to the ignorance and slovenliness with which nearly all the business of Government, statistical and other, has long been carried on—we shall now advert to some of the peculiarities of the information collected.

The most striking and the most important is the certain fact of the continual increase of the people since the practice was adopted in 1801 for numbering them. Prior to that time their number was conjectured, rather than ascertained, from records of births and deaths, from hearth-taxes and poll-taxes; yet it was known that they had increased. Towards the close of the last century it was generally supposed that population doubled itself in about 160 years. Earlier records seem to prove that between the end of the fourteenth and the end of the seventeenth centuries, it required three centuries for the population to double itself; and the progress of population anterior to the fourteenth century is involved in doubt and obscurity. It was, however, ascertained, by actual enumeration in 1801, that Great Britain, which we know had then been peopled at least twenty centuries, contained 10,917,433 persons; and it was again ascertained in 1851 that it then contained 21,121,967 persons. In the fifty years, therefore, that have elapsed since 1801, the population has increased by 10,204,534 persons, or very nearly as many as the country contained in 1801, after it had been peopled for many ages. It is supposed that in the eleven centuries which elapsed between the landing of Julius Cæsar and William the Conqueror the population hardly doubled itself; thus what in those barbarous times required eleven centuries to accomplish, has now been accomplished in half a century. "The most important result, accordingly, which the inquiry establishes," says the Registrar-General, "is the addition in half a century of ten millions of people to the British population." At the same time the wealth of the country has increased faster than the population. "In the last ten years, too, 2,308,181 persons have been added to the population, which exceeds the known increase of the last fifty years of the last century." Thus, when we take a long view, it is demonstrated that population increases much faster in modern than it increased in ancient times.

The rapid increase mentioned supplies a curious and an important moral element. The English population contains an excessive number of young persons. In youth energy and hope predominate; the imaginative and all the inventive powers are active; and such a community is necessarily, like the people of the United States, very rapidly progressive, both morally and materially. One of its distinguishing characteristics is great but quiet and almost unobserved changes. They are brought about silently by the individual exertions of great multitudes, and we only perceive them by extending observation over considerable intervals.

The 21,121,967 people in Great Britain are dispersed over it at very unequal distances. In England and Wales they are at an average distance asunder of 108 yards; in London they are within 14 yards of each other. In East London there are 185,751 persons to a square mile; in the district of Bellingham, Northumberland, there are only 18 persons to the square mile; or, in London, the people are 10,000 times as numerous as in Bellingham. In the towns there are 5.2 persons to an acre; in the country, 5.3 acres to a person. It has been said that three persons could stand in a square yard; but, supposing one person to be in a square yard, the whole 21,000,000 would go, according to the report, into a space equal to seven square miles, or 4480 acres. Amongst the towns of England, the one which occupies the space nearest to this is Bewdley, in Worcestershire, which contains 4430 acres, and, therefore, would contain within 50,000 of the whole population of Great Britain, each one standing a yard apart from every other. They would not all stand in Norwich, containing 4825 acres;



HOUSE OF COMMONS COMMITTEE-ROOM NO. 2.—RAILWAY COMMITTEE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

nor in Maidstone, containing 4042 acres; but they could go with ease into the space occupied by Oldham, 4617 acres; or occupied by Coventry, 4902 acres. They would about fill twice over such towns as Macclesfield, Liskeard, Penryhn, Launceston, and Shaftesbury; which would have contained the whole population, standing a yard apart, at the beginning of the century. Moving through a space as long as the Great Exhibition building at the rate of 100,000 a day, all the people would pass in 211 days—the English in 169 days, the Welsh in 10 days, and the Scotch in 29 days; the islanders, the soldiers, and the absentees passing in three days.

In Great Britain there are 815 towns, containing 10,566,288 persons; and 10,403,189 dwell in what, as distinguished from the towns, is called the country. The centres of English towns are 10 8-10ths, of Scotch towns 12 7-10ths miles apart. Our territory consists of 500 separate islands and rocks, and from 175 islands, or groups of islands, returns were obtained: the others are uninhabited. The total area of Great Britain and the Islands in the British Seas, is 90,038 square miles: the area of England is 50,922; of Scotland, 31,324; of Wales, 7398; and of the Islands, 394—a fair territory, and an abundant people.

The population is pretty nearly equally divided into males and females—the former amounting to 10,386,048; the latter to 10,735,919, and exceeding the males by 349,871. To every 100 males there are 103.3 females; or, 31 females to 30 males. A similar proportion prevailed at the taking of every census, and may therefore be considered nearly constant. At every period, however, more males are born than females—the proportion being throughout nearly 104.8 boys to 100 girls. The details yet published do not enable us to tell in what degree the reversal of this proportion is due to decrease in early life, to the emigration of the males, or to the shortening of life consequent upon the greater hardships to which they are exposed; but, as a greater proportion are always born, and a less proportion are always living, the life of a female is, at all times as the rule, more valuable than the life of a male.

The sexes are unequally distributed through the country. In 1851, two per cent of the males who are numbered amongst the people as soldiers, sailors, &c., were absent; so that when the Census was taken the actual proportion of females to males in the country was 105 to 100. In Scotland the females were as 110 to 100 males; in England and Wales the females were only as 104 to 100 males: while, taking Wales by itself, there were in it 102 females to 100 males. Confining our remarks for the present to the distribution of the sexes in England only, we observe that, while the average is an excess of four per cent in the females, that average is exceeded in the following counties—the proportions in them of females above males being per cent:—Middlesex, 12; Somerset, 11; Gloucester, 10; Surrey, 9; Bedford, 9; Cornwall, 7; Devon, nearly 7; Dorset, 7; Norfolk, 6; and Lancashire, 5. In Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Kent, Nottingham, Northumberland, Southampton (Hampshire), Wilts, and Worcester, the excess of females is less than the average. In the following counties the males are dominant in the respective per-centages mentioned:—Durham, 9; Essex, 1; Hereford, 2; Lincoln, 1½; Monmouth, 9; Oxford, 1½; Rutland, 5; and Stafford, 4. In Berks, Cambridge, Derby, and Northampton, the sexes are nearly on a par. The remaining counties do not depart from the average excess of females sufficiently to deserve notice. Now, selecting a few districts and places that are remarkable as diverging from the average, we may notice that the females in Hampstead were 42 per cent more than the males; in Kensington, 40: in St. George's, Hanover-square, 32; and in Hackney, 32: while in Rotherhithe there were 5 per cent more males than females; in Greenwich, 4; in Poplar, 3; and in West London, 1½. The average of all London is 13 per cent more females than males. Of towns and suburban districts, Bath has 50 per cent more females than males; Exeter, 37; Devonport, 26; York, 13; Manchester, 9; and Leeds, 6. In Oxfordshire, Herefordshire, Kent, Stafford, &c., there are numerous rural districts in which the excess of males is very considerable. In New Shoreham, Sussex, the excess of males is 24 per cent; in Windsor, 9; in Chatham, 17; and in the district called Woolwich, 55 per cent. Such statistics suggest the observation that the chances of marriage are greatest where the sexes are most equal in number; and least where they differ the most, as in Bath, Kensington, and Hampstead. A community, too, like Bath, whatever it might supply of wealth, could send few men forward to defend the country, compared to Woolwich, Chatham, Windsor, or New Shoreham; or compared to the rural districts we have adverted to in Oxford and Kent, in which there is an excess of males, though in them there are no military stations. We know from the example of some of our convict colonies how dreadful becomes the depravity of a community composed mainly of one only of the sexes. It may be inferred, therefore, that in proportion as a community approaches such a condition it will be depraved, and will be the reverse as its condition approximates to the normal and natural one of an equality in the numbers of the sexes, or in a slight preponderance of females. A confirmation of this inference is found in the fact that garrison-towns, like Chatham and Woolwich, in which the males predominate, have a bad reputation. We may, therefore—rather contrary to some often-repeated assertions—augur more favourably of the morality of communities like Leeds and Lancashire, in which there is a slight predominance of females, than of the morality of the rural districts of Oxford and Kent, in which the males are in considerable excess

COMMITTEES ON PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

AN unusual number of railway projects have this year claimed the attention of Select Committees of the House of Commons. Our Engraving represents Committee Room No. 2, of the new Palace of Westminster, in which evidence has been given of the schemes to be comprised under Group U. The bills referred to the Select Committee were—the Cheltenham and Oxford Union Railway Bill, the London and North-Western Railway (St. Albans, &c.) Bill, the London and North-Western Railway (Finchley and Cricklewood) Bill, and the London and Mid-Western Railway Bill. The district which the great rival companies are desirous to possess lies between the Great Western and the London and North-Western Railway, and comprises the line from St. Albans to the district of Amersham and Chesham. The latter branch railway, which cannot fail to be of general benefit to the neighbourhood, passes the paper manufactory of this newspaper, and would, of course, be of great convenience in the conveyance of the paper employed in printing the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to and from the Stamp-office in London. After five weeks' patient deliberation, the Committee declared that the preamble of the London and Mid-Western Railway was *not* proved. The Committee then adjourned until Friday last, when they resumed the consideration of the St. Albans branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

Every one knows the interest taken by railway directors, speculators, engineers, counsel, attorneys, and parties locally interested, in the decisions of these Committees. When the matter is ripe for decision the room is cleared, and the Committee deliberate. As soon as the door is re-opened a gentle rush is made from the Lobby and listen with intense anxiety for the fiat of the Chairman. As soon as the important words, "We find the preamble proved," or "not proved," as the case may be, are uttered the successful parties congratulate each other, and the unsuccessful condole, while several persons rush from the Committee-room to forward the news by electric telegraph to the district, and to the Stock Exchange, if the hour be sufficiently early. Seldom, indeed, does general legislation affect the interests of a district in so great a degree as a railway, which places the inhabitants in communication with the great centres of civilisation. A reduction in the price of coals is usually one of the first, and not least beneficial, results of opening a line through a portion of the country previously destitute of railway; other conveniences and advantages quickly follow; so that, whether the undertaking does or does not pay the shareholders, no doubt can exist that the construction of a railway is invariably a blessing to a district which is fortunate enough to obtain the sanction of Parliament for the necessary act.

The extraordinary length of the inquiry instituted by the Committee on Group U, and the enormous expenditure entailed upon the rival railway companies, must excite anew a regret on the part of the shareholders, that Parliament has not yet constituted some less expensive and uncertain tribunal before which these investigations might proceed. No matter how well chosen a line may be, or how beneficial to the country through which it passes, it is in the power of any railway company upon whose monopoly it infringes, to plunge its promoters into ruinous expenses; which, although they are in the first instance visited upon the shareholders, eventually fall upon the public. It cannot be too often repeated, that it is the public who pay in increased fares, and in diminished accommodation, the wanton and excessive railway expenditure in committee-rooms of the House of Commons

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The terrors of the Bourse have somewhat subsided on the subject of the Eastern question; but the slightest fresh alarm, whether true or false, will be sufficient to bring them once more into full play. Many and severe have been the catastrophes consequent on the pan o' one suicide, and several cruel reverses of fortune, and engagements unfulfilled, to the distress and even ruin of both sides interested therein, are cited as the results of the lamentable *crise*, the effects of which will probably be felt by many long after the cause which gave rise to them has ceased to agitate the public mind; for all parties now seem to incline to the opinion we cited last week—as being that of the best-informed and most intelligent—of the probability of the complete establishment of peace.

We know not if all this belligerent talk, wafted upwards towards the skiey regions, has exerted a magnetic influence there; but, whatever be the cause, the result is that winter and summer are here holding a pitched battle, and we, poor mortals, are, like the inhabitants of the site of war, the severest sufferers in a case that personally in no way concerns us. We are pelted with hailstorms, soaked with most congenial showers, pierced through with cutting winds, forced to seek shelter by a blazing hearth, and to wrap ourselves in winter garments by winter, while "the leafy month of June" vainly tries to oppose to these cruel weapons of the insolent invader her fair panoply of foliage and flowers. Lilac and laburnum, May and horse-chesnut, shiver in a February atmosphere; sentimental strolls are out of the question; and white trousers and parasols are at a discount.

Les Dames de la Halle, that gentle and august body, whose soft robes generally contrive to make themselves audible when it conceives itself in any way aggrieved or "put upon," have, it appears, penetrated the walls of St. Cloud, to inform the Emperor that the new buildings erected for the Halles, in the place of those lately demolished, in no way meet the approbation of the body in question. The result of the complaint has been that the Chef de l'Etat has visited the spot, examined the constructions, and has, it is stated as a fact, given command that they shall be destroyed, and re-erected on a much more commodious and handsome scale.

An accident, which might have proved most dangerous, has given rise to a singular and interesting discovery in the Place du Panthéon, within the last few days. Towards the centre of the square, a depression of the soil becoming observable, the cause of the phenomenon was examined into, and it was found that within half a yard from the surface of the ground, existed a subterranean cavity, which appears to be arranged in the catacomb style, to occupy all the space beneath the Place. Measures are, of course, about to be adopted to examine further into this curious discovery, and to guard against the dangers which otherwise could not fail shortly to result from the insecure state of the ground.

The state of the weather, if unfavourable to all else, has brought to the theatres a richer harvest than generally falls to their lot at this season.

The great attraction at the Opéra Comique has been Pepa (Spanish) for as regards the principal performers therein) at the Gymnase, "Les Folies d'Espagne," with La Petra Camara and her *troupe*, the appearance of which we announced in our last letter as about to take place. The plot of the piece—a flimsy mere nothing—serves only as a string on which to thread the dances; dances of which no description can render anything like a just idea, from the moment when the Petra Camara, leaning on the shoulder of her Majo, advances to the front of the stage to that when the bells are taken off feet, the last flash of her wondrous eyes, the last *claquement* of her castanets, leaves the spectator in a maze of blissful wonder

At the Théâtre Italien appears a novelty, a Spanish opera, *Meravilla*—words and music by M. J. de Ciebra. This novelty is unfortunately, how ever, its sole attraction. The music is a *mélange*, stolen from the "Lucia," the "Favorita," and airs from other well-known compositions, put together without knowledge or science: the whole glossed over with a certain Spanish tone and air which does not sit naturally on it. M. de Ciebra is certainly a guitarist of undoubted skill and talent; but it requires something more than this for the successful execution of an *opera seria*, which the performance in question claims to be.

Among the principal attractions of the week have been the races at Satory, and the flower-show at the park of Versailles, under the patronage of the Empress, who was present on the opening day. The races were the last of the spring season; and, though they were not very numerously attended, owing to the uncertainty of the weather and the counter-attraction of the flower-show in the immediate neighbourhood, a considerable number of the élite of society were present; and most of the races (with the exception of the hurdle-race, which was a woeful affair—three horses starting—one breaking down in the middle, a second being "nowhere," and the third only winning, owing to the badness of the other two) were well contested, and of much interest.

The Eastern difficulty continues to be the prominent topic of conversation in Paris. The Bourse was agitated on Wednesday, and several fluctuations took place. It closed firm, however, in consequence of a report that the difference between Russia and Turkey would be pacifically arranged. The Three per Cents closed at 77f. 20c. for the end of the month

The *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday had letters from Constantinople, stating that measures have been taken for the purpose of arriving at a peaceable solution of pending questions by means of an arbitration Redschid Pacha was in favour of this solution, which did not, however, receive a decided support from some of his colleagues.

The *Bulletin de Paris*, which has in some quarters the reputation of being a semi-official organ of the French Government, has a long article on the rumour that a number of the Turkish troops have received orders to advance towards the frontiers of Wallachia and Moldavia.

This occupation (adds the *Bulletin*) would be a manifest violation of the treaties of Adkerman and Adrianople, and would be equivalent to a declaration of war against the Turkish Empire. The clause of the treaty of 1841, declaring that the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus shall be closed to the vessels of war of all nations so long as the Porte shall be at peace, would, in the case of the occupation of the principalities by Russia, be no longer applicable, and the Porte would have a perfect right to apply for the presence of the French and British fleets.

The *Pays* has published an important article, signed by M. de la Guerronnière, on the Eastern question, which, it is confidently asserted, is meant to convey the expression of the Emperor's ideas on the Eastern question, and as marking out the line of policy which it is proposed to follow; especially to dissipate any apprehensions that might be entertained of the Emperor seeking to avenge any possible violation of the treaties in the East by a similar violation with respect to Belgium. The aim of the article is to show, that the question raised by the arrogant pretensions of Russia is altogether a French and European question.

Our national pride (it is said) is much flattered, no doubt, at hearing it constantly stated, that the Mediterranean is a French lake. Unfortunately, the treaties of 1815 have changed into a dream that expression of a great man. In consequence of these treaties the Mediterranean is not, and cannot henceforth be, other than a European and international lake. It is to maintain for it that character that Egypt ought not to be either English or French, and that Turkey cannot be Russian.

The same authority states that the pacific policy advocated in the article in question coincides with the sentiments of the Cabinet "almost to a man."

The *Moniteur* announces the successful continuation of the expedition against the Kabyles, consisting in burning several of their villages, and the loss of a considerable number of lives on both sides

The Duke of Rianzares, the husband of the Queen-Mother of Spain, since his arrival in Paris, has had two or three interviews with General Narvaez; but it is not, as yet, known whether he has succeeded in effecting a reconciliation. The Duke of Rianzares proceeded to London a few days ago. It is his first visit to England. The object of the Duke's visit is to see his son, who has been now for the last two months in England for the purpose of studying the language. The young Munoz is eighteen years old, and was some time since appointed midshipman in the Spanish navy. Of his rapid promotion, with such powerful protection as that of his father and mother, there can be very little doubt.

THREATENED HOSTILITIES BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Resuming this week our narrative of events in the East, we have first to remark that the telegraphic despatch announcing the arrival of Count Nesselrode at Constantinople exercised greater influence over the Paris Bourse than its importance deserved. Indeed, it must be borne in mind that since private speculators have been allowed to forward announcements of political events by the Continental electric telegraphs, these despatches must be taken with some suspicion, as they are not unfrequently designed to serve the stock jobbing purposes of the hour. Count Nesselrode is not the Russian Chancellor, who, it was stated, had arrived from St. Petersburg to supersede Prince Menschikoff, but the son of the veteran diplomatist, an *attaché* of the Russian Embassy, who accompanied the Prince to Constantinople. Count Nesselrode arrived in London on Tuesday from Constantinople, having passed through Vienna and Paris. He was the bearer to the several Russian missions of full particulars as to the manner in which the late events, and the future of the embassy to which he was attached, occurred. But, not having been to St. Petersburg since that occurrence, he cannot be acquainted with the latest views of the Russian Cabinet; and he is not specially accredited to the Government of this country. He is rather as an informant of the Russian Embassy, than as an emissary, that he appears to have been detached from Prince Menschikoff's diplomatic staff, and ordered to visit the capitals of Western Europe.

It will be remembered that Prince Menschikoff began his embassy by the demand of a treaty which was at first to be kept secret—embracing, in a formal manner, the appointment of Greek Patriarchs, the protection of the Greek Church in Turkey, and the settlement of the question of the Holy Places. Upon the arrival of the French and English Ambassadors, about the 5th of April, this demand was abandoned, and the matter was supposed to have been dropped, as unpracticable. On the 5th of May the proposal was renewed in the more modest form of a *Sened*, or convention, which, however, still had the form of a bilateral contract. Lastly, on the eve of his departure, and, indeed, after he had affected to break off relations, Prince Menschikoff offered to accept the same species of concession in the shape of a note. This last proposal was certainly free from some of the grave objections which had been made to the contract: for a diplomatic engagement in the form of a mere declaration is susceptible of explanation, and even a departure from it is not to be regarded as a cause of war.

The latest negotiations between Prince Menschikoff and the Porte took place after the former had left Constantinople, and while he was on board his frigate. The Austrian Chargé d'Affaires waited upon the Prince, proffered his mediation, and—in the name of his colleagues, the representatives of England, France, and Prussia—endeavoured to open some path to an understanding. Instead of a treaty, the Prince consented, as we have stated, that the guarantees required by Russia in favour of the Greek Church should be stipulated in a diplomatic note. He announced that if, in the course of the day, the Porte did not send him this note, he would leave without granting any further delay. The answer of the Turkish Ministry was that the Greek Patriarch would shortly receive a firman from the Sultan confirming all the religious privileges granted to the Greek Church by the Sultan's predecessor; that he himself could guarantee the scrupulous maintenance of them for the future; that a copy of this firman should be delivered to the Russian Embassy; that in all that concerned the *status quo* at Jerusalem, no alteration should be made without the consent of the two courts of France and Russia; and, finally, that the Porte would not refuse to guarantee beforehand to the Greek Church all the religious advantages which might be granted in future to other religious communions protected by foreign powers. The only point upon which the Porte would consent to conclude a written arrangement with Russia, was relative to the establishment of the church, of the convent, and to the Russian hospitals demanded by the Emperor. Prince Menschikoff, in his turn, refused to agree to these proposals. He insisted upon the concession to Russia of the protectorate and civil jurisdiction over the Greek subjects of the Porte. As diplomatic relations were broken off, the Prince gave notice that he would listen to no further negotiation whatever on the subject. He required a plain answer to a plain request—yes or no. The answer in the negative was immediately returned. The Prince weighed anchor for Odessa, and thence travelling rapidly to St. Petersburg, breathed that capital on the 31st ultimo. On his arrival, the Emperor fully and entirely approved of every act of his Ambassador, and expressed the utmost displeasure at the conduct of the Sultan. The Czar at once transmitted orders to the fourth *corps d'armée* of Podolia to be moved by forced marches, in order to replace the army quartered there, which is destined to invade Moldavia.

A courier was at the same time despatched from St. Petersburg to Constantinople to address another summons, which may now correctly be termed an ultimatum, to the Porte. The courier is the bearer of a peremptory demand to the Turkish Government to sign within a week the last draught note proposed by Prince Menschikoff; and, in the event of a further refusal on the part of the Turkish Ministers the Russian Government does not dissemble its intention forthwith to enter and occupy the Danubian Principalities. The same courier is said to bear orders to the Russian Generals on the frontiers of the principalities, directing them, in the event of the rejection of the ultimatum, to cross the Pruth without further delay.

The Turks, on the other hand, are actively preparing for war. The remainder of the fleet is equipping with much vigour, and all the porters of the port have been engaged for the transfer of ammunition from the arsenal to the various forts on the shores of the Bosphorus. The Minister of War has given orders to Namik Pacha to be ready to proceed to the frontiers at the head of 40,000 men the moment the first Russian is known to have crossed the Pruth. Namik Pacha was formerly Governor of Arabia, and he is a man of much energy. Much enthusiasm prevails among the Mussulman population. The Ottoman fleet, commanded by Achmet Pacha, is now concentrated in the Bosphorus. The arrival of the Egyptian contingent, of from 25,000 to 30,000 men, was expected,

If Russia, after all, means nothing warlike, she has incurred an immense and useless expenditure in her armaments on the shores of the Black Sea and in Bessarabia. By the last post further accounts speak of the armaments as being still larger, and in a still more forward state of preparation. On the Pruth 20,000 ox-waggons are drawn up on the banks ready for the transport of baggage; and at Ismael floating bridges of boats are prepared for the passage of troops.

The combined fleets of England and France are, it is believed, ordered to the Dardanelles, and will arrive at their destination somewhere about the 16th inst. at latest; and, as the Russian forces are ordered to commence hostilities about the 15th, it is evident the fleets will arrive some days before a Russian armament can reach the Straits of Marmora from Sebastopol or Odessa. The squadron under Admiral Corry has before this reinforced Admiral Dundas, who was at Malta at the date of the last advices. The French fleet was stationed at Salamis; it consisted of eight ships of the line, a reinforcement of four others was expected.

The position taken by Austria is of some importance, seeing that it is one of moderate, but firm opposition to the pretensions of Russia. Austria has always been sensibly alive to the importance of keeping the navigation of the Danube free from Russian control. A movement that should establish the Russian frontier along the Danube from Orsova to the Black Sea is in the event of the utmost consequence to the Austrian empire; and Austria cannot allow the entire control of that river, which is the main artery of her empire, to pass into the hands of Russia, who might either intercept the whole Danube navigation, or avail herself of the stream to menace all Austrian territory. It is a fortunate circumstance that a perfect concert prevailed at Constantinople between the Four Powers; and, while the Porte showed its readiness to accede to any terms not inconsistent with its honour, the Ministers of the four Courts unanimously approved its decision on Prince Menschikoff's proposal; and M. de Klezl, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, was, as we have seen, deputed by his colleagues to make a last attempt at an amicable arrangement. But while conjecture points strongly to the probability of an invasion of the Danubian principalities, and in the first instance of Moldavia, from which the Russian province of Bessarabia is separated only by the channel of the Pruth, there seems some doubt whether, if the Russian troops

enter Moldavia, a *casus belli* will, in fact, occur. The Danubian provinces have been several times occupied by a Russian army during the present century, and the Hospodars of that territory are already almost independent of Turkey. A convention has been for many years in existence between Russia and Turkey, the spirit of which was the semi-independence of the Hospodars and of their administration, and "the inviolability of the Moldavian and Wallachian territory," which was specially provided for, so as to throw the Turks entirely on the right bank of the Danube. An invasion of these principalities would, therefore, simply be the overthrow of the system established by Russia herself for their government; and it would still be open to the Porte to treat it or not as an act of hostility against the Turkish dominions. In reality, the provinces north of the Danube have been so effectually wrested from the Porte by the treaties of 1826 and 1639, and by the reiterated Russian occupations, that a fresh invasion of them is of less consequence to Turkey than it is to the general policy of Europe, and especially of Austria. Although Russia has, ever since the peace of Tilsit, openly expressed her desire to possess these provinces, and has repeatedly occupied them, as she did under the convention of Balta Liman from 1848 to 1851, neither her protectorate over them, nor the present state of those countries, at all justifies such an invasion; and if, as is reported, Omer Pacha be stationed with an army in Albania, a conflict seems imminent.

It is clear that, however serviceable the combined fleets of France and England may be for the protection of Constantinople, they will not avail to check the advance of a Russian army in Moldavia, nor prevent the Czar from re-opening negotiations at his pleasure, with all the advantages derived from possession of a conquered province.

Mr. E. H. Stanley, in a letter to a contemporary, supplies some opportune information on the state of the Greek Church in Turkey, over which the Emperor of Russia seeks absolute control. According to returns made as far back as 1844, Constantinople alone contained 157,000 Greeks and 230,000 Armenians, while the entire population returned under those two heads as subjects of the Porte, amounted to 10,730,000. Mr. Stanley concludes that if the Czar could obtain the consent of the Sultan to a sequence in what he terms a necessary measure of precaution to ensure the *status quo* of the Greek Church, he would virtually rule over one of the most energetic and important sections of the subjects of the Porte—would establish an *imperium in imperio*; and, whilst the substance of the present Sultan's power would be visibly diminished, his successors might be left without even the shadow of authority over a dismembered realm.

AMERICA.

We have advices from New York to the 24th, by the *Cambria*; and to the 28th, by the *Baltic*. The following appointments of Foreign Ministers have been made by the President. Great Britain: James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, in place of Joseph R. Ingersoll; John Appleton, of Maine, Secretary of Legation. Spain: Pierre Soulé, of Louisiana, in place of Daniel M. Barringer. Russia: Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, in place of Neil S. Brown. Prussia: Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey, in place of Daniel D. Barnard. Central America: Solon Borland, of Arkansas, in place of John B. Kerr and B. M. Ethery. The only remaining appointment to be made was that of France, in place of Mr. Rives. The pay of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary is 9000 dollars per annum as salary, and 3000 dollars outfit. Secretaries of Legation receive 2000 dollars per annum.

The new Minister to London, James Buchanan, is well known as a statesman and politician. He is a bachelor, sixty-two years of age, having been born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1791. He studied law, and entered public life as a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1814. He was elected to Congress, having been attached to the old Federal party, in 1820, and served as a member of the House of Representatives until 1831. In May, 1833, he was appointed by General Jackson Minister to Russia, having become united with the Jackson Democratic party some years before the election of the General to the Presidency. On his return from Russia, he was elected to the Senate in 1834, and continued a member of that body until 1845, when he received from President Polk the appointment of Secretary of State. He has been a private man since March, 1849.

Most of the newly appointed Ministers have been connected with journalism. The Charge at Washington, Mr. Robert Dale Owen, is a native of Lanark, Scotland, and son of Robert Owen, the Socialist. Mr. Theodore S. Fay, of New York, for many years Secretary of Legation to Prussia, had been appointed Minister Resident to Switzerland, with an allowance of 6000 dollars per annum. The United States Government was previously unrepresented in that quarter. Mr. Dennis Mullins had received the appointment of Consul at Cork; Mr. J. Lyon, at Dublin; Mr. H. Dessoff, at Dundee; and Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorn, the well-known author of "Mosses from an Old Manse," at Liverpool.

In the Canadian Council the bill to increase the representatives in the Legislature was passed by a large majority. The bill to abolish Seignorial Tenures was defeated. A rumour was very prevalent that Belle Island was to be ceded to the French Government; and an address to the Queen, remonstrating against it, had been numerously signed.

From the city of Mexico we have advices to the 16th, and from Vera Cruz to the 22nd ult. A revolution broke out at Vera Cruz on the 17th among the National Guards, in consequence of an order from the Government to incorporate them with the regulars. The revolution lasted several days, during which business was entirely suspended. The regular troops had possession of the forts, and the National Guards of the streets and city gates. Brisk firing was kept up during the whole time; but the affair was finally ended on the 22nd, by the entrance of a large body of troops from Jalapa, who took 50 of the National Guards prisoners, and restored quiet. Santa Anna had issued many arbitrary decrees; he had suspended Legislative authority of all kinds throughout the Republic and prohibited the possession of arms, powder, or any kind of munitions by private citizens. He had also placed the telegraph under control of Government. The army was being re-organised and increased.

A project for a new national bank had been started, based upon a Government loan of from 8,000,000 dols. to 12,000,000 dols.

JAMAICA.

The quarrel between the Governor and the House of Assembly continues. The island was without a revenue, the principal revenue acts having expired in consequence of the refusal of the House of Assembly to renew them. The Governor has stated that between the 1st of May and the 10th of October next, if matters should remain in their present footing, there would be legitimate demands upon the Island Treasury for payments to the amount of £100,000, and that there would be money wherewith to pay more than one-fifth of the amount. The Governor was about to dismiss all the male and female convicts and prisoners whose labour could not be made to provide for their maintenance. The police, by the interruption of their pay, would also be released from their engagements. The Governor adds that, "Those who may be on the watch to turn the public loss to their own profit will have the opportunity of stocking their stores at this season of the year with undiluted rum at the rate of 1000 puncheons a week." He recommends that the attention of the House of Assembly should be given, first, to a regulation of the civil and ecclesiastical establishments by reductions which shall either be prospective, or shall be made upon the basis of a fair and moderate compensation for existing interests; secondly, to the provision of a permanent fund for the payment of the reduced establishments; thirdly, to the enabling of the Governor for the time being to employ Ministerial officers, holding seats in the Assembly, to bring forward Government measures in that House. The Assembly on the 18th were preparing to reply to the Governor. A remonstrance to the Queen, calling for his removal, was in agitation. An alteration in the constitution of the colony seems imperatively demanded. The House of Assembly had declared Kingston a free port.

THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION.—An American correspondent says:—"The Exhibition, I think, will prove hardly less than a failure. It is now said that the building will not be ready before the 1st of September. This is truly a sad delay. Many persons have now arrived in this city who came from distant countries purposely to bring goods, and others came to see the grand show. Already some goods are here than can find space in the building. It is said that it has been got up by a few inexperienced people, who have no reputation as business men; and that the Government has declined to afford them assistance. But such is the Yankee Exhibition without much interest, or care being manifested by the people at large, although many of them are really ashamed of it." A more recent account states that the architects of the Crystal Palace had reported that the building would be completed so as to be ready for the reception of goods by the middle of this month. The directors expected to open the exhibition between the 1st and 15th of July.

NEW SEIDLITZ POWDER IN ONE PAPER.—Contrary to the usual practice, this powder keeps well ready mixed in one paper, and effervesces briskly when put into water. It is composed of one part of bicarbonate of soda and two parts of bitartrate of soda. Half a teaspoonful dissolved in a tumbler of spring water, and drunk quickly, is a very good thing for those who are "thirsty in the morning."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Sir C. WOOD moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the Government of India. As the existing act would expire in April next, it was necessary to introduce either a measure for the future administration of India this session, or a continuing bill, deferring a final measure until next session. The Government were of opinion that the latter course would be unwise, and that delay was inexpedient. The complaints of the present Indian Government were mainly of the administration of justice, the want of public works, and the tenures of land. He noticed the difficulties attending the dispensation of justice in India, where perjured witnesses could be got at an anna (1½d.) a head. The natives of India reposed implicit reliance in the integrity of English judges; and the native judges, who now decided a large proportion of the causes, had greatly improved in integrity. He read a statement of the roads completed, or in the course of construction, in different parts of India; adverting to the subject of railroads, in the promotion of which, he said, no time would be lost or expense spared; and to that of canals and works of irrigation, which had been increased to such an extent as to render productive 14,000,000 acres of new land. In reviewing the tenures of land, he discussed the comparative merits of the Zemindary, the Ryotwary, and the village systems of revenue settlement, prevailing in the Bengal, the Madras, and the Western provinces respectively, showing the inexpediency, and the impediments in the way, of establishing either as a universal system; and he examined the subject of cotton cultivation, the success of which, he remarked, depended upon the certainty of a market in this country, which, again, depended upon the peace of the American crops. Sir Charles next considered the finances of India, the gross amount of which was about £36,000,000. In enumerating the results of the last twenty years' administration of India, he noticed the extinction of slavery, suttees, infanticide, human sacrifices, and Thuggees—all of which had been quietly put an end to; contrasting the state of British India with that of India under Mahommedan rule and that of the native princes. The value of the imports into India had augmented from £7,954,000 in 1834-5, to £17,318,000 in 1849-50—or 140 per cent. He admitted that it did not follow, from these facts, that the existing Government of India was the best that could be devised; but if we were to test a Government by its results, whatever might be its anomalous character, that of India could not be condemned as bad or inefficient. He thought it better that the Indian Government should remain as it was than that it should be assumed by the Executive Government at home. Leaving the relations between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors as they stood, as well as the responsibility to that House of the President of the Board, her Majesty's Ministers proposed to improve the constitution of the Court, and to impose restrictions upon its patronage. They proposed to reduce the number of the elected members of the Court to twelve, and to add six named by the Crown from Indian servants who have been ten years in the service of the Crown or the Company, making the number eighteen instead of twenty-four; which would obviate the objection that the best Indian servants could not obtain seats in the Court. They proposed that one-third of the members of the Court should vacate their seats every seven years, but be immediately re-eligible. They did not think it fair, however, to tie up the hands of Parliament for any period from making a change in the form of the Indian Government, if the experiment should not answer; it was proposed, therefore, that it should only continue until Parliament should otherwise provide. It was intended that the directors should receive £500 a year, and the chairman £1000. With respect to the limitation of their patronage, it was proposed to do away altogether with the nomination to appointments to Haileybury College, opening them to the universities' competition, and giving them, not by favour, but to merit, and merit alone. It was proposed to adopt the same course with reference to appointments to the scientific military branch at Addiscombe, and to assistant-surgeons. As to the direct appointments to the Indian army, these, not being the subjects for competition, would be left, as at present, in the hands of the Directors. In respect to the Executive Government in India, the principal change proposed was the separation of the Government of Bengal from the Governor-Generalship, constituting a Lieutenant-Governor of that Presidency, continuing the Lieutenant Governorship of Agra, and giving power to the Supreme Government to constitute a new Presidency in the district to the north-west. It was proposed also to alter and enlarge the powers of the Legislative Council of India, adding two judges thereto. Sir Charles then indicated certain alterations which could not be introduced into the bill, including the education of civil servants, securities for the due qualification of candidates for judicial offices in India, and the consolidation of the Courts of Sudder Dewanney Adawlut with the Queen's Courts, the amalgamated Court being an ultimate Court of Appeal, with original jurisdiction in certain cases, and he concluded a speech of five hours' length with a rapid survey of various subordinate topics—native judges, furloughs, native education, and the prospects of Christianity in India.

Mr. Hume thought the Government's bill as a half-way measure inadequate to cure the evils and supply the defects of the Indian Government.

The debate was then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH called the attention of their Lordships to the position of our army in Burmah, which he described as inadequate—partly from its want of the means of locomotion, partly from the inadequacy of its force to the extent of ground it had to occupy and the magnitude of the enterprise assigned to it—to take advantage of the favourable opportunity which the revolution in Ava had afforded it; or, in fact, to undertake any operation of importance. He recommended that the troops, which were now much dispersed in garrisons, should be concentrated; that the Government should give up all illusions as to an easy conquest, and prepare itself for an arduous and costly war.

Lord ALBEMARLE strongly urged the propriety of disowning the annexation of Pegu.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Income-tax Bill a short discussion took place, after which the House divided, when the third reading was carried by 189 against 56.

Sir F. KELLY moved a clause to reduce the tax upon incomes between £100 and £200 a year to 3½d. in the pound, and between £200 and £300 a year to 5½d. in the pound.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the clause, which was negatived upon a division, as were other clauses. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The adjourned debate on the Government of India was resumed by

Mr. J. PHILLIMORE, who enlarged upon the defects of the judicial system in India, and the inefficiency of the judges. He advocated the employment of the natives in the higher capacities. The East India Company had assumed the rights of the proprietor of the land, but had invariably neglected his duties. Under the permanent settlement in Bengal the native landed proprietary had been reduced to a dead level of misery, and the ryotwar settlement had blighted the prospects of the Madras provinces. Condemning in strong terms the general policy and proceedings of the Court of Directors, he urged on the House whether so enormous a power should be left in such hands.

Sir J. HOGG offered a long and elaborate defence of the administration of the Court of Directors. He urged the necessity of immediate legislation. So far from the Court of Directors being, as alleged, a mere sham, under the existing system, the practical government of India rested with the Court, under the paramount control of her Majesty's Ministers; but the great virtue of the double Government consisted in its being the only mode by which the administration of India could be purged of all political bias. Sir James then proceeded to contend that the directors' patronage had been properly distributed; that the emoluments of the Indian civil service were indeed to those in corresponding stations in the general public service; and that India, so far from languishing, had advanced in prosperity—the result being indicated by the large increase of the gross revenue, notwithstanding reductions of duties and taxes, and in spite of fatal legislation in this country calculated to retard the commercial progress of India. The estimate for the year 1852-3 showed a gross revenue of £29,928,252, and an expenditure of £26,317,826, leaving an Indian surplus of £2,910,736; after allowing for the tribute to England there was still a surplus of nearly £500,000, including the estimate for the Burmese war, which was about £600,000. The Indian debt had nominally increased; but of this increase £15,000,000 had been incurred through the Affghan expedition, which was not an Indian, but a European war. He replied to the allegation that natives of India were not sufficiently employed, showing that they adjudicated 96 per cent of the causes, that they were appointed deputy collectors and deputy registrars at high salaries. After describing in glowing language the social revolutions accomplished in Mairwara, Candeish, and the Khond country, by reclaiming and civilising even wild and ferocious tribes, he detailed the progress of education, of ecclesiastical establishments, and of moral and religious facilities throughout British India, and concluded with expressing, on the part of the Court of Directors, an earnest wish and anxious prayer that the Supreme Disposer of events might so direct the counsels of that House that it might select the form of Government for India best calculated to advance the interest and happiness of the people of India and the honour and glory of this great country.

The debate was again adjourned.

The House then went into Committee on Savings Banks; when, on the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, resolutions were agreed to, that leave be asked to introduce a bill to amend the laws relating to savings banks, and a bill to amend the law relating to the purchase of Government annuities through the medium of savings banks.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Duke of Melfort's Restitution Bill, the object of which is to reverse the attainder of the Earls of Perth, implicated in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

There not being forty members present to-day, when the Speaker took the chair, the House adjourned until Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House went into Committee upon the Courts of Common Law (Ireland) Bill, the details of which occupied the sitting. The bill effects great and valuable changes in the law of Ireland.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to the treatment of wages for debt in Scotland; which was read a first time.

The Burial grounds Bill, with amendments, was reported.

The Hackney Carriages (Metropolis) Bill was read a second time.—Lord STANLEY of Alderley gave notice of his intention to propose a clause to prevent unwieldy advertising vans from encumbering our streets.

The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time.

Drummond's (Duke de Melfort's) Restitution Bill passed through committee.

The Income-tax Bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr W. MILES brought up the report of the Election Committee on the return for the county of Clare, which stated that Sir J. F. Fitzgerald and Mr. C. O'Brien had not been duly elected for that county; that there had been intimidation at the last election, but that there was nothing to show that it had been at all encouraged by the unseated members. They also reported that although two priests had been very active in the Sixmile-bridge affair, yet the Roman Catholic clergy, in general, had not exercised any undue influence. On the motion of Mr. J. FITZGERALD, new writs were ordered to issue for the election of representatives for the county of Clare.

Mr. BRAMSTON brought up the report of the Durham Election Committee, which stated that Lord Adolphus Vane, having by his agents been guilty of bribery, had not been duly elected for the borough of Durham, and that it was a void election.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The adjourned debate on the Government of India was resumed by Mr. BLACKETT, who concurred in many of the views expressed by Mr. Bright, and said that Parliament was called upon to legislate with slighter information than it had ever had on any former occasion. He stated his objections to the double Government and to the proposed bill, because it left the patronage in the hands of the East India Company, because they had exercised it to benefit their own family connections, and not either to economise the resources of the country, or to strengthen the social condition of India.

Mr. T. BAINES thought it unwise to postpone legislation upon this important subject. He did not wish to see the government of India in the hands of her Majesty's Ministers exclusively; he preferred seeing another power recognised, which would be independent of political agitation, but at the same time subservient to the decision of the Crown ultimately.

Sir H. MADDOCK could not see the necessity for immediate legislation, and believed that in India they did not expect that any measure would be passed this session. He would not, however, object to the introduction of the bill, although he objected to the double government which it proposed. He expressed a hope that some arrangement would be suggested by which a certain number of natives would be admitted into the Legislative Council.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR said that, from personal experience in the Russian Asiatic territories, he could assert that the natives of India had more to expect from Russian policy than from that of England, as proposed to be carried out by this bill. Russia was aspiring to the dominion of the East; and, should the struggle come, it would not be difficult to divine the result. He strongly deprecated the proposal of the double Government, which might be designated as the mystery of iniquity, as illustrated by the case of Dost Mohammed, and others.

Mr. A. HASTIE supported the proposition of the Government.

Mr. HUME thought that they were about to legislate in perfect ignorance of all that had recently occurred in India, and that any such legislation was premature. At the same time, he would say that the Select Committee was not composed of that class of members from which it should have been selected. He hoped that the House, for its own credit sake, would not be led blindfold into a path full of danger to our Indian empire. He thought the bill a most unwise one, and one that ought to be resisted in every shape, until the requisite inquiries should have been made.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

CUSTOMS, &c., ACTS.

The House then went into Committee upon the Customs Acts, and a great many of the reduced duties were agreed to.

The House then resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Dr. George Taylor, Rector of Dedham, to the Rural Deanery of Rochester. The Rev. W. S. Congreve, to be Principal at Brighton College. The Rev. R. Wigtman, to the Incumbency of Cross Canonby, near Maryport, Cumberland. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. Kelghley, to Dunsby, Lincolnshire; the Rev. J. N. Neill, to Newton Toney, Wilts; the Rev. W. B. Philpot, to Walesby, Lincolnshire. *Vicarage:* The Rev. H. G. Morris, to Mark, near Wells, Somerset.

THE DIOCESE OF BATH AND WELLS.—A correspondence has been published between Archdeacon Denison and the Bishop of Bath and Wells, in which the former tenders the resignation of his office as examining chaplain pending a formal and public inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining, "whether, in requiring the assent of the candidates for holy orders to the doctrine of the Holy Communion to which Bishop Spencer has taken exception, I have required their assent to anything which is not the doctrine of the Church of England." His Lordship, in reply, accepts the resignation thus tendered, but explicitly declines the liability of providing the costs which may be incident to the inquiry.

CONFIRMATIONS ABROAD.—The Bishop of Ripon has left England, at the request of the Bishop of London, for the purpose of holding confirmations according to the following arrangement:—Hanover, Wednesday, June 8; Hamburg, Tuesday, June 14; Berlin, Friday, June 17; Dresden, Tuesday, June 21.

The Bishop of Ripon has granted a commission to the Venerable John Headlam, M.A., Archdeacon of Richmond, and Chancellor of the diocese, to confer institutions and grant licenses during his Lordship's absence from England.

The *Neptune* steam-ship was wrecked on her homeward voyage from St. Petersburg to London a few days ago, on the shoals known as Nucknan's Grounds, in the Gulf of Finland. The crew and passengers were saved.

The studio and premises of Mr. John Wood, an artist, 65, Upper Charlotte-street, were robbed, last week, of five valuable paintings and some plate.

A deputation of merchants, &c, waited on Lord Canning, on Wednesday, on the subject of postal arrangements with Australia.

The exports for May are of the value of £7,678,910; an excess of £2,396,965 over the May of last year. For the four months ended May 5, the amount is £27,970,653; an increase of £6,125,970 over the same period of last year.

THE DUKE OF GENOA.

PRINCE FERDINAND-MARIA-ALBERT-AMADEUS-PHILIBERT-VINCENT, Duke of Genoa (who is now on a visit to England), is brother of Victor Emmanuel II., the present King of Sardinia, being second son of the late Charles Albert, so distinguished in the recent war against Austria. The Duke of Genoa's mother, the Archduchess Maria-Theresa, is daughter of the late Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Tuscany. The Duke of Genoa was born 15th November, 1822. He participated in the Italian campaigns of his father, and was conspicuous for personal gallantry and daring. In 1846, a decree of the Sicilian Chambers called him to the throne of Sicily, under the title of "Albert-Amadeus, First King of Sicily under the Constitution of the Kingdom;" but subsequent events rendered this nomination of no avail. He now bears, as before, his title of Duke of Genoa. He married, on the 22nd April, 1850, the Princess Maria-Elizabeth Maximiliana, second daughter of Duke John of Saxony; and has a daughter, the Princess Margaret-Maria-Theresa-Joanna, born the 20th November, 1851.

The kingdom of Sardinia comprises the whole of North Italy, west of Ticino, including Piedmont, Genoa, and Nice, the adjacent Duchy of Savoy, and the Island of Sardinia in the Mediterranean. Its dynasty is the House of Savoy, claiming descent from the famous Wittekind, and tracing a long and illustrious line of ancestry. Sardinia is the only Italian State still governed by the male representative of the ancient hereditary sovereigns.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF GENOA.

CAMP OF SATORY, NEAR VERSAILLES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Plain of Satory, upon which the French troops are now executing manœuvres, is about a mile to the southward of the town and Palace of Versailles. The Camp occupies its southern extremity, under the shadow of the forest, by which the plain is nearly surrounded. Immediately in front of the Camp is placed an altar, covered by a tent, supported by four poles in the form of halberts, inclining outwards from the base, and kept in their position by gilded ropes; a cross is placed on the apex in the centre, and the whole is richly decorated with gilding and blue. The base on which the altar stands is formed of fascines, and is enriched with flowers on either side of three flights of steps, by which it is ascended. On the front of the upper steps, facing the camp, is an inscription, worked in *immortelles*, of yellow and white, varied with other colours—"Salvum fac Napoleonem Imp. Eugeniamque Imp. Conjugem." The whole is completed by two military trophies of arms and tri-colour flags, the centre flag bearing the Imperial Eagle.

The front boundary of the line of the Camp, a few yards in advance of the tents, is made by a small trench or furrow, a few inches wide, cut in the grass, and filled with broken stones; making the line indelible, and easily distinguished, though not interfering with the military movements. Outside this line are cut various devices and mottoes, such as "Vive l'Empereur;" the letters N.E, surmounted by the Imperial crown; and the Cross of the Legion of Honour: in some cases the turf being removed to form the letters; in others the turf removed and replaced by sand—the letters and ornaments, being formed of turf or moss, very tastefully arranged. These devices, with turf pillars, &c., decorated with flowers and inscriptions, are said to have received the marked commendation of the Emperor on his inspection of the Camp, which he has made more than once.

The first line of the encampment is occupied by low tents, under which the arms are piled. At certain intervals are sentry-boxes, of which it may be worth while to notice the construction, as a hint to our own countrymen, who are little versed in such matters. Six slight poles are stuck into the ground in a circle; these are surrounded on every side, except the front, with two rough wooden hoops, at equal heights, the top being secured by a third entire hoop, which supports a framework of six smaller poles, secured by a second hoop above, and bound together, so as to form a cone-shaped top. Whole lengths of straw are then fastened vertically by the centre to three lower hoops; the ends of the upper length are gathered over the top; and the whole is completed by a fourth length, bound together at the end, and placed over all, so as to form a projecting thatch. The appearance is somewhat rude, but thus a comfortable and efficient sentry-box is provided, and is very quickly made.

Behind this line of sentry boxes and low tents for the arms, are the lines of tents, varied with kitchens and other appurtenances, which, being within the boundary, strangers could not inspect.

On the morning of the 20th ult. mass was celebrated in presence of the troops drawn up before the temporary chapel. Shortly after one o'clock the Emperor arrived; when part of the infantry of the Camp marched in close column to take up the ground to the left of the Camp, and deploying with line, occupied the space extending to the race-course. The cavalry and artillery from Versailles, St. Cloud, and St. Germains occupied the ground in rear of the infantry. The Emperor, attended by his staff, with the Duke of Genoa, Prince Jerome, and others, rode along the line of infantry, and returned in front of the cavalry, the infantry facing round to receive him. He then took up a position in front, whilst the troops defiled before him. It was impossible not to notice the splendid appearance of the cavalry and artillery; nor to be struck by the bearing of two regiments of Grenadiers, who, though not an Imperial Guard by name, were evidently picked men and tried soldiers; their uniform is something like the ordinary gend'armes, with the exception of the fur cap, and the chest broadly faced with red. Their cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" as their commanders raised their sword to salute the Emperor, seemed more fervent than those of the other troops. As the Emperor was about to leave the ground, he was joined by the Empress in her carriage. He rode by her side into Versailles, followed by the cavalry, consisting of about nine regiments, who, together with the artillery, passed *au pas du charge* before the carriage of the Empress and the assembled staff, which occupied a position in front of the noble palace on the Place d'Armes, thus closing the first review of the troops encamped on the plain of Satory.

Among the manœuvres executed on the 3rd were those which took place at the celebrated Battle of the Pyramids. Marshal Magnan arrived at half-past twelve, when the three brigades of infantry advanced in a straight line; and, on coming to a certain point, supposed to be not far distant from the enemy, they formed into squares, with a piece of cannon at each angle, and commenced firing. The cavalry was drawn up in the rear as a reserve, as were the batteries of flying artillery. As the attack of the enemy was then supposed to be directed to the left, the brigades faced to that side by echelons; the cavalry advancing to cover the movement, and occasionally charging, as if to disperse the enemy who attacked. At the same time the artillery which was in reserve dashed in front, and opened a fire to support the cavalry. When the infantry had completed its movement to the left, and taken up position, the cavalry executed the movement of retreating through the lines, and formed in the rear of the infantry. Immediately afterwards each echelon of infantry formed in square, with a piece of cannon at each angle, and opened its fire, as at the commencement of the manœuvres; the artillery at the same time keeping up a well-sustained fire to support the infantry. At last, the enemy being supposed to have withdrawn, the troops returned to their encampment.

ENCAMPMENT ON THE PLAIN OF SATORY, NEAR VERSAILLES.

FRIERN MANOR DAIRY FARM.—THE GREAT MEADOW.

FRIERN MANOR DAIRY FARM.

THE supply of milk to the London market is so important a branch of commerce that an account of one of the largest dairy farms in the metropolis may be read with interest. The Friern Manor Dairy Farm is situated at Peckham, about six miles from the Royal Exchange. The number of milch cows at this farm is at present not less than 186. They are kept in sheds, of one of which we give an Illustration. This shed holds fifty cows; in another, which contains stalls for thirty-eight, the cows are separated by a wooden partition. Upon an average of the whole year each cow gives about ten quarts per day. When the produce of any animal falls below the average, she is sold, and another bought to supply her place. Some of the cows at the farm are extraordinary milkers, several giving more than 20 quarts a day, and one or two 24 quarts. One cow gave 28 quarts a day for five months. The greater number are bought when four or five years old. At this age they begin to give the most milk; in two or three years the supply begins to fall off, when they are sold. One cow, however, is shown, which has been a singularly good milker for nine years. She used to give upwards of 20 quarts a day, and still gives 17 quarts. The following is the produce of the farm during the last week:—Monday, 1247 quarts; Tuesday, 1765 quarts; Wednesday, 1837 quarts; Thursday, 1793 quarts; Friday, 1802 quarts; Saturday, 1815 quarts. The milking takes place twice a day: at half-past 1 a.m., and half-past 10 a.m. The first milking finishes about 4 a.m., and the second about noon. The milk is in London at 8 a.m., and at 1 p.m. The sheds are everywhere lit by gas, by the light of which the night milking is carried on. Fourteen milkers are employed, all of whom are of the rougher sex. It will be seen that our artist has put a milk-maid by the side of the cows; this is a poetical license excusable in a picture, but which a strict regard for accuracy compels us to correct. The average time occupied in milking each cow is seven minutes. The period does not seem to be regulated by the quantity of milk that the cow yields; but something depends upon the animal, and more upon the skill of the operator. Some men milk a cow in five minutes; others take ten. The cows seem to regard their milk with a strange feeling of maternal pride, for none of them like to be milked into a pail containing the milk of any other cow. Each cow is thus humoured by having a pail to herself; and, if this regulation is disobeyed by the milker, the cow is very likely to kick the pail over which contains the milk of the sister cow. The utmost cleanliness is observed with the vessels into which the milk is drawn, and those in which it is sent to London. These vessels, which are of tin, are scoured out twice a day. As soon as each cow is milked the pail is taken to the foreman (Mr. Steel), who measures the milk, and enters the quantity on a slate opposite the number of the cow. The milk is all passed through several strainers; and it is then placed—pure from the cow, and free from every kind of adulteration and admixture—in large tin cans, barred across the top and sealed. Every precaution is taken to prevent the carriers from adulterating the milk for their own dishonest profit, and with so much success that the milk enjoys the highest character for purity. Mr. Wright, the proprietor of the farm, has two offices in London, to which the milk is sent in vans—one in Farringdon-street, and another recently opened in Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, for the sake of his West-end connection, which is considerable. The busiest season is from Christmas to June or July, when town is full.

The care taken of the health of the cows is dictated not only by a regard to the excellence of the milk, but by considerations of the ruinous pecuniary loss which would result from disease in the herd. Cows are peculiarly susceptible to contagion, and when new stock are bought, they are placed half a mile off, in a quarantine meadow, for two or three months, in order that disease, if it exists, may have time to develop itself, before they are placed with the herd. It is stated that when Mr. Wright has been to market to buy cows he always changes his clothes, and generally takes a bath before he ventures among his own herd. Some time ago the foot-rot broke out among one or two cows in the quarantine meadow, whereupon orders were given that the men in charge of them should on no account come near the buildings of the farm, or enter the great pasture in which the cows are turned out for exercise. By this means the progress of the disease was stayed. The herd at present enjoy remarkably good health. The cows are mostly of the short-horned breed. A few are Alderneys; but they are said to be too tender and delicate for this climate, and, for the most part, do not give enough milk.

During the cold weather the cows are never turned out into the meadows. They are in small numbers let loose in a yard for exercise and water for about half an hour a day. At the present season the cows are turned into the great meadow for two or three hours in the middle of the day. At the call of the cow-herd they simultaneously direct their steps from every part of the field to the gate nearest the farm buildings. Every cow is branded with a number upon the horns

FRIERN MANOR DAIRY FARM.—THE COW-SHED.

and a corresponding number is hung up in her stall. Each cow knows her stall and her own stall; and they take their proper places—turning to the right or left, as the case may be, on entering the shed, with as much precision and regularity as a company of soldiers. In the course of a week or two they will be turned out all night, and this will continue for three months; advantage being taken of this interval to scrub the boards and walls of the sheds with soft soap and water, and to wash the building with lime-water, so that when the cows return in the autumn the sheds may be clean, sweet, and wholesome. The food of the cows at present is winter barley sown in autumn, tares, and a little mangel-wurzel once a day. In winter they have hay, grains, Swede turnips, and oil-cake.

Some of our agricultural readers may not be above taking a lesson from the Friern Manor Farm, in the economy and application of liquid manure. The floors of the sheds are covered with asphalte. The solid refuse is removed three or four times a day, being conveyed from the door of the long shed by a tram-way. The liquid manure is conveyed along small drains in the sheds into large tanks, whence it is pumped up into a drainage butt, and applied to the land in its liquid state. The results of the application of the liquid manure to the meadows of the farm are extraordinary—as many as half a dozen of Italian rye-grass in one year having been thus obtained. So rapidly is vegetation assisted by sending the drainage back over the land, that a crop has been cut in three weeks after the previous mowing. The Friern Manor Farm consists of 200 acres, about 30 of which are arable and the rest grass land. The common upland grass land produces three heavy crops a year from the application of liquid manure. The best agriculturists appear to doubt whether the application of manure in its solid state is not a great mistake; and this theory derives some corroboration from the practice upon Mr. Wright's farm. Upon one field no solid manure has been put for seven years, the drainage-butt having been sufficient to keep it "in heart," and to produce abundant crops during that time. No one can see the heavy grass crops now awaiting the scythe under this treatment without thinking of the wasteful process of polluting our rivers with refuse which, in its liquid state, might clothe our fields with richness and fertility, and cover our barren and sandy moors with the richest pasturage.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 12—Third Sunday after Trinity. Wat Tyler killed, 1381.
MONDAY, 13.—Trinity Term ends. Battle of Marengo, 1800.
TUESDAY, 14 Battle of Saragossa, 1809.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Magna Charta signed, 1215. Luther excommunicated, 1521.
THURSDAY, 16—Duke of Marlborough died, 1722.
FRIDAY, 17. John Wesley born, 1703
SATURDAY, 18.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815. William Cobbett died, 1835

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 18.

Sunday	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
5 19 5 46	6 8 6 35	6 59 7 26	7 50 8 15	8 42 9 5	9 36 10 0	10 31 10 57

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1853.

MANY alarming rumours are still afloat as to the intentions of Russia with regard to Turkey. In Paris it is believed that war is imminent, if it have not already commenced. In England the hopes of a peaceable solution predominate. Throughout the rest of Europe doubt and anxiety prevail. The last accounts that can be relied upon speak of another term of eight days as having been accorded by Russia for the re-consideration of the ultimatum of Prince Menschikoff. It seems, therefore, evident that the acts of that diplomatist have not been, and will not be, disavowed by the Czar. War was from the first intended. The Czar thought his opportunity had come. He was encouraged by the blunders of the French Government in their recent intercourse with Turkey, as well as by the influence of Austria towards the same power. He imagined that Turkey was powerless and friendless, and that Great Britain would be isolated in Europe, and unable to move a finger in defence of her ally. Events have shown that the Czar miscalculated. He was not prepared for Turkish resistance, although he might have laughed at the unavailing sympathy of the English people. It will be difficult to avert the collision so wantonly provoked; and to maintain peace with rights all the patience, prudence, and wisdom that the great powers of Europe can command. Great Britain is prepared single-handed to support the independence of Turkey. But she will not be left to fight the battle alone. France *must* become her ally in such a cause; and Austria and Prussia, though not so largely interested, must, for their own sakes, and for the sake of public order and international honesty, join in the defence of a state that has rigidly observed treaties, that has committed no offence, and that stands with dignity and firmness upon its rights.

The doubts that might have been entertained as to the policy of Louis Napoleon, have been to a great extent dissipated by a manifesto which has just appeared in the *Pays*, the organ of the French Government. The writer, M. de la Guerronnière, shows, with the most convincing logic, that neither France nor any other great power of Europe can remain quiescent under such an attack as that which the Czar has aimed against the independence of Turkey; and that it is the bounden duty, as well as the obvious interest, not only of France and Great Britain, but of Austria and Prussia, to remonstrate with the Czar, and to prevent, if need be, by force of arms, his threatened aggression. It is clear—if the opinions avowed by M. de la Guerronnière be those of the French Emperor, as we have every right to assume—that the Governments of France and England are cordially united upon the subject. The probability, therefore, is, that, should the Emperor of Russia be so blinded by ambition and lust of conquest, as to make war upon Turkey, he would be opposed, not simply by the reason and sentiment of Europe, but by the armies of Austria and Prussia, by the navies of England and France, and by the whole of the large military and naval force at the disposal of the Sultan. Nay, in so glaring an invasion, the Christians of Turkey, forming nearly one-half of the population would doubtless aid the allies in resisting the yoke of Russia. Under their Turkish rulers the Christians are daily increasing in wealth, power, knowledge, and enterprise. In the fulness of the appointed time it is not unlikely that they will supersede the Turks as the dominant race. Under the despotism of Russia no such prospect would be opened to them. They would be inconsiderable and unconsidered items in the vast aggregate of European and Asiatic Muscovy; and would acquire neither nationality, nor rights, nor privileges, nor advantages of any kind to counterbalance their subjection. But a potentate so politic, and usually so cautious, as the Czar cannot fail to have considered this circumstance amongst the many others that dissuade him from so rash an enterprise.

THE Government has introduced its long-expected bill for the future government of India. In a long and lucid statement, Sir Charles Wood explained the provisions of the measure. The subject is not one that the people or the Parliament of England take as much interest in as they ought. The reason may be that the affairs of India are imperfectly understood. As a nation collectively we bestow but little attention upon that which is foreign or remote. So much has this been the case, that, until the discovery of the gold of Australia, that and other magnificent colonies of Great Britain were known but by name to the vast majority of the British people.

In the case of India the Government has shared to some extent the ignorance of the community. We are, therefore, not surprised that Sir Charles Wood's oration fell coldly and tamely upon the ears of Parliament, and that it excited far less commotion than that which was felt in all classes of society when Mr. Gladstone, in a more homely but more effective speech, explained the items of the Budget. Mr. Gladstone had to deal with the palpable and the known—Sir Charles Wood, with the dim and the distant and the imperfectly understood. A statesman who has never been in India can but grope his way to truth amid the conflicting statements which reach him from those who have resided in or helped to govern it.

Sir Charles Wood's India Bill is coloured by this circumstance. Its great characteristic is its caution. It modifies rather than changes machinery and details. It interferes in the smallest possible degree with pre-existing arrangements; and its authors, as if they were mistrustful of their own power to devise a permanent settlement of so difficult a question, do not seek—as in the previous instances of the renewal of the East India Company's Charter—to fix any term for its continuance; but simply declare that the Government of India shall be carried on under the new mode until Parliament shall otherwise direct. But although the bill proposes little, there can scarcely be a question that its propositions are sound, and likely to be conducive to much future advantage. The principal changes may be briefly summed up:—The number of East India Directors is to be reduced to eighteen, of whom six are to be appointed by the Crown, and twelve by the East India Company. The Crown is to be limited in its appointments to persons who have served ten years in India. Six out of the twelve to be appointed by the East India Company must have undergone a similar probation. Canvassing for Directorships is to be prohibited; and the whole patronage, civil and medical, of the Directors is to be abolished. Directors are to receive salaries of £500 a year each, and the Chairman £1000. The President of the Board of Control is, like the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to make an annual statement to Parliament of the affairs of India for the past year. These are reforms much, though little, may lead to great results, and must meet approbation. It will be seen that what has been called the "double Government" is still to be preserved. Nor could it well have been otherwise, for any Government that should have entirely ignored and superseded the Board of Directors would have proved ineffective for good, but potent for evil. The changes to be introduced into the local Governments are of less importance. Power will be given to appoint a separate Governor for the presidency of Bengal, and also to alter, from time to time, the limits of presidencies and lieutenant-governorships. The establishment of a new presidency in the Punjaub of the Indus is provided for. Some improvements are also to be introduced into the constitution of the present Councils in India, of which the most important is the addition of three members to each council for legislative purposes, to consist of a member of the civil service and two Judges of the Supreme Court.

Sir Charles Wood described the state of India as highly satisfactory. He gave the lights of the picture, but not the shadows. According to his statement, if much had been left undone, still more had been done by the East India Company and the British Government for the welfare and advancement of the people of India. Taxation was not oppressive; public works had not been neglected; and wars had not been rashly or ignorantly undertaken. Everything had been done for the best, and was the best that could have been done. British rule in India was alike creditable to the governing, and beneficial to the governed. But Sir Charles Wood spoke at a disadvantage, as men usually do who speak upon the defensive. Sir J. W. Hogg, arguing on the same side, laboured under a similar weight. Far different was the case with Mr. Bright, who, as an attacking party, launched his invective with telling effect, and gave the world some of the truthful shadows of the too dazzling and fanciful picture, drawn by the President of the Board of Control. Perhaps there was error on both sides, and exact truth may lie almost as far from Mr. Bright's version as from Sir Charles Wood's. But truth, wherever it lie, will be served by the discussions that have taken place; and the Governors of India will be exposed more fully than ever to the broad daylight of parliamentary inquiry. The attention of the British people will be more frequently and more authoritatively drawn to the affairs of our superb dependency; and if good government be not increased by the process, India is a more exceptional country than we imagine it.

BANQUET AT THE TRINITY-HOUSE.—On Saturday evening the Hon. Trinity Corporation gave a grand banquet, at their house, Tower-hill, at which his Royal Highness Prince Albert presided, as Cadet Master of the brethren, for the first time. His Royal Highness was elected on the decease of the late Duke of Wellington. The entertainment was one of the most superb character that, perhaps, has ever been given at the Trinity house. It was served up in the grand dining hall, covers being laid for upwards of one hundred guests. The tables presented a most gorgeous display of plate, the appropriate piece given by William IV. forming the chief attraction thereby. Before seven o'clock his Royal Highness, attired in the uniform of the brethren, arrived, attended by Colonel Phipps and Colonel Grey; and was received by Captain Sheppard (the deputy-master), Mr Bennett (the secretary), and other of the officers: the band of the Grenadier Guards, which was stationed on the grand staircase, playing the National Anthem. The Prince took his seat as President of the Board, accordingly, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Master of St. Katherine's, the Earl of Derby, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Campbell, Sir Francis Baring, the Speaker, &c.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor gave a dinner on Tuesday evening to about eighty mayors and provosts of the principal cities and towns of Great Britain and Ireland. This, we understand, is the first of several entertainments the special object of which is to aid the efforts of her Majesty's Government by promoting a uniform organization throughout the country for the diffusion of a more general and practical knowledge of science and art among all classes. His Grace the Duke of Argyll, Earl Granville, Dr. Lyon Playfair, the Rev. Dr. Booth, Mr Cole, Captain Owen, Mr. Redgrave, Mr. Edgar Bowring, and other gentlemen connected with the Government and specially relating to science and art were invited to meet the municipal authorities convened on the occasion. A conference on the important subject which has thus brought together the leading officials of so many remote British cities and towns was held on Wednesday; and in the evening his Lordship threw open the Mansion-house to an assembly of the most distinguished friends of education, artists, and literary and scientific men, from every part of the United Kingdom. In our next we shall illustrate this interesting reunion.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Monday a special general court of the East India Company was held in Leadenhall-street, to receive a communication regarding the arrangement proposed by her Majesty's Ministers for the future government of India; Mr. Lillie in the chair. The minutes of former proceedings having been read, the Chairman said the directors had summoned the proprietors at the earliest possible opportunity upon a subject which especially carried their attention at this moment. He then proceeded to lay the plan proposed by the Government before them. The correspondence between the Board of Control and the Company was then read by the secretary. Mr. Hume, M.P., suggested that if ever they required time for deliberation they ought to have it now, and it would be most unwise to discuss the great questions involved in the Government plan without giving the proprietors sufficient opportunity to make themselves acquainted with the whole details of the case; and the hon. gentleman concluded by moving that the correspondence be now printed and distributed for the use of the proprietors, and the further consideration of the question be adjourned until Monday, the 20th instant. Sir Peter Laurie seconded the resolution. A long discussion then took place, but ultimately the resolution was put and carried by a large majority. The proceedings then terminated.

THE COURT.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and the infant Prince, and attended by the Countess of Desart, Lady Caroline Barrington, Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Hon. Flora Macdonald, Lord Rivers, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Lord Charles Fitz Roy, Captain the Hon. Dudley de Ros, and the Master of the Household, left Buckingham Palace at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, for Windsor Castle. The Royal party occupied seven of the Queen's carriages, and were escorted by a detachment of the 12th Light Dragoons from Buckingham Palace to the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, where a special train was in readiness for the conveyance of her Majesty and the Royal circle to Windsor. Her Majesty arrived at Windsor Castle about four o'clock

On Wednesday morning the Queen and the Prince Consort took a drive in an open carriage. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, afterwards went to Eton College, to be present at the delivery of the annual speeches. On the same day his Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort. The following distinguished personages also arrived on a visit. The Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke and Duchess of Atholl, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl of Clarendon, and Viscount Hardinge. In the evening a grand banquet was served in the Waterloo Gallery. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent joined the party.

On Thursday the Queen and Prince Albert went to Ascot Races, accompanied by the whole of her Majesty's illustrious guests staying at the Castle. The Royal procession quitted the Castle at a quarter before one o'clock, in the following order:—

An open carriage and four, conveying her Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Genoa, and the Princess Leiwa

An open carriage and four, conveying her Royal Highness the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert K.G., the Prince of Wales, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

An open carriage and four, conveying their Royal Highnesses the Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, and the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes; and the Duke of Wellington, Master of the Horse.

The Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., and the Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince, Lord Charles Fitzroy and Captain the Hon. Dudley de Ros, rode on horseback with the Royal cortège, which was escorted by numerous outriders in scarlet liveries. The rest of the Royal suite followed in open carriages and four.

The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., Lord Steward, the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T., Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Household, preceded the august party to the race-course to be in readiness to receive her Majesty and Prince Albert at the Royal stand.

The Queen returned to the Castle at half-past five o'clock.

The Court returned to Buckingham Palace yesterday (Friday).

The Countess of Desart has succeeded the Viscountess Jocelyn as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Rivers has relieved the Earl Somers in his duties as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty; and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore has relieved Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Bowater in his duties as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S COURT, &c.

The Queen held a Court on Saturday afternoon last, for the reception of Addresses on the Throne.

The Lord Mayor arrived at the palace, in procession, from the city of London, in his state coach, accompanied by the Aldermen, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex (Messrs. Carter and Croll) Common Councillors, and officers of the Corporation. Addresses of congratulation on the birth of a Prince were then read from the Court of Aldermen, Court of Common-council, and the Commissioners of Lieutenancy, to which her Majesty returned most gracious answers.

The Archbishop of York had an audience, and presented to the Queen an address from certain members of the Convocation of York.

The Right Rev. Dr. Jackson had an audience of her Majesty in the Royal closet, and did homage, on being appointed Bishop of Lincoln.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council, on Monday next, at Buckingham Palace.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey gave a splendid entertainment, on Saturday evening last, to their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, at their mansion in Berkeley-square.

THE DUKE OF GENOA has been an object of great interest in London during the past week. He has been busy visiting some of our London sights. Last week he went through the New Houses of Parliament—a proceeding which to a Prince whose country has so successfully attempted constitutional government. On Friday night, Mr. Panizzi and Baron Marochetti conducted him over the British Museum after regards he visited the Regent's Zoological Gardens. After the hour of dinner took an orthodox canter in Rotten Row. On Saturday, the Prince visited Woolwich; and, after inspecting the Arsenal, went to the practice-ground, where firing with the Minié and Enfield rifles took place. He fired five rounds from these rifles, and four of the balls struck its target within about one foot of the bull's eye, and in one instance within three inches. From the practice-ground at the butts the visitors proceeded to the marshes, where they witnessed rocket practice. On his return from Woolwich the Duke dined with Lord Palmerston in Carlton-gardens; then went to the Royal Italian Opera, and afterwards to the Countess of Jersey's reception. On Tuesday, the Duke, accompanied by the Sardinian Minister, went to Ascot, to witness the races. His Royal Highness returned to town before the sports of the day had concluded, and attended a grand entertainment in honour of his Royal Highness, given by the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, at their residence in Grosvenor crescent. On Wednesday the Duke of Genoa left town on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, at Windsor Castle.

IRISH MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following correspondence explains the reasons that have induced Messrs. Monsell, Keogh, and Sadleir, to withdraw the resignations which they forwarded to Lord Aberdeen on Thursday, the 2nd of June:—

MR MONSELL TO LORD ABERDEEN

55, Chapel street, Grosvenor-square, June 9, 1853.

My Lord,—I was not present in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, and only learned from the newspapers what had passed in the debate. It appears, that in the course of a discussion upon the ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland, Lord John Russell, who is the organ of the Government in the House of Commons, made use of the Roman Catholic Church in a manner which could not fail to be most offensive to the members of that communion. His Lordship described, not individual members of the Roman Catholic Church, but that Church itself, "under the direction of its head," as hostile to free institutions and disloyal to civil governments; and therefore the qualification which his Lordship added to his censure, could not apply to any who, like myself, are in deep and thorough unity of sentiment and spirit with that Church and its head. No other Minister can, without dissent from the opinion of his Lordship; they have, therefore, gone forth as the opinions of the Government; and of a Government publicly professing such opinions I cannot with honour remain a member. Of the votes given upon the question before the House I do not complain; but sentiments so thoroughly hostile to the civil equality of the communion to which I belong, I cannot pass by. Acknowledging, therefore, as I am on many accounts bound to do, the great and constant liberality of your Lordship, and of many members of your Government, and the great personal kindness which I have received at your hands and at theirs, I beg respectfully to tender my resignation of the office which your Lordship has hitherto thought me worthy to fill. I am, my Lord, your obliged and faithful servant, WILLIAM MONSELL.

LORD ABERDEEN TO MR MONSELL.

Downing-street, June 3, 1853.

My dear Sir,—It is with much concern that I have received your letter, in which you tender your resignation in consequence of the proceedings which took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday last. I have to inform you that, while the vote on that occasion had the sanction of the Government, the reasons for that vote given by Lord John Russell, and the sentiments of which they were not shared by me nor by many of my colleagues. I wish this to be distinctly understood, as I might otherwise be justly charged with a departure from those feelings which, both in and out of office, I have held and still hold with regard to the Roman Catholic body, and the open avowal of which had appeared to several Roman Catholic gentlemen to justify them in accepting office under the Government. Words spoken in the heat of debate are liable to be misapprehended, and Lord John Russell desires me to say that he did not impute want of loyalty to the Roman Catholics, and that he expressly said that political and social equality ought to be maintained. I have made a similar communication to Mr. Keogh and Mr.

Sadler; and after this explanation I confidently trust that you will not perservere in an intention which would be to me the cause of sincere regret.—I have the honour to be, my dear sir, very truly yours,

ABERDEEN.

MR. MONSELL TO LORD ABERDEEN.

25, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, June 4, 1853.

My Lord,—I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of your Lordship's letter. That letter put it beyond doubt that the basis upon which I accepted office remains unshaken, and that the sentiments of which I complained are not those of your Lordship's Government. It is, indeed, deeply to be lamented that a circumstance should have occurred which required so imperatively the re-assertion by your Lordship of the principles which you have so long professed; and I cannot conceal from myself that even the frank and generous consistency with which your Lordship has acted on the occasion may prove insufficient in some quarters to allay apprehensions which have been excited. With me, however, it is otherwise. I have trusted and I do trust your Lordship, as a high-minded statesman, resolved to deal justly and liberally with a religious communion which has long suffered from opposite treatment; and henceforth, unless I shall learn from your own lips, or from formal acts, that the policy of the Government is changed, I shall accept every fresh difficulty which attends its course as a fresh reason for offering to your Lordship a continuance of the support which, as they are, which I am capable of rendering. Under these circumstances I can have no hesitation in acceding to your Lordship's wishes by withdrawing my resignation.

I am, my Lord, your faithful and obliged servant, W. MONSELL.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading	Thermometer. Lowest Reading	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Hemidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches	°	°	°	°			Inches
June 3	30.198	66°0	47°6	53°9	— 3·1	75	N E	0·05
„ 4	30.005	63°5	42·1	51·7	— 0·4	71	N	0·00
„ 5	29.871	67·9	45·4	56·1	— 2·3	69	VAR	0·00
„ 6	29.856	67·7	43·5	56·7	— 1·8	80	VAR.	0.01
„ 7	29.358	73·0	49·3	56·9	— 0·8	79	N W	0·00
„ 8	30.061	77·9	49·4	63·2	+ 5·2	61	N W	0,00
„ 9	30.015	68·5	55·5	59·8	+ 1·7	81	W	0·05

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.20 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.32 inches by 6h 30m. on the 6th; increased to 30.1 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 8th; and decreased to 30.08 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week was 29.984 inches. During the time the daily temperatures were below their averages viz., on every day from May 28th to June 7th—the mean daily defect for the period was 3. The mean temperature of the week was 56·8°, being 2·8° below the average of the corresponding week in thirty-eight years. The range of temperature during the week was 35·8°; the highest reading being 77·9° on the 8th, and the lowest 42·1° on the 4th. The daily ranges have been considerable, the highest being 29·2° on the 7th, the lowest 13° on the 9th, and the mean of the week 22·2°. Rain fell during the week to the depth of 0.05 inch.

Lewisham, June 10th, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending June 4, the births of 1444 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these 758 were boys, and 686 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years the average number was 1334. The number of deaths registered to the week was 1023, which is less by a hundred than that of the week immediately preceding, which was 892; and, corrected for increase of population, becomes 981. The present return also exhibits an amount of mortality in the metropolis lower than has been observed in any previous week since January; and the 1023 deaths now returned exceed the expected number by 42, which is the least in excess of the average number since the week ending March 20, when the number of deaths exceeded that which was expected by 20. Zymotic diseases 219 deaths are referred (their average is 204); of these 41 are due to typhus, which is a decline of 12 in the week; to diarrhœa, 21 (which is a decline of 11 in the week), to measles, 28 (which is an increase of 9); with these exceptions, zymotic diseases exhibit no important fluctuation. To tubercular diseases, 208 (their average is 190); of these 122 are due to consumption, which is in excess of its average by 16. To diseases of the brain, 121 (their average is 110); of these, 73 were caused by apoplexy, 21 by paralysis, and 37 by convulsions. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 50 (their average is 50). Diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration continue still in excess of their average (which is 107). To diseases of the stomach, &c., 73 (their average is 57); and to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 55 deaths are referred (exceeding the average by 27).

ALDERMAN OF BRIDGE-WITHOUT WARD.—Aldermen Thompson, Sir Peter Laurie, Farebrother, Copeland, and Kelly having refused to leave their wards, Alderman Wilson, the next in rotation, has consented to this offer; and a precept has issued for a wardmote for the election of an Alderman to serve in Castle Baynard Ward, in the room of Alderman Wilson, appointed Alderman of the Ward of Bridge-Without. By the vacant gown there are two candidates—namely, A. A. Croll, Esq., one of the Sheriffs for the present year; and Henry Muggeridge, Esq., of the Compter, Old Bailey. There are, as nearly as possible, 200 liverymen voters who, upon this occasion, possess the franchise within the ward. The friends of Mr. Muggeridge appear to be sanguine of success. William Barber, Esq., of St. Paul's Churchyard, was invited to stand for the vacant Aldermanship, but he declined to do so. The election will take place the early part of the ensuing week.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—The second exhibition for the season of fruits, flowers, and plants, under the management of the Botanic Society, took place on Wednesday, in the gardens in the Regent's-park, and was attended by a host of people of rank and fashion, among whom were the Brazilian, Portuguese, Sardinian, Bavarian, Prussian, Greek, Belgian, Turkish, Sicilian, and American Ambassadors; the Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Wiseman, &c. The number of visitors was computed at nearly 10,000. The specimens of floriculture exhibited were of the highest character. The large gold medal was awarded to Mr. Speed, gardener to Mr. Edmonson, for a collection of twenty-four and specimen plants. Other gold medals were awarded to a considerable number of exhibitors.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—The Hanoverian Legation in Grosvenor-place is in a state of preparation to receive King George of Hanover and his Consort. A suite of English apartments, we hear, have been engaged for his Hanoverian Majesty during his sojourn in England. The King has one son, the youthful Crown Prince, after whom the Duke of Cambridge is in remainder to the throne.

THE CITY TERMINUS.—At a meeting of the Common Council on Saturday, Sir James Duke told the members that the President of the Board of Trade had informed him that the Government could not sanction the Bill (for the terminus in Farringdon street) in its present shape, as they did not consider it to be in conformity with the arrangements made in the year 1846, for the improvement of the Holborn valley.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS AND THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.—On Thursday a conference was held of the representatives of about 240 Mechanics' Institutes, in connection with the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi.—Mr. Henry Cole presiding—when a variety of resolutions were carried, with a view of improving the position and promoting the interests of these institutions throughout the country; and in the evening the various representatives dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Earl Granville.

FANCY BAZAAR.—On Thursday, the 30th inst., and Friday, the 1st of July, a fancy bazaar will be held in Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson's grounds at Charlton House, in aid of the funds for the erection of parochial schools in Woolwich. Under the auspices of the distinguished ladies patronesses, we hope the amount realised will in some degree correspond with the importance of the object in view.

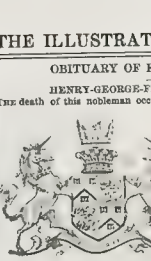
NEW WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE BILL.—The committee in the Common Council have reported to the court that "your committee have considered the said bill, and have inspected the plans of the same, and is appearing to us that the height of the centre arch was not to be less than twenty-five feet six inches above high-water mark, we did not propose to recommend any objection to the said bill; but in an amendment that the height of the centre arch being only twenty feet above Trinity high-water mark, we are of opinion that the erection of a bridge, the height of the centre arch being only twenty feet above Trinity high-water mark, will be a great obstruction to the navigation of the river, and your committee therefore recommend that the said bill should be opposed—that a petition should be presented to the House of Commons against the said bill." The report was unanimously agreed to, and a petition adopted.

THE CLOCK AT THE EXCHANGE.—The clock, which is said to be a most useful work of its kind, was supposed to be designed for the use of those who have business on 'Change, and a standard to regulate the time for the whole of London. Yet it is so placed that it cannot be seen from any part of Cornhill, or the surrounding streets, except from one single spot. To set your watch you must go to the corner of Birchin-lane, before you can accomplish that purpose (for on all the other sides the face of the clock is invisible); and, what is still more extraordinary, the clock is equally useless to the greater part of the frequenters of the Exchange, for it is shut out from at least three-fourths of the quadrangle and the arcade surrounding it.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

HENRY-GEORGE-FRANCIS, EARL DUCIE.

THE death of this nobleman occurred on the 2nd inst., at Tortworth Court, Gloucestershire. His Lordship, so well known by his able advocacy of Free-trade, was a liberal patron of agriculture, and the inventor of the Ducie cultivator and other farming implements now extensively used. His breed of stock was of unrivalled excellence. During the past year, he filled the Presidential chair of the Royal Agricultural Society. (A Portrait of his Lordship appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 569.)

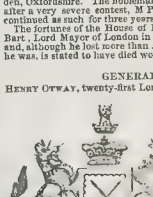


Lord Ducie was born 8th May, 1803, the eldest son of Thomas-Reynolds, fourth Baron and first Earl, by Frances, his wife, only daughter of Henry, Earl of Carnarvon. He married, 26th June, 1826, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John, second Lord Sherborne, and leaves ten sons and four daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Henry John, Lord Moreton, M.P. for Stroud, now succeeds, as third Earl Ducie. He is married to his cousin Julia, daughter of James Haughton Langston, Esq., of Sarsden, Oxfordshire. The nobleman whose decease we record, was elected, after a very severe contest, M.P. for East Gloucestershire in 1832, and continued in such for three years.

The fortunes of the House of Ducie were founded by Sir Robert Ducie, Bart., Lord Mayor of London in 1631, who accumulated immense wealth; and, although he lost more than £80 000 by King Charles I., whose banker he was, is stated to have died worth half a million.

GENERAL LORD DACRE.

HENRY OTWAY, twenty-first Lord Dacre, died suddenly, on the 2nd inst., in Great Cumberland-place, in his fifty-fourth year. His Lordship had enjoyed the title only two years, having succeeded his brother Thomas Lord Dacre 21st March, 1851. He was born in 1799; and at an early age entered the army, in which he attained the rank of General in 1851. In 1827 he was appointed Colonel of the 4th Foot. Lord Dacre served with the Coldstream Guards in Flanders, from 1793 to 1795; at Copenhagen in 1807; and in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1812. He was present



at the battles of Talavera and Busaco, and at that of Salamanca, where he commanded a battalion of the Coldstream Guards.

He married, 24th July, 1826, Pyne Cresside, sister of Lord Brandon, and by her (who died in January, 1844) had two sons and four daughters. Of the former, the elder, Thomas, now 22nd Lord Dacre, married, in 1837, Susan Sophia, daughter of the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, M.P. Of the daughters of the late Lord, three are married, viz.: Mrs Granville Harcourt Vernon, Mrs. Samuel Whitbread, and Lady Hamilton Seymour, wife of the British Envoy at St Petersburgh.

The late Lord Dacre's younger son, Henry, is now M.P. for Lewes. The Barony of Dacre was originally in the family of Vaux. From this family race it passed through the Moultons, Greystocks, Fiennes, Leonards, and Ropers, to the Brands: the family of the present inheritors. It is one of the ancient Baronies by writ, descendible through heirs female.

SIR CHARLES ABRAHAM ELTON, BART., OF CLEVEDON COURT, COUNTY SOMERSET.

THE venerable gentleman, who was in his seventy-fifth year, died on the 1st inst. His family—one of antiquity in the counties of Hereford and Gloucester—has long been influentially connected with the city of Bristol, for which the first Baronet, Sir Abraham Elton, sat in Parliament.

Sir Charles, the subject of our present notice, was formerly an officer in the 11th Regiment; and held, at the period of his death, the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 2nd Somerset Militia. He married, in 1804, Sarah, eldest daughter of Joseph Smith, Esq., of Bristol, and by her (who died in 1835) had five sons and eight daughters. The two eldest sons were both unfortunately drowned in 1819; the third is now Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, seventh Baronet.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS MASON, K.C.B

THE death of this gallant officer occurred on the 27th ult., at Eastbourne. Sir Francis was born February 10th, 1778; and, at the early age of thirteen, entered the Royal Navy. His services extended, consequently, over the most important period of our naval history. In 1794, he took part, when midshipman of the *Russell*, in Howe's first action; and, in 1795, in the victory achieved by Lord Bridport. Soon after attaining his commission as Commander, he was appointed to the *Scottish* sloop, in which vessel he came into frequent and severe contact with the enemy off Flushing. In 1806, having received post rank, he took the command of the *Daphne*, and served in her at the capture of Cape Vidoe, and in all the operations which preceded the evacuation of Spanish America. In 1809 Captain MASON was nominated to the *Rishgard*, and formed part of the force employed at the mouth of the Scheldt. In 1814, in command of the *President*, he assisted at the storming of St. Sebastian; and, in 1815, was made a Companion of the Bath. Having attained flag rank in 1851, Rear-Admiral MASON was appointed, in 1851, second in command on the Mediterranean station, and was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Sir Francis married, April 16, 1805, Selina, youngest daughter of Henry, 2nd Viscount Hood, and had a very large family. His residence was Wicker Lodge, near Welford.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FRANCIS FULLER, C.B.

THIS distinguished soldier, an old Waterloo officer, died on the 28th ult., at Greenwich, aged sixty-five. He was for many years connected with the 50th Regt. of Foot, and took part in the following affairs:—Vittoria, San Sebastian, Nive, Waterloo, Cambray, and the taking of Paris. He subsequently proceeded to India, and served at Bhurtpore, under Lord Combermere. Colonel Fuller was wounded severely at the Nive. He held three medals—one for Waterloo, a second for San Sebastian, and an old war medal.

DEATH OF JOSEPH COTTLE, ESQ.—This much-respected gentleman died on Tuesday evening, at his residence, Firfield-house, near Bristol, at the advanced age of eighty four years. He was known by his literary labours; and was connected with Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey; and was distinguished as a poet.

MEMORIAL OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—On Saturday a public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of promoting the execution, in bronze, of Baron Marochetti's well-known colossal statue of Richard Cœur de Lion, and its erection in some conspicuous site in the metropolis, as a Memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The room was crowded with gentlemen interested in the promotion of art, or its distinguished patrons. The Marquis of Lansdowne was called on to preside, and expressed his high admiration of the statue, under Lord Combermere. Colonel Fuller was wounded severely at the Nive. He held three medals—one for Waterloo, a second for San Sebastian, and an old war medal.

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CITY MILITIA.—Notices have been issued calling upon all the men attached to the militia for the City of London to assemble at the City Artillery-grounds, Finsbury, on Friday, the 17th inst., at ten o'clock, to commence a 28 days' drill. Any men connected with the corps being absent without lawful excuse will be treated as deserters.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has appointed Dr. James Begbie to be her physician in Scotland. Mr J. G. Payne is appointed resident surgeon of the Millbank Penitentiary, in the room of Mr James G. Rendle, appointed medical officer of the new Prison at Brixton.

Photography has just been applied with great success to engraving upon steel. We shall give particulars in our next.

Accounts from Malta, of the 27th ult., state that the English squadron has been reinforced by two sail of the line.

A ball will be given by some of the members of the Toxopholite Society, at their lodge in the Regent's-park, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

King Maximilian II. of Bavaria, took leave of the Pope on the 27th ult., previous to his departure for Munich.

The *Cygnet Queen*, 95 days from Melbourne, has arrived; she has about half a ton of gold dust on board, and a large quantity of silver from the Cape.

From Silesia we learn that great distress existed, in consequence of the scarcity of remunerative employment, one-third only of the persons ordinarily employed in weaving being now engaged.

The import of the precious metals last week amounted in value to nearly one million and a half, of which £900,000 was gold from Australia. The shipments were about £300,000, of which £54,000 only was gold.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the new Medical Benevolent College at Epsom, on Wednesday, the 6th of July.

Colonel Shiel, her Majesty's Minister at Teheran, has arrived at Constantinople from Trebizond. He is suffering much from ill health.

During the thunderstorm which lately burst over Cologne, the lightning struck the stables of the cuirassiers at Deutz, penetrated underneath and down thirty horses, of which six were killed, and then hurled itself at the opposite extremity.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe has added her name to the list of patronesses of the Distressed Needlewomen's Society.

On the 30th ult. there was a heavy fall of hail at Vienna, with the thermometer at 78 Fahrenheit, and a violent thunder-storm. The hailstones which fell were "as large as pigeon's eggs," and all the windows in the western part of the town were broken, and 746 panes in the passengers' hall at the railroad.

The fishing-smack *Pearl* (screw propeller) arrived at Grimsby last week, from Norway, with 7000 lobsters and several boxes of salmon for the London market.

The steamer *Union* has arrived at New York, with advices from San Francisco to the 30th April.

The price of ships at Newcastle and Shields continues to mount rapidly upwards. Vessels of a class which only a few months ago would have been a drug in the market, are now eagerly sought after.

Mrs. Paley died on board the *Forerunner*, on the 6th of April. Her husband, a clergyman, attached to the Mission at Abeokuta, went out with the Bishop of Sierra Leone, in December last. Mr. Paley died there on the 1st of April, his wife came on board, very ill, at Lagos, and died five days afterwards.

The reports of the discoveries of gold among the hills and gulches of the Upper Colorado River in Texas, and its tributaries, seem to be in a fair way for the most satisfactory confirmation.

The Duchess of Orleans, with the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres have gone on a visit to the Countess Newilly at Clermont.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer attended on Tuesday morning, in his robe of office, in the Court of Exchequer, in Westminster, and was sworn into office before the Barons of the Court as Chancellor of her Majesty's Exchequer.

The *Golden Gate* sailed from San Francisco on the 30th April, with 2,137,307 dollars in gold dust, *en route* for New York.

On the 2nd inst. the ratification of the treaties for the renewal of the Zollverein were exchanged at the Foreign Office, Berlin.

At Weimar a committee has been formed for the erection of a monument to Schiller, Goethe, and Wieland.

On the 31st March, 1852, there were 9473 depositors in military savings-banks, and 1671 of the Ordnance corps. The amount of the fund is £157,826 6s 0d.

The Jews of Leipzic have just obtained permission to build a synagogue in that city. A meeting of the Committee, and the whole amount collected in a week. Among the subscribers were persons belonging to different Christian creeds.

A deputation from Highgate, headed by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., and Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P., had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen on Tuesday, in Downing-street, on the subject of enclosing Hampstead Heath.

Sir C. Fox and Mr. Crampton arrived at Berlin on the 5th, to make arrangements for the commencement of the waterworks there. Mr. Moriarty has also arrived for carrying out the negotiations relative to the Neustadt Railway.

The deliveries of tea last week in London were unprecedently large, amounting to 2,930,547 lb. About 550,000 lb. is a fair average; but the duty paid for several weeks past has been small, owing to the anticipated reduction.

At Stockholm, the triennial Exhibition of the Royal Academy of the Fine Arts has been opened. It consists of 226 works all by natives of Sweden—the number of native productions ever exhibited in that kingdom in a single year.

Accounts from Baltimore (U.S.) state that information had been received there of the death of Patrick O'Donoghue and another of the Irish exiles from Van Diemen's Land.

Mr. Edmund Woolthorpe has been elected surveyor for the northern district of the city of London, in the room of Mr. James Monnington, deceased.

The Privy Council, appointed to be holden by the Queen at Buckingham Palace this day (the 11th), has been postponed to Monday, the 13th inst.

The accounts from Newfoundland confirm the previous reports as to the state of the seal fishery. There had been very little seen on the coasts, and the produce of the fishery would be one-third less than last year's take.

The British Ambassador at Madrid has come to London on leave of absence.

The most careful persons will occasionally drop melting sealing-wax on their fingers. The first impulse of every one is to pull it off, which is followed by a blister. The proper course is to let the wax cool on the finger; the pain is much less, and there is no blister.

Her Majesty's yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, will have a camera obscura fitted in the rotunda, to enable her Majesty to take sketches of the various localities in Ireland and Scotland. It is well known that her Majesty and the Prince excel in this beautiful art.

The Camden Town and Euston-square stations of the London and North-Western Railways cost £800,000.

A number of coins, buried in an earthenware vessel, of Roman origin, have been discovered at Old Panama. The names of Maximinus, Diocletian, and Constantine, are legibly inscribed upon many of them.

Table-moving is now all the rage in Rome, the mystic circle of hands being formed with great success. The Pope himself has seen and verified the fact!

Mr. Brewster is likely to obtain at once a seat on the bench in Ireland, in which case Mr. Keogh will become Attorney-General for that country.

The whole of the gallery of St. George's Church, Liverpool, is now converted into school-rooms for the poor.

An English company is being formed to work silver and lead mines in Surdinia.

A well-earned pension has been given in Paris on behalf of literature—6000f., to the widow of the distinguished Orientalist, M. Burnouf.

The youthful daughter of the King of the Belgians completed her 13th year on Tuesday, having been born 7th June, 1840.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., the commodore of the *North Star*, now in the Southampton docks, has accepted an invitation from the Mayor and inhabitants of Southampton to a dejeûner, to take place at the Antient Gallery Rooms on Monday next.

The emigration to Australia still continues as brisk as ever, and the price of passage is kept up by the scarcity of shipping. The vessels that have arrived during the present year have almost all been discharged and reloaded again in about six weeks.

The Court of Aldermen have decided on publishing the names of those tradesmen and dealers who, on a second conviction, use false weights or measures.

Sir W. Molesworth and Lord R. Grosvenor have examined the neighbourhood of Highbury, relative to a park for Finsbury.

William Newton and Thomas Long, the masters of the Watermen steam-boats No. 4 and No. 1, have been fined respectively £10 5s. and £20 5s., for carrying more passengers than allowed by law. Joseph Ball, of the *Nereid*, was also fined £10 for a similar offence.

On Wednesday evening, about six o'clock, three newly-finished houses, in Westbourne-terrace North, Paddington, were totally destroyed by fire: the origin of the fire is unknown.

THE OXFORD INSTALLATION.

THE annual recurrence of the Commemoration Festival at Oxford is invariably looked forward to with most pleasurable anticipations, which were this year greatly enhanced by the rare occurrence of the inauguration of a new Chancellor.

Of the "Installation Week" we gave a programme in our last Journal. On Saturday evening, the University Amateur Musical Society gave their concert at the Town-hall. On Sunday, the Bampton Lectures, which are annually preached before the University, terminated; the lecturer this year being the Rev. W. Thomson, of Queen's, author of "The Laws of Thought." His sermons appear to have given universal satisfaction; and although, from the concourse of visitors that invariably takes place at Oxford at the Commemoration time, St. Mary's Church is always full on "Show Sunday," it is remarked that so large a congregation has never been attracted since the corresponding Sunday when the famous "development sermon" was preached by Mr. Newman.

It was not till Monday afternoon that the business of "Installation" really began. The London train, which brought the new Chancellor, the Earl of Derby, set him down at the Abingdon station, that he might be present at the opening of a diocesan training school at Culham. To this spot, which is a short half hour's walk from the station in question, many persons migrated from Oxford at three o'clock, hoping to find omnibuses at Abingdon. However, there was nothing of the sort, and the party proceeded by a long dusty road until they reached the Training College, which is a large and remarkably neat Gothic building.

At length, the Bishop of Oxford, and Lord Derby, with Lady Derby, Lord Stanley, and several other persons of distinction, made their appearance. The Bishop delivered the keys of the new edifice into the hands of Mr. Ashworth, the appointed principal of the college, and, in a brief speech, impressed upon him the duties of his office. But the great oration of the occasion was the speech of Lord Derby, who was formally introduced by the Bishop to the assembled multitude. The Earl expatiated at considerable length on subjects that have very often been connected with that of education, setting forth the material improvements of the age, regretting that moral improvement had not kept pace with them, stigmatizing the apathy of the last century, and pointing out the danger of mere secularity. His speech came to a practical conclusion with his declaration that he presented the college with £100—a declaration which caused the Bishop to express a hope that the parties present would not fail to profit by so munificent an example. The National Anthem was then sung, and the assembly pleasantly returned to Abingdon, finding omnibuses on this occasion, and dropping donations into the small red bags which met their eyes on their departure from the College precincts. (In No. 618 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, our readers will find a View of the new College.)

In the early part of the day the Bishop of Oxford had attended the re-opening of Dorchester Abbey Church, which is celebrated for its architectural interest. He proceeded thence to meet Lord Derby on his way from London, and it was immediately upon this meeting that the opening of the Culham College took place.

Lord Derby at six o'clock, reached Worcester College, where he was the guest of the Vice-Chancellor.

In the evening Christ Church Meadow became the point of attraction, and some thousands of persons were hurrying to this spot to witness the annual procession of the racing boats on the Isis, which was attended by an unusually large concourse of spectators, at least 10,000 in number, attracted by the fineness of the evening. The "eights" started from Iffley at seven o'clock, rowed up and saluted the head-boat, which was stationed at the University barge, by tossing their oars, passed under the left-hand arch of Folley-bridge, out again by the centre arch, and then proceeded down the river, round a punt moored off the Long-bridge, and returned up The order of boats was as follows:—

1. Brasenose.	9. St. John's.
2. Balliol.	10. Wadham.
3. Worcester.	11. New.
4. Christ Church.	12. Trinity.
5. Pembroke.	13. University.
6. Queen's.	14. Jesus.
7. Exeter.	15. Corpus.
8. Lincoln.	16. Oriel.

The New College Glee Club gave one of their charming musical entertainments in New College-hall, where the *élite* of the University, and many of its distinguished visitors, enjoyed a rich musical treat. The performances, which were highly creditable to this club, and greatly applauded, concluded with the far-famed song of "Dulce Domum."

On Tuesday, the great event of the week, and the one in which the chief interest is concentrated, namely, the installation of the Chancellor, took place in the Sheldonian theatre.

The reception of the Earl of Derby, in spite of the too obvious prominence given to political aims and designs in the copious list of partisan doctors and graduates which heralded his advent, has been everything that was to be expected from the ardent championship of his friends and the generous chivalry of his opponents. On an occasion like the present, good taste dictates that rival interests and feelings should be smoothed down into unison with the sentiments of welcome, that even opponents may consistently entertain towards a guest on whom the choice of the University has fallen. Long before the time appointed for the opening of the theatre, every entrance was besieged; but, by the judicious arrangements which were made on this occasion, there was an entire absence of that crushing and trampling down, both of ladies and gentlemen, which has hitherto been the characteristic of a commemoration

The first striking feature in the occurrences of to-day was the formation of the grand procession to accompany the Chancellor from Worcester College to the Sheldonian Theatre. This was certainly a very brilliant and stately show, and, from the number of dignified ecclesiastics present, is thought to have been the finest thing of the kind ever witnessed at Oxford. It consisted of the Vice Chancellor and heads of houses; the noblemen members of the University in their dresses of state; the bishops, thirteen in number, including the Bishops of Oxford, London, Exeter, Lincoln, Salisbury, Chichester, St Asaph, St. Andrew's, Quebec, Montreal, Ohio, Nova Scotia, &c., the doctors of divinity, law, and physic, the proctors, and the masters of arts

The interior of the Sheldonian Theatre on a commemoration day is certainly one of the most imposing sights in England, and it probably never presented a finer *coup d'œil* than it did on Tuesday. By ten o'clock every disposable inch of space, whether in the area or galleries, was completely occupied. The area crowded with the *élite* of the clergy from far and near, the lower galleries filled with elegantly-dressed ladies in the most charming variety of toilets, and the upper galleries crammed with a mass of undergraduates, noisy and tumultuous as ever, make up a scene as characteristic as it is dazzling. The favourite amusement of the students who fill the higher tier is to give expression to the feelings with which they regard the most eminent personages of the era, present or absent, and even the chief topics of the day. Thus, the names of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cardwell, when mentioned, elicited a burst of cheering as cordial as it was general; those of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Lyndhurst were greeted with similar, though more partial expressions of

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY, IN HIS ROBES AS CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

INSTALLATION PROCESSION PASSING THE TAYLOR INSTITUTION, OXFORD.

THE OXFORD INSTALLATION.

applause. Lord Derby's name was hailed with plaudits that showed no lack of enthusiasm, which were renewed when that of his Countess was pronounced. Lord John Russell and one or two other statesmen seemed by no means so popular with the Oxonians, judging from their equivocal reception; while the names of Messrs. Cobden and Bright, on being called out by some of those who took on themselves to act the part of prompters, roused a perfect storm of obloquy. The *mot* of "Disraeli and Protection" was received with faint cheering and laughter; but some of the undergraduates would not be content without testing the feelings of the auditory in a less mixed form, and the name "Benjamin Disraeli," when shouted forth by a pair of stentorian lungs, became the signal for manifestations of conflicting emotions from the two parties into which it was evidently divided. After a warm struggle between the applauders and the hooters, in which it was difficult to say where the weight of numbers lay, the energy of the latter ultimately slackened, and the zeal of friendly partizanship increased until it became decidedly predominant. Amongst the oddities of these utterances of the *vox populi* we may enumerate the following:—"Mrs. Louis Napoleon," "Cardinal Wiseman," "Colonel Sibthorp," "the Queen's last baby," "the gentlemen in the crush below," "the illustrious foreigners," &c.

QUADRANGLE OF WORCESTER COLLEGE.—THE EARL OF DERBY'S LODGINGS.

At half-past ten the Earl of Derby, in his full official costume as Chancellor, entered the hall, and took his place in the state seat reserved for the chief academic dignitary. The noble Earl was accompanied, besides the right reverend prelates above mentioned, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (on whom degrees of D.C.L. had been conferred by diploma, in a convocation held the preceding day); Mr Ingersoll, Minister from the United States, Mr Van Buren, formerly President of the United States; the Earl of Hardwicke, Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Redesdale, Lord Colchester, Mr Disraeli, M.P., Mr. Walpole, M.P., Lord Stanley, M.P., Sir John Pakington, M.P., and a number of other persons of distinction. Mr. Henley, M.P., was prevented by illness from attending to receive the honours destined for him.

The first business consisted in announcing the degrees of D.C.L., conferred on the Duke of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in a special convocation held on the preceding day. The degree of Doctor of Civil Law was then conferred, with the usual formalities, on the following eminent personages:—

The Most Noble the Marquis of Blandford, M.P.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Chandos, M.P.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Eglinton and Winton.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke
The Right Hon. the Earl of Malmesbury.
The Right Hon. Lord Stanley.
The Right Hon. Lord Redesdale.
The Right Hon. Lord Colchester
The Right Hon. Lord St. Leonards.
The Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay, M.P.
The Right Hon. the Lord Justice Turner.
The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., M.P.
The Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, M.P.
The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P.
The Right Hon. Joseph Napier, M.P.
Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H.
The Rev. Joseph Fulling, B.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

The formula of proposition runs as follows:—"Placetne venerabili huic Convocationi, ut vir prænobilis (aut vir honoratissimus), &c., admittatur ad gradum Doctoris Juris Civilis, honoris causa? Placetne vobis, Domini Doctores? Placetne vobis, magistri?" This is read by the Chancellor, and met by the *placets* of the graduates assembled in the area beneath. In spite of etiquette, an occasional non-placet was heard, and sometimes, too, an ultra-vigorous "*magnis nobis*," which furnished some matter of amusement to diversify the detail of official routine. A Latin speech from Dr Philimore followed, quite inaudible in the confusion, on presenting the new-made graduates to the Chancellor, to whom each paid the homage of an obeisance, before passing to his seat among the doctors. Dr. Mitchell, Vice-President of Magdalen Hall, afterwards delivered the Creweian Oration, spoken at every commemoration in praise of the founders and benefactors of colleges.

The remaining business of the Convocation consisted in the reading of the English prose essay for the Chancellor's prize, "On Popular Poetry considered as a test of National Character," by Mr. Day, of Wadham College; and of odes composed in honour of the installation, for which prizes have been awarded—in Greek verse by Mr. Griffiths, of Wadham College, and Mr. Falcon, of Queen's College; in Latin verse by Mr. Atkinson, of Exeter College, and Mr. Danner, of Trinity College; in English verse, by Mr. Alexander, of New Inn-hall, and Mr. Arnold, of University College. After the conclusion of the ceremonial the noble Chancellor, attended as before, returned to the Vice-Chancellor's residence in Worcester College.

In the afternoon a grand horticultural show and promenade took place in the beautiful gardens of Worcester College, bordering the Isis. It was attended by the Earl and Countess of Derby, and Lady Emma Stanley; by Mr. Disraeli, and the other newly-made Doctors; and by all the nobility and gentry in Oxford. The band of the Coldstream Guards and the Royal Thame brass band played during the afternoon; and the fête went off, favoured by beautiful weather, as brilliantly as could be desired.

At four o'clock the Chancellor held a public levee in the library of the Taylor Institution, where many of the dignitaries of the University and the resident Masters of Arts had the honour of a personal introduction to their Chancellor.

The Earl of Derby went through his duties in a graceful and dignified manner; and the remark was made that he evinced the possession of that eminently academical qualification—correct Latinity.

Of the new batch of doctors, Mr. Disraeli was the favourite of the Undergraduates. For the rest, the Earl of Eglinton was well cheered, Mr. Macaulay received marked honours, and the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge was equally fortunate. The Earl of Derby, by altering the usual formula, so as to give Lord Stanley the title of "*patris mei dilectissimus*," excited much sympathy.

The congratulatory addresses (one by Mr. Arnold, who gained the last Newdigate, and who has recently distinguished himself by a volume of poems) were likewise highly successful; and the Latin oration of Mr. Mitchell, the Public Orator, was marked by its ordinary fluency.

A Convocation was holden in the morning at eight o'clock, when the Rev. Dr. Plumptre (officiating for the Vice-Chancellor) admitted the following to *ad eundem* degrees viz.:—

Thomas Bevenet, Christ's College Cambridge, D.D.
Edwin Guest, Master of Caius College, Cambridge, D.C.L.
Charles Bickmore, Trinity College Dublin, M.A.
John Meridyth, Trinity College Dublin, M.A.
F. Morewether, St. John's College, Cambridge, M.A.
Charles John Myers, Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A.
Charles Begsby, Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A.
Daniel Winham, Christ's College, Cambridge, M.A.
John A. Bolster, Trinity College, Dublin, M.A.
Frederick Hogan, Trinity College, Dublin, M.A.
John H. Sherring, Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A.
Thomas L. Lane, St. John's College, Cambridge, M.A
Edmond R Turner, Caius College, Cambridge, M.A.
William White La Bark, Trinity College, Dublin, M.A.
Clemens M. Ingleby, Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A.

The opening of the School at Culham was looked forward to with no small curiosity, as the first meeting in public of two redoubtable masters of verbal fence since the shrewd encounter of wits that took place between them not long ago in the House of Lords. It was known that the Earl of Derby had consented to attend the ceremonial, and to take this opportunity of holding out the right hand of reconciliation to the Bishop of Oxford, and making a graceful atonement for the somewhat wanton attack which had led to a sharp passage of arms between them in the parliamentary arena.

This year, through the excessive amount of business consequent on installation, the ordinary Wednesday of Commemoration-week was split into two portions—a Tuesday and a Thursday—a Wednesday of comparative repose being allowed to intervene. Tuesday, though it was without a "Newdigate," was esteemed the grand day *par excellence*, and went off exceedingly well. In fact, a great local authority was heard to observe that it had been one of the "easiest" Commemorations, *quad* the Undergraduates, on record.

Next week we shall more fully illustrate the Installation Ceremonies.

RT HON T B. MACAULAY, M.P. RT. HON. S. H. WALPOLE. RT. HON. B. DISRAELI, M.P. SIR E. BULWER LYTTON, BART. M.P. THE EARL OF EGLINTON. RT HON J NAPIER, M.P.
RT. HON. THE EARL OF MALMESBURY RT. HON. SIR J. S. PAKINGTON, M.P.

NEW DOCTORS OF CIVIL LAW, AT OXFORD.

TUESDAY.—At the close of this day, the Earl of Derby was entertained at a grand dinner in the hall of Worcester College, of which Dr. Cotton, the Vice-Chancellor, is the Provost. There were present the noblemen, Bishops, Ministers, &c., who had taken part in the preceding details. The usual loyal toasts were followed by others relating to those present; among others, "the Chancellor," who returned thanks in a brilliant speech, replete with eloquent and classic lore, and was much cheered in various portions of it. It might be termed his inaugural oration, for it embraced almost every topic in which the University takes an interest, and, indeed, the "great" questions of the evening. The party broke up shortly after eleven o'clock. A grand display of fireworks was made in Worcester Close, which attracted a great crowd, and passed off in the most brilliant style. The first installation ball was given in the Town-hall, and was attended by several hundred guests.

WEDNESDAY morning the anniversary sermon for the benefit of the Radcliffe Infirmary was preached at St. Mary's Church by the Rev Dr. Scullard, head-master of Rugby School. A concert was given in the theatre at three o'clock. The principal vocalists were Staudigl, Piscbek, Gardoni, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Dolby, Mr Lockey, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. H Phillips. The selection of music, chiefly from the works of the great German composers, was admirable, and met with great applause. The same evening, a grand banquet was given in Christ Church-hall to the Chancellor and a number of distinguished visitors. The second installation ball of the University Lodge of Freemasons, also took place in the Town-hall, and was attended by several hundred guests.

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FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.—WORKS OF THE OLD MASTERS.

THE annual Exhibition of works of ancient masters and recently-deceased artists opened on Monday last. This is always one of the most agreeable and instructive exhibitions of the season, opening up, as it does, glimpses into the various fields of art which are not usually commanded by the public. To the student and amateur it is a display of extreme interest, comprising specimens of the most esteemed masters, which, coming with all the freshness of novelty, afford opportunities for contrasting and weighing the relative merits and the peculiar styles of the several artists in a way which no one permanent collection of moderate extent could do. In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom; and, in art, out of the multitude of examples comes ripeness of judgment.

Whilst, however, we fully admit our obligations to the possessors of these art-treasures for their annual contributions of specimens to this Exhibition, we are strongly of opinion that the utmost use is not made by the directors of the opportunity which is thus afforded them of instructing and improving the public taste. A miscellaneous assemblage of pictures of all schools and all periods may present a very attractive *coup d'œil* to the general observer, and its various contents individually may be thoroughly appreciated by the learned few; but it is comparatively valueless as a school in which to study the principles and the history of art. If the directors would make arrangements for occasional exhibitions of works of particular schools, and periods of art, and induce the owners of picture-galleries to contribute the best specimens in their possession to each, a result would be obtained the interest and value of which it would be impossible to overrate. One collection might consist of works of the Italian schools, from the earliest times down to the grand period of Michael Angelo and Raffaelle; another of the school of the Caracci and their followers; another of Flemish and Dutch art; another of Spanish; another of French and English art. Each exhibition would present an aspect peculiarly its own, whilst several of such displays taken in succession would afford a panoramic view of art in its various phases. What would materially add to the enjoyment of such exhibitions, would be the issuing of a *catalogue raisonnée* of the contents, instead of the meagre lists now supplied even if the notices went no further than to the history of the pictures themselves, with a mere hint of the artist's favourite style and subjects. Catalogues so enriched would not only be most acceptable as aids to the visitor, but, collected and bound in a series, would be highly interesting for future reference.

The collection now exhibiting consists of 173 pictures, but a small proportion of which are of the Italian school; by far the largest number being of the Dutch and Flemish schools; a few being by Spanish and French masters, and about a score by English. The post of honour over the chimney piece of the North room is worthily occupied by a picture by Rubens, representing "Thomyris, Queen of Massagetæ, ordering that the head of Cyrus to be dipped in blood." This is a fine example of the brilliant colouring of this master; but the character of the actors and the spectators of the barbarous scene about to be enacted betrays his want of power in all that concerns the higher requirements of poetic art. The attitudes of the figures are tame, and the faces have little or no expression in sympathy with what is going forward. This picture, which is exhibited by Lord Darnley, was purchased by the late Earl, at the Orleans Collection, for 1200 guineas. No. 3, the "Charity of St. Thomas de Villanueva," by Murillo (the property of Mr. T. Baring), is a small piece, sketchily executed, but admirable in warm colour and naturalness of expression. The Earl of Suffolk exhibits two small sketches, by the same artist: 28, the "Assumption of the Virgin," and 40, the "Coronation of the Virgin," both studies for larger and well-known works; the former similar in treatment to the large picture recently purchased by Louis Napoleon, from the Soult Collection, and of which we gave an engraving about a twelvemonth ago. More important than either of the above, is the fine portrait of Don Andres de Andrade (No. 64), recently purchased at the sale of Louis Philippe's Spanish Collection, and which may be cited as one of the most masterly works in this by the above-named master. It is now in the possession of Mr. T. Baring.

There are two fine portrait subjects by Rembrandt. 18, "A Dutch Lady and Gentleman"—the former seated, seen in profile; the latter standing, full face—from the collection of Mr. H. T. Hope, is a well-known work. In the artist's most careful manner; 21, "Lechard Bramer," belonging to the Earl of Carlisle, is in his bolder and later style, but capital for expression and healthy flesh tints. Of Cuyps are several specimens; two of which, belonging to the Earl of Carlisle, are especially beautiful. In 7, "Landscape and Cattle," the sky, to the deepest recesses of the picture, is absolutely bathed in pearly light; the reflexes of which are dotted about with surprising effect upon the foliage and other objects in the foreground. 38, "Landscape with Sheep," is a small picture, but of the most genuine character. By Wouvermans—a. "The Starting for the Chase," addressed the men on the great advantages of the lectures, which they appeared so fully to appreciate. "They had listened to Professor Forbes's eloquent and explicit description of the appearance and disappearance of spaces on the earth. Although he was not an old man, he could remember the appearance of the spaces with whom originated the desire to spread useful knowledge amongst the people; and he believed and hoped that this was spreading, and would spread to a greater extent. He was fully described by the lecturer until it embraced a very large circle of the entire earth." He congratulated those present on the advantages they had enjoyed, and assured them that the desire of the Government was to afford the industrial classes the means of improving their knowledge to the utmost extent.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cardwell's speech, a working man proposed, in a neat manner, a vote of thanks to the Professors who had lectured this year, and to Sir Henry de la Beche; which was seconded by another, who said he could assure the gentlemen who had so kindly undertaken the gratuitous task of instructing them, that he felt certain the seed they had sown would not have fallen on stony places, but that like bread cast upon the waters, it would be seen again after many days. Sir Henry de la Beche replied, making some remarks on the advantages the country derived from its working men, and thus the session concluded in the most satisfactory manner.

PHOTOCHROMOGRAPHY.—A Swedish artist, Carleman, has made a new discovery, which he calls photochromography. By this new application of photography he is enabled to take from three hundred to four hundred copies per day, and the various objects are represented in their natural colours. Herr Carleman will take out a patent in Germany without delay. Should this new art succeed, it will revolutionise lithography and engraving.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT OF ELECTRICITY.—A most extraordinary effect, produced by electricity, has just happened in one of the principal offices was in communication with one of his colleagues, when the electric wire fell on the purpose of transmitting intelligence happened to relax, and to come in contact with his arm. The electric current was passing through it, and the *employé* sustained a violent shock, which, raising him from his chair, violently threw him through a window opening on a garden. When he recovered his senses, he could not recollect his adventure, and could only be convinced of it by perceiving that his hair and beard, which were previously of a beautiful jet-black, had become in various places as white as snow. It devolves on scientific men to explain this phenomenon, which will form an epoch in the history of electricity.—*Courrier de l'Europe.*

MUSIC.

THE COLOGNE CHORAL UNION

The advent of the celebrated Kölner Mannner Gesang-Verein has been the great musical event of the week. The Choral Union was established in 1842, under the able direction of Herr Franz Weber, who is now the permanent conductor. In the great choral contests on the Rhine (France) and in Belgium, the Cologne Union has been signally successful in carrying off the prizes. The Union is formed almost exclusively of amateurs, from all classes of society, and members in all 122 members; of whom 89 of the principals have been selected to do their sporting in this country. The Union does not labour after individual profit, for the proceeds of their performances are devoted to art and charity, their motto being, "Let the good be invariably attained by the beautiful." Monday's programme, at the Hanover-square Rooms, included Neukomm's "Greeting to England," composed for the occasion; Mendelssohn's chorus "On the Water"; Zollner's double quartet, "Serenade"; Taubert's chorus, Reinecke's "Approach of Spring"; Brissler's "Vor Innen's Heim," and "Young Maidens" chorus. A facility in the singing of the Choral Union, like that of the Sacred Harmonic Choir, consists in the precision of their attack, the truthfulness of their intonation, the light and shade in the ensemble, and their marvellous management of the gradations of sound from the most delicate pianissimo to the most stunning fortissimo, in obedience to the conductor's baton. The conductor fairly comes in for a great share of the glory of the Choral Union. He has drilled the forces admirably, has them always in hand, and the nicety reached in the details of his study and intelligible beating has never been surpassed in our country. The whole performance made the deepest impression on the auditory, and several pieces were demanded.

On next Monday, the Choral Union will give an evening concert in Exeter Hall, at which the renowned organist, Dr Schneider, will play.

NOTES OF THE WEEK

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was announced for repetition last night, at Exeter-hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society; Mdme. Clara Novello, Miss F. Rowland, Miss Dolby, Miss Bassano, Gardoni, Novello, and Herr Formes, sustaining the principal parts.

The Paddington Sacred Harmonic Society performed Haydn's "Creation," at the St. John's School, on Thursday night, under Mr. Da Silva's direction, with Mr. Savage as leader

The Misses Cole and Mr. Alfred Gilbert gave their third soirée of chamber music on Wednesday night, at the Queen-Anne street Rooms. The brothers Alfred and Henry Holmes executed Spohr's violin duet in E flat very cleverly. Messrs. Chandler, Messrs. Colchester, Wallworth, Mills, Romberg, and Mr Benett Gilbert, were the other performers.

Herr Molique, who as a composer and violinist holds the first rank, presented his second concert on Wednesday night, at Willis's Rooms, assisted by Mdme. Clara Novello, Miss Messent, and Mr. Weiss. Molique performed, with Herr Pauer, in a new duet for pianoforte and violin, a remarkably clever and effective composition: the rondo is extremely graceful and pleasing. Miss Stabbach was the vocalist.

The second morning concert of the "Harp Union" took place on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms. Messrs. Wright, Trust, and Oberthur were the chief performers, and amongst the other performers were Messrs Aguilar, Regondi, Lazarus, Jarrett, Baumann, Frarten, F. Mori, Mdme. Ferrari, Miss Bassano, Herr Pischek, and Mr. Ferrari.

The fifth performance of the Quartet Association took place on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms: Saintes, Cooper, Hill, and Piatti, and Miss Arabella Goddard were the performers.

Grisi and Mario have signed an engagement to go to America in the autumn, and to remain there for five months; they are to receive 17,000*l.* and their expenses paid for that time. They are to appear exclusively in operas.—*Musical World.*

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was given for the second time on Saturday night, in presence of her Majesty. The house was again crowded to excess, and the opera received with enthusiasm. Grisi, Castellan, Mdlle. Vestvali, Zelger, Gardoni, Formes, Belletti, Polonini, Tagliafico, and Marini render the present cast very complete. On Monday (which was included in the subscription, for the final night of August 30), the "Huguenots" was repeated. On Tuesday, Rossini's "William Tell" was performed. Mozarts's "Don Giovanni" was originally announced for the extra night on Thursday, but the bills were changed—in the first instance, to "Norma," and the second act of the "Elisir d'Amore;" and, subsequently, to the "Roberto Il Diavolo," with Madame Jullienne, Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Bertucca, Polonini, Tagliafico, Stigelli, and Tamberlik; but this cast was subjected to a change at the eleventh hour, owing to the indisposition of Madame Jullienne. A further variation in the programme was rendered necessary by the illness of Mdlle. Bertucca, who undertook the part of *Alice*, and was prevented from appearing. It is one of the most charming characters in the opera, and powerfully sustained by Mdlle. Alboni. Mdlle. Bertucca is the smallest of Madame Castellan in the Princess: she deserves credit for undertaking the task at such a short notice. These alterations in the leading characters naturally affected the steadiness of the whole, as a performance of one of Meyerbeer's works cannot be improvised by any artists, however gifted.

Berlioz's three-act opera, "Benvenuto Cellini," will be produced on the 18th inst. Madame Jullienne, Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Bertucca, Tagliafico, Herr Formes, and Tamberlik, are included in the cast.

ST. JAMES'S

Madame Rachel appeared on Wednesday in a new play, the "Diane," by M. Emilie Augier, when has recently enjoyed great Parisian popularity. *Diane de Montsabrié* (Madame Rachel) is the sister of *Paul de Mirwmale*, who has slain a French noble in a duel, and conceals himself in the house of the *Duchess de Rohan*. His sister's visits to the place of refuge lead the officers to the spot, and the young man surrenders. The plot then turns to a conspiracy against Richelieu, the result of which it is hoped by *Diane's* lover, the *Marquis de Pienne* (M. Raphael) will lead to the liberation of *Paul*. But *Diane* has a opportunity of pleading herself with the Cardinal, and reveals to him the conspiracy. She contrives to a scene between the latter, her brother, and herself, in which *Diane* has to plead for the life of *Paul*, but, ultimately, is compelled in honour to consent to his doom. The sensational both wins and satisfies, when it seems him not only pardon, but *lettres of noblesse*. Her lover, the Marquis, however, continues in peril, and *Diane*, as an example of romantic self-sacrifice, has, in the end, to disclaim her affection for him. The excellent phases of emotion were grandly interpreted, and the audience testified their admiration by calling the great actress forward in every act.

HAYMARKET.

Acting up to his determination to produce a series of dramatic novelties from first-class authors, Mr. Buckstone produced, on Monday, a new five-act play by Mr. Crowe, somewhat quaintly entitled "Ice Cold Kindness." The meaning of the title points to the central incident of the piece. The son of the *Duke of Urbino* has privately married the daughter of a painter, and, during the absence of the latter, by the command of his father, is about to wed Lucasum *Viola*; at which, enraged, the old Duke, tottering on the brink of the grave, threatens to execute his wife and child. To save both, the father—Hal Bentley (Mr. B. Sullivan)—[illegible] in the supposition that *Florentius* (Miss Reynolds) is only [illegible]. The gaoler woman is afterwards incarcerated, and then set at liberty by the interposition of *Viola* (Mrs. Buckingham); but she wanders the moonlight forest with her boy in her arms, frightening the peasantry, who mistake them for spectres. Meanwhile, the old Duke dies in an excess of fury against his sons for refusing to sign contracts to wed at his pleasure, and *Giulio* succeeds to his power. Both child and mother at length reach the court, but *Florentius* refuses to acknowledge him as her husband until he explains his conduct for having repudiated her. On understanding that his apparent baseness was but a "cruel kindness," their happiness and their reconciliation is complete. Mr. Howe, as the old *Duke*, acted with much force, and obtained great applause; but he must learn to subdue his energy. Miss Reynolds was graceful and touching in the wife and mother; and Mr. Sullivan took great pains with the character of the husband. But the plot, happily, was relieved by some comic characters, ably impersonated by Mr. Buckstone, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mr. Corri, and Miss E. Chaplin; whose appearance, when the serious dialogue—which wants concentration and abridgment—became tedious, was truly welcome. The *mise en scène* and scenery, particularly the portions of it painted by Mr. Beverley, are admirable; and the whole does credit to the spirit, judgment, and enterprise of the management.

DRURY-LANE

This theatre opened on Monday with a five-act play: and a ballet, under the direction of M. St. Leon. It is on the latter that the management has expended its resources. It is entitled "The Spirit of the Valley," and is accompanied with scenic and choreographic effects, remarkable for their novelty and merit. Speeches, songs, and instrumental playing entered into the composition, and M. St. Leon himself, as *Father Ambroise*, a decrepit village fiddler, a farmer's boy, a gipsy, and a Spaniard, was admirable. Miss Julia Harland, too, had some graceful songs; and Mdlles. Plunkett, Nathan, and Lisericux, together with M. Frappart, excelled in the dance.

The new play is by Mr. Wilkins, the author of "Civilisation." It is entitled "St. Mars"—the name of the hero—the follower of a certain Prince of Modena, who marries the lady *Dianora*, whom the latter had unfortunately loved. He threatens her incarceration, but is prevented by a

fanatic, who accomplishes his assassination. In such a plot, there are not the elements of greatness; but the parts were excellently well acted by Mr. Davenport, Mr. Hoskins, Miss F. Vining, and Miss Julia Harland; the last of whom, in a lively character, executed a bravura which justly received unanimous and strongly-pronounced applause.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Lord Byron's tragedy of "Sardanapalus" will be produced at this theatre on Monday next, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. The discoveries made by Layard, Botta, and others, on the site of ancient Nineveh, have been taken as the authorities in the production of this drama. Mr. Layard, during his latest excavations in the south-east palace of the mound of Nimroud, arrived at the conclusion that the above structure was the work of Esarhaddon, and no other than Sardanapalus, who, conquered by the Medes and Babylonians, under Cyaxares (B.C. 606), made one funeral pile of his palace, his wealth, and his wives; and the costume, architecture, and customs of the ancient Assyrian people, have been verified by the bas-reliefs in the British Museum; but for which it would have been impossible to render Lord Byron's drama with proper dramatic effect. We need scarcely add, that with so fortunate a combination of circumstances the result must be successful.

GERMAN PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. Mitchell announces a second season of German Plays at this theatre, to commence July 1, with a company of eminent artistes, from the principal theatres in Germany.

MISS RAINFORTH'S ENTERTAINMENT.—This distinguished vocalist delighted her admirers on Wednesday evening, at Music-hall, Store-street, with the first of a series of "Illustrations of the Lyrical and Romantic Poetry of Scotland." The initial portion of the entertainment consisted of select readings from Sir Walter Scott's poem of "Marmion," and these extended over nearly the whole of the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth cantos. Miss Rainforth's management of the metrical varieties in each stanza was admirable; and throughout she delivered the poem with elocutionary grace. The few didactic and sentimental passages were particularly distinguished, and received with much applause. The description of the "Trial of Constance," and that of "Flodden Field," were of course the most striking points in the delivery; both were pronounced with emphasis and discretion, and the death of Marmion was full of effect. Miss Rainforth's mode of reading is much to be commended for having kept her recitation within reading limits, and for not attempting a dramatic or histrionic display, which in a concert-room is always out of place. During the recasing, Miss Rainforth interposed some vocalisations, which were especially pleasing. The songs of "Young Lochinvar," "Blue Bonnets over the Border," and "Flodden Field," were likewise well executed. The second part consisted altogether of lyrical illustrations, each song being accompanied with an historical sketch. The old songs, "Adieu, dear Bonnie Aberdeen," and "Up in the Morning early;" the former arranged by J. Ballantine, Esq., F.R.A.S., were much approved by the audience. Mr. Ballantine has also contributed to the programme, "Tha bhade o' gras kepa its ain drap o' dew," the theme of which is highly interesting and piously touching. Burns's "Oh, whistle" and "Wandering Willie" were old friends we were happy to renew. The evening was concluded with Roy Patterson's "Caller ou'!" and the lady retired from the plaudits of a numerous and fashionable audience, who had thus enjoyed an intelligent and delightful entertainment.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

The works of the encampment have at length begun to assume a tangible outline, and at the present stage of their progress convey something like an adequate idea of the *tout ensemble* when completed. It is true that the cavalry stables, with their canvas roofs glistening in the sunshine, are as yet the only prominent features of the "tented field;" but when an army of 10,000 men, horse, foot, and artillery, marching with flying colours to martial music, is thrown in, as it will be on Tuesday, to fill up the picture, it may be easily imagined how much the scene will be enlivened. It is expected that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to be present to witness the arrival of the troops on the ground; and a spot commanding a fine view of the entire common has been marked out for the erection of the Royal Gazebo. During the week many of the visitors to Ascot Races made a *detour* by Chobham to witness the progress of the encampment. On Tuesday the streets of Windsor were in a state of commotion, by the sudden appearance of a detachment of the 42nd Highlanders, and of the 93rd, for whose accommodation the police were obliged to press several public conveyances off the streets into their service to convey their baggage to the Camp. During the day detachments consisting of quartermaster, subaltern, two sergeants, and fifty men each from the various regiments of cavalry and infantry arrived at the encampment, for the purpose of preparing the huts, marquees, &c., for the reception of their respective corps, which were necessary for the arrival of the main body on the 14th. Colonel Torrens, the Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, the Assistant Adjutant-General, were amongst the principal Staff officers who visited the Camp. On the previous day (Monday) Lord Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief, inspected the progress of the works, attended by Sir W. Peaton, the Commander of the Camp; and, after examining the stables, and visiting various points of the encampment, expressed himself in terms of the highest approval. The Sappers and Miners, as they proceeded to work after dinner from the Camp on Shiphill, some with buckets and ropes, for the purpose of well sinking, resembled very much a band of gold-seekers in the Australian diggings. The officers of this corps, under whose personal superintendence the works up to this time have been conducted (Captain Lovell and Lieut. Drake), were granted to the Commander-in-Chief by Colonel Vickers, of the Engineers, and were complimented by his Lordship on the science and skill manifested in their operations. Captain Seton (of the 93rd), Captain Sinclair (of the 38th), and several other officers were also presented to the noble and gallant Lord. His Lordship afterwards inspected the site chosen for her Majesty's grand stand, from which the manœuvres of the troops will be in all directions observable. Near to this point, just at Lon, cross, the entrance to the Common, and adjoining the artillery stores, Messrs. White and Lon, of the Railway Hotel, Godalming, have erected, by permission, a large refreshment saloon.

On leaving the Common, Lord Hardinge, accompanied by Colonel Challoner, who occupies a beautiful seat adjoining, proceeded in the direction of Windsor, for the purpose of surveying the roads over which the route of her Majesty will lie on her occasional visits to the Camp. The distance is about nine miles.

Preparations on a most extensive scale are being made by the South-Western Railway Company, for the conveyance of the public from Londing the Chertsey station on their line to bring the nearest available point to the Camp, and only four miles distant

The road-making and drainage operations are now being carried on with much better prospects of success than at the date of our last notice. By damming up, and giving a new direction to various small rivulets, several hundreds of acres of land have been rendered dry, which will be found exceedingly advantageous for the horses. Several excellent springs, too, have been found, which will afford a good supply of water.

We understand that the differences existing between Lord Onslow and the parish authorities regarding the erection of refreshment booths for the public, have been smoothed over and arranged, and that such erections will be allowed beyond a certain boundary, so as not to interfere with the movements of the troops

Several "circular memoranda" have issued from the Horse Guards with regard to the encampment, but want of space disables us from giving them *in extenso*. Amongst other orders the authorities direct that the whole of the troops intended to encamp on the 14th shall, if possible, arrive at possible and set up their tents on the same day, and at the same moment, so that it may be ascertained in what period of time a given number of troops in the various stations of England can be concentrated on any one point in a case of emergency. As the troops who are to be encamped will have to raise their tents on the day of their arrival in camp, and as some of the corps have not been encamped for many years, the General Commanding-in-Chief has directed that a few short rules be promulgated to these regiments with regard to pitching and striking their tents, so as to assist them in performing their duty with alacrity and precision.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has visited the Camp during the week, accompanied by Lord Seaton, and inspected the progress of the works. A camp, after the suggestion of Colonel Berkeley, upon a new principle involving the formation of an 18-inch wall of turf, was pitched in the presence of his Royal Highness, and obtained his approval; but, owing to the barrenness of the Common, and the inadequate supply of turf, this idea has been found impracticable.

Next week we shall illustrate some of the most striking scenes of the encampment.

Captain Inglefield, of her Majesty's steam-vessel *Plumper*, has been presented with four pair of ringdoves (a present which he was to let fly half-way to Cape Farewell, another on reaching that place, and the remainder at future periods. As, probably, the birds may not reach their doves at any person who will forward to Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., Threadneedle-street, the note attached to each bird, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

A PECULIAR POSITION.—Dr. Clements, a physician of some celebrity at Bath, paying his last visit to a patient who was on the point of death, was desired by the sick man, as no attendant was in the room, to put his hand into his pocket and take out his fee. "But would not that be very like picking your pocket, my friend?" said the physician, as he handled the dying man's pantaloons. "Very like, indeed, sir," said the other, and expired.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. M., Weymouth; F. REALEY, J. D., OMEGA.—Under consideration.
DAVIS.—Stella's "Difficulty" was solved correctly by Mr. Wilson Bigland, of Leamington, and Mr. Phenix, of London: and by these two of our correspondents only.
J. A. G., of Dublin. Too easy.
T. M. G.—It admits of an easy mate in three moves.
ONE WHO LOVES CHESS.—The game played by signals between the ships *Barham* and *Wellesley*, on the homeward passage in 1854, from Calcutta to London, is interesting as being probably the first game ever conducted under such circumstances. Can our correspondent favour us with a more accurate copy than the one he has forwarded, which, in many parts, is quite unintelligible?
J. R.—I. The problem sent is much too simple. 2. No. 467 is perfectly correct
STELLA.—The continuation of your favour is not sufficiently explicit for us to understand what the intention of each piece is to accomplish. The last move of Queen's Knt. to Queen's Bishop's 4th would be a blunder, as your opponent would then win the Queen by playing Bishop to Queen's Knt. 2nd. Your game has been disturbed by the unfortunate removal of the Queen's Knt's Pawn at the very commencement of the game.
C. S. NAIRNE.—Although we do not profess to be connoisseurs in chess, we are much pleased with the problem you have sent us, and think it highly creditable to the composer. We shall be happy to receive any others which you may favour us with.
A CONSTANT READER.—Your solution is correct, and the problem is very neatly composed.
ALPHA

by Mr. St. John (Pope's Lord Bolingbroke); by Mr. Craggs, the statesman; and, up to the period of his death, by the widow of Sir William Trumbull. Being a younger son, his high integrity stood in the way of affluence, but assured him rewards of a richer and more permanent nature. His poems are included in Dr. Johnson's collection, with a brief memoir. His share in the translation we usually designate "Pope's Homer" was the version of the 1st, 4th, 10th, and 20th books of the "Odyssey;" and these Johnson pronounces to be not distinguishable from those translated by Pope. His versification is marked by grace and elegance. He was an eminent scholar and an amiable man; in proof of which we quote Pope's letter, the original MS. of which is still preserved, to his other coadjutor in the "Odyssey," Broome, on the occasion of the death of Fenton, at the age of 47 years. In this letter, Pope writes:—

I shall with pleasure take upon me to draw this amiable, quiet, deserving, unpretending, Christian and philosophical character, in his epitaph. There truth may be spoken in a few words: as for flourish, and oratory, and poetry, I leave them to younger and more lively writers, such as love writing for writing sake, and would rather show their own fine parts yn report the valuable ones of any other man. So ye elegy I renounce.

I condole with you from my heart at the loss of so worthy a man, and a friend to us both. Now he is gone I must tell you he has done you many a good office, and set your character in the fairest light to some who either mistook you, or knew you not. I doubt not he has done the same for me.

Adieu: let us love his memory, and profit by his example. I am, very sincerely, dear sir, your affectionate and real servant,

August 29th, 1730. A. POPE.

To the Rev. Mr. Broome, at Fulham, near Harlestone, Norfolke.
By Beeches Bag.

If Pope has been considered at times to have written letters with an eye rather to the press than to his immediate correspondents, the above must be viewed as an epistle from the heart, dwelling on real merit.

The fire which has destroyed old Shelton Hall originated in a large stack of crate-wood sticks, used in the construction of the crates in which earthenware is packed. The wind, which was high at the time, carried burning particles over an intervening new house, and a space of about 200 yards, to the barn of Shelton Hall farm, and thence to the house itself, both of which were quickly converted into the heap of ruins our Artist has depicted in the accompanying Sketch. Such a disaster produced great consternation in the town and populous neighbourhood. The church bells immediately rung the note of alarm; the clergyman

REMAINS OF THE OLD SHELTON HALL.

of Hanley Church brought the service to a close, and large numbers assembled at the blazing scene. The efforts of the firemen and engines were quite unavailing; and the whole of the premises, old and full of inflammable materials, speedily became a prey to the flames.

GREAT FIRE AT THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY'S WORKS.

A FIRE of a most destructive character broke out on Sunday morning, shortly before eleven o'clock, on the premises of the Gutta Percha Company, in the Wharf-road, City-road. The Company's premises included an immense warehouse for the raw material; a tube and wire manufactory, in which the wire for the submarine and subterranean telegraphs was prepared; the warehouses for manufactured goods, with a range of counting-houses over them; three boiler and engine-houses; the cleansing and kneading-rooms; the rolling mills; and the mechanics' shops, where the whole of the valuable machinery employed on the works has been made. Of this immense range there now remains only the raw material warehouse, the tube manufactory, and the mechanics' shop.

REMAINS OF THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY'S WORKS, CITY-ROAD.—SKETCHED AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.

The fire was discovered by the wife of a confidential servant of the company, who observed smoke issuing from the warehouse above the boiler-rooms.

The premises contained property valued at £100,000; and it is supposed that the damage done will exceed £30,000. The fire burnt with extraordinary rapidity. On the premises of Mr. Gorton, for making Edwards's fire-lights, a ship-load and a half of wood was destroyed; and so great was the body of fire, that several buildings on the opposite side of Wenlock-basin, 100 feet across, were ignited. Two vessels lying in the canal, near the factory, were totally destroyed. Fortunately, the telegraphic wires and tubes were saved; and three immense tanks of naphtha were saved by the bravery of the fire-brigade. The counting-house books and papers, which were contained in one of Milner's patent fire-proof safes, were also saved, although the intense heat in many parts melted the outside of the case. The property was insured for the most part in the Yorkshire, Imperial, Scottish Union, and Royal Insurance offices.

During Monday a most searching inquiry was made by the brigade authorities, and also by the officials of the company, for the purpose, if possible, of ascertaining how the terrible disaster originated, but nothing that could be depended upon could be learned. The only thing definite that could be gleaned was that, when the factory was closed on Saturday, there was not the least smell of fire in any part of the premises, and every compartment seemed perfectly safe as usual.

Such an unusual circumstance as a fire communicating with buildings so far from the one in which it began, on the other side of the Wenlock basin, appeared to every one who did not witness it next to an impossibility, more especially so, as there was a large sheet of water to separate one row of premises from those where the flames commenced. Those persons who witnessed the commencement of the conflagration, however, do not express the least astonishment that the flames should have travelled to such an extraordinary distance, for they describe the fire to have shot from the windows and doors like several furnaces in full play. The land side of the factory has been measured, and it was found to be precisely of the same width as the basin—namely, 110 feet. But that space gives a very faint idea of the extent of the whole premises, as scarcely an inch of ground was left unoccupied, the whole being turned to some advantage, either for warehouses or workshops.

Upon a closer examination the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade, &c., in the machine-rooms, the hand-houses, the cutting-rooms, the rolling-houses, and the press-houses, and the picture-frame department, appear for the most part destroyed; but there seems some chance that many of the bevel cog-wheels and some other heavy portions of the machinery may with care be worked up again.

Out of an immense number of drinking cups, plates, fancy frames, inkstands, &c., which were stored in the premises, nothing can now be seen but heaps of partly-consumed gutta percha, which cannot be again worked up.

The company, it is stated, have been accommodated with other premises in the neighbourhood, so that only a temporary interruption of their business will be occasioned. Mr. Statham, the manager, states that he hopes to be able to resume the deliveries of telegraphic wire within a month.

"SYBRIG"

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—THE SCHOONER MATCH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

CONFIRMATION OF THE COUNT DE PARIS, AND THE DUKE DE CHARTRES, AT THE CHAPEL OF THE FRENCH EMBASSY, KING-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE.

ROYAL CONFIRMATION.

On Thursday morning (last week) the confirmation of the Count de Paris took place, at an early hour, in the presence of the ex-Queen of the French and all the members of the ex-Royal Family of France, and a distinguished circle of the English nobility, at the chapel of the French Embassy, in King-street, Portman-square. The Duke de Chartres, at the same time made his first communion. Cardinal Wiseman officiated, and pronounced a very impressive address appropriate to the occasion. The chapel was crowded to excess, although the hour for assembling was as early as eight o'clock. The august exiles were received with the most touching marks of respect. A great concourse of eminent and devoted friends of the Orleans family attended the ceremonial; and, among others, we remarked the Duchess de Marmier, the Duke de Montmorency, the Duke de Broglie, the Count and Countess de Ségur, the Baron de Bussières, &c. In the afternoon there was a second religious service, at which the Duke de Chartres renewed his vows of baptism. This ceremony also took place in the presence of Cardinal Wiseman, accompanied by his clergy, and of the Pope's Nuncio, now in this country, on his way to Mexico. The chapel was again crowded with the adherents of the exiled family, and many English of high rank.

Extension of the Submarine Telegraph.—On Monday a communication was received announcing that the submarine electric telegraph cable had been successfully laid down across the Great and Little Belts. This line of telegraph, in connection with the Dutch line of submarine cable, extending from Orfordness to Holland, opens up the electric communication between London and Copenhagen.

Bullion in the Bank of England.—A return to the Houses of Parliament has been issued, from which it appears that on the 16th of April the bullion in the Bank was £19,057,000. The monthly issue of notes in circulation in England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the four weeks ending the 16th April, was £40,096,535.

THE NEW CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The public life of this distinguished member of the Corporation of London presents some memorable instances of the influence of popular opinion on the distribution of civic honours.

Sir John Key is descended from a highly-respectable family, both on his paternal and maternal side. His father, John Key, Esq., of Denmark-hill, Surrey, was a magistrate of that county, and was of an old Shropshire family, one of whom was Archdeacon of Salop in the year 1700. The mother of Sir John was the eldest daughter of Bluett Jones, Esq., of Iron Acton and Thornbury, Gloucestershire, and was descended from the Smiths, of Long Ashton; his grandfather having married Susannah, sister of Sir Hugh Smith, Bart., of Long Ashton, in the county of Somerset.

Sir John Key was born in 1795, in the ward of Langbourn, which he subsequently represented in the Court of Aldermen; and was for many years in extensive business as a wholesale stationer, in Abchurch-lane. He was chosen Alderman in 1823, and served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1824. He was elected to the civic chair in 1830, but his mayoralty commenced inauspiciously, in consequence of his representing to the Ministers of William IV. the popular tumult to be apprehended from the contemplated visit of the Sovereign to dine with the citizens, according to Royal custom on the first Lord Mayor's Day after the King's accession; and on the 7th of November great excitement was occasioned in the metropolis and elsewhere by the announcement of the resolution come to by the responsible advisers of his Majesty that he could not venture with safety to his person to dine with the Lord Mayor and Corporation in Guildhall. This was followed

SIR JOHN KEY, BART., THE CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

by the resignation of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and the other Ministers; and within another week the Grey Administration was in office under the banner of Parliamentary Reform. Throughout the agitation which followed, Sir John Key's exertions to preserve the peace of the City were attended with success; and in August following King William and Queen Adelaide honoured the citizens with their presence to open New London Bridge, when the Lord Mayor Key received a patent of baronetcy. In the following month Sir John Key was proposed a second time for the mayoralty by a strong party of the citizens, in recognition of his untiring efforts for the success of the Reform Bill, and his able maintenance of the public peace. Sir John's year of office had also been one of unbounded hospitality; and, although its commencement was beclouded with discontent, it closed in the full tide of popularity, which was sought to be extended to the unusual honour of a re-election. This was, however, strongly opposed upon political grounds; and Sir John Key had to fight three severe contests of seven days each, being thrice returned, ere the Court of Aldermen yielded to the choice of the Livery.

At the general election in 1832, Sir John Key was returned as one of the representatives of the City, in Parliament; and, in accordance with his promise made on the hustings, he brought forward a motion for the repeal of the House and Window-tax; and succeeded in carrying the repeal of the House-duty. Sir John was also a supporter of Mr. Grote's motion for Vote by Ballot; and his votes were invariably recorded in favour of the Reform party; but in August, 1833, he resigned his seat

OPENING OF THE NEW PORTLAND-STREET SUSPENSION-BRIDGE, GLASGOW.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

In 1851, upon the death of Sir C. S. Hunter, Sir John Key was transferred to the ward of Bridge Without, a nominal aldermanship; but Sir John continued to perform his magisterial duties as hitherto, and this up to the resignation of his gown on Tuesday last.

Upon the death of Mr. Anthony Brown, the City Chamberlain, Sir John Key was proposed as a candidate for that office; and the progress of the contest (an unusually severe one), with the return of Sir John Key, have been duly recorded in our Journal. On Tuesday last the newly-elected Chamberlain's resignation of his aldermanic gown was accepted by the Court of Aldermen.

Sir John Key married, in 1813, Charlotta, youngest daughter of the late Francis Green, Esq., of Denmark hill; and has issue one son and three daughters, all of whom are married, except the youngest daughter.

Sir John Key has nominated Mr B. Scott (the late candidate for the Chamberlainship) for his clerk, and the Court of Aldermen have unanimously confirmed the nomination.

OPENING OF THE PORTLAND SUSPENSION-BRIDGE, GLASGOW.

Of the many great engineering works by which the present age is distinguished, the Suspension-bridge is entitled to foremost rank, both for its elegance and utility. A fine structure of this class has just been erected at Glasgow, by the enterprise and public spirit of a few individuals; and it was opened by the Lord Provost and other trustees on the 18th ult., with fitting ceremony. By ten o'clock an immense number of gentlemen, interested in the undertaking, assembled on the south platform, forming the approach to the Bridge. Precisely at that hour the Lord Provost, carriage drove up, and immediately the band moved through the arch, followed by the Lord Provost, the trustees, Mr Gale (civil engineer), Mr. George Martin (engineer of the undertaking), and others, walking two abreast; the band playing "The Garb of Old Gaul." The northern arch having been gained, the gentlemen in the procession faced about, and were rearranged. On reaching the Gorbals side, three cheers were given by the Lord Provost and the trustees; which were responded to by the assembled thousands who lined the banks of the river. The party again crossed over to the north side, and the Lord Provost briefly addressed the multitude, declaring the Bridge to be opened for the public. The gallant speaker then, in the presence of the multitude, the band playing the National Anthem, at the assembled signal, hoisted aloft the flag, and showers of rockets were thrown upon the admiration of the public. The Bridge is an extremely beautiful and striking ornament to the finest part of the city. The trustees are confident that, by means of beams and diagonal rods placed on the soffit of the roadway, the oscillatory motion will be entirely prevented. The motion is stated to exceed six inches; whereas, upon the opening of the Hungerford Suspension bridge, the vibratory motion amounted to about 16 inches.

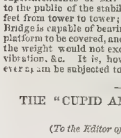
It appears from the *Glasgow Saturday Post* that the Bridge originally failed from inefficient construction; but, under the advice of Mr. Leslie, civil engineer, of Edinburgh, and the late Mr. Grainger, the Bridge has been reconstructed upon the original plan, at the sight, and under the superintendence of Mr. Mansel, of Edinburgh; a complete guarantee to the public of the stability and safety of the erection. The span is 415 feet from tower to tower; the width fifteen feet; and it is stated that the Bridge is capable of bearing a weight of at least 1200 tons. Supposing the platform to be covered, allowing three full-grown persons to the yard, the weight would not exceed 160 tons, thus affording ample margin for vibration, &c. It is, however, scarcely possible that the Bridge will ever again be subjected to so severe a trial as on the opening day.

THE "CUPID AND DOLPHIN" IN THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

Bolton Gardens, Russell square, June 6, 1853.

Sir, In your number for Saturday last you gave, among the illustrations of the Dublin Exhibition, a drawing of a youth borne on a dolphin, attributed to Raphael, and by some called a Cupid. I am, however, inclined to suppose that the group represents Melicertes, as noticed by Pausanias in chapter xliv. of his book upon Attica, wherein he mentions a narrow part on the road from Megara to Corinth, where there are several rocks celebrated by various traditions. "From the rock Moluris (it is said), that leo cast herself, with her youngest son Melicertes, when the eldest Learchus had been killed by his father Athamus. The body of the child having been carried on the back of a dolphin towards Corinth, Melicertes obtained, under the name of Palæmon, various honours, among



which was the institution of the Isthmian games." The statue was preserved (Corinth, chap. i.), at the time of Pausanias, and so in the present of the temple of Neptune; and a bronze medal of Lucius Verus (A.D. 161—169), struck at Corinth, and preserved in our British Museum, gives the elevation of a Corinthian per pteral temple. The centre intercolumniation is widened, in order to display Melicertes on the left, and a dolphin, I presume, that the sculptor of the statue in the British Museum has represented as a ram, which would be the case if the head were turned in the opposite direction to that it cannot be a dolphin. Your obedient servant, THOMAS DAVIDSON.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—The reduced rate of prices having become more generally known, the building has presented a busier and more crowded appearance than previously; numbers having availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them of witnessing the many wonderful objects contained in the Industrial Temple, at the rate of 1s. admittance, and the gardens have assumed a more lively appearance than has been presented by them at almost any period since the opening day. The number of visitors was on Tuesday 7783, upwards of 2000 more than attended on Monday.

FERATI M.—In the account of the Dublin Exhibition, page 468, col. 3, for "Finlayson and Brownfield, of Glasgow," read "Finlayson, Busfield, and Co., Johnstone, near Glasgow."

THE REPEALED DUTIES.—The following goods are now admissible free of duty on importation into this country from foreign parts under the resolution of the House of Commons, o the usual (nominal) condition of the parties abiding the ultimate decision of Parliament, viz:—

Agates or cornelians, cut or manufactured; albumen amber, manufactures of, and enamels; animals, stuffed, or preserved in spirits, or otherwise; articles of vegetable materials, not enumerated; bamboo canes, rattans, and sticks; basket-making materials; bees-wax, crude; bird lime; bird's nests; birds, preserved, and parts of; blacking; books being of a bulk not to exceed one foot in length, breadth, or thickness; bread, biscuit, and cakes; brimstone, crude; brushes, and all other sorts not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty; calkers' oakum; cane, manufactured; canes and other raw materials; cassia buds; chalk, prepared; chemical preparations, and all other sorts not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty; cochineal; coral, cut or manufactured; corks and other raw materials; cotton wool, not otherwise enumerated; cuttle bone; dandelion-roots, dried; dates; drugs, not otherwise enumerated, and not otherwise charged with duty; dyes, not otherwise enumerated, and not otherwise charged with duty; earthenware; eggs; emery, cut or manufactured; enamels, and articles of; fancy goods, not otherwise enumerated; feathers, dressed or undressed, and not otherwise enumerated; fishes, fresh, salted, or otherwise cured, and not otherwise enumerated; fishing-tackle; flowers, artificial; fruits, dried, preserved, or otherwise prepared, and not otherwise enumerated; fruits, fresh, not otherwise enumerated; fuller's earth; furniture, and parts of, not otherwise enumerated; gall-nuts; gamboge; gelatine; glass, and articles of; glue; gold-beaters' skins; grain and pulse, not otherwise enumerated; grease; gums, not otherwise enumerated; gunpowder; gut; hair, not otherwise enumerated; hair-cloth; hair-seating; hats, and articles of; hides, raw, not otherwise enumerated; horns, not otherwise enumerated; ice; indigo; ink, and ink-powder; ivory, and articles of; jet, and articles of; lac-dye; lamp-black; leather, and manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated; leeches; lime-juice; lozenges; mace; madder, and madder-root; manna; mats, matting, and matting-materials; medicines, not otherwise enumerated; metals, and articles of, not otherwise enumerated; mineral waters; musical instruments, and parts of, not otherwise enumerated; nutmegs; oil-cake; oils, not otherwise enumerated; orchilla-weed; paintings, drawings, and pictures in oil or water colours; paper-hangings; pearls, not polished; pencils; perfumery; pipes, tobacco; plaster of Paris; plate, manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated; plumbago; pickles and vegetables preserved in salt or pickled; porcelain; pottery; quicksilver; rags; rattans; rice; rosin; sago; salt; saltpetre; sausages or polonies; seeds, not otherwise enumerated; shells, not otherwise enumerated; shot; silk, and articles of, not otherwise enumerated; silk-worms' eggs; skins, not otherwise enumerated; soap; spars, rough; spices, not otherwise enumerated; spirits, not otherwise enumerated; stone, and articles of, not otherwise enumerated; straw, and articles of; sugar-candy; tallow; tapioca; tar; tea; teeth; tin, and articles of; tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured; toys; trees, shrubs, and plants; turpentine, not of a greater value than 10s. per cwt.; and oil or spirit of, twine, vandyes, varnish, and other wax; vegetables, not otherwise enumerated; vegetable substances, not otherwise enumerated; vermilion; watches; whalebone; wood, not otherwise enumerated; wood-ashes; wood, manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated; wool, not otherwise enumerated; and yarn, not otherwise enumerated.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The news from Turkey, in reference to the decision of the Divan on the subject of the Russian ultimatum, being unfavourable, and as affairs in the East have assumed a more warlike appearance, the Consols Market has continued depressed during the whole of the week, and prices have again had a downward tendency. Numerous heavy sales of Stock have taken place, and the *Bear* have otherwise operated to some extent for the fall. Notwithstanding the late advance in the minimum rate of discount, by the Bank Directors, to 4 per cent per annum, and that out of doors first class paper is not taken under 3½ per cent, there has been an active demand for money, chiefly for commercial purposes, and heavy advances have been somewhat readily made by the private bankers.

The conversion books at the South Sea House have been closed, except for parties residing abroad. A meeting of the proprietors is announced for the 23rd inst., to consider whether any further loan shall be received for the capital stock. Large quantities of the Three per Cents Reduced are still unconverted, and we find that the number of Exchequer Bills sent in for cash is larger than had been anticipated. The supply of the latter securities in the market being now much reduced, the premium has advanced to 6s. and the India Bonds have accommodated rather more attention, and their value has had an upward tendency.

On Monday, the Three per Cents for the Account were done at 88⅞ ⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 88⅞ to 89¼; the New Three per Cents, Quarter per Cents, 101⅝⅞; India Bonds, £1000, were 98; Ditto, under £1000, 98; Exchequer Bills, 2s to 6s prem. Very little change took place in the general operations on Tuesday; but, on Wednesday, the Unfunded Debt, as well as India Bonds, steadily advanced. The market, on Thursday, commenced heavily, and Consols for [illegible] were marked 88⅞ ⅞. The demand for stock was heavy the [illegible] days, and prices left off at [illegible]. The New Three and [illegible] were 101⅛⅞; Bank Stock was 208 to 209; Exchequer [illegible] at 6 prem.; but India Bonds ruled steady, at 98 to 98a prem.

The imports of bullion have been tolerably extensive about 800,000 dollars having come in from New York and £150,000 in gold from Australia. The shipments to the Continent have fallen off, arising from the altered state of the exchanges, a very large whole of which are becoming more favourable to England.

The returns from the Board of Trade, for the month ending on the 5th ult., are unusually favourable. They show an increase in the declared value of our exports, as compared with the same period last year, of £2,309,965. The aggregate value was £7,579,891, against £5,268,926 in 1852. Since the beginning of the year, the total shipments are valued at £27,070,005, against £21,844,068 in the same time in 18..

Only a limited business has been transacted in Miscellaneous Securities, prices of which have, however, ruled tolerably firm. Australasia Bank shares have marked 28¼ Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 28¾ English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 10⅞; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 10⅝; London Joint-Stock, 2½; Oriental Bank, 3½; Union of Australia, 32½; South Australian, 50; Australian Agricultural, 17 to 18; Royal Waterworks, 24; British American Land, 70 to 72; Canada Company, 70; Crystal Palace, 3½; Ditto of France, 1 prem.; North British Australian, 1½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 1¾ prem.; Australian Land, 44 to 45; Van Diemen's Land, 17 to 18; Hungerford Bridge, 12; Vauxhall, 2½; Lisbon Improvement, 8; Atlas, 2½; Argus, 24½; County, 22½; Crown, 1½; Globe, 1½; Law Life, 5½; Marine, 9½; Pelican, 8½; Provident, 41; Rock, 8½ ex div.; Royal Exchange, 240; Sun Life, 65; Universal, 65½; East London Waterworks, 125½; Grand Junction, 74½; Kent, 84½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 88; West Middlesex, 114; Crystal Stream-fire, 2½; Canada Five per Cent Loan Bonds, 102½; Ditto, Six per Cent ditto, 104½; General Steam Navigation, 13½; Irish Ditto, 1½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 73½ to 74, ex div.; Ditto, New, 36; Royal Mail Steam, 15; Reversionary Interest, 106.

There has been considerable activity in the demand for Foreign Bonds. Russian Stock has declined, but Mexican has kept up remarkably well. Brazilian Five per Cents [illegible] at 101, the Four and-a-Half per Cents [illegible], Buenos Ayres, 10; Chilian, 10; Greek (first), 8½; Ditto (second), 8; Mexican, 20½; Peruvian Four and-a-Half per Cents, 30½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 44; Russian Five per Cents, 104; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97; French Five per Cent and a Half per Cents, 100; Spanish Three per Cents, 20; to 20½; Ditto, Certificates, 89 to 89½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 19½; Swedish Four per Cents, 94; Belgian Four per Cents, Half per Cents, 87½ to 88, Dutch Two and a Half per Cents, 60; Ditto, Four per Cents, 98½ to 99.

The demand for Railway Shares has been rather depressed, notwithstanding that the traffic receipts have been good during the whole of the present year. The total increase in them from the 2nd of January to the 21st of May over the corresponding period of 1852 amounted to £41,429, or 11 61 per cent. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 27½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, —; Bristol and Exeter, 101; Caledonian, 66½; Chester and Holyhead, 22½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 47½; East Anglian, 2½; Eastern Counties, 8 and ¼; East Lancashire, 73; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 70½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 79½; Great Northern Stock, 86; Ditto, A Stock, 80; Ditto, B Stock, 134; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103½; Great Western, 87½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 77½; Leeds Northern, 16; London and Blackwall, 7; London and Brighton, 103½; London and North Western, 114⅝; Ditto, Fifths, 4⅛; London and South Western, 88; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 20½; Midland, 71⅝; Norfolk, 81½; North British, 29½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 45½; Shropshire Union, 3½; South Devon, 2½; South-Eastern, 70; South Wales, 35½; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 7½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 9½; Whitehaven Junction, 12½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 9½; Yarmouth and Norwich, 79; York and North Midland, 60.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 107; Gloucester and Dean Forest, —.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, £10, 10½; Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 14⅜; Great Northern, 5 per Cent, redeemable at ten per cent premium, 112½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, —; Great Western, redeemable Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 105¾; Ditto, irredeemable Four per Cent, 98; London and Bristol and Birmingham, 5 per Cent Stock, 150; Ditto, Preference, 5; Shrewsbury and Chester 17½; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 8½ per Cent, 2½; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 104½; York and North Midland R. and S. Purchase, 21.

FOREIGN.—East India 2½; Ditto, Extension, 2½; Luxembourg, 4½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 1⅜; Namur and Liege, with interest, 7⅛; Northern of France, 34½; Paris and Lyons, 26; Paris and Rouen, 42; Paris and Strasbourg, 25½; Sambre and Meuse, 8½, Upper India Scrip, ¼ prem.

Mining Shares have been dealt in to a very moderate extent On Thursday, Agua Fria were done at 2½; Australian Agricultural, 18; Australian 2½; Ave Marin, 8; St. John del Rey, 32½; Colonial Gold, 2½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 3½; General, 16; Great Nugget Vein Scrip, 2½; Linares, 2½; Mexican and South American, 7½; Nouveau Monde, 2½; Port Phillip, —.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of home-grown wheats up to our market this week have been unusually limited, and in full average condition. All kinds have sold briskly, at an advance in the quotations of 2s per quarter. The imports of wheat into London, last week, have consisted of freely, at 2s per quarter more money; and the value of floating cargoes has improved in the same extent. Barley and beans have ruled steady, at full quotations. The wet trade has continued firm, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. Both loaves and fancy sorts of flour have commanded more money in favour, and American qualities have advanced in per barrel.

English.—Wheat, 42s to 46s; Essex and Kent, 44s to 49s; Ditto, white, 46s to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s. to 45s; Ditto, white, —s. to —s.; rye, 28s. to 30s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 25s.; distilling, 27s to 29s.; malting, 30s to 32s.; Scotch and Irish feeding oats, 19s to 20s.; Ditto, 25s; brown Ditto, 23s to 25s.; Kingston and Ware, 57s. to 60s.; Chevalier, 61s. to 63s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed beans, 34s to 36s.; Ditto, tick beans, 34s to 36s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 19s.; dutto, white, 17s to 21s.; fine beans, new, 34s to 36s., ditto, old, 36s. to 38s.; grey peas, 32s to 34s.; maple, 34s to 36s.; white, 36s to 38s.; boilers, 40s to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 44s.; Suffolk, 32s. to 34s.; Rockton and Yorkshire, 32s. to 36s. per 280 lb. Foreign flour, 20s to 24s. per 196 lb.; American, 22s. to 24s. per barrel.

Seeds.—The demand for all kinds of seeds is heavy, and the following quotations are almost nominal Cakes steady

Linseed, English, sowing 54s. to 56s.; Baltic, crushing, 43s. to 45s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s. to 45s.; hempseed, 38s. to 42s. per quarter; Coriander, 8s. to 12s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, fine, white Ditto, 9s to 9s.; and tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £— to £24 per last of ten quarters; and rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 per ton. Linseed cakes, £6 10s. to £7 per ton. Rape cakes, £4 10s. to £5 0s. per ton. Canary, 42s to 42s per quarter English clover seed, new, 70s. to 76s.; and old, 60s to 66s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of the undermentioned bread in the metropolis, and have been steady for the past week:—Wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household Ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

Imperial Gazette Averages.—Wheat, 47s. 3d.; barley, 29s. 6d.; oats, 19s. 0d.; rye, 34s. 0d.; beans, 35s. 8d.; peas, 35s. 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 44s. 1d.; barley, 30s. 10d.; oats, 18s. 10d.; rye, 33s. 3d.; beans, 35s. 10d.; peas, 36s. 0d.

Potatoes.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—Since our last nearly 3,000,000 lbs. have been sold at the port of London, under the new scale of duties. The demand is steady, and prices are well supported. Common congou, 1½ per lb.; fine congou, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; good ditto, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; fine ditto, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; finest, 1s 8d to 1s 9d.

Coffee.—Several parcels of good ordinary native have changed hands, at 47s to 48s. per new import. Plantation kinds have ruled dull. Foreign coffee are much neglected.

Sugar.—The supplies are moderate, and the trade has been dull. Notwithstanding, yet the demand has continued in a sluggish state, and prices have in el somewhat lower. Fine yellow Barbadoes, 35s to 38s 6d; good to good fine, 32s to 34s 6d; fine yellow Grenada, 30s to 32s 6d; good to fine brown, 32s 6d. to 35s 6d.; crystallized Demerara, 37s 6d. to 39s 6d; good to fine yellow Manilla, 30s to 32s; good, white Havanas, 30s to 32s 6d. per cwt. Foreign sugars have sold heavily. Refined goods are dull, at from 45s. to 48s. per cwt. The total clearances to the 4th instant were 2,859,955 cwt., against 2,507,365 ditto last year.

Cocoa.—This article has declined 1s. per cwt., with a heavy market.

Fruit.—All descriptions move off slowly. In prices, however, no material change has taken place.

Provisions.—Irish butter is still very dull, and prices have further receded 4s. to 5s. per cwt. Carlow, 86s. to 88s; and Limerick, 82s. to 86s.; Dutch is heavy, and easier; per chest Kegland dull. Fine weekly Dorset, 90s. to 97s.; middling, 85s. to 86s. per cwt.—fresh, 2s to 3s less money. Waterford ekcombe, 80s. to 86s., Hambro' ekombe, 81s. to 83s. per cwt. Hams and lard are quite as dear as last week.

Tallow. The demand is heavy, and prices continue to decline. P.Y.C., on the spot is quoted at 45s 9d. to 47s.; and for delivery during the last three months, 47s 9d. to 48s. per cwt. Town Tallow 46s. to 46s 6d. net cash; rough fat, 2s 9d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is steady at from 29s. to 29s 6d. per cwt. on the spot. All or ore oils are in moderate request. Turpentine tolerably firm. British, 47s. per cwt

Spirits.—Brandy moves off heavily, and the quotations are not supported. Rums of Cognac boat brands of 1850, 6s. 11d. to 7s. 1d.; 1850, ditto, 7s. 1d. to 7s. 3d.; 1849, ditto, 7s. 3d. to 7s 4d.; older, 7s 3d. to 7s 9d.; and low to middling, 5s. to 6s. 9d. per gallon. Geneva and eaux simples steady. The market for rum is tolerably firm. East India, proof, 1s. 9d.; and Jamaica, 1s. 10d. per gallon

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 75s. to £4 10s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 1s to £1 16s per load. Trade steady

Coals.—Carr's Hartley, 15s. 9d.; Chester Main, 14s. 9d.; Holywell, 10s.; Tanfield Moor, 15s.; Tees, 14s. 6d.; Hetton, 14s. 6d.; Bendgyll, 15s. 6d.; Hilton, 16s. 3d.; Lambton, 15s. 3d.; Wear, 14s. 3d. per ton

Hops.—All kinds continue to move off steadily, at very full prices. The plantation accounts are favourable. Middling and fine qualities are not wanted. Mid to fine, 110s. to 130s.; Kent, 110s. to 128s.; Sussex, 110s to 130s per cwt.

Wool. The public sales—at which 41,483 bales have been disposed of—have been brought to a close. Private, only a moderate business is doing, yet prices are well supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies have been reasonably good, but in very inferior condition, the demand is heavy, at a decline of fully 10s. per ton. Present quotations vary from 70s. to 130s. per ton

Smithfield.—The beef trade has ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lb. Sheep, lambs, calves, and pigs have been in only moderate supply.

Beef from 2s. 2d to 3s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s 8d lamb, 4s. 10d. to 6s 4d; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 0d to 4s. 4d per 8lb. To-day (Monday) the supply of beasts was very large.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The general demand has been in a sluggish state, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 10d. to 6s 4d.; veal, 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s 4d. per 8 lbs., by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 3.

2nd Dragoon Guards: Major-General Sir W. F. P. Cavendish to be Colonel vice General Sir C. Dashwood, K.C.B.

1st Captain G. Briggs to be Major, vice F. Peach, Lieut.-Colonel, on half-pay. Lieut. and Adjutant H. W. Crewe to be Lieutenant, vice Bridge. Assistant-Surgeon O'Connor P. Avery, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Wyatt.

10th Light Dragoons: Surgeon J. B. Lee Warden, from the 13th Foot, vice Marr.

12th Foot: Ensign W. G. Hendy to be Lieutenant, vice H. F. Jones.

14th Foot: Lieut. J. S. Hoppe to be Captain, vice Brevet Major W. Newbronne. Second Lieut. L. R. Parry to be First Lieutenant, vice Hoppe. Ensign F. J. Mythen to be Second Lieut., vice Parry. 19th: Ensign C. J. W. Allan to be Lieut., vice Turners. Lieut. T. Walmesley to be Adjutant, vice Turner. [illegible] to be Surgeon, vice Fleet. Assistant-Surgeon [illegible] to be Surgeon, vice Rogers to be [illegible]. Ensign [illegible] to be Lieut., vice H. H. Moseley to be Ensign, vice Ward. 23rd Light Dragoons: Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice C. W. Townshend. Cornet F. W. Fawkes to be Lieutenant, vice Cornish. Cornet W. Bagnold to be Captain, vice Hunt. Cornet J. Manners Sutton, Esq., to be Lieut., vice Goldsmid. 24th: Major-General Sir J. Hall to be Colonel, vice Allen. 27th: Ensign G. W. Pearson to be Lieutenant, vice Weller. 30th: Lieutenant G. B. Edgell to be Captain, vice William Tracey. 33rd: Assistant-Surgeon C. W. Poulton, to be Surgeon, vice Yeung. Staff: Major A. T. Allan to be Major, vice the Hon. R. A. G. Ellis. Ensign J. Trent to be Lieutenant, vice Curtis. 90th: Ensign H. F. Every to be Lieutenant, vice Wynne.

2nd West India Regiment: J. D. Blythe, to be Paymaster, vice Hill.

Royal Sappers and Miners: Second Captain Alexander Raynsford.

BY-LET.—Major W. D. P. Parrou to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

MEMORANDUM.—Major-General Sir Charles Dashwood, K.C.B., vice Hood.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—J. M. Biddle to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Poulton

BANKRUPTS.

I. JOHNSON, Great Winchester-street, City, East India merchant. A. S. HAY, Old Broad-street, City, shipowner. [illegible], late commission-agent. C. [illegible] LEAY, coal-dealer. W. LONG, flat-painter. Hackbourne-lane. [illegible] KEAN, Hoxton, victualler. H. WARLAND, Commercial-place, City-road. [illegible] RIDLEY, Liverpool, tailor and draper. J. TOLD Newcastle [illegible], tin distiller, corn-factor, and merchant.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

BANKRUPTS.

C. P. B. LAING, of London and Dominica, [illegible]. J. BLACK and R. COPE, of Valentine's Court, Bishopsgate-street, Bleachfield, Glasgow, and Manchester. H. PENN, of Suffolk-place, Pall Mall, East, cheesemonger. E. SMITH, of South Shields, Durham, linen-draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

G. DARLING of Edinburgh, clothier.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at Bayswater, the wife of John Taylor, Esq., surgeon, of a daughter

On the 31st inst., at 47, Upper Brook-street, the Lady Sarah Lindsay, of a son

On the 8th inst., at 15, Gloucester-square, the Hon. Mrs. Ker, of a son

On the 8th inst., at St. Clement's-place, Bedford, the wife of Francis Pym, Esq., of a son.

At the Rectory, Hadleigh, Suffolk, the wife of the Very Rev. H. Green, of a daughter

On the 6th inst., at Marchmont, Berwick, the wife of Robert Foster, Esq., of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Chester-st, Grosvenor-place, the wife of the Rev. Charles J. Hilton, of a daughter

MARRIAGES

At Whitehall Chapel, the Lord Colville of Culross, to Cecile Katharine Mary, daughter of the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

On the 23rd inst., at Theologate Church, Cork, Horace Newman Travers, Esq., son of the late Robert Travers, to Rosamond Elizabeth Shirley, eldest of J. R. H. Travers, Esq., and niece of the late Major-Gen. Sir D. St. Leger Hill, K.C.B.

On the 31st inst., the Rev. Charles E. Rudd, to Maria Harriet Hinton, second daughter of the late F. W. Hinton, Deputy Commissary General.

At Thelwall, Somersetshire, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Vicar of Benhilworth, [illegible], younger daughter of the Rev. C. W. Bamber, of Thelwall.

DEATHS

On the 6th inst., the Hon. Fran[illegible], youngest surviving daughter of Gerard, first Viscount Gort, aged 57.

On the 2nd inst., at the New William Ayling, Rector of Barlavington, Sussex.

On the 28th ult., at Birmingham, the seat of his brother, Sir R. G. Throckmorton, Bart., J. T. S. Thomas Throckmorton, Esq.

On the 30th ult., the Rev. W[illegible] Wilson, M.A., Vicar of Bonnet, Northamptonshire, from a fit from his pulpit.

On the 11th of October last, suddenly, when off the Cape of Good Hope, John Ross, Esq., eldest son of the late Colonel Ross, of Rossie Priory, Forfarshire. His widow and family (to whom she was confined (prematurely) at Melbourne on the 24th January. Her infant level three days, and she herself expired on the 27th.

The Rev. W. Procter, Rector of Bishop Burton, Yorkshire, aged 63

On the 6th inst., Arthur Sir, aged 18 months; and a fortnight since her brother, at Faversham, Capt. S. D. [illegible], 55 Hussars, aged 7.

At Shebdrford, Aberdeen, William Hen[illegible] 107. He assisted at harvest at the advance of 100

EXPLOSION OF THE "TIMES" STEAMER.

WE regret to state that a most lamentable and fatal catastrophe occurred on Thursday evening (last week) on board the *Times* screw steamer, one of whose boilers exploded, causing loss of life and dreadful injury to a large number of persons

The *Times*, one of the vessels belonging to the Dublin and Liverpool Steam Packet Company, and commanded by Captain James Collis, left the North-wall, Dublin, on Thursday evening, for Liverpool, at six o'clock, having on board 303 deck passengers (chiefly emigrants), and seven cabin passengers. She also carried, as part of her cargo, a number of cattle. When nearly opposite the Pigeon-house, at about seven o'clock, a partial explosion of one of her boilers took place, causing a rent, through which there was an immediate and destructive escape of steam. A scene of the greatest confusion and terror ensued. A number of the unfortunate passengers who crowded the deck were instantly overwhelmed, and frightfully scalded by the condensed steam and boiling water shot up from the midship hatch and the window of the engine-room, and descended on the unfortunate deck passengers, who were gathered in the waist of the vessel. Scarcely anything can be imagined more appalling than the sight which the deck presented: men, women, and children rushing to every side for shelter from the scalding steam; others—many of them women—screaming in agony. The terrified cries of their friends, and of those who were in search of, and apprehensive for, the safety of friends, added to the bellowing of the cattle and the bleating of sheep and lambs, with which the vessel was laden, rendered the whole a scene of horror happily without a parallel in this country.

On the vessel being stopped and the steam lowered, and the sufferers conveyed ashore. On examination, it was found that 30 persons were injured, many of them severely; and that two, a boy about four and a girl about three years old, were dead

The greater portion of the sufferers were landed at the fort, where Dr. Gilburn, the resident physician of the hospital, was in immediate attendance, and rendered every assistance in his power; and in the evening the injured persons were removed to the various hospitals

The *Times* has been built only about 18 months; and a fortnight since her boilers were examined, and certified to be in a sound state. The rent caused by the explosion was about 16 inches long and two wide.

The engineer, William Galway, gives the following account of the accident:—

At about half-past six the vessel was going nearly nine miles an hour against the tide, which was then flowing; the pressure of steam on the boiler of the starboard paddle-wheel was about inch less than it was calculated to bear. When the vessel had proceeded down the river to the point nearly opposite to the Pigeon-house, he was going up the ladder from the engine-room, and had just left the machinery in the charge of Patrick M'Ilgrye (the assistant engineer), when the explosion took place. He immediately rushed down, seized the safety-valve, and stopped the engines. He also states that at the time the vessel started the water in the boilers was fifteen inches above the level of the action of the flame from the furnaces. In accounting for the cause of the accident, he states that in one of the landing of engineers of the boilers a portion of the rivet had been frayed, and when the pressure was put on, the part that was thus incurred gave way. The pumping-gear for supplying the engines with water was in perfect order, and at work at the time of the accident.

On Friday an inquest was held at the Baggot-street Hospital, on the bodies of William Taylor, aged three years, and Margaret Mulhern, aged three years and a half, whose deaths had been caused by this lamentable accident. The jury, after hearing the evidence, found the following verdict:—"Scalded to death by the bursting of the boiler, caused by an imperceptible flaw down the lap of the iron on the top of the boiler."

Up to Friday evening eight of the injured persons had died

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Oxford-street.—Mr. and Mrs. C. KEAN respectfully inform the public that their ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY next, JUNE 13, on which occasion will be presented Lord Byron's Tragedy of SARDANAPALUS, KING of ASSYRIA (considerably abridged for stage representation). The costume and architecture throughout the play selected from Layard's discoveries of the Monuments of Nineveh, together with other Entertainments

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—MONDAY (for the BENEFIT of Mr and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN), Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, PERFECTION, with Lord Byron's Tragedy of SARDANAPALUS KING OF SYRIA, and TURNING THE TABLES. Tuesday, Charles II Marco Spada, and Turning the Tables. Thursday [illegible] fection, Sardanapalus and A Roland for an Oliver Macbeth will be repeated on Wednesday, 22nd.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. FINAL. This EVENING, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. In compliance with the request of numerous parties who were unable to obtain stalls or places for Monday last, the New Play of DIANE will be repeated on MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 13th, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, will be produced for the first time in this country [illegible] will sustain [illegible] by them in Paris with the greatest success
MONSIEUR REGNIER. Mr MITCHELL [illegible] that [illegible] Adrienne Lecouvreur, and the popular New Play Lady Tartuffe, by Madame Girardin, in which M Regnier will perform the important character of Le Baron des Tourbieres, and [illegible] Adrienne Lecouvreur, the character of Michonnet [illegible] Mdlle. Rachel and M Regnier being limited to one month, the performances will be given four times a week, on the usual evenings—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
The interesting Play of LOUISE DE LIGNEROLLES, which has been recently performed in Paris by Mdlle. Rachel with so much success, and the Classical Plays of "Les Horaces" "Andromaque," and "Virginie," may be each presented for One Representation [illegible] during the present Engagement.—Boxes and Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond street, and at the Box-office.

GERMAN PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that a second Season of GERMAN PLAYS will be commenced at this Theatre on the 1st of JULY, at the close of Mdlle Rachel's engagement. Engagements have been made with the following eminent artistes: Herr Emil Devrient, from Dresden; Herr Dessoir, from Berlin, Herr Gabillon, from Hanover; Herr Frey, from Cologne; Fraulein [illegible]uhr, from Berlin; Frau Stolte, from Cassel; Frau Stock, from Darmstadt; Herr Sa[illegible]mayer, from Leipsic, Herr Thomas from Berlin; and a complete company, consisting of twenty-four persons. Regissiers, Herrn Fischer and Birnstill, from the Ducal Theatre, Darmstadt. The principal productions this season will consist of William Tell, [illegible] Donna Diana Fiesco Torquato Tasso Othello and [illegible] Shakspeare and the popular plays of [illegible] Hamlet The performances will be given on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, during the month of July. A subscription for the series, or for one or two nights a week, may be arranged at a considerable reduction upon the nightly prices, at Mr MITCHELL'S [illegible]

MUSICAL UNION. H.R.H. Prince Albert, Patron. TUESDAY, JUNE 14, WILLIS'S ROOMS Quartet [illegible]; Haydn. Trio in D, Op. 70, Beethoven; [illegible] No. 5; Mendelssohn. Sonata, Piano, Op. 47; [illegible] Vieuxtemps, Goffrie, Henry Blagrove, and Piatti [illegible] (his first appearance at the [illegible]) Half a Guinea each, to be had at CRAMER and [illegible] Chappell and Ollivier's, Bond-street. Doors open at [illegible]
J ELLA, Director

ORCHESTRAL UNION.—The LAST CONCERT of the Series will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS [illegible] Mendelssohn's Symphony in A, Overtures, "Oberon" and "Masaniello." Pianoforte Concerto, Mr. W S. Bennett. Vocalists, Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, and Mr. Lockey. Leader, Mr. Cooper; Conductor, Mr. Mellon. Reserved Seats, 5s.; Unreserved, 3s.
ALFRED NICHOLSON, Hon. Sec.

COLOGNE CHORAL UNION.—THIS DAY (Saturday). Mr. MITCHELL announces that, notwithstanding the unexampled success which has attended the Concerts given by this distinguished Society, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, it will not be possible to extend the number of Concerts announced to be given in London, which is positively limited to the dates advertised—viz., the AFTERNOONS of THIS DAY, JUNE 11th, June 14th, and June 16th. There will, also, be one Grand Evening Performance of Sacred Choral Music at Exeter-hall, on Monday next, June 13, at which the eminent organist, Herr Schneider, from Dresden, will execute several Masterpieces of Bach and Handel. Full particulars, with Programmes in German and English may be obtained at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the principal Musicsellers and Libraries

MADAME VERDAVAINNE has the honour to announce that her ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, to commence at Half-past Two precisely, on which occasion she will be assisted by the following celebrated artistes:—Vocalists—Mesdames Louisa Pyne, Hermann, and Herr Pischek. Instrumentalists—Pianoforte, Mdme. Verdavainne, Harp, Mr. Boleyne Reeves; Violin, M. Vieuxtemps, Violoncello Herr Hausmann Conductor, Mr. Jaques Herz. Stalls and Tickets may be had of Madame Verdavainne, 17, Rutland-street, Regent's-park; and of Robert W. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street

QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, Hanover-square.—Herr L. JANSA begs to announce that he will give a grand MORNING CONCERT at the above Rooms, on MONDAY, JUNE 20th, at Half-past Two o'clock. The Orchestra will be full and complete, and will perform a new Symphony, composed by Herr Jansa

MDLLE. COULON has the honour to announce that her ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely, on which occasion she will be assisted by the following celebrated Artistes: [illegible] Marie Doria, Messent, Kathleen Fitzwilliam, Marchesi, Graumann, and F. Lablache, Messrs Gardoni, Jules Lefort, Marchesi, and F. Lablache. Instrumental Performers. Pianoforte, Mdlle. Coulon; Harp, Mr Frederick Chatterton; Violin, M. Sainton; Violoncello, M Jacquard Clarionet, M Wuille. Conductors, MM. Benedict, Frelon, and Frank Mori. Stalls and Tickets may be had at all the principal Music Warehouses; and of Mdlle. COULON, 22, Great Marlborough-street

MR. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, JUNE 22. Under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge. A limited number of Unreserved Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, at the principal Musical Warehouses and Libraries. Early application is respectfully solicited, for the few remaining Reserved Seats, at Mr BENEDICT'S, No. 2, Manchester-square.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS' SECOND PERFORMANCE of CLASSICAL and MODERN PIANOFORTE MUSIC, on FRIDAY MORNING next, JUNE 17, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, Three o'Clock. Signor Gardoni will sing Beethoven's "Adelaida." Miss Messent, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Piatti. Conductor, Mr W. Macfarren. A select chorus will sing Welsh Airs, arranged by Mr Brinley Richards. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Single Ticket, 7s.

MISS GREENFIELD'S (the Black Swan) GRAND EVENING CONCERT at EXETER-HALL. In consequence of the unprecedented success obtained by Miss Greenfield (the American vocalist) on Tuesday last, at the Hanover-square Rooms, in the presence of the Duchess of Sutherland, and a numerous assembly of Nobility and Gentry, she is induced to give a SECOND CONCERT, on an extended scale, at EXETER-HALL, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15th, on which occasion she will be assisted by the following eminent Artistes.—Vocalists. Mesdames Louisa Pyne, Rita Favanti, Dolby, Wokes (late Fanny Russell), Stabbach, Ursula Barclay, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Gardoni, Brandt, Cotton, and Pischek. Pianoforte, Miss Kate Loder, and her pupil, Miss Rosina Bentley. Violin, Dr. Valadares, Violoncello, Signor Piatti, Contra Basso, Signor Bottesini, Sax Tube, Mr. Henry Distin; Pianist Accompagnateur, Mr T Stevens, and the celebrated band of the Orchestral Union conducted by Mr. Alfred Mellon. Numbered stalls, 7s. 6d.; reserved seats 5s.; tickets, 1s., 2s., and 3s. each, to be had at all the principal music warehouses and libraries, and at the ticket offices in the Strand. Full particulars may be obtained at ROBERT W. OLLIVIER'S, 19, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly

MESSRS. MACFARLANE and CUNNINGHAM beg further to announce, that at the opening of their Budget at WILLIS'S-ROOMS, St. James's, on 23rd June, productions of celebrated composers will be sung by Mr W Adams, a tenor of great excellence. Mr. Macfarlane (in addition to playing solos on the cornopean and bugle) will introduce his new and wonderful effects on brass instruments, never before accomplished by any artist. The vocal part of the entertainment will be illustrated by introductory remarks and appropriate anecdotes, delivered by Mr. Cunningham. An accomplished pianist will preside

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC every Evening, at Eight o'clock (except Saturday). Stalls, 3s., which can be secured at the Box-office every day, from Eleven to Four. Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'Clock.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET. Messrs. GRIEVE and TELBIN'S NEW DIORAMA, illustrating the OCEAN MAIL to INDIA and AUSTRALIA, will be Exhibited for the First Time on MONDAY, JUNE 20th.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

HINDOSTAN.—The LAST SEASON.—This Grand MOVING DIORAMA from CALCUTTA to the HIMALAYA is NOW OPEN Daily, at 3 and 8 o'Clock, at the Asiatic Gallery, Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square.—Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d. The Museum is open half an hour before each Exhibition.

ZULU KAFIRS.—ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner.—THIS AFTERNOON (SATURDAY), at Half-past Three, and this and every evening during the week, at Half-past Eight. Day Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.—Admission, 2s. 6d. and 1s. The reserved seats, 4s., for this extraordinary exhibition, which is creating so much interest, can only be secured at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK. The Collection of LIVING ZOOPHYTES, MOLLUSCA, FISH, and other Marine Animals, is now OPENED to Visitors daily. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, at Four o'Clock, every Saturday. Admission, One Shilling; Mondays, Sixpence.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The FIRST PART of an HISTORICAL LECTURE on the THAMES, by GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq., assisted by Miss Blanche Younge, with appropriate Songs and Dissolving Scenery, every Evening (except Saturday), at Nine o'Clock in addition to the varied Scientific Lectures and Exhibitions. Open Mornings and Evenings. Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under Ten years of age, Half-price.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, PARK HOUSE, HIGHGATE and ESSEX HALL, COLCHESTER. The FIRST STONE of this National Asylum for the accommodation of 400 beds, will be laid on the estate of the Charity, at Red Hill, Surrey, on THURSDAY the 16th instant, by His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT. The Ceremonial may be had at the Office. Offerings of any amount, to be placed on the First Stone, most thankfully received.
JOHN CONOLLY, M.D. D.C.L. } Gratuitous
ANDREW REED, D.D. } Secretaries.
Office, 29, Poultry, June, 1853

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—This Institution, waiting not for the child of parents once in prosperity to become an orphan—by voluntary contributions, affords at once a home, clothing, maintenance, and education. The ANNUAL MEETING of these former "Boys" in the Royal Asylum, will take place at the ROYAL ASYLUM, Brixton-hill, on FRIDAY, 17th inst., at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Lord Bishop of St. David's in the chair. The HALF-YEARLY ELECTION will take place on the 1[illegible]th of AUGUST next. Nomination forms may be obtained at the Office, where subscriptions will be gratefully received, as well as by Messrs. [illegible], Attwoods, and Co., Bankers, 27, Gracechurch-street; and by [illegible] 2 Charlotte-row, Mansion-house. E. F. LEEKS, Secretary.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London. Enrolled under 6th and 7th William IV., cap. 32, and established for the purpose of aiding members of all classes in obtaining the County Franchise, and as an eligible mode of investment.

[illegible]
The Hon. Col. Lowther, M.P.
[illegible] C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P.
W. Thompson, Esq., M.P., Ald.
[illegible] EIGHT MONTHS.

Subscribed capital	£200,000
Paid up	£30,000
Shares issued	4,000
On the order of rights	879
Estates bought	8
Allotted	1
Ready for allotment	3

Negociations for the purchase of other eligible Estates are in progress.
CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

FREEHOLD LAND, COUNTY VOTES, and CAPITAL INVESTMENT.—The SEVENTH PUBLIC DRAWING for choice of Freehold Allotments on [illegible] Estates purchased for the CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY, in various counties, will take place at Three o'Clock on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15th, at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, at the Third Quarterly General Meeting of the Members. All persons taking a £50 share and paying 12s. 6d. thereon at or before the drawing, will participate in the advantage thereof. Shareholders are placed on the order of right for selection of lots either by completion, by drawing, or by seniority of membership. Plans of the Estates may be seen at the Offices, 33, NORFOLK-STREET, STRAND, which are open from Ten to Five, except on Mondays and Fridays, and then from Ten to Eight o'Clock.
CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

ASSOCIATE INSTITUTION for IMPROVING and ENFORCING the LAWS for the PROTECTION of WOMEN.—The Committee beg to state that the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, and Roundell Palmer, Esq., Q.C., M.P., the Adjudicators of the Prize of One Hundred Guineas, for the best Essay on the Laws respecting the Protection of Women, have unanimously AWARDED the PRIZE to the Essay bearing the Motto, "Nec corrumpere et corrumpi sæculum vocatur."
The Essays of unsuccessful Competitors will be returned to them on application. The Successful Essay will be published with as little delay as possible.
Office of the Associate Institution, HENRY J NEWMAN,
5, Upper Charles-street, Parliament-street. Secretary.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK ISSUES CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 each, for Travellers on the Continent. They are payable at every important place in Europe, and thus enable the traveller to vary his route without inconvenience. No expense is incurred, and, when cashed, no charge is made for commission. They may be obtained at the Bank, Lothbury or its branches—1, St. James's-square; 214, High Holborn; 3, Wellington-street, Borough; 87, High-street, Whitechapel; and 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-street. J. W. GILBART, General Manager.

THE WATERLOO HOTEL, HAMBURG, Recently Built, situate in the most fashionable part of the City, near the Promenades and Opera-house. This Hotel is furnished in the first modern style, with every English comfort, both for Winter and Summer. Baths in the house, a beautiful Garden adjoining and all the servants speak English. London "Times" Daily.
F. J. WEX and SON, Proprietors.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS and OTHERS.—To be LET, and entered upon immediately, an excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, situated at Sleaford, and occupied for the last fifty years as a Boys' Boarding and Day School. It contains a large Dining-room, Drawing, Breakfast, and seven Bed-rooms, with Kitchen, Scullery, and every requisite outbuilding. One part of this house fronts the river Slea, and the other a lawn and shrubbery, at the extremity of which is a large detached building, used as the school-room. Being enclosed all round, it is equally eligible for a Ladies' School or private family. For particulars apply to Mr. HACKETT (the owner), Hale, near Sleaford; or, to Mr. MEDLEY, bookseller, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS from LONDON to BRIGHTON and BACK, every SUNDAY and every MONDAY, leave London at 8.0 a.m. Fares: First Class, 7s. 6d.; Second Class, 5s. 6d.; Third Class, 3s. 6d.
Tickets are issued every Saturday by the 8.0 p.m. Express Train to Brighton, available to return by any train on the following Sunday, or by the Express Train leaving Brighton at 7.15 a.m. on the following Monday, and arriving in London at 8.45 a.m. Fares: First Class, 13s.; Second Class, 9s.; Third Class, 6s. Third-class passengers must return from Brighton either by a train on the Sunday, or by the 6.30 a.m. Train on the following Monday.
CROYDON AND EPSOM LINE. Return Tickets at Reduced Fares every Sunday by all trains, and daily after 12 o'clock.
London-bridge Terminus. FREDERICK SLIGHT, Secretary.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS to AUSTRALIA.—The Iron Screw-clipper Steam-ship VICTORIA, Captain WILLIAM CHAMPION, 1878 Tons, 450-horse power, lying in the East India Docks, is now taking in cargo for Sydney, Port Phillip, and Adelaide. Parties wishing to forward goods or specie by this fine vessel, are desired to make an early application, as the last shipping-day is the 13th JUNE. Agent, CHARLES WALTON, Jun., 17, Gracechurch-street, London.

STEAM to AUSTRALIA.—The magnificent Iron Screw Steam-ship VICTORIA, A 1, 1878 tons register, 450-horse power, WILLIAM CHAMPION, Commander, having returned from her most satisfactory trial trip in the Bay of Biscay, is now open for the inspection of parties desirous to go to the colonies. She will be positively despatched for ADELAIDE, PORT PHILLIP, and SYDNEY (touching only at St. Vincent's for coals) on the 15th of JUNE next, from the East India Docks, and on the day following will embark passengers at Gravesend. This vessel has surpassed the most sanguine expectations entertained of her capabilities, both as a clipper sailing ship and also under steam, her speed in both cases being during the late trial as follows:—Under sail and steam, 13½ knots; under sail alone, 10½ knots; and steam alone, 12 knots. These results, combined with the great experience of her Commander in the Australian trade, and the matured coaling arrangements of the Company, must secure the most rapid passage on record. Her internal arrangements being the result of increased experience and the most anxious desire to promote every comfort of the passengers, including the elegant and spacious saloons, well ventilated sleeping cabins, convenient bath rooms, &c., also every necessary convenience as regards the dietary and steward's departments, combined with an absence of vibration to which screw steam-ships are often liable, and her safety and ease as a sea boat will, it is confidently entertained, secure not only the quickest but also the most comfortable voyage hitherto made to the Australian colonies.

FARES.

After Saloon	from 70 to 125 guineas.
Second Saloon	from 45 to 50 „
Servants, &c.	30 „

Freight for goods, &c., £8 per ton.
For further particulars apply to the Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's Offices, 63, Lombard-street, or to Charles Walton, jun., 17, Gracechurch-street, London.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

Just Published, Second Edition,
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See "Blue Book," August 5, 1842, pages 89 and 193; and for Account of the Manufacture, see "Exhibition, Jury Report," 1 Vol. ed., p. 6[illegible], and see pages 604 [illegible], and 629.—Belmont, Vauxhall, Surrey.

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The Royal Hunt Cup is a splendid silver vase, composed of branches and leaves of open-work vine, with a lining of ruby-glass; copied from a pair modeled expressly for Lord Ward, after a drawing by E. T. Parris. It is from the manufactory of Mr. Hancock, of 39, Bruton-street, and is a beautiful work. The base is covered with blue velvet; the effect being altogether novel and striking.

Her Majesty's Vase, of silver, is of Etruscan form, decorated in the Renaissance style. The subject is maritime. On the cover is the figure of a Zephyr, whose

> Soft-beating wings
> Waft the vessels to their goal.

On the handles are female Tritons, playing with Cupids. The bas-relief represents Thetis bearing to her son Achilles the proof-armour forged by Vulcan. This prize has been designed by M. Antoine Vechte, and is from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street. It is altogether a superb work.

EXPLOSION OF "THE TIMES" STEAMER, AT DUBLIN.—(SEE PAGE 478)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 628.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1853. [SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE MYSTERY OF THE TABLES.

THE matter-of fact people of the nineteenth century have plunged all at once into the bottomless deeps of spiritualism. Railroads, steam, and electricity, and the indubitable wonders which they have wrought, have not proved powerful enough to supersede and destroy that strong innate love of the supernatural which seems implanted in the human mind. Thousands of people in Europe and America are turning tables, and obstinately refusing to believe that physical and mechanical means are in any way concerned in the process. Hats, too, are turned, as well as the heads that wear them. But the greatest mystery has taken up its abode in and about the tea-table. The spirits that used to rap in the old days of the Jameses and the Charleses, rapped upon the walls and the ceilings, and made strange noises in the chimneys; but the spirits that rap in the days of Victoria prefer to rap upon rosewood or upon mahogany, and to haunt the under surfaces of round tables. The delusion of a few threatens to become the mania of the many; and the folly, like many others which preceded it, has become epidemic, and seized upon the people like the *grippe* or the cholera-morbus. It is in vain that we boast of the progress of education. We are little, if any, wiser than our ancestors. The love of the marvellous is not to be eradicated by the schoolmaster. There are multitudes of hard-headed business-like people, safely to be trusted in any matter of commerce or of money—people who can reason, and argue, and detect the flaws and the contradictions in statements and theories which they do not approve—who continually wear some pet absurdity of their own. They hug it like a garment, and refuse to shuffle it off till they can robe themselves in another absurdity not a whit better than the old one, except in the gloss of its novelty and in the fashion of its cut. Something of the kind is always occurring to excite the laughter of those who smile, and the tears of those who weep, at the follies of humanity. Neither Democritus nor Heraclitus need lack disciples in our day. It is not only the ignorant and the vulgar, but the educated and the refined who yield themselves up, the unsuspecting, if not the eager, victims of self-deception. In fact, it may be asserted that the lower classes—men and women who battle with the sternest realities of life—are less apt than the wealthier and more luxurious to seek excitement in the wonderful, and to feed their credulity with the incomprehensible. It has been so in all ages. The days of witchcraft had scarcely passed away when the idle and the fashionable listened with keen curiosity to the wonderful stories related in the "Sadducismus Triumphatus," and swallowed with open mouths the reports of the spirit-rappings at the house of Mr. Mompesson. About the same time (two hundred years ago) appeared Valentine Greatraks, with his sympathetic salve, which cured the most desperate hurts—not by application to the wound, but to the sword or the pistol which caused it. Valentine Greatraks had thousands of believers; and to have doubted of the marvellous cures which he effected would have been to run the risk of being scouted from good society. The famous metallic tractors of Dr. Haygarth, introduced sixty or seventy years ago, were a nine-days wonder, and were thought to have revolutionised the science of medicine, until it was found that wooden tractors, painted to imitate metallic ones, were as good as the genuine articles, and that neither had any effect, except upon the hypochondriacal and the weak-minded. Mr. St. John Long, at a comparatively recent period, rubbed the backs of the wealthy, and was growing rich by the process, until an unforeseen, and, to him, unwelcome casualty brought him within the grip of the law, and caused his fashionable theory and his extensive practice to explode amid popular disgust. The Cock-lane Ghost, the spirit-rappings of Stockwell, and the dancing porridge-pots of Baldarroch, all had their day and their believers. We cite these cases at random, and might select hundreds of others that are familiar to those who have made the credulity of the multitude their study. There is nothing too absurd for the belief both of the ignorant and the educated. There is no system of miscalled philosophy, especially if it meddle with the business of the physician, that is too outrageous for encouragement, or too ridiculous for admiration.

In an age which has been called pre-eminently practical and material, dead superstitions start out of their graves, and squeak and jabber in our streets. The haunted house rears its head next door to the Mechanics' Institute; and in the same town in which a Faraday is lecturing upon the newly-discovered truths of science, a clever adventuress calls up ghosts for a fee, and pretends to reveal the ineffable secrets of another life. The old fables of witchcraft and demoniacal possession are surpassed by the modern marvels which we are called upon to believe under the penalty of being denounced as Materialists and Atheists. The extraordinary results obtained by science in our day have ceased to excite the same lively interest as of yore. Those who feed upon the highly-seasoned fare of the preternatural, are like the daughters of the horse-leech, and their cry is "Give, give!" Even clairvoyance opening as it does so vast a field of inquiry to those who consider how fearfully and wonderfully man is made, fails to unfold mysteries enough to satisfy the daring neophytes of the nineteenth century. Magnetism and electricity are great, they admit; but the human will, they assert, is greater. Electricity in Dover can rend the rock at Calais; but the all-potent will of man—either travelling upon electricity, or using it as a weapon—can leave this paltry world behind, and soar amid the planets and fixed stars, or, if it choose to stay upon the Earth, can become as veritable a power as any mechanical or physical force that was ever stirred into activity by the ingenuity of an Archimedes or a Watt. Not only can it accomplish such small feats as turning tables and hats, and making crockery dance upon shelves; but it can communicate with departed spirits, and call them from the interlunar spheres (which are no longer vacant in modern philosophy), to answer the most impertinent questions. Where shall we find any one so deaf to reason, so blind against proof, so callous to argument, so independent of demonstration, so utterly careless of evidence

BONAPARTE, ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.—SKETCHED IN 1853.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

as the marvel-monger? And the marvel-mongers are a numerous tribe. It does not astonish them to hear that the spirits of the mighty dead are at the beck and call of any one of the gentler sex who chooses to establish herself as a "medium." It pleases them to think that Adam himself, the venerable father of the human race, will respond to a duly qualified practitioner in petticoats, and make his presence known by rapping upon a table. Although the spirits summoned by different "media" contradict themselves; although one class of spirits anathematizes the Protestants, and another hurls the Roman Catholics to damnation; although one "medium" has only learned of Lemuel Gulliver as a veritable spirit, and another allowed her mahogany to be rapped by a spirit, calling itself the Baron Munchausen; although the spirits that rap for Mrs. A. stigmatise as impostors the spirits that rap for Mrs. B.; although the spirits spell their responses, and sometimes make woful blunders in their orthography; and although the sum total of the spirit revelations as yet recorded amount to nonsense, or to nothing, the spirit-rappings of our day have crowds of enthusiastic believers. Contradictions, meannesses, blasphemies, impossibilities—all are believed, all are gulped by a voracious credulity, that may sometimes be fatigued, but that never can be satiated. Witnesses of the most extraordinary statements are never found wanting. A proof is always at command, and the loosest evidence reported at second-hand, and, in all probability, perverted or exaggerated, is amply sufficient to satisfy those who have made up their minds to believe.

The philosophic observer is not astonished at this result. Nothing is so little understood as the laws of evidence. Every barrister and attorney in the kingdom knows how difficult it is to hunt out and to capture that shy and retiring creature, a veritable Fact. The mass of mankind are so apt to believe that no one tells an untruth except from pecuniary and interested motives, that if the honesty and purity of a witness be undisputed, his testimony is held to be unassailable. In countless instances the wish to believe is the father of conviction. The credulous believe, because they are credulous. The honest believe, because they do not reflect that honesty itself can be misguided, and that erroneous evidence may be given by the innocent and the disinterested. The unthinking believe, because of their incapacity for thinking, or because they have not the faintest comprehension of the philosophy of proof, and have neither the means nor the will for detecting errors: and because they are content to take upon trust the statements which are dined into their ears by the self-deluded on the one hand, and the designing upon the other. Let not Absurdity be ashamed of itself, it will always find good company to keep it in countenance. The lion on the top of Northumberland House *did* actually wag its tail!—and will wag it again if one man has a will potent enough to induce ten other men to believe that it did so. The ten men will prove it, each to the satisfaction of the other, and will gain thousands of adherents—especially if they attempt to explain it by magnetism, or electricity, or the agency of spirits. Another fact as wonderful as the spirit-rappings will thus be added to the mystical history of the nineteenth century. As for the lion himself, it is to be hoped that the Duke of Northumberland will take care of him. Who knows but what he may become as good a "medium" as any that have been sent to us by our friends on the other side of the Atlantic?

HOUGOUMONT.

THE FIRST—LAST MEETING.

At a quarter to eleven (June 17) the French second corps advanced in close columns against Hougoumont, and the battle commenced. The officers were repeated to carry the important post, only to be bloodily repulsed, and the existence of the Guards was borne in mind. At last, despairing of success, the French artillery opened with shells upon the house—the obstinate Hougoumont was quickly in a blaze—the fire reached the chapel, and many of the wounded, both combatants and defenders, there perished miserably. Though the fire raged fiercely, shells burst around, and shot ploughed through the shattered walls and windows, Legourès nobly held the place, and Hougoumont remained unshaken.'—*Marmont.*

THERE, as we stand, a little further on,
Where Hougoumont had rolled the battle back—
Not yet the glory of their eagles gone—
The Old Guard thundered to their last attack.

And first defeat, and final overthrow,
And field of doom, and close of long career:—
These walls remember, and these ruins know,
What sentence from on High was spoken here.

Sweetly the smiles of musing sunset fall
On homes of peace and toil's secure rewards,
Where battlements and fragments of a wall
Still mark the dreadful meeting of the Guards

But once they met: and broken was his dream
Who thought he saw upon the waves of war
Reflections of an eldritch planet's beam
Mystical flashes from a fated star.

But once met they who then each host arrayed—
Rivals reserved for conflict from their birth—
But once they met—and shivered was the blade
Which long had waved its terrors o'er the earth.

Where whole battalions found a sudden grave,
And sank together to their bloody rest,
Peace broods full-breathing, yellow corn-fields wave,
And silent shadows creep from out the west.

And other shades, more awful, hover round,
And, haunting, visit the long summer here.
Be that peace theirs they died for on this ground—
They fought and conquered at this time of year.

June, 1853. MILES GERALD KEON

NEW FACILITIES FOR CONTINENTAL TRAVELLERS.—The Customs authorities now allow the luggage of passengers from Paris, by the 8 till 10h, to be brought to London without exam nation at Dover, in order to prevent detention in the latter place. The passengers by the mail packet have merely to point out their luggage at the railway station after landing at Dover, and take their places in the train for town. On arrival, the luggage van is run into the new Custom-house at London-bridge station, where officers from the Customs are in attendance, and where the examination is made. At present this facility is confined to the train leaving Paris at 7 30 p.m., the passengers by which arrive in London at 8.6 a.m. the following morning.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.—A curious statement is given in the New York papers concerning the rebellion in China. It appears that Commodore Aulic had just arrived, having been lately in command of the East India squadron, and being the bearer of despatches. This gentleman gives it as his opinion that the British ships of war would not assist the Emperor, even if called upon, as the foreigners in China are almost all in favour of the success of the rebels. The present Emperor is stated to have alienated the affection of the people by his sensuality and addiction to opium, and his Cabinet also was unpopular and corrupt; moreover, the Commodore asserts that no assistance which could now be given would be of service, as the rebels are fast progressing towards Pekin, where a naval squadron could not approach. Finally, he anticipates, as we believe most people in England do, greater advantages, commercial and political, from the insurgents than from the reigning dynasty.

SHIPS AND TONNAGE.—On Wednesday a return printed showed that last year 17,319 sailing and steam-vessels were employed in the foreign and home trade of the United Kingdom. The tonnage was 3,389,586, and the crews, including masters, mates, and apprentices, numbered 177,982.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The state of the Emperor's health is a source of much uneasiness to those immediately about him; for, though not prevented by it from going about as usual, he suffers considerably from symptoms indicative of a condition that requires the utmost attention; while his constant attendance to the weighty cares which press on him, render impossible the repose which would go far to aid his recovery. Violent swelling of the legs and feet is one of the symptoms to which he is subject, and which causes him the most inconvenience, he still, however, appears in public as before; and has, of late, visited several of the theatres

The Imperial household has, since the residence of the Court at St. Cloud, been temporarily placed on quite a different footing to what it was at the Tuileries, nearly all the officers and ladies composing it having received the congé, and the Emperor and Empress live in comparative retirement and simplicity. This arrangement is, we believe, in accordance with the personal desire of the latter, on whom the etiquette kept up in Paris weighed most heavily.

A report that the *Garde Nationale* of Paris was about to be dissolved, has, for the last week, been going the rounds, and had at length gained such general credit that a formal contradiction of the rumour has been inserted in the *Moniteur* to destroy the impression.

Many fresh arrests, almost entirely among the Legitimist party, have been taking place within a few days. Under the present state of affairs, with regard to the possibility of the war with Russia, the members of this cause are viewed with peculiar suspicion; and, as the maxim that prevention is better than cure is considered the wisest in such cases, these measures are adopted *par précaution*.

The Société d'Horticulture de la Seine has just given a fresh exhibition of flowers in the Champs Elysées the finest of the year, owing to the much greater variety of flowers the more advanced season affords, the finest and rarest geraniums were particularly brilliant. Our compatriots, Messrs. Standish and Noble, successful with several species of flowers, had won a number of prizes.

M. Paxton Hood has, in six, so subtly and successful a manner, put himself into connection with the Great Exhibition two years ago, as to cause him to proceed to New York on a most important mission of the same nature, entrusted to him by the Government which he is charged formally to represent; he is further instructed to examine and compare the productions of the various nations, to state in what France holds the superiority; where she is deficient, how such deficiency may be supplied; and to ascertain by what means and in what points her commerce in that quarter of the globe may be beneficially extended. Every importance is to be given to the bearer of so grave and interesting a responsibility. The steamer *La Reine Hortense*, which last year was employed for the Minister de la Marine and of the Emperor himself, is to be fitted up with the greatest luxury for the beginning of July, when M. Sallandrouze takes his departure, and is to be under his orders during the whole of his stay in America, and until his return to France.

The success of "Les Filles de Marbre" at the Vaudeville continues unabated, and it asserted that the result of the visit of Louis Napoleon to the theatre will be the bestowal of the *croix d'honneur* on M. Théodore Barrière.

The Emperor has granted to Millies, Cornelle, descendants from the great writer, a pension of 2000f. from his private purse, on the occasion of the 247th anniversary of the tragedian's birth.

The marriage of Mdlle. Madeleine Brohan with M. Mario Uchard took place a few days since at the church of St. Roch, before a small circle of friends. The popular *soubrette* is not to quit the stage, but it is expected shortly to make her re-appearance in M. Mazères' play and the "Jeux de l'Amour et du Hasard."

Report states that Thalberg, who is now at Milan, proposes to write a *première* for the Opéra Comique here; this news excites much interest in the musical world, and earnest hopes are expressed that it may be realised.

A little *brochure*, entitled "Mdlle. Rachel, ses Succès ses Détracteurs," just made its appearance. The subject is such tenderly on the part of the author, M. de Chambrun, may be, we pretend not to say; for so any of the critics seem disposed to venture very freely on such dangerous ground; hitherto it seems to have been considered inadvisable to state—in print—that Mdlle. Rachel had or could have *défauts*; and we suspect M. de Chambrun would have done wiser, as far as the success of his book goes, to wait till time had brought its usual effects on a public almost always more or less ungrateful to its favourites.

M. de Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, had an interview with Louis Napoleon on Wednesday morning. It is stated that he mentioned to his Majesty that the occupation of the Danubian provinces was not meant by Russia as an attack on the independence of Turkey. The Emperor was of opinion that the treaties did not authorise Russia to cross the Pruth, except under certain circumstances, which have not taken place.

A certain degree of activity is displayed in all the military ports of France. Detachments of marines, on their way to Toulon, pass almost daily through Paris. Orders have been issued to all seamen on leave of absence, whose term of service has not yet expired, to proceed forthwith to Brest, and to report themselves to the Port Admiral. This order has been executed at Havre. Orders were received at Honfleur on Saturday last to raise all the seamen disposable. This measure will include fathers having three children, and having served in the navy three years and nine months. Letters from Bayonne announce that orders were received there to raise 200 seamen. On the 10th, orders reached Brest to arm the steam-frigates *La Pomone* and *La Caffarelli*, and the vessels *L'Hercule* and *Le Duguesclin*. Nothing is known of their destination.

The Bourse, which was comparatively firm on Tuesday, was agitated on Wednesday with various reports of an alarming character, which caused a serious decline in the prices of public securities. The Three per Cents opened at 78f., fell to 77f. 95c., and closed at 77f. 20c. for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 101f. 60c.

AUSTRIA.

The King of Bavaria has arrived at Vienna. It is asserted that the Russian Ambassadors at Vienna and Berlin insist on Austria and Prussia discontinuing that passive part which they have up to the present played in the Oriental question.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Journals mention a report that negotiations are in progress for causing Belgium to join the Austro-German commercial union. The marriage of the Duke de Brabant and of the Archduchess Maria will not take place by proxy. The ceremony will be performed in the month of August, but the day has not yet been fixed.

The Chamber of Representatives of Belgium terminated its session on Saturday. Before breaking up, it voted a bill for allowing 618,000 fr. for a monument in honour of the National Congress, and 400,000 fr. for one to the late Queen. The Chamber expressed a wish that the column, which is to form a monument to the Congress, shall be surmounted by a statue of the King.

HOLLAND.

The King opened the session of the States General on Tuesday, in a speech which will be read with interest, in consequence of the change of Government and the recent agitation in Holland upon the subject of the alleged Papal aggression. His Majesty's speech was as follows:

Gentlemen,—I was much affected, some time since, when thousands of my beloved subjects, fearing for their national interests, came to me and desired me to take measures to provide against the evils which they dreaded. Being deeply impressed with my obligations to protect all their interests and rights, I thought it better not to follow the advice given me by the advisers of the Crown. I felt that by following it I could not remove the great anxiety nor calm the excited feelings of my people. When the Ministers offered me their resignations, I accepted some of them, and replaced them by men who possessed my entire confidence; therefore, I felt myself bound to dissolve the Chambers, and to give an opportunity to the electors of expressing their feelings on the subject. Now with gratification I see myself surrounded by both Chambers of the States-General, and I was anxious, gentlemen, to open your Assembly myself. I am glad I can do this with satisfaction. We are on good terms with foreign powers. The development and welfare of the country are increasing. These are the favourable auspices under which the Legislative Body can recommence its labours. The difficulty, however, to which I adverted in the beginning, I am sorry to say, is not yet removed; I have tried to arrange it, as well by inviting explanations from those parties who have originated the dissension—I suppose involuntarily—as by taking measures to be carried out by ourselves. The Government are convinced that many of the difficulties can only be disposed of by a law. The sixth clause of the Charter assures equality to all religious associations, but it imposes also duties on Government, which cannot be fulfilled without the power of the law. It is my intention to request your co-operation in this matter. I shall do it with greater confidence, as I am sure that the spirit of moderation and quiet investigation so natural to our country will prevail at your deliberations, and that it will be your serious desire, as it is mine, firmly to maintain the principle of religious tolerance when less belonged to our nation, and to enroll all that could cause discord, and seclude between the sons of the same country. In that way it will be possible to arrange so that the Government can give equal protection to all the religious associations, by which they can obtain security for liberty and substantial solidity under the same rea-onable and impartial law. I intend to bring before you, in the session, only those projects of law for your deliberation that require a speedy decision. I now declare the Assembly to be opened, and I conclude with wishing that Heaven's wisdom may actuate and govern us, so that our efforts for the benefit of our beloved country may be characterised by order, peacefulness, and justice.

The King has just granted permission to the new Catholic prelates to accept the title of supernumerary Chamberlains conferred on the Bishop of the Propaganda to wear the insignia of that ecclesiastical dignity.

THREATENED HOSTILITIES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Since our last the actual position of the Eastern question has not been materially altered. We now know, from the statements of the British Government in Parliament, that the British as well as the French fleet is on its way to the Bay of Besika, in the vicinity of the Dardanelles. Couriers and diplomatic agents have been busy hurrying backward and forward between Western Europe and St. Petersburg; the course of events confirming the impression that the Russian forces will again occupy the Danubian Principalities. It would appear that official information of that determination has been communicated to the Courts of Vienna, Paris, and probably London, accompanied with the assurance that the Emperor Nicholas does not construe that act of aggression as a declaration of war with Turkey and the protecting Powers. He thus adroitly attempts to throw the responsibility of a rupture upon the Porte and her allies. The question is now narrowed to this single point:—Will the other powers of Europe regard the Russian invasion of Moldavia and Wallachia as a *casus belli*? Accepting to present appearances they will not. That step would be a clear infraction of treaties which declare that the Pruth shall be the boundaries of the two empires. But, unfortunately, the Czar can plead precedent in his favour. These provinces having been occupied by his armies in 1848, and the following years—and upon that precedent he now bases a right to garrison the same course, under certain contingencies, which he asserts have now arisen. It is supposed that the Czar will defer any real negotiations with the Porte until the Russian troops have taken full possession of the provinces of the Ottoman empire, when European diplomacy will have to accept the alternative of their permanent occupation, or of a declaration of war. We would be a further December ere the Russian Emperor will have come to demands respecting the Greek Church.

Letters from Constantinople of the 2nd inst. are full of hostile rumours of the great preparations for defence, of warlike feelings of the Mussulmans on the theatre. They state that the Turks, ignorant of the unjust pretensions of Russia, and conscious of their own strength, consider themselves for the maintenance of their dignity, and for the fulfilment of engagements with energy and enthusiasm." The Bosphorus was covered with vessels of every size, transporting ammunition and troops to the camp of Buyukdéré, which is now composed of 30,000 men, and the same activity was manifested in the arsenal of the Admiralty, where ten vessels were ready to sail. The population were working from daybreak to midnight, and the *ulémas* were laden with cannon and military stores of every kind. An ordinance was issued on the 26th May, prohibiting merchant vessels of 10 000 kilogrammes burden and upwards from quitting the port. The Turkish merchant service was actively furnishing its contingent of seamen, and Hussein Bey was charged with enrolling volunteers for the independent corps. Each volunteer is to receive sixty piastres per month during the whole period of his service; the pay of the Nizam is only twenty. The excitement of the population against Russia was at its height

The quantity of gold put into circulation was very great. It proceeds, no doubt, from the contributions for extraordinary occasions like the present. All that was purchased for the service of the Porte was paid for in cash. Orders have been sent to the provinces to fill the magazines of the Government with wheat and Indian corn. The *Egyptian* fleet of 25 sail, iron-clad and with much steam power, was to be at Constantinople on the 10th inst. Letters from Alexandria of the 3rd inst. state that the Viceroy of Egypt was making in the armament of twelve corvettes and several frigates, which were to be ready for sea on the 2nd of June. Through out the week 140 flat-bottomed boats had been engaged in transporting artillery and ammunition to the fleet and the Citadel which commands the Bosphorus. On the 27th, five Turkish vessels transported troops and martial stores to Varna. The militia are pouring in from all the provinces. On the 30th of May the Sultan proposed passing the troops in review

From Jassy, under date June 3, we learn:—"Colonel Hanoff, the Commander of the Russian Ponto-n Brigade, has arrived at Ainga, on the Moldavian border, on the left bank of the Pruth.

Omar Pasha, who takes the command of the army of Roumelia, had arrived at Varna, and was occupied with inspecting the fortifications.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that Prince Gortschakoff, who had been appointed to command the active army of 120,000 men now on the Pruth, had been summoned to the capital to receive instructions. The Grenadier corps had been ordered to be in readiness to march for Poland, in case it should become necessary to withdraw troops thence. Letters from Warsaw state that Paskiewitsch is busy inspecting the troops and arsenals. It is broadly hinted that Count Nesselrode, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is no longer so perfectly possessed of his Imperial master's confidence as formerly; that he had, from the beginning, opposed the mission of Prince Menschikoff; and that the specific Russian party was now gaining the upper hand.

The Russian fleet at Sebastopol consist of thirteen ships of the line, six of which mount 120 guns, namely the *Varna*, the *Twelve Apostles*, the *Empress*, *Sviatoslav*, *Sedefond*, and the *Three Swietytels*; eight frigates of sixty guns, six corvettes, and twelve smaller vessels. The crews had been lately completed, and the 120-gun ships were amply supplied with heavy artillery. The fleet, however, wanted steamers, which rendered its evolutions more difficult.

The Emperor of Russia, it is said, at present makes has ordered the construction of an electric telegraph between Odessa and St. Petersburg, and the re-organisation of the mail communication along that road. The same paper adds that the establishment of a railroad in that direction was considered indispensable, and would be the object of a subsequent decree.

AMERICA.

By the *Canada*, we have advices from New York to the 4th instant From Washington there is no intelligence of a political character. Baltimore and its vicinity has been visited by a tornado, which destroyed a good deal of property.

Vigorous measures have been taken by the British Government for the protection of the British North American fisheries. Her Majesty's steamers *Basilisk* and *Devastation* are to be anchored off Newfoundland, four small vessels, each manned by twenty-five men, are to be fitted out from the flag ship *Cumberland*, and to cruise near Halifax.

We briefly noticed in our last the passing of the bill to increase the representation in the Canadian Legislature. The bill passed the Legislative Council at Quebec by two more than a two-thirds vote, which was the number necessary to carry it. For five or six years past this two-thirds majority was not obtained by only one or two votes every session of Parliament. This adds to the defeat of the present success of the bill. The bill will, of course, now become law, as, according to the theory of responsible

Government, the Governor-General is supposed to have given his assent to the principle before its introduction. The provisions of the bill are of great importance, and will make the representation more thoroughly Democratic. The members of the provincial Parliament are increased from 84 to 130. The Legislative Council, the second branch of the Legislature, is made elective. The Upper House to consist of 60 members, 30 to be elected from either section of the province. The qualification for membership to be £1000 worth of real estate or ex-membership of the Lower House. The councillors to hold office for a period of six years, and to be elected and go out by rotation. The Governor-General to have the power of dissolution in case the Council should reject a measure twice passed by the Lower House, but not otherwise. The Colonial office has uniformly discountenanced this change

The news from the River Plate is of a most unfavourable character. The siege of the city of Buenos Ayres continued, but was carried on merely by a species of skirmishing guerilla warfare in the outskirts of the town, by which much property was destroyed, and many lives sacrificed. General Urquiza, after proclaiming that the "fatal obstinacy of the pitiable circle which had possessed itself of the arms and power in the city against the general will of the province of Buenos Ayres," compelled him to assume an attitude he would sincerely have desired to avoid, the General-in-Chief of the National Squadron issued a notification, dated April 23, announcing, "that the blockade of the aforementioned port of this port is established from this date, conceding a term of six days, reckoned from said date, for foreign vessels to quit the inner roads, and twenty days for those that are in the outer roads." The pressure of the siege was severely felt in the city.

WEST INDIES

By the *Persia* we have dates from Jamaica to the 5th ult. Five deaths from yellow fever occurred on board this steamer. The weather in the West Indies was rainy, and favourable for the next crop; but the falling off in the present crop will be general say about 12,000 hogsheads at Barbadoes, 10,000 in British Guiana, 5000 in Trinidad, and the other Islands in similar proportion. At St. Thomas, the yellow fever was totally prevalent

At Jamaica, yellow fever was very malignant in the harbour. Great excitement prevailed about mining operations, and each week produced some fresh discoveries. Two new copper and mining companies were being got up. In commercial affairs there had been more activity. The differences of the Council and the House of Assembly appeared to be far from adjustment at ever; and the collection of the revenue bills was not likely to be entertained by the House of Assembly, whilst the Council refused to pass them with the appropriation clauses. In the meantime, various ports may be considered as free ports, but there had not been the large influx of goods which it was supposed would have taken place. The Hon. Hector Mitchell, Mayor of Kingston, died on the 27th ult.

NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.

A private Correspondent at New York, writing on the 3rd June, states that the Exhibition will certainly not open before the 15th of July, and he inclines to think that the 15th will be the day of inauguration. He states that great complaints are made by persons intending to exhibit who have been waiting in New York with their goods for some time, and at great inconvenience. As yet, he says, the building is a mere skeleton. The land of Ellesmere and his brother commissioners were hourly expected, and preparations were made to give them a cordial reception

The directors of the Exhibition have issued an announcement that the Exhibition will be opened on the 15th. They state that the completion of the building has been retarded by "the novelty and intricacy of the style of construction, and the high standard of architectural beauty it has been their object to attain." They add, "It will, unquestionably, be the most attractive and interesting collection of the works of art, the results of science, and the productions of industry that has ever yet been made in this country, and will tend to increase the competitive emulation of the age in every branch of its effectual development

The glazing of the building will not be finished in less than a month or five weeks. There is much to be done to complete the interior fittings, the painting of the interior and exterior, and the construction of a separate building, between the principal structure and the Reservoir, for the machinery. Viewed from the interior, the dome—which is 100 feet in diameter, and, from the floor to the top of the lantern, 123 feet—has a very grand and imposing appearance. The galleries will soon be enclosed with trellis-work railings, which are in admirable keeping with the light and airy character of the whole building. In the course of five weeks the building will be so far finished as to be ready for the reception of contributions. Large quantities of articles for exhibition continued to arrive. Amongst the latest contributions the following are recapitulated:—

From the Society of Arts and the Geological Society, London. The Duke of Buccleuch, from his mines, sends a bar of silver weighing 537 ounces. Sweden and Norway send all that is interesting from those countries. Russia sends will be represented by the Russian Court, various public departments. Mr. M'Culloch, an eminent painter, of Amsterdam, has sent one of his best productions, representing the first meeting of Gustavus Canabus Dusseldorf paintings. The largest amount known. The Earl of Carlisle's piano. Miss Shenstone's sculpture of Nourmahal. The French Government are affording every facility for sending the goods of French manufacturers. M. Bialock, the European agent for the Exhibition, had been admitted to an audience by the Emperor of France, who assured him that the Imperial manufactures should be worthily represented. His Royal Highness Prince Albert is among the contributors of valuable articles. The portraits of her Majesty, himself, Prince Arthur, and of the late Duke of Wellington, formerly in picture painted by Winterhalter, is his contribution. The Baron Marochetti has completed a colossal equestrian statue of General Washington, which is about to be embarked. Mr. Crewe has executed a colossal statue of the late Daniel Webster, it represents the American statesman in the act of addressing the Senate. From Rotterdam will be sent a variety of articles used by the Japanese, such as grasses, mats, plants, fruits, minerals, crystals, ores, and fossils collected during a five years' residence in Japan. The Sardinian Government has the same facilities to exhibitors as that of France. Samples of china and glass from Austria and Bohemia. Bronzes from Duplan Salles, France. Crosskill's patent flour-mill and agricultural machinery in motion. Elkington, Mason and Co., the manufacturers of electro plate, send some articles. J. and S. Garrard, crown jewelers of London, are amongst the exhibitors, and send a magnificent collection of silver ware.

The Canadians take great interest in the Exhibition. It is the intention of the Canadian Government to apply to Parliament for the sum of £2000, to defray the expenses attendant on the transmission to and from New York, and custody there, of articles to be forwarded from Canada to the great industrial fair at New York. The Governor of the United States and a large number of eminent personages are expected to honour the event of the opening of the Exhibition with their presence. An invitation to his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, has been forwarded from Professor Sedgwick, President of the Exhibition Committee, which his Excellency has signified his intention to accept, in the event of his other avocations permitting. Several members of the provincial administration, with other distinguished visitors from Canada, will also be present on that interesting occasion.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR SCOTLAND.—A public meeting is about to be held in Edinburgh, to concert measures for an industrial exhibition, to take place in that city in the summer of 1854. The committee appointed by the promoters of the scheme have succeeded in acquiring the option of a central and adequate site on the Calton-hill of Edinburgh, so as to combine, along with the present object, the completion of a great national edifice. The contractor is prepared to execute the work, and to rely for payment of half of the expense on the sale of crown jewelers of London, are amongst the exhibitors, and send a magnificent collection of silver ware.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—The London Sacred Harmonic Society will give a performance of sacred music at Exeter hall, on Wednesday evening next, in behalf of the funds for the completion of the east wing of the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton. The performance will be under the immediate patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert.

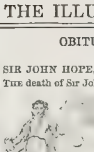
LORD ELGIN AND GOVERNOR LA TROBE.—We have authority for saying that this officer is about to retire from the government of Victoria, so soon as the necessary arrangements for the appointment of his successor are made. His Excellency has sold his Melbourne property, originally bought by him at a nominal price, for £70,000.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

POSTAGE REGULATION.—By a Treasury warrant, dated June 10, 1853, it is directed that every printed price-current, commercial list, course of exchange, shipping list, or other publication, respectively printed or published in the United Kingdom, although not a newspaper, but bearing newspaper stamp, the circulation of which, by the post, under the newspaper privilege, shall be allowed by the Postmaster-General, may be sent by the post free of British postage, or liable to British postage according to regulations set forth at length in the said warrant.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JOHN HOPE, OF CRAIGHALL AND PINKIE, BART., M.P.

THE death of Sir John Hope took place on the 6th inst., at the residence of his son, in Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park. The deceased Baronet, born on 13th April, 1765, was second son of Sir Archibald Hope, the ninth Baronet, and succeeded as eleventh Baronet on the death of his half-brother, Sir Thomas, in 1801. He married, in June, 1805, Anne, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., and by this lady, who survives him, leaves issue seven sons and three daughters, of whom the



[illegible] Hope family in Scotland are descended from Sir Thomas Hope, of Craighall, Lord Advocate of Scotland, temp. Charles I., created a Baronet of Nova Scotia and Scotland (19th Feb.), in 1628, of whom the late Baronet was the lineal representative, and was then chief or head of the family. From a younger son of Sir Thomas the Earl of Hopetoun and many others of the name of Hope are descended. Mr. H. T. Hope, of Deepdene, is descended from a younger brother of the first Baronet.

The family seat was formerly at Craighall, in Fifeshire; but has latterly been at Pinkie-house, near Musselburgh, six miles from Edinburgh

The deceased Baronet had been for many years Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Royal Mid Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, and Lieutenant of the County of Edinburgh; and he was former[illegible] Member of the county. He was also one of the Lieutenants-General of the Royal Company of Archers, and Deputy-Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland, &c.

In 1840 he was elected member for the county of Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian, and again in 1847, and in 1852 each time without opposition Throughout his whole life he was a steady and consistent supporter of Conservative principles.

SIR RICHARD BAKER

THE death of this gentleman occurred on the 1st inst., at his residence, Mount Errol, Dawn-brook, county Dublin, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was the representative of an old and respected Northumbrian family, whose [illegible] in the [illegible] Baronetage [illegible] of Osingdon Hall [illegible] Durham, [illegible] and [illegible] letter (still preserved) in [illegible] other, Ralph [illegible], served as High Sheriff of Northumberland in [illegible], and his [illegible] Colonel Bates, com manded, for many years, the Inniskilling Dragoons.

RALPH BATES, ESQ.,

OF MELROSE HALL, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS gentleman died on the [illegible] inst., in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was the representative of an old and respected Northumbrian family, whose [illegible] in the [illegible] Baronetage [illegible] of Osingdon Hall [illegible] Durham, [illegible] and [illegible] letter (still preserved) in [illegible] other, Ralph [illegible], served as High Sheriff of Northumberland in [illegible], and his [illegible] Colonel Bates, com manded, for many years, the Inniskilling Dragoons.

DEATH OF MADAME MACEDO.—We regret to announce the sudden decease of Madame Macedo, wife of the Brazilian Plenipotentiary of Brazil at this Court. The fatal event occurred at the Brazilian Legation, No. 9, Suffield-street, Portland-place, on Sunday, during her Excellency's confinement. She was an English lady, and has left a young and interesting family.

WILLS.—The will of the late Chamberlain of the City, Anthony Brown, Esq., has been sworn to by the executors. The personal property was valued, for probate duty, at £70,000; there are no bequests to public charities.—The late Dean of Peterborough, the Rev. George Butler, D.D., formerly head master of Harrow, has bequeathed to his widow, and afterwards to his children, those presents of plate made to him by the scholars and Harrow men, on his retiring, in 1829, from Harrow School: as well as the gold snuff-box, with list of Messrs. works, the gift of Prince Leven, whose three sons were educated by him. He leaves his widow an annuity of £200, and to his sons and daughters £400 each. The personalty was valued at £30,000.—The will of Lieut.-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Bart., K.C.B., has just been proved by his relict Lady Gilbert, to whom, by a codicil made the day before his death, he bequeaths all his property in the nature of transmission from India; and the residue to his son and two daughters.

BEQUESTS. The late James Foster, Esq., of Sournton Castle, Staffordshire, died possessed of £700,000 personalty, comprising large portions among his next of kin and nieces; [illegible] interest in the Chilington Coal and Iron Company between Messrs. Jeremy Foster and Percival Foster. To his brother, William Foster [illegible] annuity of £2000; and to his sister, Mary Foster, £2000 [illegible] all the furniture, carriage, and residence at Sournton, and the castle, with the pictures, busts, and statues, at Leamington, to his said brother, William Foster, upon his paying to the testator's estate his sole executor, devising to him his freehold estates. — Simon Joseph Joseph, Esq., late of Montagu-place, Russell-square, has left legacies to a great number of Jewish charitable institutions. His property was sworn under £45,000.—Miss Isabella Brown, of Skipton, Yorkshire, has bequeathed to the British and Foreign Bible Society £200; Religious Tract Society, £200; Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, £200; London Missionary Society, £200; Irish Society for Promoting the Education and Religious Instruction of the Native Irish, £100; Scripture Reading Society (Ireland), £100; Church Missions to the Roman Catholics, £100; Moravian Missions, £100; and like bequests to many other institutions.—Mrs. Catherina Manning has left to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £500, and a like sum to the Religious Tract Society, London Missionary Society, and to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

MR. CHARLES MANBY, the indefatigable secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, has been unanimously elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London —one of the highest distinctions connected with science.

BOSTON AND SPALDING RAILWAY JUNCTION RAILWAY.—This committee, of which the Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry was chairman, commenced their proceedings on Thursday, the 2nd inst. Evidence in support of the public objects of the undertaking was given by many gentlemen and practical men connected with the district, which occupied the two first days of the inquiry; and, on the subsequent days, a numerous body of witnesses were examined with the view of establishing the superiority of the direct Ambergate line between Grantham and Boston and Spalding, over the proposed curve by way of Sleaford; but this attempt signally failed. The great, and, in fact, the only opposing interest was that of the majority of the shareholders of the South Forty-foot Drain, from Swineshead-bridge to Boston, especially that portion of it which lies between that bridge and Mr. Brakenbury's, upon which many witnesses were examined, whose testimony did not appear to be much regarded by the committee, who required the objectors to establish the practicability of their scheme, especially that portion of it which lies between Swineshead-bridge and Mr. Brakenbury's, upon which the chief evidence was to show that the banks were insufficient to carry a head of water. On Tuesday last the committee resolved that Mr. Rennie, upon the allegations of the two gentlemen before named, had not succeeded in establishing the utter worthlessness of their testimony, although that the bank was peculiarly weak, adopted by the formation of a railway, and that the danger apprehended was entirely opposed to the results of all practical engineering. After a very powerful speech from the promoters' counsel (Mr. Burke), the committee decided that the preamble was proved.

PICTURES FOR THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Mr. E. M. Ward has received authority to commence at once on a second illustration from history, for the new Houses of Parliament, as a companion to his "Preparation of Montrose"—at present one of the leading attractions of the Royal Academy Exhibition; and now about to be removed, in a size commensurate with its merits. The story which Mr. Ward is to tell on canvas is known among artists as the "Slave of Argyle." It has been painted before. Mr. Ward's theme is the Argyll who was executed early in the reign of James II.; and the incident which he has to paint is, when briefly told, the touching circumstance of his having been found in his cell on the last hours before his execution, asleep in all the innocent repose of childhood.

SEARCH FOR SIR J. FRANKLIN.—Dr. Kane had sailed from New York in the brig *Advance*, on his second expedition to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin. He was accompanied down the bay by his father, Judge Kane, his three brothers, and a large number of friends. The steam boat *Union*, with the members of the New York Masonic Grand Lodge, and a company of two or three hundred persons, proceeded a long distance with them

SAVING OF NEARLY TWO HUNDRED LIVES.—The British steamship *Conway* had arrived at Savannah from Jamaica, announcing that two of the passengers on board the ill-fated barque *William and Mary*, recently wrecked off the Great Isaacs, have been saved. They were rescued by a sponging schooner just before she sank. The loss of this fine vessel is to be regretted, was reported about a fortnight since, as having forced her with nearly 200 passengers She was bound from New York to New Orleans

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO HULL.—Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to notify to the municipality of Hull that she accepts their invitation to visit the town in the course of the current season, but that she has not yet been able to fix the time when it may be expected to arrive at this port. But the Queen directs Lord Palmerston to make known to the people of Hull that ample notice will be given to them of her coming.—*Hull Advertiser.*

EXTENSIVE TURN-OUT AT STOCKPORT.—The master-spinners and manufacturers of Stockport having refused to give their operatives the ten per cent increased wages they demanded, the latter to the number of several thousands, have turned out, and are now on strike. The town is in a great excitement, and the authorities have sworn in special constables; but the people are quiet, believing they will be sure to win, because of the demands of trade. Some of the masters are said to have given in.

INCREASE OF WAGES.—The general rise in wages throughout the country has induced the Edinburgh County Police to petition for an increase of pay. The petition has been favourably entertained, and a graduated scale has been adopted, increasing the wages of the 3rd class of officers 2s., the next 2s., and the third 1s. 6d. per week. —The Police Board of Glasgow have agreed to add 2s. to the weekly pay of the police officers of that city.

SOIREE TO THE MEMBERS FOR BOLTON. On Friday evening last week a public demonstration took place in the Bolton Temperance Hall, to commemorate the defeat of the petitions against the return of Messrs. Barnes and Crook, as members for that borough. About 700 persons sat down to tea.

MINING IN THE ST. IVES DISTRICT.—The two companies have been formed for working mines near St. Ives. Engines are to be erected forthwith, and there is reason to expect that will be carried on with spirit, so that the demand for labour in this neighbourhood is likely to be very great, especially when the Harbour Improvement Bill is obtained, and the railway branch from the West Cornwall line.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A man in humble circumstances lately produced at the Aylesbury branch of the London and County Bank a Bank of England note for £10, dated eighty years back. Upon being questioned, he stated that about twenty five years since he married, and that his wife's mother gave them, among other trifles, an old bond. It was recently turned over to which he found in one of the note. It was paid by the bank At compound interest it amounted to £1400

DISCOVERY OF OLD COINS AT LANCASTER. A few days ago, in making some excavations on Castle-hill, and in the churchyard, several old coins were discovered. Among them were a Roman coin of the Emperor Trajan, who began to reign A.D. 98; a small copper coin of Tetricus, one of the Thirty Tyrants, and a silver twopence of Queen Elizabeth, dated 1589

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS.—In the course of excavations at the works of Messrs. Dixon, West Tower-street, Carlisle, a number of deeply-interesting relics of the Roman era in Britain were discovered. Some of them were portions of the remains of animals, as bears tusks, deers horns, &c. Amongst the latter were two lamps, one of earthenware, and [illegible] iron, with a chain by which it would seem it was suspended when in use; two stilettoes, one of iron, another of composite metallic substance similar to our bronze, and in shape resembling the blade of a dinner-knife spear; the half of a red earthen vase, and of basin, beautifully turned, and in a [illegible] excellent preservation as to appear like the work of yesterday, instead of being, perhaps, more than 1500 years old, a spear head of peculiar construction, and some brass coins

HUNSTERPOINT PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The permanent building of St. John's Public School, for the middle classes, at Haraerpoint, will be opened on Monday next, the 20th inst. A special train will leave London bridge at eight in the morning; and those persons who may not be able to avail themselves of this train may use the ordinary Brighton trains—at nine, stopping at Hassock's-gate; and at ten a.m., stopping at Hayward's Heath.

INVITATION OF KOSSUTH TO SHEFFIELD.—An application has been made to Kossuth to know if he could accept an invitation to come to Sheffield, to be presented with a testimonial. He has replied as follows:—"It is no affectation on my part, but, under present circumstances, I can plead no merit to nothing, nor even to being in England. I have were to be tranquil if circumstances permit me—I should feel honoured to visit Sheffield, as suggested."—*Globe*

BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

THE Show of this olden Association, originally established in the City of Bath, in 1777, was held last week at Plymouth, with great festivity. A very liberal subscription was entered into by the inhabitants of the three towns, to which the country gentlemen in the immediate neighbourhood very spiritedly contributed. An eligible site at Penny comequick, in the parish of Stoke Damerel, adjoining the borough of Devonport, was selected for the cattle, implements, &c., and additional accommodation for the poultry show; and other arrangements were made effectually to carry out the object of the managing committee of the Society. The railway companies also acted in a liberal spirit, conveying the stock, implements, &c., at reduced rate

The towns (Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse), were characteristically decorated for the occasion; the arches being dight with flags and banners, and illuminated on each evening with devices in gas. We regret that we have not space to engrave our Artist's sketches of these festal embellishments

On Monday and Tuesday the trial of implements took place in a field at Lipson, in the parish of Plymouth, Mr. Bradford, the implements being of the latest improvements, and the ploughmen amongst the most skilful of their class, the work was executed in a very clever manner, and called forth expressions of admiration from the experienced and old labourers by whom it was witnessed. The scarifiers and paring and skimming ploughs were subsequently brought into operation. The judges next proceeded to another part of the field, where an acre of turnips and mangold-wurtzel had been sown in rows two feet apart, by direction of the council, and where the horse hoes and scuffling machines were tested. The deep ploughing was afterwards tried in another field, on the east side of the Saltash-road, called East-down, of about four acres in extent, with a similar but deeper soil to that of North-down

On Tuesday the chief attraction was the reaping machines, the trial being made on a piece of rye, which was in full ear. The field had been sown by Mr. Hosford expressly for the occasion. The following were tried:—No. 1, Hussey's, improved by Dray and Co., London; patented, 1847. Mr. Hussey is an American, of Baltimore, Maryland. No. 2, Bell's, also an American. No. 3, Hussey's improved by himself. Mr. M'Cormick is also an American. No. 3, Hussey's improved by himself The improvement aimed at may in general terms be said to be, the [illegible] of the machine as it approaches furrows, and a surer method of [illegible] the knives for cutting the crops. The judges then proceeded to test the powers of the digger (exhibited by Burgess and Key) on the ploughed land, and it appeared effectual. At about six o'clock the trials were concluded

On Wednesday, the Cattle and Implement Yard was effectually enclosed. It was situated on the rising ground at Pennycomequick, and on the west side of the Saltash-road, rather less than a mile from Plymouth. The field in which the show was held, was about six acres in extent, and was admirably adapted for the purpose. Within were erected four tents, which extended the entire length, with the exception of a narrow space in the centre for the visitors to pass and repass from one side of the show-yard to the other, in their tour of inspection.

On the next [illegible] of the show-yards there were refreshment-booths of every description; and in one of these [illegible] numerous manor shows, exhibiting giants, giantesses, extraordinary sheep, the [illegible], and dwarfish cattle, attracted various classes of the community to the spot. Dancing booths and marquees were also well filled, as well as Mesmerists, &c. The whole throughout the three days was crowded to excess—and the utmost good humour prevailed.

On Thursday, the number of persons at the Show was immense; and, when it had closed, the streets became crowded with persons to witness illuminations, &c.

On Thursday afternoon the annual meeting of the members was held at the Guildhall, Plymouth; after which, upwards of 500 gentlemen dined at the Royal Hotel, under the able presidency of Sir Thomas Lyle Acland, Bart

The Poultry Show was another attractive feature of the meeting: it contained upwards of 800 birds, admirably arranged

The Royal Devon and Cornwall Botanical and Horticultural Society held their first Exhibition for the season in the vicinity of the Showyards of the Agricultural Society

The principal tent was for the exhibition of flowers, plants, &c., by

THE BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, AT PENNYCOMEQUICK, PLYMOUTH.

amateurs. On the west was another tent, in which the bazaar of the Ladies' Lying-in Charity was held. Below was a 60-feet bell-tent for visitors, and lower down was a geranium tent; and several marquees.

In the fruit tent were some very beautiful grape-vines, from the Earl of St. Germans. Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart. M.P., had sent some very fine citrons and lemons; and the Earls of Mount Edgcumbe and St. Germans had also contributed to this department. There was also a very fine dish of strawberries, from the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe; and a fine specimen of the Ripley Queen pine from the Earl of St. Germans.

To the left of the upper entrance was the large marquee, where the amateurs' flowers were exhibited. This was a very beautiful show—the finest, perhaps, seen in Plymouth. The first prize was gained for greenhouse plants by Admiral Rogers, whose Azalea punctata was remarkably rich in flower, well grown, and the most beautiful plant of the kind in the exhibition. Amongst the stove plants was a fine specimen of the hoya-bella, belonging to the Earl of St. Germans. It was clothed with a profusion of wax-like flowers, and obtained, for its beauty and excellence the Society's gold medal. The noble Earl's miscellaneous group included a specimen of the Norfolk Island pine, the Araucaria excelsa; and his Lordship also showed some Azalias, rich and profuse in flower, completely covering the plant with a sheet of exquisite colour. The Earl of Morley exhibited a fine collection of Ericas, many of which were remarkably beautiful; to these were awarded the first prize. His Lordship was also successful with his show of Azalias.

Mr. Elliott, of the Royal Hotel, exhibited about a hundred plants of different kinds, and carried off eight prizes. His geraniums were the finest group exhibited, and gained the first prize.

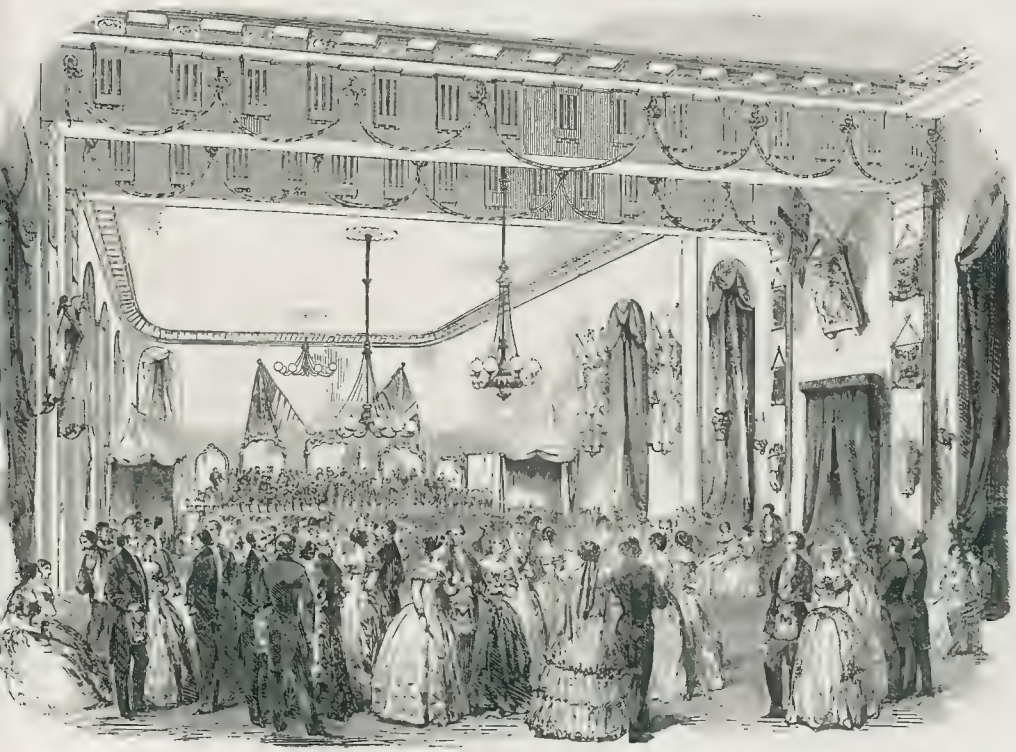
Mr. Morgan, nurseryman, of Torquay, exhibited a fine specimen of Azalea variegata and others: good examples of Erica depressa, &c. and a few good Pinellias of different sorts.

Mr. Fonley's marquee was filled entirely by supplies from his own extensive nursery.

We regret that we have not space for the prize-list.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW, AT THE BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING, PLYMOUTH.

THE INSTALLATION AT OXFORD.—ENTRANCE OF THE CHANCELLOR INTO THE SHELDONIAN THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



GRAND MASONIC BALL IN THE TOWN-HALL, OXFORD.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 11 A.M.

INDIA AND CHINA.—TRIESTE.—The steamer *Calcutta* arrived on 16th June, from Alexandria Belling, which had really been captured by the Burmese insurgents, notwithstanding is was denied, has been recaptured, with the loss of 30 killed and wounded The Burmese Commissioners have not yet returned an answer to the Governor-General's proffered terms. Should they not return a favourable answer before the 30 days allowed them for consideration have elapsed, an advance upon AVA will take place, and steamers are being made ready to meet the contingency at Bombay.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The French squadron was to leave Salamis for Besika Bay on the morning of the 11th inst. The English fleet left Malta on the 8th.

FRANCE.—PARIS, June 16, 6 p.m —The *Jena* and *Friedland* are at Toulon waiting orders The armament of the *Marengo* and *Suffren* was talked of there.

The Exchange of to-day was violently agitated at the commencement, but prices afterwards became more steady. Three per Cents, 77f, 35c.

TURKEY.—CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.—The Divan has just despatched an Envoy Extraordinary to Becharest and Jassy. The armaments continue. It was said that the last Russian *ultimatum* had been rejected by the Porte. The Moldavo-Wallachian Chargé d'Affaires has left Constantinople for Bombay.

SWITZERLAND.—BERNE, June 14.—The Grand Council has resolved to resist, at any cost, the unjust demands of foreign powers News has reached Switzerland from Milan of a violent agitation in that city in consequence of another appeal to the armies made by Mazzini. To prepare against all eventualities the Austrian Government has decreed a concentration of troops at Gallarate, between Milan and Arona, not far from the Piedmontese frontier.

THE OXFORD INSTALLATION.

IN our journal of last week we recorded the proceedings of the Installation Week. We now illustrate the impressive opening of the great event of the week in the Sheldonian Theatre on Tuesday, at the moment of the entry of the Chancellor's procession. We subjoin a few additional particulars.

THE INSTALLATION.

In the midst of the cheering of the under-graduates, the wide portals of the theatre were thrown open, and a procession, in which bishops, statesmen, generals, divines, and civilians were seen, approached with measured steps; and no sooner was the Chancellor caught sight of than the whole assembly rose, and for several minutes the building resounded with notes of welcome and approbation. The Chancellor having reached his official seat, opened the Convocation, and read the names of those distinguished individuals upon whom it was proposed to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law. It is needless to add that the noble Chancellor, who well became his splendid robes, was the hero of the day, and he seemed throughout thoroughly pleased and gratified with the reception given to him. Lord Stanley's name was most warmly greeted; and when Lord Derby, in pronouncing the formula of admission, for the usual phrase, "Vir honorattissime, ego auctoritate mea et totius Universitatis admitto te in gradum Doctoris in Civili Jure, honoris causa," substituted the words, "Fili mi dilectissime," &c., by the dimness of the bright eye, and the faltering of the clear voice, it was evident that the Chancellor was for the moment forgotten in the father: if hearts are to be judged of by voice, there was not one unmoved heart in all the theatre. And the evident undisguised pride with which he shook his son by the hand, and glanced at the same time towards Lady Derby, touched a sympathetic chord which went to the hearts of all.

We must not omit to mention that "God save the Queen" was sung, with fine effect, by the assembly, immediately that the Chancellor had reached his official seat.

THE MASONIC BALL,

On Wednesday evening (the subject of the second illustration upon the next page), was given at the Town-hall, by the members of the Apollo University Lodge of Freemasons. This Ball may truly be described as the most successful effort of the whole week. The visitors, on their arrival, were received by the stewards and their assistants, in full masonic costume, in the area under the Hall, which had been fitted up as a reception-room and promenade. The staircase was hung with paintings. The Hall itself was so transformed that it was difficult to recognise the old room. The walls, hung with drapery, were emblazoned with the arms of the Chancellor, and of every College and Hall in this University; and between these were interspersed masonic emblems, banners, and rich devices, bearing appropriate mottoes.

The splendid masonic attire of the brethren, their jewels, collars, and other decorations, the handsome dresses of the ladies, and the objects of taste and beauty which met the eye in every direction, combined to make the spectacle very striking. The Grand Jury Room, the platform end of the Town-hall, and the Council Chamber, were fitted up as refreshment courts. The supper was served in the Council Chamber. Upwards of 600 persons were present; and so great was the demand for tickets, that the stewards resolved on the last day to issue twenty additional, at three guineas each, the whole of that amount to be given to the Radcliffe Infirmary.

Among the distinguished company present were the Chancellor and the Countess of Derby, Lord Stanley, and the Lady Emma Stanley.

The festivities of the week were brought to a close by the second Installation Ball at the Town hall, when about 800 persons were present. Balls were also given at Magdalen College.

The hospitality displayed throughout the week by every College and Hall was most profuse, but we have only been able to notice the more prominent entertainments.

SUMMER CIRCUITS -1853.

North Wales Circuit: Lord Campbell.—Newtown, July 16; Dolgelly, July 20; Carnarvon, July 25; Beaumaris, July 27, Ruthin, July 30; Mold, Aug. 3; Chester and City, Aug. 6.

South Wales Circuit- Mr. Baron Platt. Cardiff, July 13; Carmarthen, July 19; Haverfordwest Town, July 21; Cardigan, July 27; Brecon, July 30; Prestaign, Aug. 4; Chester and City, Aug 6.

Norfolk Circuit: Lord Chief Justice Jervis and Mr. Baron Parke.—Aylesbury, July 11; Bedford, July 13; Huntingdon, July 18. Cambridge, July 16, Norwich and City, July 20; Ipswich, July 25

Home Circuit: Lord Chief Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Crosswell Hertford, July 6; Chelmsford, July 11; Lewes, July 16; Maidstone, July 21, Croydon, July 26.

Midland Circuit: Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Maule.—Oakham, July 8; Northampton, July 9; Lincoln and City, July 13; Nottingham and Town, July 16; Derby, July 20; Leicester and Borough, July 23; Coventry, July 27; Warwick, July 28.

Oxford Circuit: Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Crompton - Abingdon, July 7; Oxford, July 11; Worcester and City, July 13; Stafford, July 15; Shrewsbury, July 23; Hereford, July 27; Monmouth, July 29; Gloucester and City, August 2.

Northern Circuit: Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Justice Erle.—York and City, July 9; Durham, July 23; Newcastle and Town, July 28; Carlisle, August 1; Appleby, August 4; Lancaster, August 6; Liverpool, August 10.

Western Circuit: Mr. Justice Talfourd and Mr. Baron Martin.—Winchester, July 9, Dorchester, July 15; Exeter and City, July 19; Bodmin, July 23; Bridgwater, July 29; Devizes, August 4; Bristol, August 6.

Mr. Justice Williams will remain in London to attend Chamber business.

DEPUTATIONS.—A deputation, to urge the completion of certain county works in Ireland, that were at present suspended for want of advances on loan from the Treasury, has had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing-street, upon which the right hon. gentleman was pleased to accede to their request.—A deputation from the Steam ship Owners' Association had an interview with the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, at the Board of Trade, on Saturday.—A deputation from the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company had also an interview with Mr. Cardwell on the same day, at the Board of Trade, on the subject of the Mer. hant Shipping Bill

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 19.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Inigo Jones died, 1652
MONDAY, 20.—Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837.
TUESDAY, 21 Income-tax imposed, 1842. Longest day.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Hochstaedt. Ii died, 1627. Battle of Vittoria, 1813.
THURSDAY, 23.—Leibnitz born. 1646. Alexander died, 177.)
FRIDAY, 24.—St. John the Baptist. Midsummer-day
SATURDAY, 25.—Battle of Bannockburn, 1324.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 25, 1853.

Sunday	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.					
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THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

ON SATURDAY next, JUNE 25th, will be published

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER

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Also, a Series of Illustrations of the French Camp at Helfant, St Omer.
Portraits of the King and Queen of Hanover.
The Government School of Practical Art, to be founded at Wolverhampton, on Tuesday next.
Launch of the *Solent* Steamer, at Cowes
West Kent Poultry and Rabbit Show.
The *North Star*, United States Steam ship.
Foundation of the Asylum for Idiots, at Redhill.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MILITIA OFFICERS.—It is very probable that militia officers while embodied are privileged, in law, to adopt the titles of their rank; but we still maintain our opinion that good taste should restrict the usage to the actual period of being on duty Officers of the army are entitled, solely in the object of their profession, and are consequently at all times virtually officers; but those in the militia may be at the same time barristers, attorneys, doctors, and persons engaged in trade Surely the designations of Major, Captain, and Lieutenant, sound strangely inapplicable, and sadly against good taste, if given to such as these, except when actually on duty

SACRISTOTUS.—We do not know the address of the gentleman in question. A letter sent to the care of his publisher would, doubtless, be forwarded.

A SUBSCRIBER, Maidenhead.—The Baronetcy of Browne, conferred in 1689 on Sir Henry Browne, of Kiddington, became extinct in 1764; which fact proves that neither Henry nor Peter (if, indeed, they ever married) left any male descendants.

CAROLUS.—The gold coin is a quarter-noble of Edward III. Very common

ERRATUM.—At page 473, for "William White La Bark," read "William White La Barre"

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

On and after SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1853, a SUPPLEMENT of Eight Pages will be published, GRATIS, every week, with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The PRESENT RATE of CHARGES for ADVERTISEMENTS in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be REDUCED ONE-HALF immediately on the new law for the alteration of the Advertisement-duty and Stamp-duty on Supplements coming into operation.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS PUBLISHED A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1853.

THE most popular part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Financial Scheme—the bill for extending the Legacy-duties to real estate—was committed on Monday, after a vain attempt on the part of the landed interest, led on by Sir John Pakington, to throw it out. The tax, we must say, notwithstanding the approval of public writers and statesmen, is by no means a desirable one; and there is scarcely a family in the kingdom, of the middle classes, which has not, at some time or other, had a painful battle with the Legacy-office, and suffered a galling defeat. The greatness of the annoyance is one element of the desire of those who suffer that it should be extended to all; and the chief merit of Mr. Gladstone's plan is that, with the exception of the property of Corporations sole, it fairly subjects all property to the same vexatious impost. Now that the tax is to be extended to the landowners, they have found out that it is most inquisitorial, vexatious, and unjust; and on these grounds they resist it. As long as they were exempt from its operation, though bound as members of the House of Commons to promote the public good, they never said a word against it; but the instant it is likely to fall on themselves, they denounce it as vehemently as the taxes on knowledge are denounced by the society for getting rid of them. Their eyes are couched, their lips touched with a "coal of fire," and they see at once and proclaim the truth. As Sir John Pakington did not hesitate to accuse the Bishops -who are exempt from the tax, and voted against the motion of Lord Malmesbury for an inquiry into its bearings—of being actuated by selfish motives, he invites the retort that his party acted from such motives in supporting a tax which they did not pay. In fact, when the tax was imposed, in 1796, the landed gentlemen were the authors of a plan for dividing it into two parts, and they passed the first measure imposing the tax upon personal property, and threw out the second that applied to their own. They did this at a time when they were denouncing freedom as rebellion, and calling on the nation for sacrifices in the cause of Order and the Throne. They were convicted of hypocrisy and injustice; and feelings the reverse of respect were from that time roused against them. Now the balance is redressed, and, henceforward the landowners will be ranged with the rest of the people in opposition to the tax. Whatever objection may be made to it *per se*, landed property ought to be subjected to it as long as it is maintained; and the great, but we regret to say almost the only, merit of Mr. Gladstone's measure is that it extends an obnoxious tax to a class which exempted themselves from it when they imposed it on others.

Mr. Gladstone contemplates making a Tax on Successions a permanent part of the national revenues. It is a Property tax, and is henceforth to be levied on all successions, at the old rates—varying from 1 per cent, when the heir or the legatee is the lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased, to 10 per cent, as he is a stranger in blood. Property left in trust for charitable purposes is treated like property left to strangers, and subjected to a duty of 10 per cent. Property not exceeding the value of £100 is exempt; and all successions which, taken as legacies under the Legacy-duties Act would be exempt, are to be exempt under this act. Policies of life assurance effected by parties themselves, on their own lives, are not to be considered as successions, and will be exempt from the duty.

It is easy enough to say that all property, when it devolves by the death of one person to another, shall pay a certain percentage to the State; but, though all property in this calculating and insuring age can be reduced to a money value, it is of various kinds, and of future or contingent values; and to define them, to estimate these values, and the mode of levying the duties on various kinds of properties, a long Act of Parliament, containing fifty six clauses besides tables (one of them very voluminous) for determining the value of annuities—is necessary. Then the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, to whom the execution of the act is entrusted, are empowered to cause an estimate of the value of all successions to be made, if they are dissatisfied with the statements of the parties, and to charge at their pleasure all the expense of making the estimate on the succession, and recover it forthwith. Persons not giving proper notices are liable to heavy penalties, and to be exchequered if they make default. The Commissioners may call for the production of books and documents necessary for their information, and take copies of them. Individuals may, indeed, appeal to the Court of Exchequer against their decision—but what that means for the inheritors of a few pounds, or a few hundred pounds, against a Government board, we need not state. The old duties were long ago described, by the late Earl Grey, as a tax on misfortune. If the tax sometimes lights on the heirs of a miser revelling in his hoards (which seems to have been the chief picture present to the mind of the legislator), it also falls heavily on the capital of industrious families at the very moment they have lost him who made that capital productive by his skill and exertions. Political Economists condemn the tax as a discouragement of saving; and humanity can scarcely find anything more barbarous than for the State, which claims to be the protector of the people, falling on a family in the hour of its bereavement, and appropriating to itself a large share of its diminished means or subsistence. The law makes the Tax on Successions, the first charge on the property; it must be paid, in many cases, before exposure of the bequeathed wealth can be realised; and families, forced in the hour of their distress, to have recourse to money-lenders, to meet the charges of the State, are often involved in great difficulties. They are liable, too, from mistakes, which cannot be avoided, in estimating the contingent value of property, to certain overcharges. "So great (says the *Times*) is the robbery of widows and orphans through duty paid under error and excess, may, through duty paid where there is no property at all, not even enough to sue for the recovery of duty—that the iniquities of Somerset-house—and we say it on the authority of a high official —exceed those of the 'towers of Julius, London's lasting shame,' or any other of the many spots in this metropolis darkened by the memory of wrongs." There is nothing whatever in the new law to abate such iniquities; and, while we advocate the extension of the tax to landed property, as only fair play, we hope the extension will ensure the speedy remission of the tax.

THE Russian Emperor has not yet gone back from his demands, nor withdrawn his threats; and relying, it is believed, on the neutrality, if not on the assistance, of Prussia and Austria, means to occupy the Danubian provinces. The determination of France and England to support Turkey, and the presence of their fleets at Constantinople are sufficient, if even his plan was to occupy it, to prevent him making an attack on the Turkish capital. It is, however, shrewdly suspected that his demonstrations on the Black Sea have been from the first a mask for his real designs. He knows that both England and France would interfere were he to attack Constantinople; but the Danubian provinces enjoy under his Protectorate a kind of independence; and, while the occupation of them would not bring him into contact with either France or England, and would be only disadvantageous or dangerous to Austria, which is too dependent on Russia even to growl disapprobation, it is doubtful, from the peculiar condition of those provinces, whether his occupation of them could be considered as a just cause of war. Our Government, we understand, do not consider it *a casus belli*. It would be something like his annexation of Poland; when he reduced it from a nominal independence to avowed vassalage, which was tacitly permitted by the rest of Europe. To have a pretext for annexing the principalities to his own dominions, it is supposed that his demands for a Convention, to establish the rights of the Greek Church, were made. He seems to know that they would be refused; and they were put forward cunningly to be refused, rather than to encourage compliance. His diplomacy, if this were his object, has attained its end; and his armies, according to the latest accounts, have crossed the Pruth, and are on their march for Moldavia, if they have not already entered it. Europe awaits with anxiety the result. The Funds in Paris and London tremble and fluctuate day by day; some business in almost every part of Europe is suspended; the corn trade and the tallow trade are interrupted; and it is perceived with deep regret that the ambition of the Czar and the feebleness of the Sultan have a great influence over the welfare of the most civilised parts of Europe.

THE COURT.

The week just closed has been rife with events of interest in Court life. On Tuesday her Majesty held her second Drawingroom for the present season: and on Wednesday all the anniversary and leading gentry at present in London were honoured with invitations to the first State ball at Buckingham Palace. On Thursday the King and Queen of Hanover arrived in this country, in order to be present at the approaching christening of the infant Prince. The Queen and the Prince Consort visited their Majesties at the residence of the Hanoverian Legation immediately after their arrival. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha have also arrived at Buckingham Palace, on a visit to the Queen and the Prince; and other Royal visitors are expected to follow early in the ensuing week.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with their illustrious guests, were present at the Royal Italian Opera both on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. The Prince Consort and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha visited the Camp at Chobham on Wednesday morning.

THE DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom, the second this season, on Tuesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, attended the Court.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., entered the

THE CAMP, AT CHOBHAM. GENERAL VIEW.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM

our own Reporter).

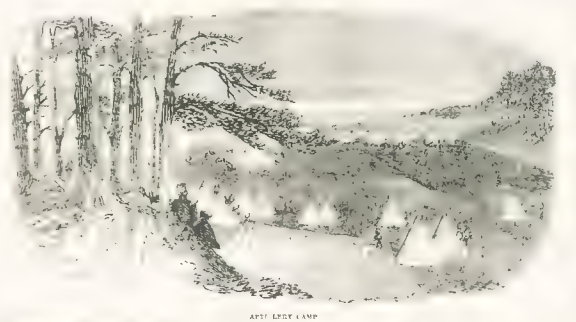
[illegible] telphone that exists in the British army was never more [illegible] the brilliant scene which took place on [illegible] when the troops marched on the ground [illegible] of war" and [illegible] the field. It [illegible] not have had [illegible]

[illegible] colour to produce a more entertaining and spirit-stirring effect. Nearly 10,000 Men, composed of seven regiments of horse, foot, and artillery, arrived almost at the same moment on the ground, crossed each other's [illegible] of march, and defiled to their respective tent quarters without [illegible] a single incident of confusion or disorder. As it [illegible] that the Chobham Campaign will hereafter become an [illegible] History in [illegible] Hall where they were met by the Duke de Nemours, [illegible] French Generals. The arrivals at the Staines station were equally numerous and distinguished. Colonel [illegible] Highness the Duke of Cambridge, entertained a breakfast [illegible] Hadaway Hotel, which also afforded excellent accommodation to the officers of the various regiments arriving from the north. By a curious coincidence, the 17th Light Dragoons the 11th Lancers, and the 42nd Highlanders, arrived at the corner of Sunbury common, adjoining Staines, at the same moment, and the scene at this point [illegible] proceed to describe the events of the general bivouac, and such subjects as our Artist has been enabled to illustrate in our present number.

The slow and incessant rain which prevailed during the three days previous to the opening of the campaign had induced a hope that the fountains of the sky were for a time exhausted, and that the weather on Tuesday would be more propitious. The morning dawned auspiciously, purpling the heath with splendour, yet the experienced eye might detect the threatening thunder-cloud, looming in the vast expanse, and as the day wore on the indications of a gathering storm became more manifest and imminent. Still the sight seers of the metropolis, as well as the troops who, like the great Captain, had a "duty to perform" were unawed by the unfavourable portents of the weather, or poured forth their thousands through every avenue of approach to the scene.

The arrangements on the railways leading to the neighbourhood of the encampment were on a scale commensurate with the requirements of the occasion, and although the South-Western Company had to convey 4000 men and upwards of 300 horses, the utmost accommodation was afforded to the general public without the slightest accident, confusion, or delay. A large number of duty-dashed visitors availed themselves of the earliest train, which left the Waterloo station at half past seven o'clock, and arrived at Chertsey a quarter before nine. Amongst these were Lord Hardinge, the General Commanding in Chief, Lady Agnes Duff, Lord Howe, Lord Mark Kerr, Colonel Westgarth, and other personages of distinction. Hall, where they were met by the Duke de Nemours, [illegible] French Generals. The arrivals at the Staines station were equally numerous and distinguished. Colonel [illegible] Highness the Duke of Cambridge, entertained a breakfast [illegible] Hadaway Hotel, which also afforded excellent accommodation to the officers of the various regiments arriving from the north. By a curious coincidence, the 17th Light Dragoons the 11th Lancers, and the 42nd Highlanders, arrived at the corner of Sunbury common, adjoining Staines, at the same moment, and the scene at this point was remarkably animated and picturesque. The Highland regiment arrived from Weedon, which they left at half past four o'clock in the morning, by the North and South-Western Junction line, which, although completed for some months past, was only opened for the first time on Tuesday. This line affords facilities for passengers from all the eastern part of the metropolis, including Bow, Bromley, and Greenwich, as well as from the extensive district around Hackney and Camden town, to reach the encampment, by way of Stratford, in forty minutes. The number of coaches and omnibuses kept in constant readiness on the arrival of the trains at the Staines and Chertsey stations afforded immediate conveyance to the Camp at the very moderate fare of eightpence and a shilling respectively. These reasonable charges, with the vigilance exercised over their servants by Mr Rowland at Chertsey, and Mr Rankin at Staines, were productive of general satisfaction on Tuesday and during the week, and a knowledge of this fact may not be altogether unuseful to the numerous visitors during the encampment.

CAMP KITCHEN.



ARTILLERY CAMP.

[illegible] one of the exciting scenes [illegible] during the various lines of route, especially towards [illegible] roads leading to the Common were thronged with troops [illegible] many rest after the fatigue [illegible] companies every where [illegible] tiers, the dashing hobs [illegible] sisted by hundreds [illegible] horseback, or in [illegible] day, the pushing [illegible] command [illegible] Blanc [illegible] Lam Corn [illegible] points they halted, and, having manœuvred drew up on each side of the road, and allowed the Royal Artillery from Woolwich, and the Royal Horse Artillery from Brixton which had been bivouacked at Wandsworth, Putney, and Walton, on the previous night, to pass on. The former consisted of two six-pounder field batteries, under the command of Captains Campbell, and Lefroy, and the latter under the command of Captain Wood. The other troops of artillery arrived on the common by a different route. Captain Blackwood Price's nine-pounder field battery, from Tangmere, reached the encampment at ten o'clock, having marched from Leather head. The 46th Regiment, which suffered so severely in China marched after the Artillery from the Chertsey station, and also passed the Carabineers on the road. The regiment came by railway from Chatham, which they left at four o'clock in the morning. The prevalence of the "brogue" amongst the men seemed to indicate that 46th has been recently recruiting in Ireland, and, as they passed merrily along, they indulged in the fun characteristic of their country. The Lancers and 2nd Brigade entered on the Common by the road from Chobham and Gould ord, and most of the other regiments by the Egham, Staines, Bagshot and Woodsham roads.

The Royal Horse Artillery and field batteries are under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bloomfield. The Artillery Camp, of which our Artist has an accompanying sketch, is [illegible] north-east, and [illegible] is reached [illegible] leading from Windsor to Chobham. The Rifle Brigade, 2nd battalion, from Canterbury, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Lawrence, [illegible] the line, and as it then are encamped [illegible] ment of Foot, who arrived on Monday, from the Isle of Wight [illegible] keeping the ground during reviews and evolutions [illegible] troops.

The first regiment on the field was the 46th from Portsmouth, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. Campbell, Bart., who, immediately afterwards, the 46th, from Preston, Lieut.-Colonel H. S. De Burgh Sidley. Next [illegible] came the 42nd Highlanders from Portsmouth, under the command [illegible] The two regiments were encamped with the rest of the 4th Division, under the command of Sir De Lacy Evans. The 46th, with the [illegible] from Chatham, Lieut.-Colonel Smith, and the 42nd Highlanders, Lieut.-Colonel Duncan Cameron, and which are encamped near each other, compose the 2nd Infantry Brigade, under the command of Major-General Pate.

These form the left wing of the encampment, and occupy an inclined plane between the Bagshot and Chobham roads. The right wing is formed by the cavalry, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. It is composed of the 1st Life Guards, from Windsor, commanded by Colonel John Hall; the 17th Light Dragoons, from Hounslow, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Charles E. Doherty C.B., the 11th Light Dragoons (Lancers), from Brighton, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Laurence, and the 6th Dragoon Guards, from Canterbury, commanded, as already stated by Lieut.-Colonel Jones. These regiments, with their canvas stables occupy a commanding position on the crown of the hill adjoining Egham. The central ground of the encampment is occupied by the Guards, consisting of three battalions—viz., the First Battalion of the Coldstreamers, from St. Johnswood; the Scotch Fusilier Guards, from Windsor; and the First Battalion of Grenadier Guards from Winchester—all under the command of Colonel Bentinck. The Royal Sappers and Miners, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Vivian, are in the same line with the Foot Guards and occupy the central ground between them and the cavalry. On a knoll between the artillery and the cavalry, but somewhat nearer to the latter, are [illegible] and tents of Field Marshal the Royal Highness Prince Albert, General Lord Hardinge, Commanding in chief, Lieutenant-General Lord Raglan (Master-General of the Ordnance), Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton (commanding the troops in camp), Major-General Sir Rowland Hill, Major-General Sir Richard England, Major-General Sir George Brown, Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, Major-General Sir Richard Airey, Major-General Sir Harry Jones

by companies, the men in their bell-tents, front, and the officers in the rear. Behind the mess room, the hospital, the canteen, the kitchen, [illegible]

[illegible] are [illegible] in them and covered with [illegible] over which the kettles are placed, and [illegible]

[illegible] to a subject of higher consideration, the religious world will be gratified by the assurance that even in a camp the spiritual wants of the [illegible] have not been overlooked. Tents have been set apart for the performance of Divine worship on Sundays, not only for those who profess the Established religion, but also for the Highland regiments, who retain the Presbyterian form of devotion. The London [illegible] Society have a preaching tent, with seats for the accommodation of [illegible] persons, in which the Rev. Mr Scholfield, of Chelsea, will officiate. The Lord of the Manor, Lord Onslow, was pleased to grant the site for the mere nominal sum of a shilling, in acknowledgment of his right. It is said that the freeholders and copyholders [illegible] very high terms for similar concessions. The refreshment [illegible] around the line of encampment are numerous. The thunder-storm, which commenced about one o'clock, was terrific, and for several hours, with brief intervals of sunshine, the rain descended in torrents. This, of course, had the effect of dispersing the [illegible]

[illegible] was not unworthy the grand day at either Epsom or Ascot. A little after four o'clock the weather brightened up and became [illegible] to enable the men to proceed with cooking [illegible] the Camp at this period were an entirely different [illegible]

[illegible]

On Wednesday morning the men were paraded at half-past six [illegible]

[illegible]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH, after [illegible]

[illegible] Derby Government stated across the table the name of a noble Lord, believed to be Lord Naas, who had conveyed this offer to Mr [illegible]. The Earl of [illegible]

[illegible]

The Hackney Carriages (Metropolis) Bill passed through Committee. Two new clauses were inserted, one requiring omnibus proprietors to provide lamps at night time inside the vehicles, and the other suppressing advertising vans.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

Mr LAYARD, in conformity with a wish expressed by Lord J. Russell, postponed his motion relative to Russia and Turkey.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Succession-duty Bill, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated the nature of the proposal of the Government with respect to corporate property. Corporations never died, and it was proposed, instead of a legacy duty every 45 or 50 years, to propose a commutation in the shape of an annual tax. He proposed that ultimately, upon corporate property generally, there should be levied an annual tax of [illegible] in the pound upon their net re-[illegible]

[illegible] municipal corporations, the companies of the city of London, academic corporations, and colleges and ecclesiastical corporations aggregate would all be dealt with under the rule he had described. With respect to religious corporations and religious and benevolent societies which were supported [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord STANLEY gave notice that on the second reading of the India Bill on Thursday, he should move the following amendment [illegible]

[illegible]

On the order for going into committee upon the Succession Duty Bill, Sir J. PAKINGTON moved to defer its committal for six months. He argued that the measure aimed a blow at the aristocratic [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Parliament had contemplated. Cheers from all sides of the House, he, for one, wished to ask if the country were prepared that they should be untouched, or that they should sit in judgment upon a legislative measure from the operation of which they were [illegible]

[illegible] rebelling against the authority of Parliament. Mr PELLATT defended the Bill as the keystone of the Budget, of which his constituents ap-[illegible]

[illegible] Mr Disraeli's financial statement, who allowed that a duty upon successions was under his consideration. Sir J. Pakington had inveighed against the principle and the injustice of this tax; but he had not been struck with this objection [illegible] only to personal property, and even now, although he wished to get rid of the last, he did not propose to repeal the legacy duty. He (Lord John) thought the House and the country would generally agree, that if there was to be a legacy-duty and Succession-duty, it should apply to all kinds of property.

The amendment was negatived by 2[illegible]8 to 185, and the House went into committee *pro forma* to sit again on Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills:—The Burghs (Scotland), the Sheriff and Commissary Courts (Berwick-[illegible]

[illegible]

Lord LYNDHURST moved for correspondence between this country and the United States on the subject of the law of the State of South Carolina with regard to coloured seamen arriving at that port. The Earl of [illegible]

[illegible] The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

[illegible]

[illegible] grown in his own farm.

[illegible] moved the issue of a new writ for Harwich [illegible]

[illegible] borough, or to move for a committee of inquiry—to either of which courses he would give his support. The new writ was ordered by 247 to 145.

THE BALLOT.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

[illegible] the Registration of Assurances Bill.

The House then went into committee on the Leasing Powers (Ireland) Bill.

The Continuation of Workmen Bill was read a third time and passed.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

[illegible] reference to the bishops and higher clergy. He spoke with great warmth of the vote given by the right rev. prelates, in the House of Lords, in favour of the Government Bill, and [illegible]

[illegible] be abolished, and affirmations taken in courts of justice. The noble Lord called the attention of the House to the subject of oaths generally, and said, although he did not think an entire abolition of oaths should take place, yet that some alteration was necessary.

[illegible] House, on the same subject.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

Throne-room, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes, the Countess of [illegible], the Viscountess Jocelyn, and the Duchess of Norfolk, ladies of the Bedchamber, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE STATE BALL.

The Queen gave on Wednesday night, at Buckingham Palace [illegible]

[illegible] the nobility and gentry.

This was the first State entertainment since the re-decoration of the Grand Ball [illegible]. The ceiling has been painted in great variety of geometrical forms, and adorned [illegible] heraldic badges, the insignia of the national [illegible] three kingdoms, the badge of the Prince of Wales and the [illegible] the Queen and Prince, with wreaths of flowers, and the various [illegible] interspersed, all contributing to the general very beautiful effect. The Ball-room and Throne-room were appropriated for dancing, and in both apartments a temporary *haut pas* had been erected, on which were placed seats for the Queen and the Royal guests, with rich draperies at the back of white silk, embroidered with coloured flowers, and trimmed with silver fringe. In the Yellow Drawing-room the Queen and Prince Albert received the members of the Royal Family. The Green Drawing-room was used as a refreshment room during the evening, and a state supper was served in the dinner-room.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary arrived [illegible]

[illegible]

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at a quarter before ten o'clock, attended by Lady Caroline Cust, Baroness Wolchstein, and Baron [illegible].

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, [illegible]

[illegible] Her Majesty's head dress was formed of a wreath of pink roses and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent wore a dress of sky-blue [illegible]

[illegible]

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha's dress was of [illegible]

[illegible] were ushered by the Grand Staircase, through the Green Drawing-room, into the Picture Gallery.

At ten o'clock, Her Majesty and the Royal Highnesses [illegible]

[illegible]

The Queen and Prince Albert, with their illustrious circle, were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and the other Officers of the State, into the Ball-room [illegible]

Her Majesty opened the ball with his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in a quadrille.

The Throne-room was also appropriated for dancing, a second quadrille band being stationed in an orchestra erected for the purpose. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] condescended them to London.

The King and Queen are accompanied by their three children, the Crown Prince Frederic, the Princess Frederica, and the Princess Maria.

[illegible]

A marriage [illegible] Lady [illegible] breda Fitzwilliam, youngest daughter of the Earl Fitzwilliam, and Mr. Fitzpatrick Vernon, eldest son of the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P. [illegible]

[illegible] sister of the Earl of Durham, and Lord Aberdour, eldest son of the Earl of Morton.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

"	13	29.71	[illegible]	51	52.0		6.9	97	S.W.	1.18
"	14	29.8[illegible]	70.[illegible]	51.0	57.6		1.4	93	VAR.	0.07
"	15	29.[illegible]9	74.0	48.6	59.6	+	0.4	81	W.S.W.	[illegible]

[illegible] during the week to [illegible] inches by [illegible] a.m. on the 12th, increased to [illegible] inches by [illegible] a.m. on the 1[illegible]th, and decreased to [illegible] inches by [illegible] in the same day, and increased to [illegible] inches by the end of the [illegible]

[illegible] period on that day since the year 184[illegible], when it was 68.7°; mean daily temperature on the [illegible] was [illegible] and is lowest mean temperature reached on that day since the year 184[illegible], when it was [illegible]. The mean temperature of the week was [illegible] being [illegible] above the average of the same week in thirty-eight years. The highest reading of the thermometer occurred on the 11th, when it was 82.0°, and the lowest on the 1[illegible]th, when it was 48.6°. Their difference 33.4°, shows the range of temperature during the week. The mean daily range of temperature during the week was [illegible], the largest daily range was [illegible] on the 11th, and the smallest [illegible] on the 13th. During [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] these 740 were boys, and 768 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years the average number was 128[illegible]. The number of deaths registered in the week was 1007, which is still a decrease upon that of the week preceding. In the ten corresponding weeks of the ten years [illegible]

[illegible]

HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.—H.R.H. [illegible]

[illegible]

DINNER TO MR. DUFFY, M.P.—This gentleman was entertained on Wednesday evening by a party of his friends, including Messrs. Swift, M.P., [illegible], Brady, M.P., Lucas, M.P., M'Cann, M.P., [illegible] Kennedy, M.P., at the Freemasons' Tavern. The [illegible] [illegible] "The Memory of O'Connell," and "The Health of Smith O'Brien, Meagher, &c."

THE CHISWICK FLOWER SHOW.—A brilliant sunny afternoon attracted on Saturday last a large assemblage of company to the second [illegible] of the Horticultural Society. The show of flowers was varied and interesting, but that of fruit was the one. The grapes were very [illegible]

BRITISH BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The [illegible] festival of this excellent charity, the object of which is to afford [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—The ceremony of laying [illegible] stone of this truly national institution took place on Thursday on [illegible] estate, Earlswood, near Red Hill, Surrey. The great popularity of the [illegible] taking coupled with the presence of Prince Albert drew a large [illegible]

[illegible]

two hundred ladies or purses containing £[illegible] each, and these were received by about twenty gentlemen, who [illegible] in the stone the [illegible] Among these ladies we noticed that of Mr. Peto, M[illegible]

[illegible] entertained by Her Majesty, and housed for [illegible] Prince took his departure at four o'clock, and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] was drunk with great enthusiasm.

THE WHITTINGTON CLUB AND METROPOLITAN [illegible] Wednesday last a public general meeting of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of this company was held at the Paddington station, when the various [illegible] now before Parliament promoted by the company were approved [illegible]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

MR. THESIGER inquired whether the Succession-tax was to apply to property of corporations such as the Royal Hospitals held in trust for the poor, and for the care of insane persons?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the tax was to apply to corporations even of an eleemosynary character.

In answer to Mr. J. Gibson, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the only alteration in the law with respect to the Advertisement-duty that he intended to make was, to reduce its amount

MR. KEOGH AND THE DERBY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. KEOGH rose, according to notice, to call the attention of the House to a statement made in the other house of Parliament on Friday evening last, and repeated on Tuesday night by Lord Derby, reflecting upon his (Mr. Keogh's) personal honour. He had stated that Lord Naas had asked him, while Lord Derby's Government was in process of formation, whether he would take office under that Government. This assertion had been positively denied in the other House; but he (Mr. Keogh) now asserted in the House of its truth, and hoped to be believed. The facts of the case were, that Lord Naas, after being offered the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and before accepting it, sought him (Mr. Keogh) at the Reform Club, and, not finding him there, pursued him from house to house, and street to street. Ultimately, he (Mr. Keogh), by the noble Lord's desire, had an interview with him at his house, and it was there the noble Lord asked him whether he would take office under Lord Derby's Government." He at first treated the subject jocularly, but when the noble Lord repeated a serious answer, inquired by whose direction the question was put. Lord Naas said, by direction of Major Beresford (Laughter), who was in communication with Lord Derby. Subsequently, Major Beresford complained of the opposition given by him (Mr. Keogh) to the Government of Lord Derby, upon the ground that an offer of office made, or a question put by Lord Naas, had entitled them to kinder consideration (Cheering.) The hon. and learned gentleman stated other circumstances; and asserted that such a question as that put to him by Lord Naas might be well understood to be an offer of office, although the noble Lord had denied that he had, directly or indirectly, made such an offer to him. He hoped, in conclusion, the noble Lord would place the matter in a right light before the House.

Lord NAAS said that his recollection of the circumstances of the case differed very materially from that of Mr. Keogh. It was true that the interview alluded to had taken place, and at that interview he (Lord Naas) said to Mr. Keogh, "If office had been offered by the Queen to you or your friends, would you have accepted it?" The hon. and learned gentleman replied, "I think, after the part we had in overthrowing the late Government, such an offer might have been made (Laughter)." But there was nothing like an offer of office, or any intention of doing so; although he (Lord Naas) had said that Major Beresford knew of his asking the question, which was, indeed, the fact; but Major Beresford did not authorise him to make any offer of place.

Major BERESFORD assured the House that he had neither directly nor indirectly authorised Lord Naas to offer office to Mr. Keogh or his friends. He saw the noble Lord at the time alluded to, and the noble Lord said he should be likely to see Mr. Keogh. Upon that, he (Major Beresford) said that after the part the learned gentleman and his friends had taken in assisting to overthrow the late Government, they might expect an offer of place; but that could not be, although he (Major Beresford) could not say there was a friendly feeling towards them upon the part of the Government. With regard to the conversation which subsequently took place between himself and Mr. Keogh, the learned gentleman had put an interpretation upon it, which he did not warrant; giving to the House an impression that he (Major Beresford) knew of an offer of office having been made to Mr. Keogh, which was directly opposed to the real state of the case. In conclusion, he protested against the introduction of such private and confidential matters into the House.

After some remarks from Mr. Napier and Mr Butt,

Mr DISRAELI said the question was one which ought hardly to have been introduced, inasmuch as it principally concerned the private veracity of two members of that House. With regard to the affair itself, he thought the statements of the noble Lord and the hon. and learned gentleman perfectly reconcileable with each other, although leading to different conclusions

Lord J. RUSSELL remarked that the discussion had arisen from a direct personal attack made upon the Solicitor General for Ireland, by one who had lately held the office of Attorney-General of Ireland under Lord Derby. With reference to the statement of Lord Naas, it fully confirmed that made by Mr Keogh, who was justified in regarding the communication of the noble Lord as likely to be followed by an offer of some office. He (Lord J. Russell) was bound to say that he never before saw such a want of candour and fairness towards a former friend as that by Lord Naas to Mr Keogh.

Sir J. PAKINGTON objected to the tone of Lord J. Russell's speech, and vindicated the conduct and speech of Lord Naas. It had been said in the other House that the appointment of the hon. and learned gentleman was a fair example which the present Government had made; and, admitting that there was nothing in the conduct of the right hon. gentleman which would have disqualified him for office under the late Government, he (Sir J. Pakington) now stated that impression. Since that time the hon. and learned gentleman had been represented as having morally and physically trampled under foot the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, and the conduct of the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell), as the author of that bill, required explanation in connection with the appointment. He (Sir J. Pakington) was at first so disgusted with the appointment of the hon. and learned gentleman, that he cut from the public papers extracts from speeches delivered by him in Ireland at public meetings, and kept them in his pocket for some time, lest the matter of the appointment should have come before the House.

Mr JOHN ARKWRIGHT was glad to find that those who had spoken upon the matter between himself and Lord Naas, as a complete satisfaction to his feelings. With reference to the new charge preferred by Sir J. Pakington, he would only say that, since his interview with Lord Naas, he had spoken at no public meeting in connection with the Ecclesiastical Titles Act.

Mr Whitside, Mr. Bentinck, and Mr Vance having said a few words, the subject dropped.

THE SUCCESSION DUTY BILL.

The House then went into committee on this bill, five clauses of which were agreed to, after four hours' uninteresting discussion, and the Chairman reported progress

The other orders of the day were afterwards disposed of.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Lord President has appointed Charles Edward Boothby, Esq., of the Council Office, to be his Lordship's private secretary. Mr. Boothby was some time secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne. Mr. A. W. Hanson, late Her Majesty's Consul at Liberia, has been appointed Consular Agent at Sherbro Castle. Mr. W. Augustus Tollemache, Unpaid Attaché at Paris, has been appointed Paid Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Rio Janeiro.

CASTS FOR THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—Some packages have arrived by a steamer from Hamburg, containing casts for the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham. These packages were of such extraordinary size and weight, that it was found to be impracticable to land them at one of the ordinary wharfs; and it was found to be necessary (with the sanction of the proper authorities) to land them at Greenwich, in order that they might be immediately landed, and safely removed to their destination.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.—An interesting collection of rare autographs were sold on Wednesday last. Among them an autograph letter of Maria Antoinette, date 1784, for £1 15s.; one of Martin Luther to a friend, £3; of Charles Edward Stewart, £3 10s.; of Cardinal Richelieu, £2; of Napoleon Bonaparte, addressed to Mr. Janess, of Chalons, dated February, 1791, £11; of Jean Paul Marat, £1 12s.; of James Stewart (the Cheva ier St. George), £2 14s.; of George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, obit 1628, £1 10s.; the signature of George Washington to a document, accrediting the American Minister to the then French Republic, sold for £1 6s; an autograph letter of David Garrick, in French, written to De Latouche, who was translating Shakspeare, £1 8s.

AUSTRALIAN PACIFIC STEAMERS.—The six screw-ships building for the Pacific Steam Company, to ply from Panama, Tahiti, New Zealand, and New South Wales, are progressing towards completion; and the first ship of the line is expected to start from England the latter end of July. The whole squadron will be out at Sydney, and established on the Pacific route before the completion of the Panama Railway across the Isthmus. Hopes are entertained that the service between Panama and Sydney, and vice versa, will be performed in from 32 to 35 days; thus bringing the Australian colonies within a postal communication with England of from 50 to 56 days, in conjunction with the steamers of the Royal West India Mail Company.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A., BRUSSELS.—We beg to acknowledge with thanks the interesting games lately played by our correspondent and others with the celebrated German master, Von Heydebrand.

SIGMA.—It has no merit whatever. In the variation, you give White a move which leaves his King in check! 2. Your solution of No. 487 is correct—the others are both wrong

R. L. The variation you suggest was not seen until too late. You are quite right

STERN GRAPHEUS.—The system of Chess Notation which you find us the favour to submit to our consideration is certainly available to any player, but so utterly unskilled to all practical purposes that it was of late a mere waste of space to give it publicity.

J. L., of Edinburgh.—You are liable under the circumstances mentioned.

C. G. H., Crosby-hall.—It shall be examined

GERMANICUS.—The report of M. Kieseritzky's death is, we are afraid, too true, although we have received no authentic notification of such an event.

STUDENT.—You should master yourself of the profound and interesting analysis of the Bishop's Gambit—by Kolisch and Horwitz—just published in the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*.

CLERICUS.—The Glasgow Chess club now meets at the Athenæum Institution, Ingram street, every Monday and Thursday evening, from five to ten P.M., and on Saturdays, from one to six P.M. It numbers about 70 members. President, H. G. Bell, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of Lanarkshire. Hon. Secretary, James Horne, Esq.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 487, by Alfred of Canterbury, D. D., Orange, C. L. of Strand, Nellie, L. L. of Edinburgh, R. W. H., Jack of Worcester, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 486, by Rachmonds, Ohio, Rienzi, C. L. of Strand, J. N. of Scotland, J. P., E. H., Dereven, Agnes, Mr. Jekyll, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 487.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 5th	B to B 8th, or (a)
2. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	Kt takes Q
3 Kt Mates.	

(a) 1. Kt takes P
2. Kt to K B 4th (ch)
3. B takes Kt—Mate.

Kt takes P
K to K 4th.

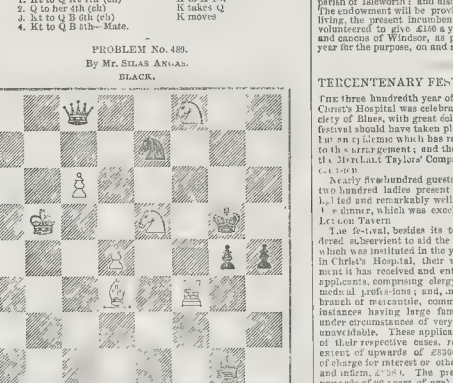
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 488.

WHITE	BLACK
1. Kt to Q Kt 7th (ch)	K to K 4th
2. Q to her 4th (ch)	K takes Q
3. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	K moves
4. Kt to Q B 5th—Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 489.

By MR. SILAS ANGAS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four mov.

CHESS ON THE CONTINENT

The following beautiful Game was played a few [illegible] between the great German master Von Heydebrand der Lasa and Mr. Rives, an amateur, who requires only practice with an opponent of first rate skill to reach the topmost rank himself

WHITE. (M. de R.)	BLACK. (Von H. der L.)	WHITE. (M. de R.)	BLACK (Von H. der L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th.	18. Kt to K 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
2. P to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	19. Q to Q B 2nd	K R to Q sq
3. P to Q 4 h	Kt takes K P	20. P to K Kt 5th (f)	P to Q R 4th
4. Q P takes P	P to Q 4th	21. Kt to B 3th	B takes Kt
5. Q B to K 3rd	Q B to K 3rd	22. K Kt P takes B	P to K B 3rd
6. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	23. Q to K 2nd	K R to Q 2nd
7. Q Kt takes K P	P takes Kt P	24. B to Q B 2nd (e)	Q R to Q sq
8. Q to Q R 4th	Q B to K B 4th	25. B to Q Kt 3rd	K to K R sq
9. Castles	P to Q B 3rd	(ch)	
10. P to K B 3rd	Q to Q B 2nd	26. Q R takes R	R takes R
11. K B P takes P	Q B to K Kt 3rd	27. B to K 4th (d)	K to Q sq
12. Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt takes K P	28. B to B 3rd	Q to K 4th
13. Q B to K B 4th	Kt to Q 4th (ch)	29. R to K R 3rd (e)	Q to K B 5th
(c)		30. Q to K B 3rd	Q to Q 7th
14. K B takes Kt	Q takes Q B (ch)	31. Q to K B sq	Q to Q R 6th
15. K to Q Kt sq	K B to Q B 4th	32. P to Q R 3rd	B to K 6th
16. h R to K B sq	Castles on K side	33. K to Q R 2nd	R to Q 6th
		34. h to Q Kt sq (f)	P to Q Kt 5th
17. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q B 2nd	35. Q R P takes P	P to Q R 6th

And White resigns

(a) Q to her 4th would perhaps have been better.

(b) Threatening to win a piece by playing Kt to Q 5th.

(c) We cannot think it safe to accept the proffered gift. Black would have a fine game after the exchange of Queens.

(d) P to K 5th, threatening to take the Q Kt Pawn with the Bishop, would have been worth more consideration.

(e) We doubt much if this be so strong as advisable. The King's Pawn, for instance—

27	Q to K B 3rd
28	Q takes B P
and White has considerably the advantage.	

(f) Intending to take the h R Pawn, and must soon move.

(f) This move is not worthy of Mr. de Rives's earlier play in the present game. He might here to have played P to K 5th, or, as he subsequently suggested, Queen to K B 3rd. In the latter case, the following is a probable continuation—

31 Q to K B 3rd	P to K R 3rd
32 Q to K B sq	R to Q sq
33. R to K R 3rd	B to K Kt 4th

(Black must guard against by K Kt Pawn being taken, or we would lose our bishop, or move Q. If he try a coup de main, by pushing onwards with his Q Kt Pawn and Q R Pawn, White must capture the Pawns as they advance, with his Q R Pawn and his King.)

37 P to K 4th	Q to K R 7th
38 K to Q 3rd	B to Q Kt sq

(If he move the Rook to K 3 sq, White may play his Queen to K B 7th; and will win easily whether his Queen be captured or not.)

39. Q to her sq.	and wins

7	P takes P
8. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd

38. P to K B 6th

And again White has by far the better game.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 824 By MR H. J. C. ANDREWS.

White. K at Q Kt 4th, Q at Q R sq. Bs at K R 2nd and 5th, P at Q B 3rd.

Black. K at Q 4th

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 825.—By Mr. WHITTEN.

White: K at K R 2nd, Q at Q R 7th; Bs at K 2nd and Q 2nd, Kt at K B 5th; P s at K R 4th, K Kt 6th, K 4th, and Q 4th.

Black: K at K B 3rd, Q at K R sq, R at Q B sq, P at K 2nd.

White playing first, to mate in four moves.

No. 826.—By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

White: K at K R 2nd, Q at Q R 4th, R at K R sq, Kt at K R 8th, P at Q 3rd

Black: K at K 4th, Q at K R sq, R at Q R sq, B at K R 7th, Kts at K R 2nd and K Kt sq, P s at K 6th and Q R 2nd.

White to play, and mate in five move.

No. 827.—By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

White: K at Q Kt 2nd, Rs at K Kt sq and Q Kt 5th; Bs at K B 2nd and Q Kt sq, P at Q B 4th.

Black: K at Q R 3rd, B at K B 8th, P at K R 2nd.

White, playing first, can mate in two moves.

No. 828.—By COLONNA.

White: K at K 8th, R at Q Kt 2nd, B at Q 2nd, Kt at Q 3rd; P s at K Kt 4th, Q B 2nd and 6th.

Black: K at Q B 5th, P s at K Kt 4th and Q B 2nd.

White to play and mate in four moves.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS. *Rectories*: The Rev. J. Rowland, to St. Botolph, Cambridge; the Rev W. Jephson, to Hilton Waldrist; the Rev. G. Burd, to Shenstone, Shropshire. *Incumbency*: the Rev. T. Daniels, to the district of St. Paul, Hulme.

The Queen has appointed the Venerable Archdeacon Hare, the Venerable Archdeacon Tattam, and the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., to be Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty

The new Dean of Peterborough, having been installed by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, was installed with the usual ceremonies, at the morning cathedral service on Sunday; and, on Monday, read himself in.

CONSECRATION OF ST. MATTHIAS, STOKE NEWINGTON.—This church was consecrated on Monday by the Bishop of London. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather a very large and fervent congregation assembled. The church is the work of Mr. Butterfield, and was built by Messrs. Myers. It has been two years building, and its cost is about £7300. It is 135 feet long internal y, and is about 70 feet to the ridge of the nave roof, and 102 feet to the top of the gable cross of tower. The church is of early middle pointed character, and consists of nave and aisles, with a western centre door and north and south porches, a tower with a saddle-back roof, which forms the choir on the ground plan, with aisles on either side of it, and a sanctuary, apse to the eastward of the tower, with a vestry of two stories to the north

NEW CHURCH IN ST. MARYLEBONE.—Active measures are in progress for the erection of a church in the southern part of the parish. A site in Caldwell buildings, Portman-square, has been munificently granted by Lord Portman for £4000, one-half its estimated value. A preliminary meeting of some of the influential residents has been held, and between £1000 and £2000 has been already contributed.

NEW CHURCH AT ISLEWORTH.—The Duke of Northumberland has given £2000 towards building a new church in the populous parish of Isleworth; and also offered a site on a most eligible situation. The endowment will be provided out of the vicarial rent-charge of the living, the present incumbent, the Rev. Henry Glasson, having liberally volunteered to give £100 a year during his incumbency; and the dean and canons of Windsor, as patrons, having agreed to set apart £100 a year for the purpose, on and after the next presentation

TERCENTENARY FESTIVAL OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

THE three hundredth year of the existence of the Royal foundation of Christ's Hospital was celebrated on Wednesday, by the Benevolent Society of Blues, with great éclat. It was originally intended that the festival should have taken place in the great hall of Christ's Hospital, but an epidemic which has recently prevailed among the boys put a stop to the arrangement; and the Society availed itself of the kindness of the Merchant Taylors' Company, who offered the use of their hall for the occasion

Nearly five hundred guests sat down to dinner; there being nearly two hundred ladies present as spectators. The noble hall, brilliantly lighted and remarkably well ventilated, afforded ample accommodation. The dinner, which was excellent, was provided by Mr. Bathe, of the Lebon Tavern

The festival, besides its tercentenary commemoration, was also rendered subservient to aid the funds of the Benevolent Society of Blues, which was instituted in the year 1824 "for the relief of persons educated in Christ's Hospital, their widows and orphans." Since its establishment it has received and entertained 1680 applications from above 600 applicants, comprising clergymen, bankers, members of the legal and medical professions; and, in short, persons engaged in almost every branch of mercantile, commercial, and professional pursuits, in many instances having large families dependent on them for support, and under circumstances of very urgent distress, rendering renewed appeals unavoidable. These applicants have, after due inquiry into their merits of their respective cases, received assistance from the Society to the extent of £2000, namely, in gifts, £1400; in loans (free of charge for interest or otherwise), £600; and in pensions to the aged and infirm, £200. The present number of pensioners (some of them upwards of 90 years of age) is 18; and two pensions have recently become vacant

The chair at the festival on Wednesday was taken by Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., president of Christ's Hospital, and patron of the Society; and among the company were the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Leicester, Viscount Chetwin, Colonel Angerstein, Sir H. De Bathe, Sir Samuel Whitbread, M.P., Samuel C. Whitbread, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Bentley, treasurer of St. Bartholomew's; Alderman Hooper, Major Parry, Captain Outram, Asa Stone, Esq., Messrs Farebrother, Clark, Reed, Forbes, Esq., Sir George Staunton, Bart., Hall, Acton, Dr. Booth, Rev. Dr. Gully, Rev. Canon Dale, Rev. Canon Jacob, Rev. C. V. Le Grice, Hon. and Rev. H. Legge, W. Pott, Esq., Samuel Bendry Brooke, Esq., R. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P., &c. The hall was brilliantly lighted, and decorated with a variety of flags and banners and heraldic achievements of the various City Companies.

Stationed in the gallery at the extreme end of the Hall, was a very numerous and efficient party of vocalists, under the direction of Mr. George Genge, the leader, Miss Hawkins, Miss Williams, Miss J. Williams, Miss Annie Loder; Messrs. Francis, Lockey, Hobbs, Cummins, Burnby, Gadsby, H. Phillips; and Masters Stainer and Gadsby, who delighted the company with a variety of songs, duets, &c., during the evening

After dinner the Chairman gave the toasts of the "Church and Queen," "Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," the "Pious and Immortal Memory of our Royal Founder, King Edward VI."—which were drunk with much enthusiasm.

The next toast was the "Army and the Navy," to which his Grace the Duke of Northumberland responded, observing that Christ's Hospital was intimately connected with both branches of the service to whom he had the honour to belong During the war many of the young men who had been educated at Christ's Hospital entered the navy, and had arrived at the highest rank in the service (Cheers). The education of a young man destined for the navy was then confined to navigation and seamanship; but now another service had been introduced, that of steam, with its intricate machinery, which was absolutely indispensable to the navy. He was delighted to meet those with whom he had been associated in days gone by, and he was proud to acknowledge, with feelings of gratitude, that the first hints on navigation which he had received had been given within the walls of Christ's Hospital (Applause).

The next toast was "Prosperity to the Royal and Heraldic Foundation of Christ's Hospital—may they prosper who love it, and may God increase their number"

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing this toast, referred to the many noble men who had been educated in Christ's Hospital, and the feelings of gratitude they entertained for the institution; and named, among others, Dr. Middleton, Bishop of Calcutta, who had sent a cheque for £4000 to the Hospital, which he regarded as the most benevolent institution in the world.

The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm, as was also "The Health of the President, Mr. Alderman Thompson," who had always been a liberal benefactor.

The "Benevolent Society of Blues," "The Treasurer and Governors of the Hospital," "The Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors," "The Masters and Officers of Christ's Hospital," and several other toasts, were afterwards drunk, and duly honoured.

One of the hits of the evening was made by Mr. Harker, the toastmaster, who, being himself a "yellow-stocking," and finding some of the company inclined to be noisy, threatened, in the exercise of his official duties, to "send them to the stone."

The company separated after eleven o'clock, highly delighted with the social character of the festival.

CONVERSAZIONE AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

THE festivities of the present Mayoralty bid fair to stand out in bold intellectual relief to the routine of turtle and venison feasts which are the usual accompaniments of the civic year. The late Alderman John Johnson, when Lord Mayor, left an excellent example for his successors, by inviting to the Mansion-house two hundred or more of the most eminent men of science and letters; a similar distinction characterised the mayoralty during the Great Exhibition year; and the present Lord Mayor has already distinguished his year of office with similar honours to genius and talent, for all which there is precedent of centuries since; for, at the table of a Lord Mayor first met those great lights of history—Erasmus and Sir Thomas More

Last week was intellectually signalised at the Mansion-house by a conference of the chief magistrates of about eighty of our principal cities and towns, on the subject of providing more extended facilities for instruction in art and science throughout the United Kingdom; and

CHRIST' HOSPITAL TRICENTENARY FESTIVAL IN THE HALL OF THE MERCHANT TAYLORS' COMPANY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

in the evening the civic palace was thrown open to an assemblage comprising nearly all the most distinguished names in connection with the question of education.

The Conversazione in the evening was a very brilliant affair; and seldom indeed has the rooms of the Mansion house been more appropriately and worthily filled. Besides his civic brethren from the country, the Lord Mayor had assembled around him a great number of the most eminent names in connexion with the subject of education and with art and science generally. The representatives of 270 mechanics' literary and scientific institutions in union with the Society of Arts were invited. The rooms of the Mansion-house were furnished, for the occasion of the Conversazione, with a large and highly-interesting collection of educational apparatus, brought together through the instrumentality of the Society of Arts. Among the more conspicuous contributors to that collection may be mentioned the Master-General of the Ordnance, who supplied illustrations of the instruction given at the Military Academy, Woolwich; the British and Foreign School Society; the Society for the Diffusion of Christian knowledge; the National Society; the Society for Teaching the Blind to Read; the Home and Colonial School Society; and the Working Men's Educational Union, also exhibited their books and systems of instruction. The principal publishers of educational works sent in their publications, and some beautiful models, diagrams, and specimens of apparatus, remarkable for their cheapness as well as their excellency, were shown by the new Department of Science and Art. The paintings lent for the occasion were most effectively arranged upon screens in the centre of the hall. The crowds of visitors left little opportunity for the careful and leisurely examination of these objects, interesting at all times but doubly so now, when the question of education is attracting so much attention. More than 1000 ladies and gentlemen attended the Conversazione.

CONVERSAZIONE, IN THE EGYPTIAN-HALL, MANSION-HOUSE.

INSPECTION OF THE WEST ESSEX YEOMANRY CAVALRY, ON WANSTEAD FLATS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

THE spectacular tragedy of "Sardanapalus," abridged from Byron's poem, and accompanied with scenes and costumes accordant with the drawings and discoveries of Layard and Botta, and the friezes in the British Museum, was brought out on Monday, as we had already announced, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs C. Kean, and more than "kept the word" in promise. The play is [illegible] stage-mounting that we ever witnessed; nay, we believe that was ever yet attempted. It excels the most gorgeous of Parisian examples, and is an honour to the national stage of the country. What with foreign translations adaptations and [illegible] has been converted into a provincial copy of the French. But a production like this redeems at once its reputation for originality, both in regard to the poem produced, and the manner of its production. One of the noblest of Byron's dramas—the fullest of character, and replete with poetic feeling—the tragedy of "Sardanapalus" connects itself with the most astonishing of modern archæological discoveries. It was a happy conception to make it the medium of placing on the boards the disinterred glories of ancient Nineveh, with the most perfect accuracy of detail, to the full extent of the pictorial and scriptural authorities recently brought to light. In realisation of this idea, resort has been had to the talent—we might almost say the genius—of such artists as Mr. Grieve, under whose direction Mr. Gordon has painted a magnificent diorama of the city of Nineveh and the river Tigris; Mr. F. Lloyds, a nothing-less-than-wonderful perspective of the Hall of Nimrod, with its entablatures and cherubic symbols; and Mr. Dayes, a chamber in the Royal palace, doomed to conflagration, and opening on the city at the moment of its destruction, with its winged lions and portal embellishments—quite a marvel in its way. Mr. Oscar Byrn likewise has contributed dance and action to the general illustration, with that originality of mind and power of adapting himself to the theme for which he is remarkable. The [illegible] of this grand master of pageants was early displayed. After a soliloquy by *Salemenes* (Mr. Ryder), the voluptuous Monarch entered, in his chariot, drawn by a pair of bays, preceded by a train of women, slaves, nobles, [illegible] Bayadere movements were equally picturesque, striking, and characteristic. The costumes and accessories of these crowds have been carefully imitated from the friezes, and, in their glittering array, more than suggest the wealth of the Queen of Cities, hurried to its fall by the undue prevalence of luxury and splendour. On descending from his gorgeous chariot, in his scarlet robe and scarf, adorned with gems and gold, and bearded like the figures on the sculptured monuments, Mr. C. Kean further sought to realise the resemblance to the pictures by assuming the angular positions of the limb and body to which the artist, in the crudeness of his skill was reduced. The action of Oriental people does not justify this assumption; their manner having a general sweep and roundness, which the rude artist, however, was incapable of imitating; but an apology for the servile adoption of this imperfect manner may be readily accepted in the laudable desire evinced to conform to the pictorial authorities, for the purpose of promoting the utmost possible vraisemblance. At any rate, the make-up of Mr. Kean was so perfect that the illusion was complete. There were a grace and suavity in his delineation, and a quietness of elocution that place his performance beyond competition. Mr. Kean's superiority was particularly seen in the Epicurean gaiety of his scepticism; and still more especially in the [illegible] which has utter ruin was preceded. Mr. Kean trusted to level speaking and a passionate delivery, not travelling beyond the natural key, but solemn and impressive withal, which was thrillingly effective. We had here one [illegible] which so frequently reminds us of his great father. His death-scene likewise possessed the same specific kind of merit; it was calm, dignified, intensely pathetic. In all these great situations, Mrs. Kean assisted as *Myrrha*—portraying the Greek girl with appropriate statuesque effect. Her attitudes were frequently beautiful, always expressive; and her declamation was uniformly sustained and powerful. Mr. Ryder as the Queen's brother acted with force, discretion, and singular aptitude. In abridging the play, Mr. Kean has been undeniably judicious. May we, however, venture to suggest that the entire part of the injured Queen might have been omitted with advantage? It is true that Miss Heath was not, and could not be, matronly enough; and, with the best intentions, only succeeded in throwing the part out of harmony and proportion; but the situation itself is one alien

SCENE FROM THE TRAGEDY OF "SARDANAPALUS," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.—THE HALL OF NIMROD.

to the spirit and sentiment of the theme; and is, in a word, European both in tone and feeling, and not Asiatic—not in keeping, in fact, with the morals or manners of the time, and the picturesque accessories now so effectively and properly brought to bear on the actual performance of the play. That these accessories—so numerous in amount, and so excellent in quality—should all have been introduced into three scenes only, is one of the wonderful attributes of the present getting-up. Between the rise and fall of the curtain are infinite varieties of illustration in grouping and combinative action. The first scene is, in the second act, presented under the aspect of sunset, *apropos* of *Belzees* apostrophe to the descending orb. In the third act, the Hall of Nimrod is the scene of many and most striking and brilliant effects. There is the dance, the act of prostration before *Sardanapalus*—a deity, the confused starting up of the parasite groups as they hear the thunder, whose loud and awful peal seems to resent the impious adulation (to which point in the general and ever moving picture our Illustration refers), the cry to arms, the crowding together of the alarmed slaves at the foot of the throne of the menaced Monarch, the preparations for battle, the rushing to and fro, the coats and the entrances; the world of business, the turmoil, and the brunt of battle; with the last closing scene in recess of peace, when the wearied monarch sinks into slumber, and his attendants decide on the various modes of sport, while the devoted and beloved slave touches the lyre to soft notes of music that she may deepen his refreshing slumber. That a play so poetical in conception as Byron's should be illustrated in its performance—must prosper in representation equal to the costly outlay bestowed on its production, we both believe and hope. Mr and Mrs. Charles Kean Lave here accomplished a triumph and an ambition alike exemplified a virtuous action. It was a good deed for an actor thus to have honoured one of his country's greatest poets—one not supported by the *prestige* of antiquity, but selected from the number of modern bards; thus effectually disproving the absurd canard so lately current about "the decline of the drama!"

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," with a vastly improved cast of the principals and execution in the ensemble, was repeated on Tuesday. Nicolini Castellan was the *Alice*, and Mdlle. Bosio the *Princess*; Tamberlick, Tagliafico and Formes sustaining their original characters. The performance was honoured by the presence of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge.

On Thursday the "Huguenots" was given for the extra night; her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg being again present.

Signor Mocleri will make her first appearance in this country to-night, in Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan."

ST. JAMES'S.

Mdlle. Rachel appeared on Wednesday in another new play the "Lady Tartuffe," by Madame Emile de Girardin; in which, however, the great actress divides the honours with M. Regnier as the *Baron Destelleres*. The play was produced at the Théâtre Français on 16th last February, and is a fit not to have precisely satisfied the expectations previously excited. The title of it intentionally suggests a similarity to Molière's famous comedy: since it is not the mere act of the heroine, but her inspired character, *Madame de Blosseu*, is the natural daughter of an English man and gipsy, who worms her way into society as the widow of a naval officer, and installs herself into a Marshal's family, whom she ruins by her pretended charities, even commercially making jackets for the *gamins*' monkeys. But she is doomed to be exposed by one *Hector de Savigny*, who is resolved on avenging the death of a friend whom she has deprived of her own reputation. Some degree of sympathy is excited for the hypocrite from the fact that she really loves the said *Hector*, who in return is to be married to a *Madame de Clairmont*. Her consequent diabolical causes her to take measures that at length lead to the dreaded result. But she is a woman of nerve, and retires from the scene with dignity. In the course of the piece, Mdlle. Rachel has to exhibit opposite qualities, for *Madame de Blosseu* is portrayed as truly loving by nature, though cruel, treacherous, and deceitful by circumstance. She is consumed with remorse for the man whom she has permitted to die, and inflamed with passion for the friend who has become his avenger. Moreover, she is invested with personal fascinations, which charm the audience as well as the *dramatis personæ*, and with opportunities and exceptional bursts which are calculated to identify the house. M. Regnier's character is that of a cynical chorus to the whole drama; and is one of the most effective of his parts. The theatre was crowded.

MISS RAINFORTH AND THE POETRY OF SCOTLAND.—The second illustration of Caledonian song was given at Store-street Music Hall, on Wednesday, by Miss Rainforth, who, for the occasion, sketch of Prince Charles Edward's battles, victories, [illegible] dressed with illustrative songs, to which, with the [illegible] Cameron Men," which received an encore. The same honour was accorded to "The Hundred Pipers." We particularly admired Lady [illegible] "Will ye no come back again?" and "Wae's me for Prince Charlie." The room was well attended.

MR. JAMES HANNAY'S LECTURES.—The first of Mr. Hannay's lectures on "Satirical Literature" took place on Monday evening at the Literary Institution, Edwards-street, Portman-square. The discourse, which was devoted to Horace and Juvenal, was an excellent and popular [illegible] of the literary characteristics of the great Roman satirists [illegible] was fully attended, and numerous persons distinguished in [illegible] were present. Mr Hannay's next lecture will be on the Satirical Writings of Erasmus and the great Satirists of the Reformation.

WEST ESSEX YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

On Monday week this fine body of volunteer corps, under the command of Major Palmer, and numbering 220 men, underwent its annual inspection on Wanstead Flats, after having completed its eight days' training. The corps has expanded into four troops, including the artillery. The A troop being commanded by Captain Jessopp, of Waltham Abbey: the B troop by Captain Watlington, who has largely recruited its ranks from the district of Harlow; the C troop by Captain the Hon. F. Petre, who has drawn much of its strength from the estates of the noble Lord, with whom he is so nearly connected; and the artillery is commanded by Captain Hainsworth. The other officers are Lieutenants Clifton and A. Palmer; Cornets W. Davis, jun., A. Kortright, and G. A. Lowndes; and Quartermasters South, Place, and Williams.

The different troops mustered about one o'clock, and, headed by their excellent band, marched to Wanstead Flats, about two miles distant, the dullness of the morning and the military music drawing together an immense number of spectators from the town, while all the roads from the villages and districts around were thickly thronged. Many thousands were scattered in all directions over the flats, a plain of hundreds of acres. Unfortunately, however, while the landlord and other parts of the county were enjoying pleasant sunshine, the envious clouds gathered over Wanstead, and a smart rain, which set in about the time the manœuvres commenced, and continued most of the afternoon, marred part of the effect of the spectacle.

The Hon. Major Pitt, of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), inspecting officer, arrived upon the ground between two and three o'clock, attended by Sergeant-Major Cardman, as orderly, after having passed about the line and inspected the equipments, took his station near the Staff, and various movements were executed in admirable style, and called forth the commendations of the military men upon the ground. At the close,

Major Pitt assembled the officers, and addressing them said, he was surprised at the state of efficiency in which they had performed the duties of the day, and particularly at the manner in which the guns were worked; the Major adding that he should make a very favourable report of them to the Commander-in-Chief.

Major Palmer briefly acknowledged the pleasure he felt at the satisfactory expression of opinion just given.

The artillery then went through a manœuvre not set down in the programme of the day, and which excited no little surprise amongst the spectators. A couple of rounds were fired rapidly, and when the smoke cleared away, the guns were seen completely dismantled, the carriages, having in the meantime been taken to pieces and scattered in all directions, while the men lay flat upon the grass. At the signal, however, they were up and running the sword exercise; and the guns having been put into fighting trim again, which they had been taken to pieces, two rounds were fired as a finale to the proceedings of the day; the spectators testifying their satisfaction at the manœuvre with a hearty cheer. After the inspection, a splendid *déjeûner* was served in a spacious tent erected by Edgington, in Wanstead Park; the list of stewards of the entertainment included the magistracy and leading inhabitants of the district. There were about 350 guests—William Cotton, Esq., in the chair. A variety of appropriate toasts were drunk, and the day's proceedings were altogether of a very interesting character. His Grace was served upon the spot where the princely Wanstead House once stood.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

HAMPTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY

Ever since the new management commenced operations, a gradually marked improvement has been perceptible in the character of Hampton Races: and this year not the least important improvement was intended to be effected by the abolition of heat races; but a step has been taken in the right direction, and next year the abolition of heat races is certain.

Stand Plate. Nonsuch, 1. Stansfield, 2.
Claremont Stakes. Village Lass, 1. Balmoral, 2.
Surrey and Middlesex Stakes. Torment, 1. Tavistock, 2.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Antonina, 1. Cotton Lady, 2.
Consolation Stakes.—Clothworker, 1. Duke of Troy, 2. Before the Ham. Gold objection was made to Clothworker, on the ground that he was not the property of a gentleman qualified according to the articles (Captain Little supported the right of Clothworker to start; and the stewards decided that, as the horse was *bond fide* Captain Little's property, he was entitled to run.

THURSDAY

Visitors' Plate.—Mr Sykes's [illegible] Lady, 2.
Railway Plate.—Nouvelle, 1. Ariadne, 2.
Queen's Guineas.—Torn out, 1. Cityfitter, 2.
Richmond Plate.—Stockwell, 1. Sandiford, 2.

LATEST BETTING.—Northumberland Plate: 5 to 1 against Goldfinder (offered); 8 to 1 against Chief Justice (taken).

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The sailing committee, after a very lengthened discussion into the circumstances of the case in which it will be remembered, Captain Freestun, of the *Violet* protested against Mr. Bartlett, of the *Sterlet*, on the ground of foul sailing has come to the decision that the *Sterlet*, having violated the sailing regulations of the club, is disqualified, and that the prize is therefore awarded to Lord Alfred Paget's *Rosamond*.

TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE.—It is stated that Lord John Russell is about to present to the House of Commons a petition from the Association for the Establishment of Tribunals of Commerce in this country; and that his Lordship will strongly support it in his place in Parliament.

THE NEW STAMP DUTIES.—The amended resolutions to be proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer have been issued. They provide for a duty of 6d. on policies of insurance for sums under £25, and 6d. for every additional £50 to £500; for every £100 up to £1000, and every £1000 amounting to £5 and upwards—the scale charged at present. The Advertisement duty is not regarded as settled, but remains fixed. All drafts or orders for the payment of money to the bearer or order, drawn upon any banker or bankers are to remain as now by law exempt from Stamp duty. The penny Stamp-duty on newspapers is retained: the duty of a half-penny on supplements removed, without any stipulation but that of the size of the sheet or sheets.

WHAT IS "CANVASSING."—A witness having said, before the Canvassing Election Committee, that he had been "canvassed," he was directed to "define canvassing, which he did thus: "To try to induce a voter to vote, to vote for Corny Grinson; and, if they would not, to give them drink till they could not vote at all."

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF VULNERABILITY.—A few days ago a [illegible] Sandgodown farm, near Dover, while driving home some cows caught up a small [illegible] weighing about two pounds, [illegible] to make it move on faster. He struck the cow on one of its legs, just above the hock, and such was the injury sustained from so slight a blow on this vulnerable portion, that it was found necessary immediately to slaughter the animal, a very fine one, worth at least £15.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the long-pending differences between Russia and Turkey have not been adjusted, the markets for Consols has ruled steady, the week's fluctuations have been subject to some rather extensive fluctuations have advanced about one half per cent. The Funded Debt has been comparatively at rest, the principal amount of Exchequer Bills paid off is £4,110,000, being a much larger sum than has been anticipated. Heavy drains upon the purse of the Exchequer have left Mr. Disraeli a very limited capital to invest; hence, should the holders of South-Sea Stock determine to take [illegible] of Treasury Bonds, the Bank must, of necessity, make large [illegible] to the Government.

There has been a steady demand for money out of doors at [illegible] first-class acceptances have been done at from 2 to 2½ per cent. The supply in the hands of the bank is, as well as the discount [illegible] The foreign exchanges, with the exception of those on New York, which show a small profit on the shipment of gold, are still against this country.

The Directors of the East India Company have given notice that they are prepared to receive cash for Bonds on Bengal and Madras, and on Bombay at 2s. 6d. the Company's rupee.

The Bank of England Account was [illegible] Bullion for the week [illegible] Five per Cents [illegible] Exchequer Bills [illegible] Stock Dealing, consequently, will be almost [illegible] Five per Cents have marked 100; the Four [illegible] Three per Cents [illegible] Reduced [illegible] Consols [illegible] Ditto (Blue), 9. Annuities [illegible] Bonds

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. After which, Lord Byron's Tragedy of SARDANAPALUS (positively the last night for Mme. Ingenstadt). Wednesday, Berlioz. With farming the Tableaux every evening.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR will be repeated for a last time, on-night, SATURDAY, June 18; and the new play of TANT VAUT, VFE, on MONDAY, next, June 20, for the last time; and the popular drama LOUISE DE LIGNEROLLES will be produced on WEDNESDAY, June 22. Boxes and Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 31, Old Bond-street.

GERMAN PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that a Second Season of GERMAN PLAYS will be commenced at this Theatre on the 1st of JULY, at the Middle Season of the year, for which the following eminent artistes—Herr Emil Devrient, from Dresden; Herr Devrient, from Berlin; Herr Gabillon, from Hanover; Herr Flow, from Cologne, Fraulein Fohr, from Berlin, Frau Stehn, from Cassel; Frau Stehn, from Darmstadt, Herr Schirmer, from Leipsic; Herr Thomas, from Berlin, and a complete company, consisting of twenty-four persons, Professors Herr, Fischer and Mirandi, from the Duke of Saxe Meiningen's Theatre, the principal production this season will consist of William Tell, Duke of Braunau, Doctor Klaus, Faust, Torquato Tasso, Othello, and the Comedies of Lessing, Goethe, and the popular plays of Iffland and Kotzebue, Egmont and Hamlet. The performances will be given on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, during the month of July. Subscription for the series, or for one or two nights a week, to be arranged at a considerable reduction upon the nightly prices, at Mr. MITCHELL'S Library, 31, Old Bond-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FINAL PERFORMANCE this SEASON. Handel's ELIJAH will be again repeated on FRIDAY, 24th JUNE. Vocalists: Madame Viardot Garcia, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Endersohn, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Weiss. Tickets, 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each, at the usual Concert Agents, at Jullien's, and at the Society's Office, 6, Exeter-hall, and at the Committee-room at the Hospital.

CLAPHAM CHORAL UNION—FINAL CONCERT.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that the above will take place at the Royal Pantheon, Knightsbridge, on Monday next, June 20, at half-past Three o'clock; and, by the kind permission of the Right Honourable the Lord Chamberlain, will be honoured with the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, &c., &c., will be performed Haydn's Grand Mass in B flat, composed by him for Prince Esterhazy, and performed by him for the first time before the KING OF THE BELGIANS and the late KING LOUIS PHILIPPE at the CHAPEL ROYAL, Brighton. The Band will consist of nearly 600 performers. Tickets, 2s., 3s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Choral Union Office, No. 6 in Exeter-hall.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—On WEDNESDAY next, under the patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her Highness Prince Albert, &c., &c., will be performed Haydn's Oratorio, preceded by a "Te Deum," composed expressly for the occasion, and to be performed before the KING OF THE BELGIANS and the late KING LOUIS PHILIPPE at the CHAPEL ROYAL, Brighton. The Band will consist of nearly 600 performers. Tickets, 2s., 3s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the usual Concert Agents, at Jullien's, and at the Society's Office, 6, Exeter-hall, and at the Committee-room at the Hospital.

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MR BENEDICT'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT.—Mr. Benedict, Sainton, Hallé, Bottesini, Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, and other eminent artists, have kindly promised their valuable assistance at this Concert, which will be honoured by the presence of the Royal Family, and will take place at Her Majesty's Theatre, on next WEDNESDAY, June 22nd.—Tickets may be had at all the Principal Music-sellers and Crown 8vo. Libraries, &c. Boxes, Seats may also be secured at Mr. BENEDICT'S Residence, No. 8, Manchester-square. The full programme is now ready.

MDLLE. COULON has the honour to announce that her ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT will take place at HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS on FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 24th, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely, on which occasion she will have the honour to be assisted by Mdlle. Rachel, Mdlle. Rudersdorff, Mdlle. Nissen, Mdlle. Nicolaus, Mdlle. Parepa, Mdlle. Poinsot, Mdlle. Rebecca, Mdlle. Rudolphi, Mdlle. Clauss, Herr Jansa, Herr Molique, Signor Arditi, Signor Piatti, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Frank Mori, Mr. Pratten, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Blagrove, Mr. Lindley, Mr. Howell, Mr. Chipp, Mr. Reed, Mr. Jay, Mr. Hill, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Harper, Mr. Baumann, Mr. Jaell, Mr. Jaffe, Mr. Jaquard, Mr. Cusins, Mr. Walter Maynard, Mr. Land, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Lavenu, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Hill, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Bodda, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Bodda, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Bodda, Mr. Bellamy

ORFORDNESS LIGHTHOUSE, AND STATION OF THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM ENGLAND TO HOLLAND.

SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM ENGLAND TO HOLLAND.

THE process of carrying out this highly-interesting and enterprising undertaking was effected on Monday and Tuesday, the 30th and 31st ultimo.

The point of departure on the English coast was Orfordness; the point of arrival on the Dutch coast being Scheveningen (the nearest point to the Hague). The distance was 115 miles, and the quantity of cable used 119½; thereby showing that, from the undulations of the ground, and deviations from the straight course, but 4½ extra miles of cable were expended—an event altogether unprecedented in the annals of submarine engineering.

The vessel containing the cable was the *Monarch*, purchased by the Electric Telegraph Company, which arrived from Sunderland, having on board Mr. Edwin Clark, engineer to the company; Mr. F. C. Webb, assistant engineer; Messrs. Thompson and Spencer, with a large party of workmen from the factory of Messrs. Newall and Co. The *Adder* Government steamer (lent by the Admiralty), commanded by Lieutenant E. Burstal, R.N., was in attendance, and pioneered the way across by a series of flag buoys, which that officer had previously laid out on the track. The *Goliath* steam-tug was hired by the Company to render assistance in case of any casualty happening to the engines of the *Monarch*.

The *Monarch* left Orfordness at nine a.m. on Monday, having the tug ahead to steady her, proceeding at the rate of 3½ miles an hour. It was soon evident that the *Monarch* could steer without her, and she was therefore cast off. The weather, up to 10 p.m., was moderate, with a ground swell from the late gales. At this time there were evident indications of bad weather; and from 11 p.m. to the evening of the following day, it blew a gale from E.N.E. with a heavy breaking sea, which caused the *Tay* to bear up and run to Harwich. The *Adder* and the *Monarch* kept on their way. The rolling and pitching of these vessels was fearful to witness. The funnel guys of the *Monarch* had to be replaced, they having broken. Mr. Spencer, at the break, was lashed to his post, which he never left night or day. The buoys were seen by night, and the welcome news communicated by the *Adder* by rockets and blue lights. Towards daylight there was some anxiety as to position, which was soon relieved by the sight of another buoy, and thus twelve out of fourteen were made on the passage across. During the whole time there was a communication by the wire with the instrument at Orfordness Lighthouse, kindly lent by the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House; these operations were attended to by Mr. Latimer Clarke. Thus the whole labour lasted thirty-four hours, twenty-two of which were in a heavy sea. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on all the parties engaged in so difficult an undertaking under such trying circumstances.

On the day following an attempt was made to land the cable, but there being so much sea on the coast it was Thursday before the cable was joined up to the land wires in communication with the Hague.

A second cable was to be laid down at the close of the week; and it is expected the line will be open for public use in the course of a fortnight.

The King of Holland's speech at the opening of the States General at the Hague, was transmitted direct from that capital to London last Tuesday afternoon, immediately after its delivery on that day, being the first public intelligence despatched by the new route.

THE "ADDER," AND THE "MONARCH" STEAMERS LAYING DOWN THE ENGLAND AND HOLLAND SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, IN A GALE OF WIND.

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LITERATURE MUSIC FINE-ARTS DRAMA SCIENCE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1853. [GRATIS.

Fine Arts.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

(THIRD AND CONCLUDING ARTICLE.)

THE general feeling of the public, as far as I have been able to ascertain it during the ten days that the Exposition has now been open, seems to confirm the opinion I formed upon my early visits—namely, that, although the principal living representatives of French pictorial art have kept aloof, and although there is a decided scarcity of those pictures which stand out, by their superior merit, from amidst surrounding mediocrity, yet this year's Exhibition is, upon the whole, a very pleasing and interesting one. One daily more appreciates the advantage of the unusually rigid scrutiny and numerous rejections. Five hundred works of art more or less make a vast difference in the fatigue of going through an exhibition of this kind, especially when (as is most probable in this case) a very large proportion of the excluded five hundred consisted of pictures. Through the sculpture, engravings, and architecture few persons do more than stroll; but upon the paintings they dwell longer; and, assuredly, the exclusion of some hundreds of daubs, comprising not a few ugly portraits and tea-board landscapes, has been a relief to visitors and the saving of many a headache. This last discomfort is rather increased by the abundant lightness of the rooms, which have not, however, upon any of the days I have visited them, been oppressively warm or unpleasantly crowded.

A final glance at the historical and biographical features of the catalogue, reminds me of a few more pictures of these classes worthy of a word or two. No. 387, by Doerr, shows "Bailly, Mayor of Paris, led to Execution." The subject has interest; and there are many such subjects to be found in the history of the French revolution, which I wonder have not been made available by artists of higher rank than any who have hitherto handled them. It is not necessary to exhibit horrors, to depict bloodshed, and heads upon pikes; there are innumerable episodes in the days of the Great Revolution which would supply the artist with noble, interesting, and affecting subjects. And there is no complaint so often made by historical painters as that of the difficulty of hitting upon good subjects, not already hackneyed. Alison's "History of the Revolution," and subsequent wars, would, surely, supply thousands. I do not particularly congratulate M. Duveau on the use he has made of a passage from Tacitus, recording the "Death of Agrippina, Nero's Mother." A murder is not a pleasant thing to contemplate, especially when the victim is a woman. She has already received a blow on the head, and is livid with the shock, but still full of vitality and passion. Undraping herself, she utters the "Strike here!" &c., which all will remember; and the centurion draws back his arm to deal the fatal blow. Another assassination is better handled: in the Gallery of the Stags at Fontunebleau, Monaldeschi is about to be done to death, by order of Christina of Sweden. He is on his knees; the relentless Queen, rage distending her nostrils and making her eyes to gleam, is quitting the apartment. There is expression in the picture, although it is not of first-rate merit. It is by Höckert, a Swede. Here is the pious death of Montaigne. For three days before his death he was speechless, and wrote his wishes. The moment selected by the artist is that when mass is being said in his apartment: he witnesses with devout joy the Host's elevation, and gives up the ghost. Barrias (a name unfamiliar to me, but a painter of merit) exhibits one picture—"Dante Alighieri." Passing through the streets of Ravenna, with fixed gaze and pallid aspect, the great bard of the "Inferno" was pursued, and curiously gazed at by children, who pointed him out to each other as the man who had returned from hell. Another interesting Italian subject is the "Death of Vittoria Colonna," by Leman. "When Vittoria died," Condivi says, "Michael Angelo's grief was so violent, that he at times remained like one deprived of his senses. He entered the room where lay the mortal remains of the woman he had so deeply loved, and, after gazing at her long in silence, imprinted a kiss upon her cold hand, and withdrew." An anecdote well known to all versed in artistic lore has been chosen by Mr. Charles Marchal for the subject of his picture, No 799—Vandyke, in Rubens's studio, is painting a part of the master's "Descent from the Cross," which the other pupils had effaced.

Sacred subjects are neither numerous nor strikingly good in this Exhibition. High upon the walls are several large things which one sees with difficulty, and turns from with small regret; and, in a corner, is a most disagreeable "Martyrdom of St. Peter," by Dumaresq; to which we greatly prefer "The Kiss of Judas," by Hebert, which has fine colouring, and great expression in some of the faces. A pretty sort of picture of "The Annunciation," by Jalabert (a pupil of Paul Delaroche), attracts gazers, and is remarkable for the sweet, girlish expression of the Virgin's countenance. With reference to this picture, and to others by pupils of Delaroche, I am puzzled to account for the style of colouring, which is decidedly an imitation of Ingres, and consequently very different from, and far inferior to, that of the great painter under whom these artists studied. I will instance two cases in point, that just now occur to me—"An Idyl," by Gérome; and "An Idyl: My Sister is not there," by Hamon. Both are pretty; the latter especially, which is a charming, fanciful group of children—a boy with an olive-branch in his hand, and a girl hiding behind two younger urchins; with butterflies and flowers of tender hues, and figures in the distance, making up altogether one of those fantastical, pensive pictures which one gazes at with pleasure. But the colouring in both cases is Ingres all over—the subdued tints, of peculiar choice; and the sort of misty, or, rather, dusty medium. I can hardly believe that even the warmest admirers of Ingres can prefer his colouring to that of Delaroche, even though they may be disposed to award him the palm in other respects.

Before proceeding to that class of pictures—interiors, fanciful subjects, illustrations of tales and fables, &c.—which is best comprised under the head of *genre*, I will give a few lines to landscapes and animals.

One of the largest pictures in the Exhibition, and which I have heard some prize as also amongst the very best, is by Mademoiselle Rosa Bonheur, a well-known and certainly very clever artist. It is rather an

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO COMMODORE VANDERBILDT, AT SOUTHAMPTON, ON MONDAY LAST.—(SEE PAGE 499.)

ambitious attempt, and I confess to prefer its author's more modest productions—her sheep and goats, or her group of cows and sheep (No. 155) in the present show, belonging to Count de Morny. This huge canvas of the "Paris Horse-market" is certainly praiseworthy, and shows an artist of talent; but it is also very uninteresting, although there is spirit and life in it. There are too many grey horses for the effect of the picture; and there is a monotony in the grouping. Two large pictures by Flandin, a native of Naples, call for notice, and even for praise. One is a view of the Turkish quarter of Constantinople, taken opposite the mosques of Soliman and of the Sultana Validé. The water is good, but the atmosphere does not realise all one imagines of the golden light and dancing ether of that brilliant region. The tints are rather grey and purple. The companion picture is the "Entrance of the Great Mosque at Ispahan: the Persians entering for Evening Prayer." Taken upon the spot, both these views have interest. This is more than I can say for three others by a Mr. Loubon, who indulges in a most singular style of art and choice of subjects. His pictures may have merits I have been unable to discover, but I will answer for their being ugly. One is the head of a flock of goats—the front rank of the drove—a row of black goats, staring and stepping out of the picture. Another is a "Souvenir of Carrara," which induces belief that M. Loubon's souvenirs are rather nasty, at least as regards the nature of the slope down which oxen are dragging an enormous block of marble. In the picture the descent appears all but perpendicular. A pleasanter "View of Marseilles" than his, and a very accurate one, is by Felix Ziem; and a good Provençal landscape, whose grey tints give an excellent idea of those of nature in that southernmost province of France, is a picture of the "Valley of Ardennes," near Toulon, by Vincent Cordouan. Cicero has a nice landscape, "Le Soir;" and another, "A Road through the Forest," which has been purchased by the Minister of State. A very pretty farm-yard scene, natural and pleasing, is by Salmon, from whom M. Feuld has also bought a picture. Bodinier—one of whose works wasin the Orleans Sale this spring here produces one in a similar style. "The Angelus in the Plains of Rome," with good figures in front, but with mountains in the background to which he has been rather too liberal with his ultra-marine. It is always wrong, however, in my opinion, dogmatically to criticise tints and effects of this sort, in which so much depends upon the country and aspect: how often it happens that in nature we notice some appearance of sky, earth, or water, which, had we been shown it in a picture, we should have pronounced exaggerated or unnatural. I shall say nothing of Mr. Courbet's "Women Bathing," except that it is by far the most hideous and disgusting picture of the kind that I remember to have seen. Brion's "Sledgers in the Black Forest" represents the plan there adopted of conveying wood in large masses down hill upon sledges, that run over bars placed across the path: this picture, like most pictures that illustrate peculiar local customs known but to few, gets a glance from most visitors. A very good canvas, hard by it, represents an eagle making a swoop amongst wild ducks in a marsh. Of other animal pictures, perhaps the most notable are those by Verlat, of Antwerp. "A Woodman Attacked by a Bear," "A Buffalo Surprised by a Tiger," "Two Wolves Disputing Prey," are the titles. The buffalo is in a very awkward fix, with his head pinned to the ground by his fierce assailant; and the woodman is not in a very safe predicament. Felling wood in the forest, a bear has suddenly come upon him, and, with open jaws and uplifted claws, is in the very act of charging him, whilst the bold logger, brandishing his axe, is evidently resolved to fight hard in his own defence, and in that of his young son, who looks aghast at the formidable brute.

Had I to select, in the whole of this Exhibition, the three pictures, by one artist, which I feel confident would generally please all classes of beholders, and which would form the most fitting ornament to an elegant boudoir, or dainty drawing-room, I think I should pause before Nos. 1049 to 1051, by Schlesinger, of Yorkshire-origin, I believe. There is a dash of both Leslie and Redgrave in this artist; the lovely faces of his women reminding me particularly of the former. And, in the finish and rich effect of his brocades and satins, he approaches his countryman, Winterhalter—the Indian rose excepted, of course. Nothing can be more charming than his "Warranted a Likeness," a lovely little girl seated and smiling through an oval picture frame, which encloses her head and shoulders, and is held before her by her young mother or elder sister. His "Pearl Necklace" is almost equally attractive—a group of charming women contemplating the antics of a monkey, which, having found an open jewel-case upon his mistress's toilet table, adorns himself with its contents. In the third and largest picture, the poet Puron is improvising verses to a lady, whose face seems to have a laughter-loving-everybody stops before these three pictures, and smiles, and is well pleased. Another German, Knaus, of Wiesbaden, a pupil of the Dusseldorf Academy, has also contributed a most essential picture of this class, entitled "The Morning after a Village Festival." The effects of the night's debauch are visible in the aspect of all the figures, except in that of a fair-haired maiden, who mournfully supports upon her knees the head of a young fellow who has evidently been rather over the step to which Rhine wine or Bavarian beer has evidently contributed. Two drunken old musicians, whom I could almost swear to have seen scores of times in Germany, have gathered up their instruments, and are about to resume their labours, which interrupted by a day's bath and feasting. One, whose glassy gaze and bloated features tell of his drouthy propensities, smokes a short pipe; the other is about to drain a glass hastily emptied by a departed guest. The morning is young, and lights still burn in that sort of temple of stern where the merrymakers—now far from merry—are assembled. This is a most excellent picture, full of humour. Another, by the same artist, "Drunken Peasants," has a similar kind of merit; but it tells less of a story, and is consequently of inferior interest. Knaus is to Schlesinger what broad farce is to genteel comedy. Each has great merit, and the expression of the principal picture, shows that he has feeling as well as fun. The whole character of this picture reminds me of Wilkie.

Germany is in great force in this department of the Exhibition. Muller, a Wurtemburger, and pupil of Ingres, has a very nice picture, "Fra Paolo Sarpi's Lover, a goldsmith of Venice, receiving the morning visits of admirers and amateurs. And Gentz, a Prussian, has a good picture of an "Egyptian School at Cairo," something in the manner of Decamps. A decided imitator of this last-named artist is M. Caraud, a Frenchman, who has contributed some very but oddly-coloured Algerine subjects—"A Woman Teazing a Parrot," and an "Interior of a Moorish House." While in Algeria, I must mention a picture by Leleux, "Cattle Treading out Corn in North Africa," which has the same sort of interest possessed by the "Wood-sledgers in the Black Forest," already spoken of.

Belgium and Holland are not behind-hand here. "The New Market at Amsterdam during a Kermesse or Festival," is by Van Schendel, a Dutch painter, who has frequently exhibited at Paris, and who obtained a gold medal in 1847, with Schlesinger. Night scenes are Van Schendel's forte; and he is remarkable for his curious effects of light, and for his extremely high finish. This piece is worthy of its like as regards texture; and the lights, thrown by paper lanterns upon the faces of the stall-keepers, are cleverly disposed, and of very natural effect. Hard by, in the catalogue, is a companion piece of French patronymic, Van Moer, a Brussels artist, who contributes three interiors of no great interest, and of an unpleasing colour; but one of which, a studio, exhibits a capital effect of sun-light through a window. The two Stevenses, of Brussels, one of whom (Joseph) got a medal here last year, have pictures between them. Two of the three, by Alfred Stevens—"Ash Wednesday Morning" (masqueraders going home after the revels of the Carnival), and "Jurgeress Finding at Daybreak the Corpse of a Nobleman of the Court Assembled to Dance in North Africa," are interesting.

After noticing all these foreigners, it is but fair to turn to the French; amongst whom, however, I do not find much to notice in the way of genre pictures. Some good things may have escaped me, but certainly not many; and I have marked but few of this class, by French painters, combining in any great degree merit of subject and satisfactory execution. Jacquand's "Amende Honorable" (a monk in a convent of Chevalier Brothers, Hermits of St. Maurice), kneeling before his Superior, and humbling himself for an offence committed) has the usual faults and beauties of that artist. It is unquestionably a fine picture: the colouring judicious; the expression of some of the faces—especially of that of the Superior—admirably conveying the sentiments of a clever but ill-tempered man; and the whole is clever and well-composed; but it has the usual defect of this artist, it seems to have such difficulty of getting rid. It is as hard as polished steel. His townsman, Meissonnier has three of his charming little pictures, which, even here, are very effective small works of description. Comte Calix, also a Lyonnese—a painter of inferior standing to the two just-named, but who is very well known in Paris, where many of his pictures and sketches have been engraved—has sent, besides a portrait of a lady, two pictures, entitled "Fortune and Happiness," and "As one makes one's bed, so does one lie upon it." The subject of neither is very intelligible. In the first-named the countenances and attitudes of a young man and woman, the two principal figures, might induce one to think the artist had been attempting to imitate Frank Stone; and in some of his former pictures I have fancied I discovered that tendency. If this be the case, the imitation is still leagues off from his model. M. Compte Calix has, however, certain merits of his own. He paints very pretty female faces, and is skilful in varying their expression—a talent not always found in painters who deal largely in female beauty. As to his bed-making picture, more may be meant by it than meets the eye, but what is meant I have not yet been able to discover. A heap of mattresses, a very pretty woman, with a fantastical head-dress (that of some remote Provençal province), another woman admiring her, a lap-dog upon a trailing blanket—such is the composition, which, although puzzling, is pleasing enough to look at, and will, doubtless, soon be in the print-shops. Another pretty little picture, by Hillemacher, of "Père-Vert," Grisselle renewed, parrot, going upon his travels, and gossiping as he goes. He is on board a boat, and the amused passengers gather around him. If I wished to find a fell to all these pleasant pictures, I could hardly better select than by taking Tassaert's "The Old Musician," a poor, despairing old man, sitting in his room with a pan of lighted charcoal, awaiting death by suffocation. Although I have, as yet, confined myself to oil-paintings, I will here include an engraving by the well-known Eugène Lami, entitled "An Orgie"—a sort of Belshazzar's Feast in the days of the fifteenth Louis—a sumptuously-spread board, surrounded by revellers of both sexes, laughing, drinking, singing, and love-making. In a lurid gleam in one corner of the picture the demons of discord are seen in the air, and the ominous figures, "1793," address to the reckless and licentious crew a warning unheeded until too late.

There are some very fine portraits in this Exhibition. Of that of the Empress I have already spoken, and I maintain my good opinion of it, which is that of the majority; although, since my last letter, I have heard it attacked on account of the somewhat melancholy expression, and of a certain heaviness in the eyes. There may be some slight grounds for the latter objection, although it appears to me rather strained; but, as to the expression, I persist in saying that it is the one natural to a lady when her features are in repose. The Emperor's portrait displeases many, and is very unflattering to him. For it, after all, and although caricaturists have done their utmost to make a monster of him, he is neither an ugly nor a disagreeable-looking man, although his expression is cold, inscrutable, and somewhat stern. His grand huntsman, Marshal Magnan, hangs nearly opposite to him, painted by Larivière. Very near to the Emperor, on his right, rather higher up, is a life-size portrait of the present Queen of Spain, by Lépaulle, the same who painted Napoleon III. Queen Isabella is not a person of whom one has seen many portraits that could be at all relied upon; but this one has every appearance of being a likeness, although perhaps as unflattering a one as that of the Emperor, which still has a resemblance. Her Majesty has a snub nose, a sodden complexion, coarse features, a very sensual expression, and looks ten years older than her real age. Still, from what is known of her tastes, habits, and appearance, there is little reason for supposing that this portrait is untrue to nature—the less reason, that it coincides very much with a miniature of her, to which I shall presently get. A very good Pope Pius, but a very hard picture (painted at Brompton by Mottez), is that of M. Guizot. Its expression, too, is severe, and has less of *bonhommie* than that usual to this statesman. It is a portrait taken under one of his less favourable aspects—when he is engrossed by business rather than in the relaxation of social intercourse. Here is the Pope, Pio Nono, painted for the Minister of State, by Court, an artist of whom prodigious expectations were once entertained, and who has done some very fine things; but who of late years has declined in public favour, and rather disappointed his admirers. This, however, is certainly a fine picture, carefully done—but may be styled a good comedy portrait—not displaying any extraordinary genius. A Pope, in his pontifical splendour, hardly affords much opportunity for such display. Abd-el-Kader I should take to be a more tempting subject for an artist; and, accordingly, here we find the Emir, bearded and burnoused, a full length portrait and a good likeness, by Tasser, a pupil of Scheffer and Delaroche, who has also painted General Count Goyon, the Emperor's Aide-de-Camp. Amongst theatrical portraits, the most noticeable is one of Rachel, by Mrs. O'Connell, a German by birth, notwithstanding her Hibernian name. This is a very fair likeness of Rachel, as times go. The great tragedian is, I have no doubt, extremely difficult to paint—owing, perhaps, to her wonderful features, for, out of the innumerable portraits I have seen of her, not one satisfied me as a perfect likeness. Some resemble her as she appears in particular characters; but of Rachel herself, as she looks when off the stage, I am unacquainted with an exact likeness. Mrs. O'Connell's picture is a fair one, after her physiognomy. Also, by Mrs. O'Connell, is the portrait of an extremely smug little gentleman, with a small white hand, an insinuating countenance, and a whole cluster of crosses at his button-hole. This is M. Romieu, late Director of the Beaux-Arts. Dubufe has two charming portraits of ladies, besides that of the Empress; and every one, I am sure, will gaze long and admiringly on the sweet countenance which hangs on the wall of Winterhalter's Florinda.

A walk through the Miniature-room will conclude this letter. Miniature, like landscape, is a style in which the French are beaten out of the field by the English. Nevertheless, there are a few excellent French miniature-painters, even now. Madame de Mirbel, long the most celebrated amongst them, has left the scene. It appears to me that there are fewer miniatures than usual this year, and, from what I hear, one instance has come to my knowledge of exclusions of that class of portrait. Amongst the miniature-painters who are those of Madame Herbelin, who has sent, with two miniatures of ladies unknown, one of Isabey, the painter, now an extremely old man. Pommayrac, a native of the Spanish colony of Porto Rico, and a pupil of Madame de Mirbel, has obtained three rather interesting sitters—the Princess Mathilde, Queen Isabella—and the infant Princess of the Asturias. He is a nice portrait-painter, but not eminent in vigour. Maxime David, another of Madame de Mirbel's pupils, has three miniatures of Abd el Kader, under three different aspects—two profiles and a front face; inscribed below, "At Prayers," "The Sultan," "In Battle." The idea is quaint; but the varieties of expression are well defined, without exaggeration. I saw the Emperor's portrait, finely exhibited by Goyet, one of the most esteemed painters of this class in Paris, who exhibited, last year, an extraordinarily beautiful miniature copy of Correggio's celebrated "Marriage of St. Catherine." It was a masterpiece of its kind, and a work of singular patience and finish. The painter's absence from this year's Exhibition is understood to arise from his having been long engaged on a similar copy of Ary Scheffer's beautiful picture of "Francesca di Rimini," sold, a short time since, at the auction of the late Duke of Orleans' Collection, and the engraving of which is well known in England.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—THE MINIATURES AND DRAWINGS.

THE rooms appropriated to miniatures and drawings will repay inspection, after the works of higher pretensions in the oil-colour line have been thoroughly examined. In many instances, Thorburn adds a grace and sentiment amounting almost to the poetic—worthy of a higher walk of art. His portrait of Lady Constance Grosvenor (738), the Countess of Airlie (790), and Mrs. Knatchbull (836), are especially beautiful. The group of the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert and two of her children (825) is a perfect picture. Sir W. Ross is very successful in the portraits of Mrs. and Miss B. Cresswell (737 and 740), and Mrs. Lewis (777), and in the group of Lady Arthur Hervey and Children (752). C. Durham exhibits great painstaking, and a good appreciation of colour in some of his miniatures: that entitled "The Student" (664) and another of a Young Lady (689) being favourable examples of his talent. T. J. Gullick is successful in hitting off a likeness, *ex gr.* his "Sir Harry G. W. Smith" (674) and "Sir Fitzroy Kelly" (704).

Amongst other successful hands in this line, we remark S. B. Godbold, who exhibits four miniature and three water-colour portraits, all characterised by very good taste and undeniable power of execution: amongst the water-colour subjects is the "Portrait of a Lady" (682), very charming in expression; and "Portrait of Alexander Collier, son of the late Sir Francis Collier" in a middle-aged subject a very great deal of merit is also. H. Wequil, also amongst other exhibitors, has a drawing of the late Duke of Wellington (912), taken from a sitting in 1852. Mr. V. Bartholomew exhibits a clever portrait of "Miss Glyn" in the character of "Ophelia" [illegible] chalk portraits will adorn the hall, of which that of Professor W. Bowman, of King's College (783), is a creditable example.

Amongst the subject pieces in this line few are worthy of notice. G. Jones, R.A., has two very spirited sketches; one of "Elijah on Mount Horeb" (915), and the other illustrative of the passage in Daniel vii 2. "And behold the four winds of the heaven strove upon the great sea. Mr Dyce's large cartoon of St Paul [illegible] purchased for one of the frescoes to be painted in All Saints' Church, St. Marylebone, though rather hard in outline, is, upon the whole, a fine performance. J. B. Aylmer has a good picture of the "Forum at Rome," and S. Read a view of Walmer Castle, taken in September last, just at the moment before sunset; the flag still half-mast high, denoting the resting-place of England's greatest hero. There is a great deal of skilful treatment in this little picture, and a nice sentiment pervading it.

In the Architectural Room are two block models exhibited by Sir C. Barry; one (1050) of the design of the New Crystal Palace, as now in course of erection, on the summit of Sydenham hill. The other (1051) illustrative of suggestions offered to the directors of the Crystal Palace Company, for modifications of the design of the New Crystal Palace, having for their object to enhance the effect of the interior, and to vary the outline of the exterior, so as to harmonise the principles of the design with the materials and construction employed. The central dome is shown to be 120 feet in diameter, and 365 feet high to the top of the terminal on the lantern, or twenty feet wider and five feet higher than the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. The effect of the latter is certainly grand and imposing; but, probably the cost would be such as to deter the directors from its adoption. Mr. M. D. Wyatt exhibits (1133) a sketch for the arrangement of the interior of the Pompeian Rooms, now constructing in the New Crystal Palace, which will serve to give an idea of the various attractive features providing for the enjoyment of the public by the directors.

MR. MARTIN'S NEW PICTURE OF "THE LAST JUDGMENT."

Mr. Martin, the painter of "Belshazzar's Feast," "The Deluge," "The Fall of Nineveh," and other fine historical pictures, has just produced a work upon a more ambitious subject than any which he has hitherto attempted—a subject which long ago had put to the severest test the genius of a Michael Angelo, namely, that of "The Last Judgment."

Mr. Martin has treated his subject upon a very opposite principle to that observed in the grand fresco of Michael Angelo. He is not abstract and ideal, as the great Italian was; but seeks to realise *literation* all the miraculous manifestations predicted, in reference to the Day of Judgment, in the various passages of Scripture; beginning from the Prophets, down to the Revelations. Thus, at the top of the picture, is pretended to be represented the Supreme Being—the glory emanating from whom illumines the whole of the heavenly scene; underneath, the Son of Man, with the Book of Life open; and, on either side, the Angel whose closed book contains the record of the actions of those upon whom judgment has been passed, and the Angel who reads the records of the actions of the just, who are being judged from the Book of Life. In front of these, the four-and-twenty Elders, in two rows; and, at their right hand, the Archangel, the Angels sounding the Last Trumpet to the four quarters of the earth, and the Avenging Angel hurling the bolts and fires from Heaven. On the left, in the distance, is the Celestial City, and the plains of Heaven, with the lakes and rivers of [illegible], and the beasts of Heaven, into which are entering those saints who have received the white robes. Beneath is the holy city of Jerusalem, with processions of saints, martyrs, and worthies of various denominations—philanthropists, patriots, astronomers, poets, painters, &c.; several of whose classes are represented by portraits of well known characters. On the opposite side of the picture are the armies of Gog and Magog, "whose number is as the sand of the sea;" and, in the midst, the Valley of Jehoshphat, which has been riven by the earthquake from end to end, thus separating the blessed from the accursed; and the "terminus to the railway (!) by which are arriving the succours to the enemies of Christendom, who are besieging the Holy City. The earthquake having rent the valley in twain, the foremost train and the van of the hosts of Gog and Magog are impelled headlong down the yawning abyss." We here quote the words of the printed account; and have to add that they are strictly and simply descriptive; the train and cars of a railway of the ordinary make and shape being literally depicted; such is the latitude which the artist has allowed his fancy, we fear to the serious disparagement of the grander aspirations with which he set about designing his picture. In the foreground on the right are groups of accursed lawyers, Scribes, Pharisees, and other offenders against morality and Christian precepts, prostrate, and gnashing their teeth in torments. We have thus faintly described the multitudinous contents of this picture, which, with many unquestionable errors of judgment in its treatment, displays a great deal of admirable power of execution—producing those wondrous and startling effects which have distinguished all the artist's former productions. It is at present on view at Mr. M'Lean's, in the Haymarket; by whom an engraving of it will shortly be published.

MR. BAILEY'S MARBLE BUST OF THE QUEEN.

Mr. John Bailey, a young artist, has lately produced a marble bust of her Majesty, which is now on view at Mr. Hogarth's, in the Haymarket. Although we believe the artist has not had the advantage of a sitting, the likeness is indisputable, and there is at the same time noble ideality thrown into the character, while elevates it far above ordinary works of portraiture. The treatment, also, is tasteful and pleasing: the head is adorned with flowers, and at the back is a veil, which falls over the shoulders—the latter a hazardous attempt, but successfully carried out—the effect being that of lightness in spite of the material. Upon the whole, the work is one which does great credit to the producer, and holds out fair promise for his future career

THE VILLAGE PASTOR. By W. P. FRITH, R.A. Engraved by W. HOLL.

Messrs. Lloyd Brothers and Co. have just published a very fine engraving by Holl, of Frith's Village Pastor—an admirable picture, full of life, and nature, and fine feeling; and, though scherer in character, well worthy to hang up as a companion to his "Old English Merry Making," which has become so widely known by the engravings of it issued by the London Art Union. This truly English painter has sung the [illegible] of rural life [illegible] English poet—we mention the name of Oliver Goldsmith?) for his subject—and has charmingly realised the happy scene suggested by the following lines:—

> The service past, around the pious man,
> With ready zeal, each honest, rustic ran;
> E'en children followed, with endearing wile,
> And pluckt his gown to share the good man's smile.

The scene is in the churchyard of a rural parish, after morning service. The benevolent pastor of course forms the centre figure in the picture; around him are various groups of old and young, who seem to look up to him as the "common friend" and "oracle" of the whole village, and who variously manifest their feelings of respect, love, and admiration for his character and position. Old and young, the faces are all instinct with life, and full of character; the children especially being extremely happily treated. The general character of the subject is sunny and cheerful; but a touching little episode is introduced, which gives a sober tone to the *ensemble*, and sends the spectator from the scene with a whispered recollection that "in the midst of life we are in death." An aged mother, widow, with an only daughter, upon whose thin features the mark of the destroyer is already placed, has yielded to the attractions of the latter, and has brought her to church to hear the village pastor, in all probability, for the last time. The heat of the church has been too much for the fragile frame of the latter, and mother and daughter are resting upon a tombstone, to which the former is on his way from the church. The sentiment thrown into this little group is of the purest and most touching kind.

The engraving has been executed with admirable breadth and freedom, and at the same time with extreme minuteness of detail. It measures 36 in. by 28½ in.

THE "CUPID AND DOLPHIN," IN THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

The Athenæum, June 11, 1853.

Your correspondent, Mr. Donaldson, appears to have misapprehended the subject of the "Wounded Boy and Dolphin" by Raphael, now exhibited in Dublin. It appears from M. Passavant's [illegible] that the boy, [illegible] was wounded by a fish, and was carried to the Island of Ægina, where he was visited by the President of the Royal Academy at the opening dinner this year, Eliab, amongst other stories of the affection borne by dolphins to the human race. [illegible] of a boy

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO COMMODORE VANDERBILDT, AT SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON has of late years become celebrated for its hospitality. Its inhabitants seem to seize every opportunity for proffering a welcome to strangers from all parts of the world. The cosmopolitan position of the town, arising from its widely-extended communications with distant countries, and its rising importance as a port and packet-station, render public demonstrations almost necessary on the part of the authorities in the present connection for public advantages such as those enjoyed by Southampton. Accordingly, whenever a new steam-packet company locates itself at Southampton, or when one of the old-established ones renews a contract with the Admiralty, a banquet is sure to be given to inaugurate the event. The arrival of a frigate from the United States, of a Turkish war-steamer, or the landing of a distinguished revolutionary exile in the shape of M. Kossuth, in like manner gives occasion for the display of enthusiasm and hospitality, and feasting and speech-making follow in profusion.

The town is proud of being "the most go-a-head place in the south of England"—and appears resolved to maintain the characteristic. Americans are sure of a hearty welcome, while a second band performs several popular airs on the green outside the rooms. The whole scene was of a very gratifying and complimentary character, and seemed to be much enjoyed by the American guests. In addition to the orchestra, a party of vocalists from London heightened the festivity of the afternoon. Neither the Lord Mayor of London nor any of the provincial chief magistrates could avail themselves themselves of the invitation given them at the Mansion-house conference by the Mayor of Southampton.

The customary loyal and national toasts were given from the chair, and drank with all the honours, after which the health of "The President of the United States of America" was drunk with great enthusiasm, followed by the band playing "Hail, Columbia!" the whole company standing, and paying the same honours to the toast as they had previously done to the health of the Queen. The next toast, proposed by Mr. Alderman Lambley, was, "Her Majesty's Ministers and the Statesmen of England and America, may all their deliberations tend to promote the welfare of mankind and the civilisation of the world."

The Mayor then in a brief complimentary address, proposed the toast of the evening, "Commodore Vanderbilt: may every happiness accrue to himself and family during his interesting voyage, and every success attend all his spirited enterprises." The gentleman in whose honour they were assembled that day was one of the merchant princes of America—a gentleman who owed his present high position entirely to his own industry and perseverance, and the extent of his knowledge of mankind. He had ever been an enemy to all monopolies—and that was the foundation of his great success. He was the largest steam-boat proprietor in the United States, and now, as a sort of frame to the picture, had brought his splendid yacht into the Southampton waters, to show what Americans could do in steam ship-building. His position in America was equal to that of any of the ducal houses in Great Britain.

The toast having been drunk with enthusiastic applause, Commodore Vanderbilt, who was very warmly received, returned thanks for the honour that had been awarded to him and his family in a few brief sentences, and called upon one of his sons-in-law (Mr. Carke) to perform the duty more efficiently than he could.

Mr. Clarke, in an eloquent address, dwelt with great force on the common interests of England and America, and the deep debt of gratitude they (the children) owed to their parent nation.

Several other appropriate toasts were drunk and the company separated about half-past seven o'clock, highly delighted with the festivities of the occasion.

Previous to the conclusion of the proceedings, Commodore Vanderbildt invited the whole company to take a "trip" with him in the *North Star*, next day. Accordingly, on Tuesday the Commodore with a large party of ladies and gentlemen on board, having made the circuit of the Isle of Wight, ran two or three times through the anchorage at Spithead, to give the company a good opportunity of seeing the fine squadron (*Duke of Wellington*, 131; *Rover*, 60; *Bloodhound*, 6; *Rogue*, 6; *Edinburgh*, 58; *Sidon*, 22; *Odin*, 16) moored there. On first coming up to Spithead, Commodore Vanderbildt fired a Royal salute, of which act of gratuitous courtesy no notice was taken until the Commodore and his guests must have landed at the pier at Southampton. But at six o'clock, preparations were made on the garrison battery to return the American gentleman's salute, which he fired about four o'clock.

Next week we shall engrave the *North Star*.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENCE ACROSS THE SEA.—Occasionally some accident occurs which reveals the composition of some of the colonial mails. Several months ago a sailing vessel was wrecked, and the contents of its mail-bag were brought to light, and were found to stand thus:—Letters, 780; newspapers, 8350. But this newspaper correspondence seems to increase vastly. A few weeks ago a vessel called the *Orestes*, met with an accident on its way to Australia, and its mail bags were sent back to England, to be forwarded by another ship. The contents consisted of 15,000 newspapers. There were no letters. Such was the simple statement, without comment. Who can say how many of these were newspaper letters, transmitted solely for the sake of intelligence conveyed in the mere direction on the cover! And this intelligence is often varied ingeniously to embrace fresh and pertain facts, as well as words of affection. In some cases persons have seals, cut in glass for 2d., one bear eg, for instance, the simple name "William," the other the words "All Well." There of course, was no necessity for any writing or other direction on the cover. Receipts of money and other facts are indicated frequently in a way more simple. A gentleman travelling in France, a few months since, received from his banker in England a remittance which, in order to save the postage on a special letter, he was requested to acknowledge by sending an old newspaper, with an *e* added to the last letter of the banker's name. Thus Bilham was to write Bilhame, the final *e* communicating the fact that Mr. Kilham, in France, had received safely the £20 for which he had written. Thus, under the present high rates of postage on letters, the Post-office is rewarding the bulk of the mail matter conveyed across the ocean by crowding into its bags and boxes tons of old newspapers, despatched for no earthly purpose, but to convey what may be opened in the direction on the cover. Does not this facilpleud for the establishment of an Ocean Penny Postage?

SANITARY PROPERTIES OF WOOL.—Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, has been the means of bringing to light a curious corroboration of the sanitary value of the ancient practice of anointing with oil. It appears, that the learned Professor, when recently visiting the manufacturing town of Galashiels, was casually informed that the workers in the wool mill in that place were exempt from the attacks of consumption and scrofula. On inquiring of the medical men in the vicinity, the truth of the statement was confirmed, and it was then deemed expedient to pursue investigation on a broader scale. Communications were accordingly sent to physicians residing in Dumfriesshire, Alloa, Tillicoultry, Inverness, and other districts where wool-mills are in operation; and in the case of all, it was ascertained that similar immunity was enjoyed from the fatal diseases mentioned. It further appeared, that—one of the leading causes of health added to the list, and also that employment in the mills not only preserved health, but oh iden of defects constitutions were sent to the woollen mills for the express purpose of acquiring strength—a result in almost every instance attained

MORE NUGGETS.—The great event of finding the monster ... t in Canadian Gully, Ballarat (weight 134lb. 11 oz.) has been ... ded by a more brilliant discovery, viz., the finding of two enormous ... of gold in quartz, weighing upwards of 176 lb. troy. These mag... ... ecimens of our mineral wen th weighed as follows:—Larger ... 2 oz. 5 dwt.; smaller mass, 83 lb. 9 oz. 5 dwt.; total, 176 lb. 11 oz 5 dwt

"THE GOOD TIME COMING."—Drapers' assistants in the country TOWNS of Ireland have become so scarce, that their salaries have risen from £30 and £40 per year, to £60 and £80 per year. Large numbers of them have lately en grated, and the demand for them in Dublin during the Exhibition has been very great.

Music.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The seventh concert was by command of her Majesty; but, owing to the anticipated arrival of the Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, the brother of Prince Albert, the subscribers were disappointed in the visit of the Queen. The programme, however, displayed the taste and judgment of the Royal and accomplished amateurs in the best light. There was the majestic and pathetic "Eroica" symphony of Beethoven, the reading of which by Costa is one of his most poetic "conductings;" and the "Leonora" overture by the same composer; besides the romantic "Der Freyschütz" overture of Weber, and the Shakesparian creation of Mendelssohn in the "Midsummer Night's Dream." The vocal portion of the scheme was rendered remarkable by the return to this country of the grandest singer of the age, the gifted Viardot, who is not only looking remarkably well, but whose voice was never in finer condition. The loftiness of style of this incomparable vocalist was developed in Handel's air "Lascia ch' io piango," whilst in the animated duo from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," with Herr Formès, Viardot amply proved that she is *the Valentina par excellence*: and that, in lyric passion and declamation, she remains unrivalled. Miss Louisa Pyne was to have sang, but, being indisposed, Madame Castellan took her place in the graceful duettino, "Questa volta," with Gardoni, from Costa's "Don Carlos;" and in Righini's quartetto, "Gran Nume," with Viardot, Gardoni, and Formès. The part song, "Ye Spotted Snakes" (in the Mendelssohnian selection), was given by Miss Chambers and Madame Viardot—the former appearing for Miss Louisa Pyne, and making a very creditable debut.

The eighth and last concert will be on the 27th inst.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

At the sixth meeting, on Tuesday, Herr Ferdinand Hiller, the founder and director of the "Rheinische Musicschule," at Cologne, and a composer and pianist who ranks high in France and Germany, performed in Beethoven's trio in D, Op. 70, and in a clever sonata in C, No. 47, of his own composition. Haydn's Quartet in B minor, No. 68, and Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat, No. 5, were the other pieces—the executants being Vieuxtemps, Goffrie, Henry Blagrove, and Piatti

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

This has, indeed, been a formidable week for soirées and concerts. On Monday, at Exeter-hall (in addition to the performances at the *Hanover-square Rooms*), the celebrated Choral Union from Cologne gave a sacred concert, at which Herr Schneider, who, as an organist, holds the first place in Germany, performed on the organ.——Mrs. Arthur Stone, the vocalist, conversazione'd friends at Willis's Rooms on Monday evening; and was supported by Mdme. Anna Zerr, Signori Gardoni, Ciabatta, and Repondi; M. Jules Lefort, Mlle. Faque (violoncelliste), Herr Kühe, Herr Nabich (trombone), Herr Janss, Mr. Aguilar, Mr. Apthomas, and Signor Zamboni.

The sister singers, the Misses M'Alpine, assembled their supporters on Tuesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms; and were assisted by Madame Zerr, Miss Bassano, Messrs. Harrison, C. Cotton, Kaulmark, Goffrie, V. Collins, Piatti, G. Cox, Bennett Gilbert, and Signor Sidra

On Wednesday, the captivating pianiste, Mdlle. Clauss, delighted a fashionable audiory at a matinee, at Willis's Rooms, playing works by Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Weber, Handel, and Sterndale Bennett, in such a style of commanding excellence as to indicate that she had thoroughly studied in all schools. With the superb vocalisation of Viardot, the meliffuous voice of Gardoni, and the clever speciality of Jules Lefort in French romances, the programme was of great interest. Mr. C. Mori was the accompanyist. ——Mr. F. Bodda, the barytone, had an evening concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday. His scheme included the talents of Madame Zerr, Mdlle. Angri, Misses Binfield, Poole, R. Pinwilliam, Lascelles, E. Birch, Messent, and Dolby; Messrs. Sims Reeves, A. Pierre, Land, and Herr Pischek; Mrs. Thompson (piano); Hausmann, Repondi, Schira, Piatti, and F. Mori.——Madame Dulcken, the pianiste, gave a matinée, on Wednesday, at the Hanover Rooms, with the co-operation of Misses L. Pyne, Hermann; Herr Pischek, Belcyne Reeves (the harpist), Vieuxtemps, Hausmann, and Jacques Herz. ——Miss Greenfield (the "Black Swan") mustered the musical principalities in great force at Exeter-hall on Wednesday night, and put in requiest on the abilities of Bottesini, Piatti, Valadares, H. Distin, the band of the Orchestral Union, conducted by Mr. Mellon, Mrs. Thompson, Miss R. Bentley, Misses D. Pyne, Dolby, Stabbach, Ursula Barclay, Mdlle. Favanti, Mrs. Wokie (formerly Miss Fanny Russell); Messrs. Sims Reeves, Brandt, Cotton, Signor Gardoni, and Herr Pischek; the latter assisting by the invitation.

The Harmonic Union had a field day—or, rather a night attack—on Thursday, at Exeter-hall, by the performance of Mr. F. Mori's clever cantata, "Fridolin," and the music to Mendelsohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," under the experienced direction of Costa. The vocalists being the Misses Pyne, Dolby, Freeman, and Ransford, Messrs Sims Reeves and Weiss. M. Emile Prudent performed a pianoforte fantasia on this occasion.

Two tiny pupils of Mr. Pelzer, the Misses May, who play the pianoforte and concertina, ventured in the midst of the crash of orchestras and soloists, to present a *soiree musicale* on Wednesday, at the Queen's Anne-Rooms, and were assisted by Mr. Rowland, Herr Kümpal, Hausmann, Witt, Cooper, and Mdlle. Anne Pelzer.

Yesterday (Friday). Mr. Brinley Richards, the composer, gave his second performance of classical and modern pianoforte music; assisted by Piatti, Mr. W. Macfarren, Miss Messent, and Signor Regondi. The novelty in this programme was Mr Richards's arrangement of Welsh National Melodies, which were sung by a chorus.——M. Billet—strengthened by Vieuxtemps, M. Paque, and M. Prudent, Mdme Greifenhagen, Herr Reichart and Herr Brandt—had an afternoon sitting at his residence, in Charlotte-street.——Last night Mr. Sainton's Champion, the tenor, congregated his admirers at the Music Hall, Store-street; his programme including the names of Mrs. A. Newton, Messrs. F. Rowland, L. Champion, Thirlwall, S. and C. Cole, Bazano, Madame Macfarren, Madame Sainville, Messrs. C. Cotton, Thirlwall, Haines, Signor Nappi, Miss Spratt, and Mr. F. Theseus Stevens.——Signor and Madame F. Lablache had a matinée yesterday, at the Queen's Anne-Rooms.

This morning will be the final concert of the Orchestral Union; and next week will be Benedict's monster concert, and that of the Choral Union, besides matinees and soirées of divers artists, native and foreign.——Alboni has returned to England from America.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Professor Filopanti, late a member of the Constituent Roman Assembly, commenced on Monday a course of lectures on the secret traditions of Rome, in which he reasserted the historic claims of the early legends repudiated by Niebuhr. His first lecture assumed a very masonic solidity as the base of his inductions, and dealt with the story of Rhea Sylvia. His two following lectures are announced for delivery on next and subsequent Mondays, will embrace the story of Romulus and Remus, and other traditions down to that of Camillus. Each lecture concludes with a refutation of Niebuhr's specuin objection. The lecturer's style is florid, and his delivery vivacious.

GLOVES AT FAIRS.—At Macclesfield, in Cheshire, a large glove was, perhaps is, always suspended from the outside of the window of the Town-hall during the holding of a fair; and, as long as the glove was so suspended, every one was free from arrest within the township. I have heard, while going and returning to and from the fair. EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. Fyfe Hall, at Portsmouth, a glove used to be hung out of the Town-hall window, and no one could be arrested during the fortnight that the fair lasted. F. O. MARTIN.—*Notes and Queries.*]

THE POWER OF PENCE.—About twelve months ago a bank for savings, or deposits of wages, was established by H. F. Barclay, Esq., for the benefit of the men and boys employed at the Gutta Percha Company's works. When the late calamitous fire occurred in this manufactory, about one hundred of the funds had upwards of £300 in their "bank," put by against a "rainy day."

FREEMASONRY IN CHINA.—A gentleman has arrived in this country from China, with an eperge and also a tea service of silver plate, which were presented to him by the Freemasons in Canton and Hong-Kong respectively, as a mark of their especial esteem and respect. The articles are inscribed with masonic emblems and his initials; and the recipient, with a statement of the cause of presentation by his brethren in that far distant part of the globe.

CHLOROFORM AND ETHER.—The use of the vapour from ether and chloroform combined, as a substitute for ordinary steam, was tried a few days ago at Marsden, in a steamer belonging to Mr. Trewhella, the inventor of the system. The Prefect, General Carrelet, Senator, General Rostolan, and other distinguished persons, were on board. The steamer navigated for two hours with perfect success; and it was ascertained, beyond doubt, that the new force not only presents great economy, but has none of the inconveniences which were feared.—*French Paper.*

PARKS FOR EDINBURGH.—The Lord Provost stated at a meeting on Wednesday that forty acres belonging to the city at the Dean would be given up to the public as a park, for £240 a year; and that, if desired, forty acres more in the Meadows would also be given up, thus forming two splendid parks, one at the north, and one on the south side of the city. What with the East Princes-street Gardens, the Carlton-hill, the King's Park, Salisbury Crags, and Arthur's Seat, there is no city in Britain better provided with places for recreation and exercise than Edinburgh.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The prize of one hundred guineas, offered by the Associate Institution, for the best essay on the Laws respecting the Protection of Women, has been awarded to Mr. James Edward Davis, barrister-at-law, of the Oxford Circuit.

A surgeon has been committed for trial at Aberdeen, on a charge of culpable homicide, by administering an overdose of dangerous medicine to a child, in consequence of which it died

The number of emigrants arrived at New York from Europe, during the three days ending the 30th ult., was 9122

A steam-packet communication is about to be established between Hamburg and Southampton.

The *Adelaide*, Capt. Tremaine, has arrived from South Australia, with 10,607 ounces of gold, valued at £36,000.

St Petersburg letters mention the death of M. P. Ponomaroff, one of the most eminent merchants of Russia, and well known in London. The deceased was of an advanced age, and has left a large fortune

On Monday morning, many of the mackerel-boats at Yarmouth brought in from 1000 to 1800 mackerel each—the largest catch during the present season.

Dr. M'Hale, Archbishop of Tuam, is so far recovered as to be able to sit up for several hours each day.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered the construction of an electric telegraph between Odessa and St. Petersburg; and that the posting establishments on that road should be completely re-organised.

Owing to the discoveries of gold in Texas, it was supposed that emigrants from the United States on a large scale would take place to the diggings. Several had proceeded there already.

In a shipyard, near Devonport, a pair of sawyers sawing through a piece of elm timber came to a bird's nest containing three eggs in a cavity in the centre.

Accounts from Panama state that the total amount of specie and bullion entered for transport there across the Isthmus during the four first months of the present year has been twenty-nine million dollars

The King of Denmark has just been put in possession of the estates of the Duke d'Augustenburg, in the Duchy of Schleswig.

A couple of rabbits lately burrowed under the dog-kennel at Letham Grange, near Arbroath, and there, within an inch of the foxhounds, brought up a hopeful family of fourteen.

A man was recently executed at Naples, who was proved to have been guilty of murdering twenty-nine persons, including his father and mother, and several others of his own family.

The Austrian police have recently made a fresh discovery of a depôt of arms and ammunition at Milan.

A young man, named Ackerman, a native of Scuthampton, according to the latest papers, had been hung at San Francisco, along with two men, his accomplices in a murder. Ackerman and one of his companions smoked cigars on their way to the scaffold.

Several shocks of earthquake have been experienced of late at Ragusa—the strongest on the 25th ult.—accompanied by a loud detonation, terminating with a violent upheaving motion. The inhabitants left their houses, and bivouacked in the fields.

The preamble of the Boston and Midland Counties Railway was declared proved on Monday last by a select committee of the House of Commons.

Jesse Hutchinson, the eldest of the Hutchinson family, so famed as vocalists, died on the 17th of May, at a water-cure establishment near New York.

The balance-sheet of the Literary Guild has been published, and shows a sum of £3790 16s. 11d. to its credit.

The agricultural reports from Ireland are cheering and satisfactory in the extreme. The late rains have been of immense advantage, and hopes of an early and abundant hay harvest are revived

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby and suite arrived at Bonn on the 8th inst., *en route* on a tour in the states of Germany and Italy.

An iceberg, estimated at three miles in circumference, and 300 feet high, was seen by the ship *Anglesea*, in her recent voyage from Australia, as she rounded Cape Horn.

The sum of £40,000 has been left by a gentleman of Southampton to that town, for the purpose of providing for a larger and better cultivation there of "natural history, physical science, and classical literature."

The singular phenomenon of the "instantaneous" blossoming of flowers has been exhibited at Brompton. Roses and geraniums placed in mould had a liquid composition poured on them, and blossomed in ten or fifteen minutes.

At the great festival recently held at Oldenburg, 4000 horses were purchased by agents of the French Government.

A Parliamentary return states, that in England and Wales there are 46,314 schools; of which 15,824 are public, and 30,490 private. The scholars in the public schools number 1,417,900, and in the private schools 727,077. There are 23,498 Sunday-schools, and 2,407,409 scholars.

An Irish witness before the recent Clare Election Committee, having said he had been "all day canvassing," was directed to "define" canvassing, which he did thus: "To try to induce and force the voters to vote for Corny O'Brien, and, if they would not, to give them drink till they could not vote at all."

The committee which has been sitting for the last seven days on the Great London Drainage Bill, have declared the preamble not proved, and the bill is consequently lost.

The yellow fever, at St. Thomas's, in the West Indies, was, at the end of May, fatally prevalent. A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced on the 24th ult.

The first mixed Portuguese and English jury has met at Oporto under the treaty of 1842, and convicted the editor of the *Nat-onal* of a libellous paragraph against Mr. Shore, one of the most respected British merchants established at Lisbon.

Mr. Harmer, many years a member of the Court of Aldermen, died on Saturday last, at a friend's house at Cricklewood, in Middlesex, after a few weeks' illness.

The *Royal King*, Dundee clipper, 1100 tons, Capt. Fitzroy, was off the Start on Wednesday morning. She was 98 days from Adelaide, and brings 25 passengers, with nearly half a ton of gold.

A brutal murder was committed at Glasgow early on Sunday morning. two men were enticed into a low house, drugged, and one of them was thrown out of the third story window and killed on the spot The offenders are in custody

The rubbishing at Ascot Races were much less this year than usual. Only three watches were stolen; but one of these was from Captain Labalmondiere, of the police!

The Rev. H. R. Poole Sandford, B.A., has been appointed an assistant-inspector of schools

On Monday last eight members of the St. James's Society, at Ealing, Middlesex, succeeded in rugging, on the bells of Christ Church, a true peal of Grandsire Triples. The peal was rung in three hours.

A Russian ukase has been published in Poland, prohibiting the Jewish women there from wearing false hair. Several infringements of the law have already been punished.

A post-office has been formed at the Camp at Chobham; there are to be two deliveries and despatches daily. All letters should be addressed "The Camp, Chertsey."

The Common Council of Brussels has voted 50,000f. for the fêtes to be given in that city on the marriage of the Duke de Brabant and the Archduchess Maria Henrietta.

Eleven new petitions were filed in the Encumbered Estates Court last week, and the number of petitions to claimants amounted to £64,230.

King Maximilian of Bavaria arrived at Florence on the 4th from Rome.

The deliveries of tea in London were large again last week, though not equal to those of the preceding week, being 1,796,255lb.

The Belgian journals announce the death of Madame Van de Weyer, mother of the Belgian Ambassador at London. She was seventy-three years of age.

In its sitting of the 9th, the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies passed the bill for the concession of the Turin to Pigneol Railway to Messrs Edward Pickering and Co.

The Society of Arts have just awarded a medal to Mr. Toynbee, F.R.S., Aural Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, for his invention of an artificial *membranum tympani* (drum of the ear) in cases of deafness dependent upon perforation or destruction of the natural organ

The authorities of St. John's College, Cambridge, have determined to add to the number of their assistant tutors

A cargo of Barbadoes sugar reached Dublin last week in a Prussian vessel This is the first arrival of a foreign ship from a British colony at that port

In the year ended the 5th January last there were 9,669,605 gallons of spirits imported into this country. The quantity retained for home consumption was 4,872,118 gallons On the 5th January the quantity under bond was 3,474,571 gallons. There were 6,733,304 gallons of wine imported. Duty was paid on 6,614,579 gallons. For home consumption, 6,346,961 gallons were retained in the year.

EXECUTION OF THE ASSIN CHIEFS, GABRIEL AND CHIBOO.

THREATENED WAR ON THE GOLD COAST, WITH THE ASHANTEES, AND EXECUTION OF ASSIN CHIEFS.

By the African Steam Navigation Company's Mail-packet *Forerunner*, we have received intelligence that by the promptitude and firmness of Major Hill, the energetic Governor of the Gold Coast, a serious war with one of the most civilised and belligerent nations in Africa (the same which, in 1825, defeated and killed Governor M'Carthy), has been averted.

When the *Forerunner* arrived at Cape Coast Castle, on her outward voyage, the Governor and troops had left the fort to settle a dispute with the King of Ashantee, and had encamped near Dunqua in the face of an army amounting to upwards of 20,000 men; the English, with their allies, being 16,000.

The particulars of the dispute are as follows:—At the close of the last Ashantee war two Assin tribes (tributaries to the Ashantees), preferring the mild rule of the English to the despotic one of their own King, came over the boundary river Prat, and claimed British protection, which was granted them. Since then, the King has been making repeated attempts to induce them to return, but without success. At length he bribed the two chiefs, Gabriel and Chiboo, with 300 oz. of gold to bring their followers over. The chiefs spent the gold, but were so far from being able to fulfil their engagement that, on the people discovering what was going on, they informed Major Hill of the circumstance; and, on a party of Ashantees coming into the British territory to assist the chiefs, the Assins rose and took many of them prisoners. Major Hill immediately seized the two chiefs and imprisoned them in the castle, and then marched out to the assistance of our allies, calling on the Fantees and other tribes under our protection to assist against the common enemy who had now about 8000 men in our territories, supported by about 12,000 others a few days' march in the rear, who threatened to release the prisoners from the castle. The Fantees cheerfully responded to the call, and Major Hill soon found himself in the field with an army of 28,000 men, and he had three men-of-war—the *Britomart*, the *Polyphemus*, and the *Spy*—off the town. He then assembled a public court in the camp (about two days' march from the town) for the trial of the two traitor chiefs. It was composed of thirteen of the principal chiefs under British protection. The prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to be beheaded—it being their second offence; which sentence was carried into execution on the 18th of April, in front of the camp, some of the Ashantees being allowed to be present.

The execution took place just outside the town of Dunquah, where they were tried. The open space had been cleared, in case of the advance of the Ashantees. We have been favoured with a spirited Sketch of the scene of the execution, by Commander Heseltine, of H B M.'s ship *Britomart*, who was present on duty. After the execution, Major Hill sent word to the Ashantees, that, unless they quitted the British territory in twenty-four hours, he would attack them. They retreated; and, on communication being had with the Ashantee King, he found it convenient to disown the whole affair, and to declare that the army marched into British territories without his sanction, and that he had no war palaver whatever with the English.

The small poll-tax, which the Governor has lately imposed on the inhabitants, in return for British protection, is so far from being unpopular, that on the first call it was paid with enthusiasm. This tax, although individually trifling in amount, will probably not only render the colony self-supporting, but leave a surplus in the Governor's hands, to enable him to prosecute the various useful public works—such as new roads, waterworks, &c.—that he is undertaking.

The *Britomart* left Cape Coast Castle on a cruise after the settlement of the disturbances

When the *Forerunner* left Cape Coast Castle, on May 3, all was peaceable.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

FROM intelligence lately received by the African Steam Navigation Company's Mail-packet *Forerunner*, we learn that slaving had again commenced on the African coast, and, in one or two instances, captures had followed; one of which a Correspondent has sketched for our Journal.

It appears that Governor Kennedy had not only succeeded in putting a stop to a system that seems to have long prevailed at Sierra Leone of selling children out of the colony to the people on the banks of the river, but has recovered above seventy of them from the chiefs, and is still actively prosecuting further inquiries in that direction. In doing this he obtained information that two suspected vessels in the river Pongas were being prepared for slaves; and he sent information by the *Pluto* to the senior officer (Captain Seymour, of the *Firefly*), who directed Captain Reed, of the *Linnet*, which was blockading that river, to send his boats up and examine, and they succeeded in capturing two fine vessels fully equipped.

Our Correspondent's sketch shows the capture effected by the *Linnet* on the 30th of April, about twenty miles up the river Pongas, the vessel, with sails loosed, was a handsome brigantine, of about 250 tons, the other a schooner of about 100. The brigantine was taken entirely by surprise; but the crew leaped overboard, and, with the exception of two, escaped. The schooner was found deserted; and, as she was not taken until three hours after the brigantine, her crew, in all probability, upon hearing of the capture, left her. Both vessels were got down the river, and, at the date of our Correspondent's letter, were at Sierra Leone, awaiting adjudication.

The scene of the capture is picturesque. The banks of the river are covered thickly with mangrove trees; and sails and brambles were spread over the sides of the brigantine, to protect them from the sun.

By the *Forerunner* mail we also learn that Captain Seymour, finding that the King of the Medina River, which communicates with the Pongas, was not keeping the treaty which had been formed for the suppression of the Slave-trade, personally undertook an expedition up that river, and had some difficulty in making him understand that a treaty made with his father was still binding on him and his people.

CAPTURE OF AN AFRICAN SLAVER, BY H.M.S. "LINNET," IN THE RIVER PONGAS.

THE SOCIAL CABMAN, WHO DOESN'T MIND GOING TWO OR THREE MILES OUT OF HIS WAY TO OBLIGE A FRIEND, EVEN WHEN HIS FARE IS IN A HURRY TO CATCH THE TRAIN.

STRIKING ATTITUDE OF A BRITISH CABMAN WHEN TOLD BY A FRIEND "THOU HAST OVERCHARGED ME."

THE NEW REVOLUTION IN CABS.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY PHIZ

It is difficult to say what the new Revolution in Cabs will effect. Most revolutions have been brought round by vehicles. It would seem as if the advancement or retardment of a commonweal depended upon a wheel of some sort. Was not the Revolution of July—and we applaud ourselves for our excessive moderation in only mentioning one French revolution out of so many—principally caused and aided by the omnibuses and cabs being upset in the middle of the street, and so forming an immense impediment, which was called a "barricade"? These impediments have existed in the streets of London no less than in those of Paris. They have so impeded all public progress, that it seemed almost the height of impossibility ever to get over them. A barricade of this description has lately existed in all our thoroughfares, composed of hackney-coaches and cabs. There is this difference, however, between a French and an English revolution: whereas the former consisted in throwing up obstacles in the streets, the object and fight of the latter has been to clear them away as effectually as we could. A French Revolution lowers every kind of public vehicle; whereas it is the wise object of an English revolution to elevate them, and to put them on a much higher stand than before—the stand, in this instance, being a cab-stand.

The last revolution of this kind has been carried, in the most heroic manner, by that able champion, Mr. Fitzroy. To him is the public indebted for having been the first to mount this English barricade, which had driven back with fear so many stout legislative hearts. Success has followed every step he has hitherto taken; and there is but little doubt that he will be able to jump over all the difficulties that still lie before him in the execution of his task. He has already cleared the barricade there was in front of the House of Commons—and this in spite of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, and other determined advocates of the *ancien régime* of slow coaches, who stood forward in the front of the cab-ranks to oppose him. There remains to surmount but one little barricade, composed of one of the smallest stages, before the House of Lords, and the victory is his. Mr. Fitzroy will be the Washington, the Lafayette, the Cavaignac, the Lamartine of our great and glorious revolution of 1853. The tyranny of Cabdom is no longer to exist!

And it was high time that this tyranny should be put an end to. Never was a tyranny more hated, and yet more patiently submitted to! A cabman was supposed to be the servant of the public, and yet he was every one's master. He could do what he liked, and take his own time in doing it. His word was law—and it was the only law he recognised, or chose to obey. It was useless to dispute his authority. The absurd attempt was only less of time and of temper; for object, remonstrate, kick, threaten as you would, you only got laughter, or abuse in return, and were compelled to give way in the long run. He exercised more power in the City than the Lord Mayor, and enjoyed more prerogatives in the metropolis than the Queen herself. He could demand a toll for every bundle, every bag, or hand-box that went through his hands; for his fingers were the monopoly of a turnpike that made everything pay that passed through them. He could levy taxes all day long, and had the power of exacting monstrous fines from foreigners the very moment they landed. The boasted truth of any one being free the instant he touched English ground was a mockery when that truth was read through one of the dirty windows of a cab. When once an exile or a refugee surrendered his person into a cabman's keeping, he was as much a slave as if he were pining in a dungeon in his own despotic country. The cabman could carry him where he pleased, and would not liberate him until the poor prisoner had paid the exorbitant ransom he demanded. His power was absolute. His vehicle was a Juggernaut's car, that rode triumphantly over the necks of everybody. He was a tyrant who, seated on his box as on a throne, with the whip as a sceptre in his hand, had unquestionably the whip-hand of all his subjects. Talk of an American slave-owner: an English cabman had more slaves that trembled at his slightest word, than the wealthiest merchant at New Orleans—slaves that he could whip and drive about exactly as he pleased. Talk of the oppressions recorded in "Uncle Tom's Cabin:" what would they be by the side of those which have been unrecorded of "John Bull's Cab-in!"

The tyrant, however, will shortly be dethroned; and it will be curious to speculate what will be his demeanour when he is brought under the control of his former victims. Will he be meek and submissive, and not pull his neck too violently against the yoke which he has been in the habit of placing round the necks of others? What will be the nature of the strange metamorphosis that must take place for better—for it cannot well be for worse—in his hard tyrannizing nature? Will he be civil and gentle, so that an unprotected female can speak to him without wishing that a policeman was near her? Will he, as before, pick up a dog-fancier-looking friend on the journey, so that he may beguile with pleasant conversation and the exchange of sundry short pipes, the long journey that he is extending from one mile into six, with the full intention of asking of the old lady inside five-and-twopence for an eightpenny fare? Will he be prepared with the same prompt answer, when questioned as to the strange growth of the distance, and declare that it was necessary for him, in consequence "of the streets being up," to go round by the Regent's-park, in order to get to Baker-street from Gower-street? Will he still avail himself of the many openings for extortion which the Commissioners of Sewers have, for years past, kindly given him; and, as often as a street has been ripped up, go out of his way purposely to pick a dirty shilling or two out of it? These are questions which only Commissioner Mayne and the experience of a few months can satisfactorily fill up.

THE PARTICULARLY POLITE CABMAN, WHO LEAVES THE FARE "ENTIRELY TO HER LADYSHIP'S HONOUR."

In the meantime let us hope for the best, and look forward eagerly to the beneficent, christianising results that civilisation generally endows the world with when she has to operate upon the hearts of men who are not perfectly irreclaimable. And we do not think that a cabman is beyond the grace of reformation. The cabman who, the other day, took back the bag containing 1000 sovereigns, which he had found in his cab, is a noble proof to the contrary. No! we will not believe that the cabman, much as he has been abused (only he has never received one billionth part of the abuse he has given), is wholly lost. There must be some good in him, and that good will expand until (providing the public do not take an ungenerous advantage of the liberty they have lately gained, and refrain from tyrannising, in their turn, over those who so recently tyrannised over them) the cabman will gradually grow into a superior and valuable member of society, anxious to do good in his calling, and driving his carefully-kept vehicle as if it were a small chariot of the sun that, every turn it took, cast light, brilliance, and comfort around it. As viewed, in his beautiful new suit of clothes and morals, suppose we draw an imaginary portrait of

THE CABMAN—Improved and corrected, *as it is hoped, thanks to Mr. Fitzroy, he shortly will be.*—He sits on his box as proud as any Queen's coachman. With a flower in his button-hole, and a smile of content upon his cheek, he holds in his hand a small book, which he is studying with a zeal worthy of an honest critic. Is it a song-book? No. It is "Mogg's 50,000 Cab-fares." But, see, a lady calls him. How readily he answers the call, as though he were a barrister being called to the bar. He has no necessity to put on his gloves, for they are already on his hands. Now, observe how well he applies the knowledge that, in his idle moments, he has been acquiring! When asked his fare, there is no hesitation in his voice or manner. He knows the precise sum, and, in his honesty, that has been well-tried at other places than the Old Bailey, he asks for no more, as he wishes for no more. He lifts up the children as tenderly as if they were his own. He hands in the bird-cage, also, and the large bundle, and the baby, and the bag of biscuits; and drives off at a pace not sufficient to frighten the child, nor to send the mother to sleep; but nimbles happily along, as if the church was before him, and his young bride was inside. He does not go out of his way to increase the fare. He knows but one path, the straight path of duty, and for no inducement will he travel upon any other. An open drain to him is not a trap to catch an extra sixpence. A sewer has no charms for him, as his innate sense of right would scorn to make that fare which was foul, as much as it would shrink from making the foul fare. He is always well supplied with change; and, supposing he is deficient of fourpence, he would sooner forego the difference himself than go into the public-house to get it. He never fights, for he holds the check-string over his temper so tightly, as to prevent him using his hands in any other way than to guide his passions, and to pull himself up suddenly, when he finds they are likely to run away with him. On the same principle he never drinks. Tempt him with cakes, if you will; offer him a glass of milk, if you like. You may bribe him with an orange, perhaps; but as for drink in any other form save water, or ginger-beer, he would turn from it as he would from a sovereign that had been given him by mistake for a shilling; he is consequently free from all danger of knocking his cab against a lamp-post, or of mistaking the pavement for the middle of the road. Neither is he guilty of that foolish exhibition of extra over-politeness that a cabman puts on when he wishes to disguise the filthy state he is in—which over-politeness, from the fact of its

THE ARISTOCRATIC CABMAN, WHO "NEVER HEARD OF A GENT WISHING TO RIDE IN A 'HANSOM' FOR SIXPENCE A MILE. THE THING CAN'T BE DONE."

THE CHIVALROUS CABMAN, WHO ALWAYS ACTS UPON THE PRINCIPLE THAT "NONE BUT THE BRAVE DESERVE THE FARE."

rarity, is the very first thing to betray him. However, he has a feeling of tender pity for the poor wretched man who does drink; it moves him to compassion to see a fellow-creature putting his lips to that which destroys him, kissing the poisonous glass, as it seems to him, with the kiss of death. So, in his compassion, he only takes him in his cab by way of protection. He never, by any accident, takes advantage of his helplessness; no drunken man would be a sixpence the poorer for being entrusted to his care. There is no necessity to take his number. It is a moral charge, for which he is well repaid, by quietly slipping a few Temperance Tracts into the drunken man's hat, or pocket, previous to lifting him into his hackney-coach. It is the same if he drives a Hansom. He doesn't presume upon that position. He charges no more than if he was in front instead of behind the cab. He does not acknowledge the broad line of demarcation which these aristocrats of the whip draw between the four-wheeled cabs and those like unto two. So, if he is asked to drive to a spot beyond the limits of civilisation (for these great kings are in the habitual conceit of declaring the "boundary of civilisation" to be "the last cab-stand where it is possible to get a Hansom"), he does not object to take them, but tells them to "jump in" as cheerfully as if he was going to drive them up and down St. James's-street all day long. He refrains from giving himself all the lordly airs and whiskers that Hansom cabmen generally indulge in; and it is a great question whether, when a kind legislature really reduces the fare to sixpence a mile, he would not, in his sensitive morality, take a fare like that sooner than refuse it. To a policeman, he behaves more like a chivalrous friend than a rankorous enemy. He respects him, calls him "Sir," touches his hat with his finger when spoken to, and would no more think of what is vulgarly called "chaffing" him than he would of feeding his spirited steed upon the same dry material. His cab is always kept clean; not a broken window to be found in it; the window-frames never creak, or refuse to act; the door does not fly open at unexpected moments; the cushions are something better than an old mattress; and you will find clean straw in it regularly every day. Cleanliness is the weakness; and, when not studying "Mogg's Fares," you will always see him washing or rubbing, brushing and scrubbing away at the brass-work, or something belonging to his cab. And in his own appearance he is equally particular; and he keeps a silk umbrella at over a lady when it should happen to be raining. In all money transactions the scales in the Bank of England are not more true than he is. Leave your pocket-book behind you, you need not be in the least alarmed, even though you hadn't got the numbers of the bank-notes with which its fat sides are lined. He is so honest that if he took a threepenny bit more than his fare, he would send it the following day as "conscience money" to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or else drop it into the plate at the next charity sermon. England has every reason to be proud of such a Cabman, for he is a man who would adorn any railway-station, and be an honour to any rank in society. HORACE MAYHEW.

The following letter has appeared in the *Times*:

"Perhaps you may deem the following account worthy of insertion in your valuable columns, as showing the shameful way in which cabmen endeavour to extract money from foreigners. A gentleman of my acquaintance on passing East n square station, observed two Frenchmen and a lady, from whom, to all appearances, a cabman was endeavouring to obtain money. Seeing that the Frenchmen, who could not speak a word of English, appeared in some trouble, my friend accosted them in their vernacular, and was informed by them that they had paid the man fourteen shillings for bringing them from the Custom-house, and would have given him three shillings more (which he asked) had they more English money. The cabman, on being asked whether this was true, said it was; and, of course, was severely rebuked by my friend, who made him return the money he had received, minus 3s. 6d., his proper fare. Apologising in the most humbling you, I am, sir, your obedient servant, W. F. · Lombard-street, City, June 7."

Science.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

ENGRAVING ON STEEL BY THE AGENCY OF THE SOLAR RAYS.

We lately noticed specimens which have been produced by Mr. Henry Fox Talbot, and widely circulated, of impressions from steel plates, which had been etched by a simple chemical operation, after the picture of an object had been impressed on its surface by a photographic process. The importance which attaches to this very interesting invention, and the fact that, at the same time, specimens from lithographic stones and steel plates have been produced on the Continent, induces us to return to the subject.

Joseph-Nicéphore Niepce, when resident at Kew, in 1827, produced what he called "Heliographs" upon resinous surfaces, and many of the specimens which he exhibited at the Royal Society are described as being in the state of advanced etchings. His nephew, M. Niepce de Saint-Victor has taken up the process of his uncle, Nicéphore-Niepce, and produced by it some very promising results. The process consists in spreading over the steel plate some bitumen of Judea dissolved in essential oil of lavender. This composition is spread uniformly over the surface of the plate, and a moderate degree of heat applied, until the surface becomes hard. The plate, thus prepared, is carefully preserved from the light, and from moisture. Upon this plate is applied a photographic proof, obtained in the camera upon albumined glass, or waxed paper. It is exposed to light during a longer or shorter time, according to the nature of the picture to be reproduced, and the intensity of the sunshine. The operation is never a very long one; for, with a good proof, a quarter of an hour's exposure to sunshine, or an hour in diffused light, suffices. A prolonged exposure must be avoided, for, in case the image becomes visible before the process of development, the picture is much injured.

The action is this. The solar rays render all resins which have been exposed to their influence more soluble than such as have been kept in shade; consequently the resin may be dissolved off from some parts of the plate before the solvent begins to attack the screened portion. The solvent employed by M. Niepce is three parts of rectified oil of naphtha dissolved in one part of benzole, prepared by Colas. The plate must be attentively watched during the process, and the moment the picture is well developed, it must be carefully exposed to the action of a jet of water, to remove the solvent. When the drops of water are dried off from the plate, the heliographic operations are finished. M. Lemaitre, who has undertaken the etching processes, employs a mixture of—

Nitric acid	..	..	.. 1 part.
Distilled water	..	..	.. 8 parts.
Alcohol	..	..	.. 2 parts.

This acts very promptly upon the steel; it is not, therefore, allowed to remain long upon it. After a minute or two it is thrown off, the plate well washed, and then, if necessary, the acid is again applied. Thus, the resin protecting parts of the plate, we are enabled to produce, with care, an etching to any depth Eventually, the whole of the resin is removed, and the steel plate, employed for printing in the ordinary manner. The result thus obtained has the character of an aqua-tint engraving, wanting, however, the half-tones. At present, the impressions obtained are of a very imperfect character; and it is not easy to understand by what method it will be possible, by the heliographic process of M. Niepce, or the process of Mr. Fox Talbot, to obtain that gradation of tint which gives so great a charm to an engraving—and without which the imitation of nature is necessarily imperfect. Where the plate is left bare the acid acts freely; but where the plate is protected by the slightest film, either of resin or gelatine, the etching ceases is stopped, consequently the high lights and deep shadows are alone given

A far more important process than either of those which are now dividing public attention was introduced by Mr. Grove, about twelve years since; but, from some cause, unaccountably neglected. In August 17th, 1841, Mr. Grove communicated to the London Electrical Society a paper on "Voltaic Etching and Engraving Daguerréotype Plates." Being desirous of drawing attention again to the importance of this process, we give the abstract as it appears in the "Philosophical Magazine" for September, 1841.

This discovery enables us to multiply, in a durable material, the fleeting and delicate traces of a Daguerreotype. The plate to be etched is made a positive electrode, in an electrolyte of dilute hydrochloric acid, and the action is continued for a few seconds. Several prints obtained from plates thus prepared were placed before the Society, and were much admired as specimens of what may be done when the art has been further carried out. The author states that these prints are not so true to nature as the original picture, because, in order to etch deep enough to receive the printing-ink, some of the fine lines will blend. This will not, practically, be an objection to the process, because no lines are lost, except those which, if present, could not be appreciated

One very important application of the art is to etch very delicately a picture, and to take from this *proper etching* electrotype copies. These are so true that the author actually read on one, by microscopic aid, five lines of an inscription, on a surface 1-16th by 6-100th of an inch. I transmit with this paper some specimens of engravings of the etched plates, and of electrotype plates taken from them, and, in conclusion, would call attention to the remarkable instance which these offer of the effect of the impenetrable upon the penetrable. Has nature of a plate being inscribed, as being drawn by Landseer and engraved by Cousins," it would be "drawn by Light and engraved by Electricity

About the same time, several attempts were made to engrave the Daguerréotype plates by chemical agency—the process of M. Fizeau, which was carried out to some extent by M. Claudet, being the most successful. It appears necessary, when the efforts of experimentalists are directed towards a process which, howsoever promising it may be, presents many serious difficulties to point attention to a form of manipulation by which effects have been produced far superior to any other such was the process of Mr. Grove, availing himself of the agency of voltaic electricity. The mode of preparing lithographic stones is similar to that already described as being employed for steel plates the resin being removed, the stone is treated in the ordinary manner.

Literature.

MEMORIALS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF CHARLES JAMES FOX. Edited by Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Two volumes. Bentley.

It is an important fact—which we are justified, we think, in announcing to the public, and especially to that preponderating and immense majority of educated Englishmen who are interested in the career, and proud of the fame of Charles James Fox—that this editorial labour of Lord John Russell's is not, as they might naturally conceive, a practical joke Internal evidence, indeed, could guide the critic to no other conclusion. But some closely relevant facts, extrinsic to the composition itself, teach us differently. Lord John Russell had a better right than most persons living, to have superintended the publication of Charles James Fox's memorials. On this we would accede; but not to a conclusion which his Lordship seems to have derived from that principle, the conclusion that it is better that a work of this nature should be edited badly by himself than edited well by anybody else. Fox was the leader of the party of which Lord John is leader now. It would, therefore, not be incongruous with what the Germans call "æsthetical propriety" that Lord John should have control over the biography of the great man who transmitted to him a political trust that has been rather calamitously managed, a talent that has not been multiplied; and that the miscon and the labours which feebler statesmanship was destined to inherit, historical ability, at least, and consummative zeal should adorn and immortalize Lord John Russell would be the right man, if he had exerted the necessary zeal, and he is, perhaps, the only man who, being engaged on the task, would have displayed such a want of that quality. Nothing, in the abstract, could be more fit than the Whig Chief's last selection of a literary subject, if that noble personage himself showed the faintest sense of the responsibility which is inseparably connected with his voluntary labour. Labour, indeed, we cannot continue to designate his share in the rudest, hastiest, and most defective of compilations. The manner of pitching these clumsily-arranged and ill-selected fragments of papers before the public, is an insult to the taste and good sense of the community; and it is a worse insult to the memory of Fox. To any one who wished to write a becoming history of Fox, the materials contained in this work, and other materials besides, were already accessible. That portion of them which is new was, we repeat, accessible already; and the new portion is much, much smaller than the confiding reader might imagine. Unpublished, these materials could have availed, quite as fully as they can now, towards a better biography; published, they but encumber the place of it with a disgraceful substitute, which may deter the work man who it supplies not his work. It is as editor of the papers of celebrated men that the feeble writer of "Don Carlos" and of the "Nun of Arrouca" makes his worst figure in literature. His "Moore" was bad enough; but what could have induced Lord John to undertake on such a plan, and send forth in such a form, this book about Charles Fox, it is hard to divine. The effect of the work will be, for the present, to delay and block aside, and at no future time will it be to facilitate, a worthy history of the mighty leader of the Liberals of England—of that great man who, breaking out of the trammels of a prejudiced circle and an oligarchical training, so bore himself amid popular defeats as greatly to hasten the day of the people's crowning victory—who, long before the commonalty had the ampler franchise by which they hold a legal power and right to be represented, represented them unbidden, spoke the feelings of voiceless masses, pressged the future, made his appeal to it, and supplied in his single person, so far as one man's genius and courage could supply them, the wants of a time not yet at its "fulness," the deep and dimly void of an uncompleted constitution. Such was no subject for the careless and cursory pen of an official *dilettante*, who mistakes the entire meaning of Machiavelli's almost typical phrase of "*nobile ozio*," and who, by a living anachronism, stands forth an example still of the generation of "authors of quality." Fox is not one of those historical characters about whom it is decent to write books, consisting of hasty labels on the backs of miscellaneous letters An opponent of Fox's policy would not have dared to edit his "Memorials" in the way we have described. A Tory ought not, and few Tories would, write thus about the great Whig. What, then, shall we say of the most superficious, the most negligent, the most hurried of editors of such a work, if that editor be himself a Whig, if he be himself the leader of the Whigs, if he be no other than Lord John Russell. It may be pleaded that he had not time to do justice to the work. Then, why do injustice to it? Why undertake it at all? Why occupy the ground of others? and why prevent a task from being done well, which ought to be well done if done at all? Are there no Whigs left who would have found the necessary leisure—who would have made the "*nobile ozio*" who would have applied the well-deserved attention, which we have a right to expect, from the editor of such a production? But it is "graceful" and "honourable" in a statesman, we suppose, when driven from power (Lord John's later literary achievements were accomplished while out of office), to know how to console himself by refined and liberal pursuits, and to show himself at home in a region of thought at once more tranquil and more elevated than the fierce arena of actual politics. It might just as well be said, that it is graceful and honourable to a statesman, when driven from power, to cultivate the Fine Arts. And most incontestably, so it is, if he only knows how. It would justly excite admiration, if he who had proved his capacity to be a great Prime Minister, should, in the intervals which broke his tenure of authority, paint pictures like those of Raffaelle, or even carves vases like those of Benvenuto To exercise one's superiority is always honourable to a man's self, besides being, in general, not a little useful to his fellow-creatures. But we cannot say quite so much in favour of the practice, if we may be permitted the phrase, of exercising one's inferiority. It would, doubtless, be very glorious to Lord John Russell, in his seasons of political adversity, to write another "Novum Organum," or another such biography as the "Life of Savage." But to produce a book like these memoirs (for all his portion of it, either as a contributor or as a superintendent) is no more "graceful," no more "honorable," and no more creditable than it would be to paint a scene which an alehouse keeper would not take at a gift for his sign-board, or to discharge the duties of an admiral, or of a surgical operator, in the manner in which Sydney Smith begs us to imagine his Lordship ready to assume, and safe to perform them. It is not the writer who gains credit, it is literature which loses credit, by productions of this "graceful" and "honourable" class. One among many peculiarities of the pages before us is that not only they constitute an ill-assorted compilation from the pens of separate contributors, without any plan, but that much, very much, of what is here meant to elucidate the Fox correspondence, *has already appeared before the public*. Lord John Russell's notions of the commentary are the smallest which ingenuity could concede, in an endeavour to assume the same position, without discharging the duties of an editor. There are two sorts of self-sufficiency. One makes a man conceive that, if he takes pains, he can do anything that any other man could do, or has done. It is a delusion, as a thousand examples would prove. To furnish such examples, to adduce even one of them, would be a waste of time. But there is another description of self-sufficiency which is still more odious, and yet, still more laughable. It persuades a man, not only that he can do whatever others may have done, but do it without taking pains; that what with them may have been a laborious achievement, will with him be the effect of mere volition, and that their difficulty is his facility. We have already remarked that, in all appearance, Lord John Russell considers it better that the first regular and methodical attempt to produce a work upon the life and character of Fox should be badly executed by himself, than successfully performed by another. And the only proof which his Lordship could give that this is not his opinion, would be the frank avowal of his conviction that no trouble, no care, no zeal, no opportunities of leisure, and no expenditure of pains were needful to enable him to accomplish adequately the task which he had assumed He has done it badly. We do not know whether, by exerting himself, he could have done it well; but, as he has failed, and has not used exertion, he either thought that, by him, success could be secured without it, or he thought that failure was to be preferred to it. We, on the contrary, maintain that the very fitness of the man (arising out of his position) to superintend this work, only added to the responsibility of undertaking it, and heightened the obligation to do it with a will—to do it with a conscience. A person might fairly be careless to whom others, better entitled, had deferred the execution of what they should rather have themselves done; but he who must refuse a task before anybody else will assume it, ought either not to prevent it from being carried into effect by those who would be earnest in it, or to bring some earnestness to it himself.

Lord John Russell's share of the comments designed to throw light on the career of the hero is even less respectable in quality than in quantity. Mr. Allen and Lord Holland come back in feebleness. The other contributions, except that correspondence itself which forms the basis and virtual subject of the work, are republications. This is literally the fact. Except the portions we have mentioned, what else, less accessible intrinsically than the "letters," do these volumes contain? Nothing whatever. Not one word. Not one syllable. All the rest, we assure the reader, was accessible enough. It is no addition to the stores of public information; none to public information of that sort which is very widely diffused indeed. Shall we be believed when we state that it was all at the circulating library already? It certainly was. For it consists of massive miscellaneous excerpts from four printed, published, and well-known books one of them widely, and almost universally read. We have whole sections of the "Grattan Memoirs," of the "Rockingham Memoirs," and of the "Courts and Cabinets of George III," by the Duke of Buckingham. They are introduced with rude confusion into this base jumble of literary "cold baked meats," to fill a vacant corner, or serve a hungry want. Judging both by the ability and by the length of the contributions to which another author, besides those already enumerated, may lay claim; he, that seventh writer, in the collection of elegant and melegant extracts, might, from his tomb, far more justly than Lord John Russell, from Downing-street, assert himself the veritable editor of the "Memorials and Correspondence of C. J. Fox." Our readers will hardly believe us, but Horace Walpole is that author—his "Memoirs" are the recondite, abstruse, and generally unknown source from which these extracts are conveyed, in Lord John's valuable aqueduct, to the acquaintance of the public. If ever there was "book-making," we have the practice flagrantly exemplified in this wretched—we beg pardon, we mean this "graceful" and "honourable"—humbration. We presume that Lord John Russell's theory is, that, provided his name be on the title-page, it little matters what may be contained in the book. Whatever it contains acquires at once a new and distinct value. Else, why print, not a few occasional passages from a previously-published work, to illustrate an argument, or to attest a statement, but whole chapters and sections, standing on their own original merits, and serving no other purpose in the absurd scrap-book to which they are thus bodily transcribed, than to fill or kill space, and to save the noble editor trouble. No one would interfere with the wish of a Whig statesman, in the position of Lord John Russell, to write about the greatest of Whigs, Charles Fox. But when the editor has ceased to the living and to the dead the fulfilment of a task which, he at the same time publishes as his own, we hardly know which to despise most—his literary effrontery, or his political insensibility. He is born in the purple like John Cantaucsene, and yet cannot even gloze about Constantine.

Yet we will not be unjust; we acknowledge that, whatever may be the defects of these volumes—defects in the selection of the matter, defects in its arrangement, defects in the whole plan and in its whole execution—there is, at least, some original writing of Lord John Russell's. It is not much in quantity; some may think that this is an advantage, and some that it is a pity there is not less still. But we will quote, as a specimen, the most striking of the contributions due to the editorial hand. Somebody asked Fox "how it was that he contrived to catch the cut balls so well at tennis?" "It is," replied Fox, "because I am a very painstaking man." An asterisk here calls the reader's attention to a foot-note Glancing to the end of the foot-note, the reader observes that the initials of Lord John Russell, "J. R.," are appended. The three lines and three quarters, of which the note is composed (including the space occupied by the "J. R.") constitute one of the original passages which his Lordship has contributed to the laborious elucidation of the Fox papers and the high enrichment of these two large volumes. It is, then, with no small interest that the passage is perused. It runs thus:—"But cut balls are balls which pass just over the net, and do not rise high above the floor of the tennis court. It was Lord Holland who asked Mr. Fox this question. The answer is only valuable as showing that in no art is excellence attained without labour. 'J. R.'"

Now, it would have been no slight loss to the world if Lord John Russell had happened not to have enjoyed the noble leisure requisite for the composition of this important, though condensed essay, among the others which he has inserted in the "Memorials." First, we obtain from the brief lucubration in question a fact in sporting history, viz., the solution of the problem of what "cut balls" are at tennis. Secondly, we have another fact, a fact in sporting history, something in the Ann department, certifying us who it was that asked the vital query of Fox, it was Lord Holland. Thirdly, we have a very profound original and startling moral reflection from the annotator himself, propounded in a rather artful manner. The reflection is that excellence is attained in no art without labour, not even in that of tennis. Lord John Russell's sleepless anxiety to inculcate a high moral lesson of this nature seizes even the sportive illustration of the game at which Fox was adroit. At the same time his Lordship (as in his stand against hero-worship), so frames his remark that the reader is saved from the otherwise inevitable mistake of regarding with too vague and too idolatrous an admiration Fox's astounding reply to Lord Holland's overwhelming question. "The answer," observes Lord John, in a cautionary manner, "is only valuable as showing, &c.; lest we should have erroneously conceived it valuable in every respect. By the by, Lord John would have used English expressive of his meaning had he said, "is remarkable" instead of "is only valuable as," which latter signifies that it is not something else as well as valuable "in showing" the way "to attain excellence in any art"

We are surprised that Lord John Russell should, in this work, have laid so much stress on the necessity of taking pains with whatever one does, and of always using laborious exertions if one would attain excellence. Does he think the game of tennis more difficult, or more deserving of attention and of pains, than the art of properly and adequately editing an historical and political record of the highest interest, like these "Memorials" of Charles Fox? Or does he deem it more important to play tennis "excellently," than to edit such a work excellently?

His Lordship commences the book by informing the reader with the methodical and emphatic manner of a certain school of preachers, that he proposes "to divide his materials into six distinct periods;" whereupon he proceeds to enumerate them, and, lo! we get seven periods out of the six. *Polstoff* could not have done better; and he would certainly have avoided the apologetic note which is given for this increase of the "eras in buckram."

Eager to get away from the *peccocurante* Augustulus of the Whigs to

the greatest man of whom the annals of that illustrious party can boast—and to whose memory we earnestly wish a worthy biographer—we turn at last to Charles Fox. He was born after the days of Parliamentary corruption—as distinguished from electoral corruption—had ceased: with a far greater genius, both for politics proper, and for oratory, than that of Walpole—with less passion for power, and, alas! with stronger general passions—with a more feverish love of pleasure, a keener zest for immediate excitement, a stormier temper, a warmer heart, and a more exuberant imagination; buoyant, ardent, confident, generous, uncontrollable; that man suddenly came upon the political scene, who, of all that ever figured in this country, was the most capable of "wielding the fierce democracy," had it been. But the day of the democracy was not yet. It is as though the magician, who had framed the most potent of spells over the most potent of the spirits, had preceded the creation of that very minister; but now that the spirit is abroad, he well knows, too late for the "charmer," his dead master. The spell is active, and the worker sleeps

Charles James Fox was born just twenty years before the two men who have given to the times in which we now live their very "form and pressure;" just twenty years before Napoleon and Wellington; he was born just ten years before his great rival the second Pitt, and in the same year with the most remarkable man in the modern history of Germany, John Wolfgang Goethe. 1749, 1759, and 1769 are memorable dates. Just one century before the birth of the illustrious Commoner, Charles I. was executed, and the principles of "the Great Rebellion" gained their culminating point. Just sixty years before his birth, those principles which, for a whole generation, had been buried under the tide of a fierce but transient reaction, emerged again under a safer, more mitigated, and more durable form, and were made triumphant at the Revolution. About the exact time of his birth the House of Stuart, the representative of arbitrary power in England had made its last desperate struggle in vain; and at the same epoch, began gently in France the movement which was destined to lead by a bloodier path to a more nugatory revolution, in the overthrow, however, of a still older and more arbitrary dynasty.

Fox entered very early in life upon his political career; he voted and spoke in the House of Commons before he was of age. Nor was the great rival long behind him, who ten years his junior, was destined to die at nearly the very same period, after having won an immensurably longer portion of administrative power. Two circumstances conspired to give Pitt a decided advantage in this respect over Fox. The horrors of the French Revolution spoke to the eye; the ulterior and more permanent tendency of it as well as its irresistible force spoke only to the understanding. Sensible effects take the lead of long-sighted reasonings, in point of time. It may indeed be as vain to bring water-engines against a volcano in eruption, as to endeavour to repress by arms such an outburst as the French Revolution; but men could be more readily induced to make even that vain attempt than to listen, in the first frenzy of their repugnance and alarm, to consolations about the fertilising properties of the lava which the fire would leave behind it—about the folly of seeking to control that which inevitably would and must have its way—and about the pestilent nature of much, very much, of what was sure to be (all efforts notwithstanding) consumed by its rage. Fox was doomed now, as in the previous instance of the infatuated American war, to address his countrymen with the sublime curse of Cassandra upon all his words. Pitt shot the rapids, while Fox was battling with the current.

Another circumstance which must be taken into account is this. The people had recently conquered the power of the Crown; and had not yet waked to the faintest suspicion that it was next necessary to baffle the management of the Court. Satisfied with victory, secure in proved strength, the nation thought that, in that respect, all, and more than all, was already accomplished. Meantime, while the triumph was gained, the fruits of it were withheld—the real struggle was over; but the spoils, which could not now be defended by open force, were long misappropriated by furtive, though organised contrivances. Even with the representation which then existed, Fox would at any time have had the support of the people, if only the people had yet begun to discover that the real principles of the constitution, though in full theoretical recognition, were not in full practical operation. Very little importance is to be attached to any supposed reaction after Walpole's long Whig administration: because Walpole was no people's man, but a real Whig of the old school, "and nothing more"—a Whig of the times of that "*Discipline of the Secret*," supported by his party while they thought him a good dispatch, deserted by them as soon as they found that he was not a convenient instrument.

We give rather more weight to what is fairly and truly said of the personal character of Fox himself. He was rather idle in his disposition, and never once did full and perfect justice to his Titanic powers. He was profuse in his expenditure, and not decent in his life. He loved power less, and pleasure even more, than fame. The good of his country and the advancement of the whole human race, and, above all, the deliverance of oppressed classes from any grievous wrong, were objects which could not excite in his cool and placid ardent brain the fire of a noble enthusiasm. To those objects he would have sacrificed his life, and even a game at *quinze*; but for those objects, he would not have forsworn *quinze* for six months, during the most critical of his career. He was a frenetic gambler—the most devoted, and probably the most unfortunate frequenter of the notorious club at Almack's. Strange was the scene which its interior exhibited. On the table lay commonly some ten thousand pounds, in specie alone, piled in a circular colonnade of golden pillars, to each rouleau. Around stood wild and peregrinate figures, wearing great coats of frieze or leather tunics for luck; on their heads conical high-crowned hats, adorned with feathers and streaming with ribbons of various colours. They wore masks, to hide the contortions of countenance which joy, despair, and anxiety excited. At each player's elbow rose a neat stand, supporting his tea, and a wooden bowl, with or moulu edge, for his gold. In that room, amid that company, time flew unheeded, or marked only by the silent catastrophes of the stakes, and by the change and the ruin of large fortunes. To enter that room great oblations were made, great interests were immolated. Money was borrowed at incredible usury from Jews; and Fox even denominated the apartment where his leaders used to await him at home his "Jerusalem Chamber." His prodigious abilities were never duly cultivated or fully exerted; and cultivated and exerted as they were, they never procured for him, as for his less scandalised, half-indulgent public, the credit, the influence, and the ascendancy to which he might have so confidently aspired. We believe the mental powers of Pitt to have been inferior; we believe his policy to have been unhappy; and yet we never can but at his constant triumphs over this reckless competitor. On one occasion, on which Fox shone with peculiar lustre in the House of Commons, his preparation is known to us through Horace Walpole. "Fox," he observes, "was dissolute, dissipated, idle beyond measure. He was that very morning returned from Newmarket, where he had lost some thousand pounds the preceding day. He had stopped at Hockerel, where he found company; had sat up all night drinking, and had not been in bed at all. He came to me to move his bill, which he had not even drawn up." Of the triumph he gained, under these circumstances, Walpole adds, "This was genius—was almost inspiration."

It was a more extraordinary man has seldom appeared in civilised history than this lavishly-endowed, erratic, and brave-hearted Englishman. His father's miserable teaching he early unlearned, and replaced with better things in what concerned his son; but the worst of his efforts he never was delivered in what regarded himself. One Whig of the true school delayed and somewhat warped his career, misdirected his character, and destroyed his personal happiness: that Whig was his father. Another has now, by these "Memorials," committed an illdeserved slight on his transcendant political renown.

MEMORANDUMS MADE IN IRELAND, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1852. By JOHN FORBES, M.D., F.R.S.A. Author of "A Physician's Holiday." With a Map and Illustrations. Two volumes, pp. 751. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Dr. Forbes, who a few years ago made such admirable use of his summer vacation as to supply the public with an excellent description of a journey to Switzerland, visited Ireland last year, in his holiday time, and the result is another and a much larger book.

Landing at Kingstown, in the early part of August, he made a complete tour of the island, proceeding first to the south. He left no great district and no important place unvisited. The black north, the desolate west, and the turbulent south, were all explored. He was at Cork, Limerick, Galway, Londonderry, Armagh, and every other town of note, except Waterford, and everywhere the objects which engaged his attention were multifarious. The lower classes of the people—their cottages, their pigs, their dresses, diet, wages, labour, dispositions, and appearance—interested him much. Workhouses, their dietaries, and diseases, tenticalism, farming, fishing, geology, the round towers, the police, the Roman Catholic and Established Churches, and their respective teaching, the Government and its favouritism, absenteeism, education, antiquities, mines, emigration, tenant-right, the landscapes, are a few only of the many subjects on which he has made memorandums. We trace in them all the same amiable, cheerful, philanthropic and industrious spirit that marked his former production. We trust him unhesitatingly, and differ from him with reluctance and regret. If we sometimes find the memorandums trivial, we are always pleased with the author's good temper, and instructed at every page. He is the reverse of those travellers, one of whom he encounters and describes, who has all "barren betwixt Dan and Beersheba;" he finds fertility everywhere, and gathers fruit from beggar-boys and glowing landscapes—from the most ancient memorials of superstition and the most modern acts of statesmanship. A little garrulous he may be, and indeed must be to fill so many pages; but acute discernment and calm good sense are always apparent. He is, from old date, a rigid but unpledged teetotaller; and one of his favourite inquiries is into the present condition of teetotalism in Ireland. Father Mathew's crusade against intemperance, he certainly terises as a remarkable event in the social history of nations; but his memorandums clearly establish the fact that "the great banded army of pledged abstainers from intoxicating spirituous liquors has long been broken in pieces, and the numbering of the host has come down from millions to thousands, and from thousands to hundreds." Everywhere he meets with individuals who were, but are not, abstainers. That great movement therefore, like other "outbursts of general enthusiasm," has come prematurely to an end, though much benefit from it yet remains, and may "never entirely pass away." Indeed, when we remember how short a time has yet elapsed since drunkenness was a fashionable vice amongst the upper and the middle classes in almost every part of Europe, but especially in Germany, England, Scotland, and Ireland, we agree with Dr. Forbes that the total abstinence movement is the precursor of such a moderate use of spirituous liquors that the present generation, in comparison to that of the present time, will come to seem marvellously small.

Another topic of great temporary interest on which Dr. Forbes makes memorandums, is the feelings of the people in regard to emigration. The number of persons who have gone from Ireland, and who are continually going, the immense sums which those who have gone have dutifully and affectionately transmitted to hasten the going of many who have remained, are known from the public journals; but the general distress of separation of breaking up families, and of leaving the old country, is vividly brought before us, by such pictures as this, of individual distress

> A party of emigrants had come or were coming on board, and were now taking leave of their friends with every token of the most passionate distress. With that utter unconsciousness and disregard of being the observed of all observers, which characterises the sorrow that is wholly softhearted and simple minded people demeaned themselves entirely as if they had been shrouded in all the privacy of home, clinging to and kissing and embracing each other with the utmost ardour, calling out aloud, in broken tones, the endearing names of brother, sister, mother, sobbing and crying as if the very heart would burst, while the unheeded tears ran down from the red and swollen eyes literally in streams. It was a sight that no human being could see unmoved; and when the final orders were given to clear the ship and withdraw the gangway, the howl of agony that rose at once from the parting deck and the abandoned pier, was perfectly overpowering. "O Mary! O Kitty! O mother dear! O brother! O sister! God bless you! God preserve you! Remember in Heaven protect you!" and a thousand other wild and pious ejaculations, broken and intermixed by agonising cries and choking sobs, literally filled the air, and almost drowned the roar of the engine and the wheels that tore the loving hearts that uttered them asunder.
>
> Amid the crowds of people on the pier, swaying to and fro as they shouted aloud and waved their caps and handkerchiefs, several women were seen kneeling on the stones, kneeling and weeping, with their hands raised fixedly above them, and so continuing as long as they could be distinguished from the receding vessel
>
> Several young unmarried women were going to Australia, expecting to be taken as domestic servants immediately on their arrival. They too had been invited, on the same irresistible terms, by their absent friends and relations, to share their exile. There were one or two complete families, father and mother and children; but most of them were but the links of a broken chain which had lit the opposite quarter of the earth.
>
> Among the most deeply affected of these poor exiles were two young girls, who, at the invitation of some friends in Australia, were leaving nearly all the links of their chain of affection behind them I believe one of the kneelers on the pier was their mother, a woman emaciated evidently by grief. From them, she had sunk on her knees as she had reached the shore. They had a brother also, a strong, rough, long-coated young fellow, who, notwithstanding all remarkable and unconquerable efforts to the contrary, could not help standing all remarkable and unconquerable efforts to the contrary, could not help standing all remarkable and unconquerable efforts to the contrary, could not help standing

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"C OTWAY

"Messrs. Chubb and Son." Superintendent 0 Division of Police

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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1853.—SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 629.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1853. [SIXPENCE.

SAVINGS BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS ANNUITIES BILL.

Two measures of great practical value have just been laid upon the table of the House of Commons, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—the one giving Government security to depositors in Savings Banks, under certain regulations; the other supplying an admitted deficiency in the Savings Bank system, by engrafting upon it the principle of Life Assurance for the Working Classes upon Government security, and a lower scale of payment for Deferred Annuities. The latter bill is so admirably adapted to encourage provident habits among the working classes, and introduces into our social system a principle of so much novelty and importance, that its provisions cannot be too widely known.

The friends of the working classes have long desired to see the Government take into its own hands the business of Life Assurance up to a certain amount. They have represented to successive Chancellors of the Exchequer, that a Government department of this kind, in connection with the Savings Banks, would, in conjunction with an improved scale for effecting Deferred Annuities, greatly assist the formation of habits of temperance, economy, and forethought among the lower classes. It cannot be said that the Savings Banks offer to the industrious classes a provision for the decline of life. The deposits in a Savings Bank must not exceed £30 in any one year. No deposits can be made after the principal has arrived at £150, and no interest is paid when the account of any depositor reaches the sum of £200. Thus the largest income which can accrue to any depositor from his account with the Savings Bank can never exceed the sum of £6 per annum, or 2s. 4d. per week. No one will call this a provision for the decline of life. A Government Deferred Annuity to any amount between £4 and £30 may be effected; and this is, no doubt, as an investment for the working classes, preferable by many degrees to money-clubs and sick-clubs: the former essentially mischievous; the latter often insecure and insufficient, and not unfrequently wasteful, unfair, and inequitable as regards the more prudent members. But the utility of the Government Deferred Annuities has been greatly hampered by the regulation that all payments made for an annuity will be returned should the party die before the age when the annuity is receivable, or should the payments fail to be continued. The annual premium is, of course, considerably larger than it would be if the Government did not undertake to return the money to the representatives of the party on his death, or to himself, if he should be unable to continue his payments. What has been wanted is an additional scale of payments to meet the case of domestic servants and others, who have no relations so near, or in such indigent circumstances as to have a fair claim to the reversion of these annual payments on the death of the party effecting the annuity. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the Savings Banks Annuities Bill, now proposes to grant Deferred Annuities at a lower rate of premium, and without any return of the money paid in case the party die before the annuity is receivable. The present scale of payments will remain for those who desire a return of their payments to their personal representatives in the event of dying before the annuity is receivable.

Persons entitled to make deposits in Savings Banks, may, under the new bill, assure their lives for £100; but the Government couple with this privilege a condition that the person assuring his life is to be obliged to purchase a present or Deferred Annuity, on the dropping of which the Life Assurance sum proposed is to be payable. This arrangement has been adopted to prevent the Government from being defrauded by bad lives being named. It may be true that insurance offices, which are likely to exercise a sharper supervision than Government officials, and which have a keener interest in ascertaining the soundness of lives, are sometimes defrauded; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer hopes that, as the one transaction gives the party an interest in naming a bad, and the other a good life, the State will, by this means, be secured against fraud. We must admit the extreme difficulty of preventing the Government from being occasionally defrauded by insurances being made upon bad lives; and we have only to express a hope that the plan proposed, of compelling a person to purchase also a present or Deferred Annuity, may not be too complex to ensure its general adoption.

The bill contains an important provision, enabling persons to contract for a Deferred Life Annuity of £1, or some multiple thereof not exceeding £30 in the whole, and to pay the amount either in one sum, or in annual payments for fixed periods. Thus, additions may be, from time to time, made to the annuity already effected, as soon as the party has saved sufficient to purchase another annuity of £1 or more.

The new Savings Banks Annuities Bill contains other valuable provisions. One great hindrance to Life Assurance and to the purchase of Deferred Annuities among the middle and lower classes, is the apprehension that, if they should ever be thrown out of employment, or have a run of ill-luck, or a visitation of sickness, they might be unable to continue their annual payments, and so lose the whole advantage which it had been the previous object of their life to secure. But, under the new bill, if a person is unable to continue his annual payments for a Deferred Annuity, instead of receiving the amount of his previous payments (without interest), he may receive from the Government a Life Annuity, either Immediate or Deferred, equivalent to the amount of the several payments made by him. Sometimes it may happen that a person who has contracted for a Deferred Annuity, receivable say at fifty, may, by misfortune or sickness, be reduced to indigence before that time. In such cases he may, if he please, receive an Immediate Life Annuity instead of the deferred annuity. So, also, a person having contracted for the payment of a sum at his death may at any time direct that

THE CAMP AT CROBHAM.—ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT MAGNET HILL.—(SEE PAGE 512.)

he sum payable to his family at his death be commuted for an annuity for life, to commence at his death, and to be paid to the person he shall nominate. Thus, if an artisan has assured his life for £100, and should think it better to leave his widow with an annuity in aid of her future support, rather than with a sum of money, which she might be persuaded to invest in some unsafe speculation, he may commute the £100 into a Life Annuity for her for the remainder of her life. Such an annuity would, in any case, be small; but, if his widow had reached the age of sixty or seventy, it would form no unwelcome provision for her future comfort; and in every case the Life Annuity would be the exact equivalent to the sum of money for which the Life Assurance had been effected.

It may be said that, in undertaking a department of Life Assurance, the Government is stepping out of its province, and undertaking what would be better left to private enterprise. But Life Assurance among the working classes is almost unknown. A poor man has no opportunities of investigating the stability of Life Assurance Companies. To him the Equitable and the West Diddlesex stand upon the same platform of security, and form part of the same *terra incognita*. It will not be among the possible clients of existing companies that the Government will recruit for life assurers; and we are persuaded that the new bill of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not receive the opposition of the more respectable Life Assurance Companies.

We must postpone a detailed account of the new Savings Banks Bill. The chief features of the measure may, however, be briefly described. The Government makes itself responsible to the depositors for the security of all sums paid into Savings Banks where the National Debt Commissioners appoint the receiver, and where the money is paid to him in the bank during office hours. In cases where the trustees and managers of such Savings Banks are supplied, in the increased comfort and contentment of the smaller class of contributors, and in the diminished number of those who, upon the death of some near relative, would have come upon the poor-rates for support but for the timely aid afforded by the humble deposit in the Savings Bank.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The uncertain state of affairs with regard to Russia continues to exert the most injurious influence on all interests here, and to paralyse the progress of all important business to such a degree, that, even if the continuation of peace be the result, so much mischief will have ensued from the panic which has lasted so long, that to many the decision will come too late to be in any way a relief. Even those (and they were the great majority) engaged in commerce and speculation, who desired that peace should be maintained, *conte que conte*, are now half disposed to accept any solution—even that of war, in preference to the suspense which undermines all their resources. A symptom which may be considered as favourably significative, is the fact that M. Kisseleff, the Russian envoy, has renewed the lease of the Ambassadorial residence here—for nine years it is stated by some; but we believe in reality for not so long a period. On the other hand, it is no less true that an immense number of the upper class of Russians who every year visit Paris, or who are regularly residing in it, are giving up their hotels and *appartements*, and taking flight northward. How many rises and falls these circumstances have given cause to at the Bourse, and how many fortunes have been lost and won in consequences, it would be difficult to state.

It is universally bruited about in society—though nothing on the subject is stated in the papers, or given on tangible authority—that a plot, in which about a hundred and sixty persons are implicated, has recently been discovered; and all the details, which are as follows, are given. That some persons, passing along the road to St. Cloud, on one of the nights when the Emperor and Empress were to return there from the theatre, and near the hour when the carriage was expected to pass, found that cords had been stretched across the road, at a short distance from the ground, evidently with the intention of tripping the horses. Warning of the fact was instantly given; and a strict examination led to the detection of a small band of men, the immediate actors in the execution of the plot, who had been stationed among the trees on either side the road with fire-arms, purposing to shoot the Emperor in the confusion that must have resulted from the fall of the horses. Such is the tale current, implicitly believed by some, wholly scouted by others. It is, however, a fact, that the carriage of the Emperor is now, on these occasions, always escorted, which is rarely was before; and it is stated that the Empress betrays evident symptoms of uneasiness when driving with him.

The Emperor and Empress make frequent visits to the Camp at Satory, where the *Chef de Bâtaillon* commands the manœuvres, and examines into, and comments on, all the details of the arrangements. The presence of the Camp gives much life and activity to Versailles and its neighborhood, which, despite its beauty, and natural and artificial attractions, wears in general a certain aspect of *tristesse* and desertion, which makes it a much less favourite summer residence than St. Germain.

The Prince Napoleon gave, yesterday, a farewell dinner to M. Emile de Girardin, and a small number of his most intimate friends, previous to his departure for the Camp at St. Omer. It is a subject of honourable remark, that the Prince's change of position has not in the slightest degree influenced either his political views, his private friendships, or even the terms of good fellowship and familiarity with which he treated his intimates of former days: on the contrary, among them, he insists on the absence of the peculiar deference and ceremony usually paid to the heir presumptive of the Imperial throne, and preserves, in his relations with them, the simplicity that always distinguished his manner.

Apropos of M. Emile de Girardin, he has just just sold a hundredth share of his journal *La Presse* for 5000 francs—a remarkable proof of the influence of this boldest organ of the Opposition.

The suppression of the Ministere de la Police—the announcement of which appeared in the *Moniteur* of yesterday, but of which we were aware two days previously—excites the utmost attention and speculation. The real cause for this measure is the over-activity of its members, who invented imaginary plots, and kept up a series of false alarms, by constantly crying "Wolf!"—a system which, if long continued, could hardly fail to lead to the same result as that in the fable.

The two last novelties in the theatrical world are "Le Lys dans la Vallée," at the Théâtre Historique, and "L'Ange Gardien," at the Gaîté: the one taken from a novel of Balzac, the other from the celebrated and singular work of Jules Janin. The first has not had the same success on the stage as in the book: the peculiar talent of Balzac being that of extraordinary penetration and delicate analyses of character, rather than variety of incident and interest of plot, the work wants movement as a piece for representation. It was, however, admirably played; Geffroy—certainly one of the first actors of the present day—performed a true *tour de force* in the execution of a most perilous *rôle*, that of the *Comte de Mortsauf*; and all the other parts were perfectly well rendered.

The horrors of "L'Ane Mort," with all their fearful and enthralling interest, have in the piece a softener which does not exist in the original work, owing to a very pardonable liberty taken with it by MM. Th. Barrière and Jaime *fils*: in the theatrical version, the whole is supposed to pass in a dream of the heroine, who at the end wakes up, and thus relieves the overstrained feelings of the audience, by a happy termination. There is no doubt that "L'Ane Mort" is destined to have a prodigious run.

The speculators at the Bourse on Wednesday appeared undecided as to the interpretation to be given to the manifesto published at St. Petersburg on the 11th inst.; and there was very little business transacted until nearly three o'clock, when the prices both of rentes and railway shares gave way. The Three per Cents, which opened at 76f. 80c., and rose to 76f. 85c., fell to 76f. 30c., at which they closed for the end of the month.

The greatest activity prevails in the dockyard at Cherbourg, where the *Austerlitz*, mixed line-of-battle ship of 100 guns, and the *Alceste*, 52-gun frigate, are being got ready for sea. It was also reported that two frigates and a steam corvette were to be immediately fitted out.

There is to be established at the Ministry of the Interior a Direction of Sureté Générale, of which M. Collet-Meygret, Prefect of the Aube, is to be the director. M. de Maupas, the Minister of Police, is raised to the dignity of senator; and M. Latour-Dumoulin, Director of the Press, to the grade of officer of the Legion of Honour.

AUSTRIA.

Lord Carlisle left Vienna on the 17th for Pesth, on his way to Constantinople. It is said that he is the bearer of definitive instructions for Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. It is known that Baron Brück, the Internuncio of Austria, has reached Constantinople, and from his mediation the happiest results are expected.

RUSSIA.

We hear from St. Petersburgh that on the 12th inst. the Emperor visited the harbour of Cronstadt, where the Baltic fleet is concentrated. At Odessa the prices of grain have risen, owing to extensive purchases which have been made for the Russian fleet and army.

A letter from Smyrna states that the war in the Caucasus had again broken out with redoubled fury, and that the Russians had suffered a defeat at the hands of Schamyl.

The Emperor has communicated to the several Courts of Europe a circular despatch, of the 12th of June, in which Count Nesselrode sets forth and explains, in the sense of the Russian Cabinet, the causes of the present crisis, and the views upon which the Emperor of Russia is prepared to act. The Ottoman authorities are accused of "tergiversation and duplicity," because they neglected to proceed to the registration and execution at Jerusalem of the firman they had organted at Constantinople; and because they subsequently committed "that most flagrant infraction of placing in the hands of the Latin Patriarch the key of the principal door of the Church at Bethlehem." The Russian Government affirms that—

As for the protection of the Greco-Russian worship in Turkey, it needs no other rights than those it already derives from its treaties, its position, and the influence resulting from the religious sympathy existing between 50,000,000 of Russians of the Greek Church and the great majority of the Christian subjects of the Sultan—an influence of ages—an influence, inevitable, because it is in fact, and in words which the Emperor found when he ascended the throne, and which he cannot renounce without abandoning the glorious inheritance of his august predecessors.

This is in an attempt to identify the Eastern Church, as it exists under its own Patriarchs and synods in the dominions of the Porte, with the Russian branch of that Church whose head is the Czar. The claim is precisely that which no foreign nations can admit, because it amounts to the conversion of an alleged conformity of religious worship into a title to spiritual dependence and political influence. The Russian circular pledges the Imperial Government "to procure, by a more decided attitude, the satisfaction it has vainly attempted to obtain by pacific means"

The Emperor of Russia has applied to the Cabinet of Vienna for its good offices at Constantinople, to induce the Porte to submit to the ultimatum; and this circumstance gave rise to the inaccurate statement that the mediation of Austria had been accepted The Austrian Government is said to have replied, that it could not give its good offices or assistance, merely to urge upon the Porte the acceptance of terms which it did not approve; but that it was ready to instruct the Internuncio, M. de Brück, to endeavour to find some middle term or means of compromise between the last demand of Prince Menschikoff and the last concession of the Porte. If this conciliatory suggestion of Austria be accepted by the Emperor of Russia, peace may still be maintained.

THREATENED HOSTILITIES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The threatened occupation of the Danubian principalities has been delayed until the answer of the Porte to the last ultimatum has been received at St. Petersburg. The Russian ultimatum was delivered on the 5th inst. It demanded the unconditional acceptance of the convention demanded by Prince Menschikoff, and refused by the Porte. The ultimatum—said to be signed by Count Nesselrode asserts that, in case of non-acceptance within eight days, Russia would, though averse to war, feel herself compelled to pass the frontier with an armed force Redschid Pasha communicated the document without delay to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; and it was understood that Turkey would persist in its refusal to yield to the Emperor's demand. We are yet without any authentic information of the course which will be pursued by the Cabinets of the Tuileries and St. James's in the event of the occupation of Moldavia.

A private telegraphic despatch, dated Constantinople the 13th, and Trieste the 22nd, announces the arrival at the Dardenelles of the French and English fleets. At the same date (the 13th), a Russian vessel was waiting to take on board the rest of the Russian Embassy.

The British fleet left Malta for the Levant on the 8th instant. It included the *Albion*, *Vengeance*, *Rodney*, *Bellerophon*, *Britannia* (flag), and *Trafalgar*. The French fleet sailed from the Bay of Salamis on the 11th, and both fleets are now at hand to protect the capital of the Turkish empire. The Sultan has granted the firman for the entry of the combined fleet in the Dardanelles "if necessary."

The Sultan has published the promised firmans, granting immunities to his Christian subjects, and an amount of toleration equal, if not superior, to that claimed by the ultimatum of Prince Menschikoff. This is the step of all others deprecated by the Czar.

Preparations for defence are being made in every part of the Turkish empire with enthusiasm. It appears that the disposable army amounts to 150,000 men, of whom 100,000 are infantry of 50,000 each, and composed of regular troops and militia. Two of those corps are stationed in Bulgaria: a third corps is at Erzeroum, with the object of immediately joining Circassians in the event of the two other corps being attacked by the Russians. The militia is calculated at about 200,000. Two regiments, on the model of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, are forming in Turkey. They are destined for service in the Balkan. The last Constantinople steamer has brought 40,000 muskets for the Porte. Two thousand gunners have left for Varna and Shumla.

Letters from Constantinople, under date June 6th, state that the Government have applied to the twelve founders of the new bank for a loan of 48,000,000 piastres, and, after much discussion, they reduced the amount to 7,500,000, which the founders consented to let them have, provided the Government gives them good security. In any case it is feared the Porte will not like to accept the financial reforms alleged to be contemplated have been interrupted by the present question. The expenses for placing its army on a war footing have enormously increased. These expenses must be continued the whole time the negotiations last, and there is much fear that the evil Russia may not be able to effect by war will be inflicted by a ruinous delay. The Governments of the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia have apprised the Sultan that if the Russian troops should cross the frontiers of those principalities, they will enter a protest against such a violation of their territories, founding their protest on the treaties violated by Russia, and will withdraw to the Ottoman territory. A few Greek merchants of London are reported that the moment the Russians enter Moldavia, the Christian population will take advantage of the protection thus afforded, and rise to expel the Turks.

JAMAICA.

From Jamaica we have accounts to the 31st ult. The position of affairs had not in any way improved. The island was still without a revenue, and with little prospect of one being raised. There had been no prorogation of the Assembly, and, as the House had refused to do any business with the Council, all that was done in the Assembly was for the Speaker to adjourn from day to day. A Jamaica paper says:

Our position at present in this island is a very unenviable one—a very perilous one. Neither life nor property is secure under such a state of things. We are almost without a Government! The Treasury is closed against all applicants! The paper currency is at a discount of two-and-a-half per cent. The public officers, one and all, are without their salaries. The prisoners in the Penitentiary are to be let loose on our community, and the police force to be disbanded! Never did any country exhibit such a fearful accumulation of evils. Surely her Majesty's Government will have in all this sufficient cause to exercise its power and authority to stem this career of bad government, by the adoption of some measures which will put an end to the evils by which we are threatened, and, without it, may soon be overwhelmed.

RIOTS AT QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

By the *Atlantic*, we have advices from Canada, which state that dreadful riots had taken place at Quebec and Montreal, on the occasion of Father Gavazzi lecturing at those places. Gavazzi's first lecture was given at Quebec on the 4th, in the Methodist church, and passed off without any particular exhibition of feeling. The second lecture was arranged to take place at the New Free Church of Scotland on the 6th. Previous to the commencement of the proceedings a large crowd of persons, mostly boys, collected outside the building, with the evident intention of creating a disturbance. The lecture proceeded quietly until Gavazzi charged the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland with being the promoters and the heads of the Riband Society in Ireland. A voice immediately under the pulpit, sang out, "It's a lie; the Roman Catholic clergy have always put down and preached against Ribandism." Shouts arose from all parts of the buildings of "Put him out!" And almost immediately a shout was heard from the outside, and soon after a rush was made into the church by a dozen or two persons, who directed their course immediately towards the pulpit. On the steps of the pulpit—the approach to which was by a narrow passage on each side—the *padre's* secretary and some others were posted, and, together with the *padre* himself, succeeded in keeping the assailants for some time at bay; but a few having climbed over the precentor's desk in front, attacked the *padre* in the rear, and pushed him violently to the ground At this moment the police opportunely rushed into the church, and saved him from further injury than a cut on the head and another in the face. The police compelled him down-stairs to the basement of the building, where he remained secure until the arrival of the troops, when he was, under their escort, conducted to his hotel. In the meantime, the mob, being denied entrance into the church—the doors of which were protected by the police—vented their rage by throwing stones into the building

Father Gavazzi shortly afterwards left Quebec, and proceeded to Montreal. He advertised a lecture for the 5th, to take place in Zion church, which was attended by a numerous audience, many of the most respectable citizens with their families being present. After the lecture had proceeded some little time, groups of wild, ragged-looking men began to assemble round the doors of the church and at different points in the adjoining streets. At about a quarter to eight o'clock the mob attacked the police, and proceeded to force their way into the church, but were repulsed—not, however, before several shots had been fired from both sides. The assaulting party were effectually routed, two or three of their number being left dead or severely wounded. Soon after this a company of the 26th Cameronians marched from Craig-street, and took their position between the engine-house and that street. All seemed perfectly quiet, and remained so until the lecture was concluded, and the audience had begun to move towards their homes. At this time the troops were shifted, and took their position in two lines across Radegonde-street—one line nearly opposite Zion church, and the other nearer Craig-street. A good deal of hooting and noise prevailed, and some disturbance with the lowest line of troops occurred, when two or three shots were fired. The disturbance growing still more threatening, the troops were ordered to fire, which caused the mob to beat a hasty retreat. Seven persons were killed, six mortally wounded, and about ten severely injured. The Mayor of Montreal was universally condemned for ordering the troops to fire without sufficient cause, and much excitement existed in consequence.

INDIA AND CHINA

Suppression of intelligence respecting the progress of the Burmese War seems to be the order of the day. The report, denied on authority at Calcutta, by one of the Secretaries of the Government, that Bellng had been captured by the Burmese, appears to have been strictly correct. The town, however, was recaptured by the English, with the loss of thirty killed and wounded, and of the consequent liberation of twelve of its former garrison. This insurrection in Pegu is said to be checked for the present

Nothing further had transpired regarding the progress of our negotiations with the Court of Ava. The Burmese Commissioners had been allowed thirty days to sign the revised treaty. Should the Burmese not have signed the treaty by the expiration of the term allowed them, an advance on Ava would take place. The Commodore has, it is said, at last succeeded in overcoming the prejudices of General Godwin against an advance by water.

Sir J. Grant's despatches relative to the operations against Meatoon have been published. It is very remarkable that no private accounts of this action have as yet transpired. Our loss appears to have been as follows:—Killed and wounded, 145; died of cholera, 103: total, 246.

The Nizam has deceded upon ceding to the British Government the territory which it demanded of him in lieu of his debts and stipulated annual payment to the contingent. The terms of the agreement are certainly favourable to his Highness: in consideration of a revenue of 32 lacs of rupees (£400,000) being given up, the English Government foregoes the entire debt due by the Nizam, and remits an annual payment of 40 lacs (£400,000). The newly-ceded district, Berar, is a continuation of the valley of Kandeish; it immediately adjoins the Company's collectorates of Kandeish and Ahmednugger, and is the richest cotton district in India

The news from China is interesting. Nankin had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, and it was believed that Chinkeangfoo had been taken without opposition. On the 8th of April, reports reached Shanghai of the hostile intentions of the rebels against the foreign community in particular, and that they intended advancing on Shanghai, which caused the greatest alarm and confusion. Later accounts had been received, stating that something had checked the rebels' approach, and matters were more quiet. The insurgents had evacuated Chinkeangfoo, and were retreating upon Nankin.

The Tartar General, Heang Yung, with the Grand Imperial Army, was close to Nankin, which, it was generally believed, he had taken possession of. An engagement between the two forces was expected to take place about the 5th April. A telegraphic despach, received by an eminent firm in the China trade from Woosung (the Blackwall of Shanghai), dated April 16, states that the insurgents had been compelled to evacuate Nankin, that they had been defeated about thirty miles south of Nankin, and that 400 troops had been ordered to Shanghai for the protection of British interests. Applications have been made to the foreign powers for assistance by the local authorities, but a strict neutrality seemed to prevail. The United States steamer *Susquehannah* had failed in going up to Nankin with the American Commissioner, having grounded for twenty-four hours about ten miles above Woosung, and returned. The United States steamer *Mississippi*, Commodore Perry, was to proceed from Macao to Shanghai on the 27th instant (April).

THE HOME CIRCUIT.—As some incorrect statements have been published regarding the days appointed for this circuit, it may be necessary to state that the following are the arrangements actually made:—*Herts:* The commission will be opened on Wednesday, the 6th of July, and on the same day the criminal business will be proceeded with. The civil business will not commence until Friday morning, the 8th July. *Essex*: The commission will be opened on Monday the 11th of July, and business will be proceeded with on Tuesday morning, the 12th, in both courts, at ten o'clock. *Sussex:* The commission will be opened on Saturday morning, the 16th July, and business will commence in both courts on Monday, the 18th, at twelve o'clock. *Kent:* The commission will be opened on Thursday, the 21st of July, and business will be proceeded with in both courts on the following morning, at ten o'clock. *Surrey:* The commission will be opened on Thursday, the 28th July, at Croydon, and business will be proceeded with in both courts on Friday morning, at ten o'clock. The Judges will be the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Cresswell.

AMERICAN NOTIONS.—A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* announces the invention of a form of road and improved locomotives, which, he says, will transport the mails and passengers at the rate of 100 miles per hour. The *Boston Advertiser* informs us of the invention of the "atmospheric telegraph," to send letters and parcels at the rate of 1000 miles an hour. It is based on the principle of the atmospheric railway. The tube of this line, it is proposed, shall be two feet in diameter. The cost of laying it down is estimated at 2000 dollars per mile. There will be supply valves as often as once in 25 miles, and intermediate stations at suitable points. There will be air-pumps at all the stations. Hourly mails may be made up and despatched, a part of them at fixed hours, stopping at the stations, and the others proceeding throughout direct. It is expected that letters and parcels from New York would be delivered in Boston in less than half an hour (!)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

This being the anniversary of her Majesty's accession, their Lordships did not sit

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced that, if permitted by the state of the finances, he might not ask for the additional Licence-duty upon trade; but it was impossible to make a decided statement on the subject until he had seen what alterations were made in the proposals of the Government by the House

Lord J. RUSSELL stated, in reply to Sir J. Pakington, that despatches had been received with regard to the financial crisis in Jamaica, and that the Government, after taking the subject into serious consideration, had resolved upon remedial measures, which would be explained to the House in a few days. In reply to Colonel Dunne, Lord John stated that differences between Turkey and Greece as to the possession of certain villages on the frontier, had been settled by the intervention of the French, Russian, and English representatives

The consideration of the Succession-duty Bill was resumed in committee. Discussions—generally of little interest—took place upon most of the clauses. Upon clause 20, Mr. W. WILLIAMS said that, on bringing up the report, he should move that the Succession-duty should be paid within twelve months, instead of extending over the period of four years and a half. Clause 21, which prescribes the mode by which lands, houses, ornamental timber, &c., should be valued, gave rise to a discussion; the question being, how "ornamental timber" was to be defined. Sir J. TRELLOPE moved the omission of the words relating to growing timber. Mr. AGLIONBY supported the amendment, believing it to be undesirable to tax timber, which was not only an ornament to the mansion, but to the whole country. On a division, the amendment was agreed to by 155 to 150. Another discussion arose upon a proviso moved by Sir J TRELLOPE, excluding itself present the tax. It was proposed that progress be reported; but it was negatived by 157 to 119. Sir J. Trollope then withdrew his proviso, and, after some further conversation, the Chairman reported progress.

The LORD ADVOCATE moved a resolution on the subject of the Edinburgh Annuity tax, enabling him to bring in a bill making payable out of the Consolidated Fund the sums now raised by the Annuity-tax, repayments to be made to the Imperial Exchequer by the abolition of certain sinecures connected with the Chapel Royal, aided by a temporary tax of one per cent upon the citizens. The resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE INCOME-TAX.

The Earl of ABERDEEN moved the second reading of the Income-tax Bill, a tax for which, in the present condition of the finances of the country, it was impossible to find any substitute, and which the Government had, therefore, resolved to reimpose, with certain modifications, for a period of seven years. With respect to the feeling, which had become widely spread, that a difference should be made in taxing precarious incomes and realised property, it had been found impossible to legislate so as to meet that feeling, though it had been adopted as a principle by the Government.

The Earl of DERBY would not oppose the second reading of the bill, because it was quite impossible to dispense with the money brought into the Exchequer by the most objectionable tax. The noble Earl stated his objections to the tax as re-imposed by the Government, and concluded by declaring that he only submitted to it because he believed it to be an inevitable impost, and one which, after these repeated renewals, he did not believe would ever be taken off.

Lord BROUGHAM pointed out several anomalies in the tax; in which he was followed by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time.

The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was also read a second time; after which their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

EPISCOPAL AND CAPITULAR PROPERTY.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD moved for leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the management of episcopal and capitular property. The primary object of this bill was to supply the deficiencies of the parochial system, and he proposed to transfer the entire management of episcopal and capitular property to that portion of the Ecclesiastical Commission which a recent act constituted Estate Commissioners. The effect of modern legislation had been to limit the incomes of the dignitaries of the Church, and to cause a diminution of necessary consequence, that the management of the property should be entrusted to other hands. He dwelt at some length upon the numbers of the parochial clergy labouring in poor and populous parishes, with very small endowments or stipends, and insisted upon the anomalies and evils resulting from this state of things. In some districts, in which new churches were imperatively required, no funds whatever had been provided. The sum required for supplying the pressing wants of the Church was £351,000, and he showed that, under a proper administration of the episcopal and capitular revenues, there would be a surplus applicable to those wants of £445,000.

Lord J. RUSSELL heartily assented to the introduction of the bill.

After some remarks by other members, leave was given to bring in the bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

After the presentation of a vast number of petitions for and against the Recovery of Personal Liberty Bill,

Sir R. INGLIS, in moving its second reading, contended that it was the duty of Parliament to provide a remedy to meet the case of females in convents who were detained against their will and deprived of their personal liberty. The existing law was insufficient; for the writ of *Habeas Corpus* required conditions which in the cases contemplated was sometimes impracticable. If the persons whose liberty the bill was intended to secure were detained against their will, the bill would have no effect. Mr. PHINN moved, by way of amendment, that it be referred to a Select Committee to consider whether any and what regulations are necessary for the better protection of the inmates of conventual establishments, and for the prevention of undue influence in procuring the alienation of their property. He denounced the bill as unconstitutional and unnecessary. Mr. J. BUTT seconded the amendment. Mr. FAGAN objected to the bill and the amendment, considering both to be equally offensive to the feelings and even the honour of the Roman Catholics of this country. The amendment implied that there was cause for inquiry, and thus conveyed a charge upon Roman Catholic parents, and an insinuation against the inmates of nunneries. He vindicated the contemplative as well as the active orders of religious women in the Roman Catholic communion, into whose lives, characters, and proceedings it was proposed to inquire. A discontented nun was never detained; and, if any individual desired to leave the convent, she had ample power to do so. Mr. NAPIER supported the amendment. Lord J. RUSSELL had no hesitation in voting against the second reading of a bill which, on the plea of securing liberty, would set up a tyranny, being satisfied that the Habeas Corpus Act was an effectual safeguard for personal liberty. Mr. Phinn had argued conclusively against the bill, but his reasons for a Select Committee were not so satisfactory. To justify such a bill there should be great grounds for believing that women were kept in convents against their will; and, without some very strong case, he could not agree to the appointment of a Select Committee. The exercise of undue influence in the alienation of property might be a fit subject for consideration, but this question ought not to be mixed up with the subject of the bill. Other members addressed the House; and upon a division the second reading of the bill was, in effect, negatived by 107 against 178. The hour of six having arrived, the amendment could not be put, so that the question of the appointment of a Select Committee remains to be decided.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee upon the Income-tax Bill, the Earl of CLANCARTY urged a series of objections against extending the measure to Ireland.

The Earl of ABERDEEN having defended the financial propositions of the Government, the clauses of the bill were agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion for the third reading of the Holme Reservoirs Bill, Mr. CORDEN moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Mr. B. DENISON, as chairman of the committee, supported the bill. Lord Goderich also supported the third reading of the bill. After some discussion the House divided, and the numbers were—For the third reading, 129; against it, 21: majority, 108. The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

Mr. HUTT brought up the report of the Taunton election committee, which stated that Sir J. W. Ramsden was duly elected for that borough, but that the means resorted to by him to secure his election were not strictly legal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Government of India,

Lord STANLEY rose to move as an amendment the following resolution, "That in the opinion of this House further information is necessary to enable Parliament to legislate with advantage for the permanent Government of India; and that at this late period of the session it is inexpedient to proceed with a measure which, while it disturbs existing arrangements, cannot be considered as a final settlement. The noble Lord said he would not follow the arguments of Sir C. Wood, because he would not at that time enter at all into the question of the Government of India; for, after nine months' sitting, he thought it unreasonable that they should be called upon in the autumn to enter upon the consideration of such an important subject. It was not likely, moreover, that the additional evidence would contain their sittings beyond the middle or the close of August, which would give only about six or seven weeks for the consideration of this measure, without at all adverting to the numerous other bills which were then advancing in their stages through the House. House Measures of such importance were usually many months in progressing through the House. The Corn-laws and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill were cases in point, and in former instances Indian Government bills had been upwards of eight months before Parliament. He thought further time requisite in order to ascertain the opinions of the people of India with respect to the bill, for as its operation would most materially affect their interests, it was only right that their feelings should be consulted. In the present state of our information upon the affairs of India, it was not saying too much to assert that public opinion was not sufficiently ripe for legislation. When the Government threw forward the present bill as legislation, it turned round and predicated the greatest possible danger from the slightest postponement. He was of a precisely contrary opinion. The noble Lord then proceeded to argue at considerable length in favour of delaying legislation for another year, and to contend that any apprehensions as to insurrections or disturbances taking place in India in consequence of such delay were ridiculous, and not to be justified by the past history of that country.

Mr. LOWE defended the proposition of the Government.

After a lengthened discussion, the debate, upon the motion of Mr. HUME, was adjourned.

The other orders of the day were then advanced a stage.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. H. MOSELEY has been appointed to the Canonry in Bristol Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. Hadley, to Compton Abbas, near Shaftesbury; the Rev. W. Hutchinson, to Hinton Waldrist, Berks; the Ven. T. Dampier, D.D., to Therfield, near Royston, Herts; the Rev. J. Rowland, to St. Botolph, Cambridge; the Rev. J. Walter, to Faulkbourn, Essex; the Rev. T. Pelly, to Church Brampton, Northampton. *Vicarage:* the Rev. T. G. Dawes, to Canon Pion, Herefordshire. *Incumbency:* the Rev. E. P. Dennis to St. John's, Notting Hill.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—The Rev. J. P. Sheppard, of the North Shore district, Barkdale, by the labouring poor of his congregation; the Rev. R. C. Cove, by his parishioners, on his Ven. T. Dampier, D.D., to Therfield, near Royston, Herts; the Rev. J. Rowland, to St. Botolph, Cambridge; the Rev. J. Walter, to Faulkbourn, Essex; the Rev. T. Pelly, to Church Brampton, Northampton. *Vicarage:* the Rev. T. G. Dawes, to Canon Pion, Herefordshire. *Incumbency:* the Rev. E. P. Dennis to St. John's, Notting Hill.

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CONFIRMATIONS BY THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.—The Lord Bishop of Peterborough purposes holding confirmations thro ghout Leicestershire in the course of the summer.

THE NEW CHURCHES IN NOTTINGHAM.—The ceremony of laying the foundation of the two new churches of St. Matthew and St. Mark, intended to supply the great deficiency in church accommodation which has long been felt in this fast increasing town, took place on Wednesday week.

VISITATION OF THE DIOCESE OF YORK.—The Archbishop of York has given notice of the following arrangement for the triennial visitation of his diocese:—Sheffield, Thursday, June 30; Doncaster, Friday, July 1; Beverley, Monday, July 4; Malton, Tuesday, July 5; Scarborough, Wednesday, July 6; York, Friday, July 8; Thirsk, Tuesday, July 12; Stokesley, Wednesday, July 13.

CHAPLAIN AT CHATHAM.—The Rev. G. W. Langmead, garrison-chaplain at Plymouth, has been appointed staff-chaplain to the army encamped at Chobham. The duties of the garrison during his absence will be taken by the Rev. G. Fortescue.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YORKSHIRE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO THE REV. W. C. FENTON.—On Thursday week, the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the subscribers to the above valuable institution was held at Doncaster; and, at the close of the proceedings, a valuable service of plate was presented to the Rev. W. C. Fenton, the originator and firm supporter of the institution. The plate consists of a salver, a candelabrum, and a tea service, manufactured by Messrs. Barnard and Son, Angel-street, St. Martins-le-Grand. On the principal pieces is the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. William Cart Fenton, by the friends whose privilege it has been to co-operate in his work of Christian love, as a token of their respectful gratitude to the benevolent mind which originated, and the diligent hand which has fostered, under the abundant blessing of God, and to the relief of affliction in its most deplorable form, through a course of twenty-five years, the Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. June 16th, 1853." The plate was presented by the chairman, Mr. Aldam, jun.; and Mr. Fenton returned thanks for the superb gift.

LUNAR RAINBOW.—This rare and singular phenomenon was witnessed at Bedminster, near Bristol, on Sunday night last, at a quarter before eleven. The moon being full on Tuesday morning, the rainbow was not circular. It occupied a space on the horizon from W.N.W., terminating N.E. by E., about 140 degrees, and the highest part about 38 degrees above the horizon. It lasted nearly half an hour, and was of no direct colour, but very distinct in its arc.

EMIGRATION FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the following ships to convey out emigrants from Southampton to Australia, between this and the 1st of August next, viz.: the *Wilkonia*, *Ben Nevis*, *Ascutney*, *Adelaide*, *Hurlingham*, *Hereford-shire*, *Pekin*, *Maidstone*, and *Equanimondas*. The gross tonnage of these vessels is about 9000 tons.

ENGINEERING ENTERPRISE.—Messrs. Tod and M'Gregor, of Glasgow, have contracted to have their building completed ready to heat and lighted with gas. In this structure, a modification of the Crystal Palace, they will be able to build several first-class ocean steam-ships at once, the men working full time comfortably in all sorts of weather. This is the first application of Sir J. Paxton's invention to such a purpose. The cost of the erection will be about £12,000; and the *New York*, the new vessel for the Glasgow and New York Steam-ship Company, will be the first vessel launched from under this crystal palace.

STRIKE OF THE POLICE.—The Manchester police-constables, 220 of whom had given a month's notice of resignation, have many of them withdrawn it at the request of their superintendents, upon the assurance that their claims for additional remuneration will be likely to meet with a favourable consideration from the Watch Committee, if left to pursue their own sense of justice, instead of being coerced.

A VALID EXCUSE.—At the Bristol County Court, a few days ago, a man being called in a suit, his wife cried out "here." "Then where is your husband?" demanded his Honour. "Serving his queen and country!" boldly answered the woman. "What do you mean?" was again demanded. "He is in the *militia* on drill," was the reply. His Honour pronounced the excuse a good one, and postponed the case.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Private accounts from New York mention that a new clipper cutter yacht was shortly to leave for Southampton, to challenge the far-famed cutters belonging to the Royal Yacht Clubs of England. The name of this new competitor is the *Sylvia*, belonging to Mr. Depeau, of New York. She is said to be very fast, and is fitted with a "weather board," or false keel, which enables an immense pressure of canvas to be carried in a strong breeze. The *Sylvia* is to cross the Atlantic under jury rigging, which will be replaced at Havre by the proper masts and sails, which have been shipped to that port. She is not a large vessel, and is to be offered as a match to the English yachts in any description of weather.

DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—The total number present on Tuesday amounted to 7867—rather under the usual average. The assembly consisted principally of merchants and other excursionists from the manufacturing districts of England, to whom the industrial spectacle is said to afford the utmost interest. There was also a numerous sprinkling of fashionable visitors. A military band is present during the latter part of each day, and at five o'clock Dr. Stewart performs on the grand organ. The receipts are very satisfactory

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MAJOR GENERAL HOWARD VYSE.

RICHARD WILLIAM HOWARD VYSE, Esq., of Stoke, Bucks, and Boughton, Northamptonshire, a Major-General in the army, died on the 8th instant. He was born 25th July, 1784, the son of General Richard Vyse; and assumed, by Royal licence, in 1813, the additional surname of Howard, as heir of his maternal grandfather, Field-Marshal Sir George Howard, K.B., grand nephew of Francis, fifth Lord Effingham. He married, 15th November, 1810, Frances, second daughter of Henry Hesketh, Esq., of Newton, Cheshire, and had issue, ten children. The eldest son, Captain George Charles Ernest Adolphus Richard Howard Vyse, is married to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir Michael Seymour, Bart.; the second, Richard Henry Richard Howard Vyse, Esq., sits in Parliament for South Northamptonshire.

Major-General Vyse was M.P. for Beverley in 1812, and for Honiton from 1816 to 1820. In early life he was Aide-de-Camp to the late king of Hanover, when Duke of Cumberland.

MAURICE O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.

THE death of this gentleman occurred suddenly on the 17th inst., from an apoplectic attack. He was the eldest son of the late Daniel O'Connell, M.P., and succeeded to the estate of Derrynane Abbey, in the county of Kerry, at the decease of his celebrated father. In 1827 Mr. Maurice O'Connell was called to the Irish Bar, and in 1831 became one of the Knights of the Shire for Clare. In 1832, he was first elected for Tralee, which borough he continued subsequently to represent. In the same year he married Miss Scott, only daughter of Binden Scott, Esq., of Cahircon, county Clare, and leaves issue. His son (and successor in his Kerry property) is Daniel O'Connell, a midshipman in the Royal Navy, who arrived only a few days since at Derrynane, after a tour of foreign service on board H.M.S. *Dauntless*.

GEORGE GORDON, MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

THIS venerable nobleman—who was, we believe, the oldest member of the peerage—died on the 17th inst., having almost completed his 92nd year His Lordship was only son of Charles, fourth Earl of Aboyne, by Margaret, his first wife, daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway. He succeeded to his father's honours, as fifth Earl of Aboyne, in 1794; was created a Peer of the United Kingdom in 1815; and became Marquis of Huntly at the decease of his kinsman, George, fifth Duke of Gordon, in 18.

The Marquis married, April 4th, 1791, Catharine, second daughter of Sir Charles Cope, Bart., of Brewerne, and by her (who died 16th Nov. 1832) had six sons and three daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Charles, present Marquis of Huntly, born in 1792, has been twice married, but has issue only by his second wife; and the third, Lord John Frederick Gordon Hallyburton, is married to Lady Augusta Kennedy Erskine, daughter of King William IV.

Lady Margaret Gordon, the deceased Marquis's sister, was the wife of William Beckford, of Fonthill, the distinguished author of "Vathek." The Marquis of Huntly was a Knight of the Thistle, Colonel of the Aberdeenshire Militia, &c.

ELIZABETH LADY DODSWORTH.

THIS lamented and esteemed lady died on the 12th inst., at Thornton Hall, Yorkshire, aged sixty-three. She was the only child of John Armytage, Esq., of Kirklees, county Yorkshire, and grand-daughter of Cudwallader, ninth Lord Blayney. Her marriage with Sir Charles Dodsworth, Bart., of Newland Park, took place 8th June, 1808; and its issue consisted of seven sons and six daughters: of the former, four are dead, and of the latter, two are married.

THE LATE JAMES HARMER, ESQ.

WHOSE death we recorded last week, was the son of a Spitalfields weaver, and was left an orphan at ten years of age. He learned to write a good hand; and in 1792 was entitled to an attorney, whose office he was compelled to leave in consequence of his early marriage. He was subsequently transferred to Messrs. Fletcher and Wright, of Bloomsbury. Much of his practice as an attorney was in the Criminal Court; and what he there witnessed he made tell upon public opinion and Parliamentary decision; for his evidence before the committee for the reformation of the Criminal Law, was declared by Sir James Mackintosh to be unequalled in its effect; he exposed the delinquency of witnesses, and especially the mode in which convictions had been obtained in the cases of Holloway and Haggarty; and he took an active part in obtaining the abolition of the blood-money system. On the death of Mr. Waithman, Mr. Harmer was unanimously elected Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, when he relinquished his legal practice, worth £4000 a year. He next served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, in troublous times, when he offered to collect the rent-taxes which had been resisted. Yet a violent opposition was raised to his natural succession to the Mayoralty, when those citizens who had elected him a Common Councilman and Alderman, with singular unanimity, would not suffer him to be defeated without a struggle. On the show of hands he was declared duly elected; and on the poll, in which only the votes of a greater number of liverymen than had voted for the four Reform candidates at the previous election. Yet, Mr. Harmer was defeated. Without any temporary consolation he might have ended, he bore manfully: he retired from civic life; and his friends at parting, presented him with a valuable testimonial of their regard. Mr. Harmer was a liberal supporter of public charities: he took a leading part in establishing the Royal Free Hospital in Greville street; and his presidency of the Newswenders' Benevolent Provident Institution was uniformly distinguished by liberal contributions to its funds. By his proprietorship of the *Dispatch* newspaper, as well as by his legal practice, he amassed a large fortune. On Saturday last, the remains of Mr. Harmer were removed from the residence of Adam Steele, Esq., Cruikswood, Middlesex, to Kensal-green Cemetery, for interment. "Independently of the deceased's personal friends and relatives, and the principal members of the *Dispatch* establishment, many gentlemen who highly respected him for his kind and humane disposition to the poor, also followed the deceased to his last earthly resting-place." By his will Mr. Harmer disposed of £40,000 in various legacies, which included a liberal bequest to his grand daughter. It was his implied testamentary wish that the residue of his personal estate should be devoted to charitable objects upon a magnificent scale, to be instituted and founded by him However, by a codicil, made only a few months before his death, he increased the legacies to £70,000; but the residue, which formed the bulk of his property, he has directed from the benevolent channels he had previously designed it, and has left the whole of it to his grandchildren, who was residing with him, and is his sole heir, and appointed residuary legatee; thereby entirely doing away with the proposed charitable endowments under the will. The amount of property of which Mr. Harmer died possessed is not yet ascertained; but it is spoken of as not likely to be estimated for probate below £300,000.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Wm. Stephens, Esq., of Wordling, Hampshire, has left the Wesleyan Missionary Society £500 sterling and Poor-rate Relief Society, Marylebone Dispensary, Lock Hospital, and bequests to many other charities. Miss Mary Ann Lloyd, of Bath, has left the Wesleyan Missionary Society £500 sterling; to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £250, and a reversion of £200; to the Ringwood and Woodhouse Grove Schools, £100; and other public bequests.—Mrs. Sarah Charlotte Campbell, of Bath, to the Lock Hospital, Bath, £600, General Hospital, Bath, £100; also bequests to several other institutions, schools, hospitals, and parishes.

The will of the late Earl of Belfast, who died at Naples on the 11th of January last, at the early age of twenty-six, has been proved in London, by one of the executors, Henry Riversdale Grenfell, Esq. It bears date Sept. 2, 1851. His Lordship thereby bequeaths to his sister, Lady Harriet Chichester, an annuity of £300 a year, and all his plate and plate; and, after making a few other bequests, and an annuity of £50, less as the residue, including the surplus of £9000 a year, derived from the family estates, after paying the annuities, and all his other property, to his mother, the Marchioness of Donegal.

ELECTIONS FOR M.P.'s.—*Harwich:* On Tuesday, Mr. Bradshaw (Liberal) obtained 160 votes, against Mr. Fraser's (Conservative) 110: majority, 25. *Chatham:* On Wednesday, the Conservative member, Capt. Vernon had 610 votes, as opposed to Admiral Stirling's 597—majority, 13. *Liverpool:* The only two candidates at present in the field are both Conservatives—Hon. H. T. Liddell and T. B. Horsfall, Esq. *Durham:* The nomination took place yesterday; and the polling to-day (Saturday); Mr. Blewitt and the Conservative are candidates. *Penryn:* Mr. W. C. Lindsay is the Liberal candidate.—In Ireland, Mr. Daniel O'Connell is the only candidate for *Tralee*. Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Cantwell retired as soon as it was known that Mr. O'Connell was in the field. *Sligo:* The only candidates are Messrs. Sadleir and somers. *County Clare:* The candidates are Colonel Vandeleur (Conservative), Sir J. Fitzgerald, and Cornelius O'Brien (Liberals)

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—On Thursday took place the interesting ceremony of prescribing to the pupils of this hospital who had distinguished themselves in the prosecution of their medical studies during the last session those prizes which they had borne away from the less talented and the less studious. The report of the conduct of the students was highly creditable to them. The Bishop of Oxford presided.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF HANOVER.

THE accompanying Portraits of these illustrious personages possess a peculiar interest at the present moment; when their Majesties are on a visit to this country.

GEORGE-FREDERICK-ALEXANDER-CHARLES-ERNEST-AUGUSTUS, King of Hanover, is second Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, in Great Britain; Earl of Armagh, in Ireland; and a Knight of the Garter. His Majesty was born at Berlin, May 27, 1818, the same year as his cousin, Queen Victoria, and the present Duke of Cambridge. During his youth he was very popular in London, as Prince George of Cumberland. His father, Ernest-Augustus, late King of Hanover, was fifth son of George III.; and his mother, the Princess Frederica-Caroline-Sophia-Alexandrina, third daughter of Charles-Louis-Frederick, late reigning Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. He married, Feb. 18, 1843, the Princess Mary-Alexandrina-Wilhelmina, eldest daughter of Joseph, reigning Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, sister to the wife of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and niece of the Queen of Bavaria. By this Princess (who was born April 14, 1818, and has consequently completed her 35th year) his Majesty has one son and two daughters, viz.:—

1. Ernest-Augustus-William-Adolphus-George-Frederick, Hereditary Prince of Hanover, born Sept. 21, 1845.
2. Frederica-Sophia-Maria-Hamiltia-Amelia-Theresa, born Jan 9, 1848.
3. Maria-Louisina-Josephine-Alphar-Henriette-Theresa-Hamiltia-Alexandrina, born Dec. 3, 1849.

The King of Hanover is male representative of the Royal House of Guelph. His Queen is a Princess of Saxe-Altenburg, a senior branch of the House of Saxe, to that of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert is a scion.

Appended is an outline of the genealogical history of the Dukes of Cumberland.

The Cliffords, one of the most illustrious northern families, bore the title of Cumberland as Earls—from 1525 to 1643. It was first assigned to a member of the Royal Family, in 1646, when the gallant Prince Rupert, nephew of King Charles I., was created Baron of Kindal, Earl of Holderness, and Duke of Cumberland. After his death, the honour remained extinct, until revived in favour of George, Prince of Denmark (husband of Queen Anne), at whose death, in 1708, it again expired. In 1726 it was conferred on Prince William-Augustus, son of King George II., who was then made Baron of Alderney, Viscount Trematon, Earl of Kennington, Marquis of Berkampstead, and Duke of Cumberland. This Prince was the great military commander—the victor of Culloden. He died in 1765; and in the next year, the Dukedom of Cumberland, combined with that of Strathern, and the Earldom of Dublin were granted to his nephew (the youngest brother of George III.), Prince Henry-Frederick, whose marriage with Lady Anne Horton, widow of Christopher Horton, Esq., of Catton, gave rise to the Royal Marriage Act, by which the subsequent marriages of the Royal Family were confined within specific limits. At the Duke's death, issueless, in 1790, the Royal dignity of Cumberland was once more extinct, and so remained until 1799, when King George III. conferred it associated this time with the adjunct of Teviotdale, and the Irish Earldom of Armagh—on his fifth son, Prince Ernest-Augustus, who eventually ascended the throne of Hanover, and was the late King.

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN OF HANOVER.

LAUNCH OF THE WEST INDIA MAIL STEAM-SHIP "SOLENT"

IN No. 604 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, January 22, page 61, when describing the launch of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Vectis*, of 1600 tons, we referred to the building of the present steam-ship *Solent*, of double her tonnage, for the Royal West India Mail Packet Company—both constructed on the Messrs. White's patented improved diagonal method of ship-building, to the exclusion of timbers. The launch of the *Solent*, which took place on the 8th inst. from the circumstance of her being the largest steam-ship constructed at the port of Cowes, appears to have excited more than ordinary interest. The neighbouring hills and roads leading from Osborne on the one side of the Medina, and Newport road on the other, presented, long previous to the launch, a continued stream of individuals thronging to the spot. The town and more immediate neighbourhood had every appearance of a country fair. Bunting of every shade and hue—flags of every nation and code—were suspended from the house tops and across the streets, and hoisted on the flag-staffs and shipping at the port.

Just before noon, the *Medina* steam-packet arrived from Southampton, with the directors of the R.W.I. Mail Company, and Donna Manuelita de Roxas y Tivierro, daughter of the ex-Dictator of Buenos Ayres, who performed the interesting ceremony of naming the *Solent*. Everything being in readiness, the noble ship was freed of her blocks and dog-shores; and, at a quarter to one, she glided majestically into the water. After the launch, the directors and guests partook of a sumptuous *déjeuner*, at the residence of Mr. John White; and a half-holiday was given to the workmen.

The *Solent* is the first of a class of steamers built by the West India Mail Company, to enable the Company to reduce the motive power; and, consequently, the enormous quantity of coal which their present ships require. Should the *Solent*, of 2230 tons, succeed in her future trials, the result will be manifest that 550 tons of coals will do the work which has hitherto required 1250 tons. Another important feature in connection with this patented mode of building is increased buoyancy; and the *Solent* has proved herself to be 150 tons more buoyant than a ship of her tonnage would be by the ordinary mode of construction. This advantage to a sea-going steamer must be obvious, as that additional tonnage may be devoted (if necessary) to an increased stowage of coals, besides the increase of room between decks for internal accommodation. Her launching draft of water, without any ballast and with her masts *à tanto*, was only nine feet forward, and ten feet six inches aft, thus making her displacement or weight 1000 tons. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length over all, 310 feet; breadth, thirty-six feet; depth, twenty-eight feet. She is to have engines of 400-horse power, capable of working to 600, which are being constructed by Miller and Ravenshill, of London. The *Solent* has since remained in the river, off the Medina Dock, which is being lengthened for her reception. In the foreground of the Sketch, the dock is shown in progress: it will be completed by the next spring tides, when the *Solent* will be placed therein, to be coppered prior to proceeding to the Thames to receive her engines.

THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

DR. CULLEN has been favoured with the following communication by Baron Humboldt:—

Sir, I am very much to blame for having so long delayed an answer to the agreeable and interesting despatch that you have been kind enough to forward me by the hands of Mr. Augustus Peterman, so estimable by his character, as well as by the solidity of his geographical labours. Dr. Cullen cannot doubt the high importance that I would attach to the merit of his courageous and useful investigations in the eastern part of the Isthmus of Panama; knowing my position and my antediluvian age, he will receive with indulgence, even so late, the expression of my lively gratitude.

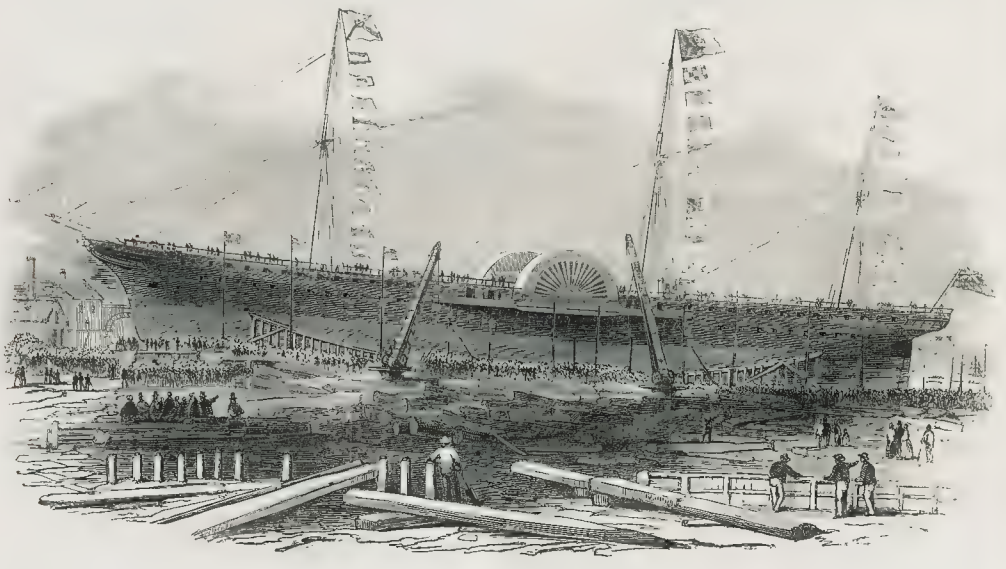
After having laboured, in vain, during half a century, to prove the possibility of an *Oceanic Canal*, and to point out the Gulf of San Miguel and Cupica as the points most worthy of attention; after having regretted, almost with bitterness, in the last edition of my "Aspects of Nature," that the employment of the means which the present state of our knowledge affords for obtaining precise measurements has been so long delayed; I ought, more than any one else, to be satisfied to see, at last, my hopes for so noble an enterprise revived. By your publications, sir, and by that of Mr. Gisborne, will be originated the great work of changing an important part of the commerce of nations, and of rendering more accessible the rich countries of Eastern Asia and the Indian Archipelago. The undertaking is by no means above the intellectual and material power which civilised nations have attained to. The work should be one to last for ever; it should not commence with a canal with locks, like the magnificent Caledonian Canal; it must be a really *oceanic* canal, without locks—a free passage from sea to sea, across which the speed of the navigation will be modified, but not interrupted, by the difference in height and non-coincidence of the tides.

Receive, I pray you, sir, the expression of my highest consideration.

Yours, &c.

Potsdam, June 4th, 1853. ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

CONVEYANCE OF INDIAN MAILS.—The *Valetta*, a new paddle-wheel steamer, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, has proceeded on a trial trip to Cherbourg, and thence to the Mediterranean, to convey the Indian mail between Malta and Marseilles. In about six weeks, a sister ship will join her on the Malta and Marseilles station; it is then expected that Indian news will reach England quicker by way of Marseilles than by way of Trieste.



LAUNCH OF THE WEST INDIA MAIL STEAM-SHIP "SOLENT," AT COWES.

ODESSA.—THE HARBOUR AND BOULEVARD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO Mrs. STOWE.

A VERY interesting meeting was lately held in the School-room adjoining Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road, for the purpose of presenting to Mrs. Stowe a magnificent Silver Inkstand, of large dimensions and exquisite workmanship, which had been subscribed for by the ladies of the congregation, as a token of their admiration of the talents of the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and their affection for the gifted champion of the poor slave. The Inkstand was manufactured by Messrs. Barnard and Sons, Angel-court, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

A company of about four hundred ladies and gentlemen were present among whom were the Duchess of Argyll, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Frederick Leveson Gower, the Hon. Miss Ashley, Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P., Joseph Tritton, Esq., T. A'Beckett, Esq., W. Powell, Esq., W. D. Child, Esq., W. Flanders, Esq., Dr. Ray, W. Barclay, Esq., Rev. Samuel Ward (a coloured minister from Canada), Miss Greenfield (a coloured vocalist), the Rev. Thomas Binney, the Rev. Baldwin Brown, Joseph Payne, Esq., &c.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, in a short but eloquent and Christian address, stated his delight at being present on such an occasion. He conceived it right that if any public token of esteem should be given to Mrs. Stowe, it might well emanate from the ladies of the congregation of Surrey Chapel.

The Rev. J. Sherman then read an address to Mrs. Stowe, and presented her with the Inkstand, which was universally admired for the chasteness and appropriateness of its design. In the centre, a female figure (intended to represent Mrs. Stowe) presents a Bible to a slave, who, in a devotional attitude, welcomes the gift as the source and charter of his liberty; while another figure, in a stooping posture, is knocking off his fetters.

The Rev. Charles Beecher read the thanks of his sister: after which, Miss Greenfield, the coloured vocalist, sang, with deep feeling and pathos "Weep not for Eva."

Then came a procession of beautiful children: being grouped around Mrs Stowe, one of them read an address to her; the object of which was to solicit her to write more pleasant stories about black children, to enlist the sympathies of the whites on their behalf. They then presented her with a gold pen. Mrs. Stowe, evidently much

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MRS. STOWE.

affected, then delivered to the children a deeply-interesting address, and promised she would use their suggestive present in advocating the cause of the oppressed.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. T. Binney, J. Payne, Esq., and the Rev. S. Ward. The Doxology was sung, and the meeting separated, highly gratified.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

THE short notice of this institution which we gave last week will have prepared our readers for the Sketch now presented to their notice of the ceremony of the Laying of the Foundation-Stone, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Thursday week.

In reference to the institution, it may be interesting to state that it owes its origin to Dr. Andrew Reed, whose attention was turned to the subject by the inspection of the establishment for Cretins, conducted by Dr. Guggenbuhl, in Switzerland.

The Asylum for Idiots was founded in the City of London, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding, on the 27th of October, 1847. It now enjoys the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen, and has been supported to an extent far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its founders.

We confess ourselves to have been amongst those who thought that the idiot was one of a small class in this country, not needing so large a provision; but we are astounded by the fact that already these gentlemen have received 250 patients into their asylum, and at the present time applications for admission are extremely numerous. Hitherto the members of this unhappy family have been located in the two establishments at Highgate and Colchester; but now the board of managers, having succeeded in procuring an estate on very advantageous terms, at Red-hill, near Reigate, Surrey, here will be erected the above hospital, with accommodation for four hundred beds.

The expenses of management are necessarily very great, and we observe that the last report states that there are forty-eight persons in attendance upon the inmates, who are never left alone. The most careful attention to the individual requirements of each case seems to

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, AT EARLSWOOD, NEAR REIGATE.

be the aim of the board. Medical testimony of the highest character brings out the fact hitherto disputed by many that remedial measures can be applied to idiocy; in fact, that the idiot may be educated. It is also plain that the earlier the recovery of the idiot is attempted, the greater is the chance of success; for, when taken at this stage, and carefully trained and educated on the principle that *there is mind*, and that it only demands *physical manifestation*, much, in most cases, that is essential to life, if not all that is desirable, may be secured. At the present time the inmates of the Asylum—most of them entering without the power of articulation, deprived of all muscular strength, and oppressed by diseased and defective organization—after a few months, or at the most, a few years, are ranged under the following industrial departments:—

Ninety-eight are daily engaged in reading and spelling; eighty-six in writing; twenty-five in drawing; twenty in gardening; twenty-eight in sewing, knitting, &c.; sixteen boys in willow plaiting; five boys in each class are respectively basket-makers, shoemakers, and tailors; six are daily occupied as carpenters; sixteen are engaged in domestic work; twenty take lessons in dancing; seventy have object lessons; eighteen write from dictation, and learn geometry and arithmetic; a hundred and one are drilled, and take gymnastic exercises; thirty-nine have speaking lessons; a hundred and forty-nine attend domestic worship; a hundred and four attend public worship. The greater part of the family are practised in singing, and some are taught on the harmonicon.

The specimens of the work thus produced commanded the attention of his Royal Highness, on Thursday week. On leaving the ground, the Prince said:—"I have to express the great satisfaction it has given me to be able to come here to-day to take my humble part in laying the first stone of this Institution. May the building arise speedily, and be ready for the reception of the inmates, whose sufferings deserve so much sympathy. I have seen the old Institution, and I cannot avoid saying how much I admired the judicious management of the unfortunate inmates of that Institution. I most sincerely thank you for the expressions of kindness used towards me."

The noble sum of £10,000, contributed in answer to an appeal, will be a sufficient evidence of the hold this interesting project has acquired upon the minds of our benevolent countrymen; and we venture to predict that the Asylum for Idiots, like our hospitals for the Insane and the Deaf and Dumb, will become, as it eminently deserves to be, a great national institution. Sure we are that the touching statements contained in the Report for 1853, cannot be read by any Englishman without the noblest sympathies of his nature being at once enlisted in the cause of these most helpless members of the human family, who, as the able writer so truly says, have so little of the world's care, and so much of its scorn, that they have been pathetically denominated God's children.

The ceremony is illustrated upon the next page at that very interesting portion when several ladies deposited upon the foundation-stone purses containing sums varying from five to sixty guineas. An appeal had been made to thirty gentlemen to subscribe one hundred guineas each; up to the Thursday, twenty-nine had responded by contribution; and, next morning, a gentleman sent to the committee a cheque for one hundred guineas, completing the thirty names. The Corporation of London gave two hundred guineas.

PORT OF ODESSA, SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

SINCE the repeal of the Corn-laws, our commerce with Odessa has become of so valuable and extensive a character, that it scarcely required the rumour of hostilities in the East, and the threatened presence of a Turkish flotilla in the Black Sea, to fix the attention of Europe upon this portion of the Russian empire. We are fortunate in being enabled, at this juncture, to lay before our readers a sketch of the town and harbour of Odessa, by an Artist who has returned from Russia within the last three months. Our Engraving represents the portion of the harbour known as the Port de Pratique, and the Boulevard. The harbour, which is formed by two large moles, and can contain 200 ships, is defended by strong works. The bay has sufficient depth of water almost to the very shore for the largest men-of-war. The town is seen to great advantage from the sea. It stands on a high cliff, along which runs a Boulevard. The streets are generally at right angles to the Boulevard, and exceedingly wide. The large building on the extreme left of the picture is the Exchange. The line of houses on this promenade is broken by two quadrants, between which the street of St. Catherine commences. The Hotel of St. Petersburg fills the whole of one quadrant, and the other is occupied by the Chancellerie of the military Governor—the building in the centre of the Boulevard at the top of the "monster staircase," and the Museum and Public Library. The Museum contains an object of paramount interest to an Englishman—a Japanese boat and costume, very much bruised, once the property of the philanthropist Howard.

The large buildings on the right of the Boulevard are the Chancellerie and mansion of Prince Woronzoff, Governor-General of New Russia, whose kindness and hospitality to Englishmen has been experienced by almost every traveller in Southern Russia. The Prince gives entertainments throughout the winter, and twice a week holds a reception, at which the noblemen of the town and the civil and military *employés* may be seen. The promenade along the Boulevard is planted with a quadruple row of acacias; and here, when the military band plays of an evening, are displayed all the beauty and fashion of the place, either in carriages or on foot—the pedestrians, however, being by far the most numerous. A general officer or a *conseiller d'état actuel* (a civil rank corresponding to that of the former), drives four horses; and no one below him can do so, unless the animals are all placed abreast. From the centre of the Boulevard, a staircase called the "*escalier monstre*," descends to the beach. It consists of 200 steps, each twenty being separated from the others by a platform. At the top of the staircase is a statue of the Duke de Richelieu, a French emigrant, who was made Governor of Odessa and South Russia by the Emperor Alexander, and under whose judicious administration the prosperity of the then new town, as well as of the province, rapidly increased. At the foot of the cliff, and below the wall of Prince Woronzoff's shrubbery, is a wooden bathing-house built on piles a few feet out of the water; an establishment much frequented during the summer months by Poles and the fashionables of the town. The troops, and military or naval stores, for Sebastopol, Circassia, or any other destination, are embarked at this harbour.

The Mole, on the right of the Sketch, built on piles, is a fine work. Close to the mole are the docks, quays, are warehouses of the quarantine. One of the best hotels is the Hotel de St. Petersburg, which is situated, as we have stated, on the boulevard facing the sea; but here, as at the other hotels in Odessa, there is no regular attendance, every one being expected to bring his own servants and linen.

The shops of Odessa are principally kept by Russians: they are generally of one story, with arcades in front, under which the goods are piled on each side of the door—each, at least, as can be so placed.

The Catherine-street, nearly a mile long, leads to the Bazaar, which is laid out in streets and square market-places. The Bazaar has, however, nothing of an Oriental character about it, the houses being low, dirty, and mean. The entrance to the Bazaar is crowded by servants and workmen waiting to be hired by the day.

Great numbers of English merchants reside at Odessa. The import trade from England is increasing, but it has been restricted by the high protective duties of the Russian tariff against manufactures. If the Emperor would materially lower the scale of protection, and carry out his intention of constructing a railway, which would allow of free communication with the interior, it would be difficult to set any bounds to the prosperity of Odessa.

BESIKA BAY.—The following is an account of the present presumed position of our Mediterranean fleet:—"Besika Bay is in the Ægean, about a mile and a half (about seven English) below the Kum Kalessy (Sand Castle), or first Castle of the Dardanelles. The Bay, which has good anchorage in ten or twelve fathoms water, is sheltered against east, south-east, and north-east winds. South-west and north-west winds, which, however, rarely blow hard in summer, are dangerous for ships at anchor. The Scamandrian Su, the ancient Scamander, makes the bay a good station for a large fleet. Although the Scamander is but ten English miles in length, it has always plenty of water, and when a fleet is in the bay, the ships can readily obtain a supply of fresh water from its mouth. If the combined fleets should have to proceed to Constantinople, they will first have to pass the two new castles at the mouth of the Hellespont—the one above-mentioned, at the sandy embouchure of the Mendere (the ancient Simois); and the "Sedd-Bahr," or "boundary of the sea," three guns. A fresh south-west wind is necessary to take vessels up the Hellespont. About twenty English miles up the Straits are the two old castles. That on the Asiatic side is Chanak Kelesi (Potsherd Castle), with 102 guns; opposite are Kilid Bahr (Key to the Sea), with thirty-eight; and somewhat further south Namasich, with forty-six guns. The renowned capes, Abydos and Sestos, are a little higher up the Straits."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 26.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 27.—Dr. Dodd executed for forgery, 1777.
TUESDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—St. Peter.
THURSDAY, April 1.—Argyll beheaded, 1685.
FRIDAY, July 1.—Battle of the Boyne, 1690; of the Nile, 1798.
SATURDAY, 2.—Hungerford Market opened, 1833.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 2.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.
0 40 / 0 9	0 30 / 0 55	1 20 / 1 43	2 15 / 2 33	3 10 / 3 29	4 0 / 4 19	4 49 / 5 10

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

On and after SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1853, a SUPPLEMENT of Eight Pages will be published GRATIS, every week, with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The PRESENT RATE of CHARGES for ADVERTISEMENTS in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be REDUCED ONE-HALF immediately on the new law for the alteration of the Advertisement-duty and Stamp-duty on Supplements coming into operation.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—Under the management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—SARDANAPALUS will be performed every evening during the week, with grand entertainments, according to the bills of the day. MACBETH will be repeated for the Fiftieth time on Wednesday week, 6th July.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MDLLE. RACHEL.—The Evening PARTORAL for the last time of ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. On Monday next, and during the week, LA MARTYRE. A MORNING PERFORMANCE will be given on Saturday next, June 25, commencing at Two o'clock. Stage Tickets, 5s.; Family Tickets (to admit Four), 1l. 1s. To be obtained at the principal Music-sellers; and at the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.

MUSICAL UNION.—DIRECTORS' MATINEE.—On TUESDAY, JUNE 28th, at Three o'Clock.—Quartet No. 1, in G, Mozart; Duet, in 4 Mains, Pianoforte, Mdlle. Rudolphi and Herr Ernst; and Herr Reinecke; Septet, in E flat Beethoven. Solos, Pianoforte, Mdlle. Staudach; Solo Contra-Basso, Bottesini. Vocalists, Mesdames Veronique, Sedlitz, Bingham, Hall, Bassano, Wade, Bauzano, and C. Hayes. Violoncello, M. Jules Lefort. After the concert the infant prodigy Arthur Napoleon will perform Beriot's Scena, &c., on the Pianoforte. Members will greatly facilitate ingress by providing tickets for their friends. Programmes and tickets to be had of Cramer and Co.'s Registrations, Chappell, and Olivier, Bond-street. All fees and donations suspended for the Matinée. Doors open at Half-past Two, and the performance to commence half an hour earlier than usual.

MADAME de LOZANO, assisted by Mdme. Viardot, Signor Gogliehni, Signor Regondi, Apthomas, Maschesk, and others, will give her CONCERT at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on the 11th JULY, at Three o'clock. Limited number of reserved seats, half-a-guinea, to be secured only at Mdme. de LOZANO'S, 5, Mecca-street, Eaton-square. Stalls and the Unreserved part-room, King-street, St. James's, where the plan of the room may be seen. Unnumbered tickets at the principal Music Warehouses.

SIGNOR MARCHESI and Mme. MARCHESI GRAUMANN beg to announce that their MATINEE MUSICALE will take place at the New Beethoven Rooms, 27, Queen-Anne-street, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, at Three o'clock, when they will be assisted by Mdlle. Agnes Bury, Mdlle. Emma de Standach and Mr. Henry Compton. Conductor, Signor Manzieri. Tickets, 1l. each; to be had at Cramer and Beale's, Regent-street; Beethoven Rooms, 27, Queen-Anne-street; and at Signor Marchesi's Residence, 56, Welbeck-street.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC every EVENING at 8 o'Clock, except Saturday. Stalls, 5s. (which can be secured at the Box-office, from 11 till 5) extra, by Cockspur, &c. A Morning Performance on every Saturday at Three. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET. Messrs GRIEVE and TELBIN'S NEW DIORAMA, illustrating the ROUTE of the GUERNAM MAIL (viâ the Cape) to INDIA and AUSTRALIA, is now Exhibiting daily, at 3 and 8 o'Clock. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, 3l. 3s., each, may be obtained.

EXHIBITIONS of CABINET-WORK, lent by her MAJESTY the QUEEN, and several Noblemen and Gentlemen; the Works of Art, and Pictures of Mr. Hornsby, R.A., together with the Gardens, are OPEN to the Public on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS, at One o'Clock, on the ORDINARY DAYS, from Ten to Six, and on Mondays and Tuesdays, 6d.; Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 1s.—Catalogues, 6d. each person.

ZULU KAFIRS.—NOTICE.—In consequence of the increasing [illegible] ZULU KAFIRS will [illegible] MORNING and EVENING. Doors open at Eight and Half-past Seven. ST. MARTIN'S HALL, Long-acre, Old Bond-street.—Doors open at Eight and Half-past Seven. ST. MARTIN'S HALL, Long-acre, Old Bond-street.—Doors open at Eight and Half-past Seven. Books, 2d. each, may be obtained.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at Four o'Clock, and every Evening (except Saturday), at Nine, the FIRST PART of the HISTORICAL ALLUSIONS, on the TALES, by GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq., assisted by Miss Blanche Younge—in addition to the varied Beautiful Exhibitions. Admission, 1s. Stalls, 2s. 6d. Evenings—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price. Ten years of age, Half-price.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The Collection of LIVING ZOOPHYTES MOLLUSCA, FISH, and other Marine Animals, is [illegible] The Band of the Second Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Williams, [illegible] Saturday next, at Four o'Clock. Admission, One Shilling; on Monday, Sixpence.

A LLOTMENT of ESTATES.—Members of the CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY are on the Committee of GRANTS, are respectfully informed that the Leases on the Kirkstall and Bradford [illegible] and Wood-Green, Tottenham [illegible] end of July to THURSDAY, the 14th of JULY, at the Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London. The KIGHTH PUBLIC DRAWING will take place at the [illegible] SATURDAY, the 9th of JULY, at Twelve o'Clock precisely, and all persons having shares on or before that day, or to the time of placing [illegible] in the Wheel, will participate in the advantages of this Drawing. Prospectuses may be obtained of CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

PUBLIC DINNER of the MEMBERS and FRIENDS of the CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY. More than fifty Noblemen and Members of Parliament have already signified their intention of [illegible] the DINNER, at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on FRIDAY, JULY 8th, 1853, at Six o'Clock precisely, to celebrate the great progress of the Society [illegible] M.P., Vice-Chairman. Members and friends of the Society desirous of being present at this Dinner, are earnestly requested to [illegible] in forwarding their names to the Secretary, on or before the 1st, as it will not conveniently hold more than 500. The Tickets for the Dinner will be issued on and after the 25th inst., at the Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, and may be obtained on application to CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

THE PRESS.—This day, SATURDAY, JUNE 25th, No. 8, price 6d., of THE PRESS, the new Weekly Conservative Paper. Published every Saturday.—Office, 110, Strand. Money orders for subscriptions to be made payable to Mr. ALFRED IVIE.

DIOGENES at CHOBHAM.—The FIRST ENLARGED NUMBER of DIOGENES is chiefly devoted to the CAMP at CHOBHAM. Numerous Illustrations, including "The Reconnoitring Party," "Scene in the Camp," "Sorrows of the Servant Maids," "It was a Glorious Victory," &c. &c.

London: Office, 65, Fleet-street; and all Booksellers and Railway Stations. Price 3d.

A GRAND FANCY BAZAAR, in aid of the Funds for the ERECTION of SCHOOLS in the new Parish of ST. THOMAS, WOOLWICH, will be held, by the kind permission of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., in the PARK and GROUNDS of CHARLTON HOUSE, on THURSDAY, JUNE 30, and FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1853. The Grounds will be Open from One o'Clock in the Afternoon till Seven in the Evening.

LADY PATRONESSES.

The Duchess of Sutherland.	The Lady Wade.	The Dowager Lady Seale.
The Duchess of Argyll.	The Ladies Legge.	Lady Adair.
The Marchioness of Headford.	The Lady Archibald.	Lady Rose.
The Lady Louisa Spencer.	The Lady Blantyre.	Lady Whitmore.
The Countess of Galloway.	The Dowager Lady Gifford.	Mrs. Collins.
The Countess of St. Germans.	The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Legge.	Mrs. Drummond.
The Viscountess Dungarvan.	The Hon. Mrs. Henry Legge.	Mrs. Tallimer.

COMMITTEE.

Colonel Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart.,		Chairman.
J. B. Andrews, Esq., R.N.	Commander Bate.	W. Peirce, Esq.
Lieutenant-Colonel V. Archbold, R.A.	R. Scott Gubb, Esq.	Lieutenant-Colonel Rowland, R.A.
Reverend A. de la Mare.	Malcolm Laing Meason, Esq.	Noel T. Smith, Esq.
T. G. de la Mare, Esq.	Reverend W. Holderness.	H. W. Smith, Esq.
Delgrave, Esq.	R. J. Mackenzie, Esq.	H. J. Turner, Esq.
Captain Dwyer, R.N.	Major Little, R.M.	Captain Welch, R.E.

By the kind permission of the Colonel Commandant, the bands of the Royal Artillery, Royal Sappers and Miners, and Royal Marines will be in attendance.

Admission, First Day—Single Tickets 5s.; Family Tickets for [illegible] persons, 1l. 1s. Second Day—Single Tickets 2s. 6d.; Family Tickets, for the first day [illegible] Tickets may be obtained of the Committee [illegible] Woolwich; of Mr. Soddy, [illegible] Mr. Thomas-street, Woolwich; at Greenwich, [illegible] Thomas-street; at Greenwich, [illegible] Mr. Rose, Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Hall, Mr. Bowyer, and Mr. Hall, Mr. Bowyer, and Mr. Hall, Mr. Bowyer, and

is easily valued, and is valued every day. Scarcely an estate is sold without the condition that the timber is to be taken at a valuation. But the country gentlemen allege that it is ornamental—that some men would almost as soon part with their heads as a tree—that it can't be sold to pay the tax, &c.; but all these objections apply equally to levying the tax on pictures, vases, and statues. The successor inherits the value of the timber, whatever it may be: he can sell it at any time; and he can as easily raise money on it, or more easily, to pay the tax, than a legacy of personal property can raise money to pay his tax. The landed gentlemen, however, had old custom and prejudice in their favour. The clause actually exempted timber that sheltered or ornamented a house, and really left the landed gentlemen nothing in reason to complain of; but they were sufficiently strong to resist successfully the application of the tax to timber. We regret this defeat of the Ministers; for the several changes they have made in the Budget, including their proposed alteration in the licensing system, and the comparatively slow progress of their measures through the House of Commons, has already detracted from their great reputation, and caused some disappointment. At the beginning of the year, it was expected that the Parliamentary session would be short and successful, but it is at present said that it will not close till September, and cannot now, whatever may happen, be very successful. Just as this disappointment arises here, intelligence has reached us from the United States that the Government of General Pierce begins to disappoint the Americans. His Cabinet does not give satisfaction, and he is not skilful in business. We are afraid that the people on both sides of the Atlantic expect and demand too much, more than statesmen, who have so many conflicting interests to deal with, can accomplish; and the respective Governments, feeling the influence of popular opinion, and anxious to comply with it, promise more and undertake to do more than they can perform. Hence arises disappointment on both sides of the Atlantic, though the members of both Governments are as enlightened statesmen as the respective countries can boast, and are animated with the very best intentions. Whatever party may be in power, the same kind of exaggerated hopes are continually forn ed at the commencement of every session, and meet the same kind of disappointment before it is closed. The fault, if there be fault, is less in Presidents and Ministers than in the people. If the former sometimes do too little, the latter invariably expect too much.

THE COURT.

The gaieties of the Court have been continued with increased effect during the past week. A Drawing room, a State concert, a Chapter of the Order of the Thistle, and a Royal visit to the Military Encampment at Chobham, have all been crowded into the short space of six days. The chief movements of the Court during the week may be thus briefly enumerated:—

On Saturday the Queen held a Chapter of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, at Buckingham Palace, at which the Earl of Eglinton was elected a Knight, and invested with the insignia. Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, went to inspect Messrs. Barclay and Perkin's brewery, in Southwark. The Royal party were attended by Captain the Hon. Dudley De Ros, Baron Seebach, Baron Treskow, and Mr. Gibbs. In the evening the Queen and the Prince, with their illustrious relatives, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The King of Hanover, attended by Lord Bloomfield, Baron Issendorff, and Major-General Buckley, was also present at the service.

On Monday morning the society of the Cologne Choral Union attended at the Palace, and sang several of their vocal pieces, concluding with "God save the Queen." Their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover visited the Queen and Prince Consort during the afternoon. The King of Hanover accompanied the Queen and the Princess to the St. James's Theatre, to honour with their presence a concert for the benefit of the German Hospital. The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha paid a visit to the Tower of London. In the evening the Queen gave a State concert.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and attended by a numerous suite, visited the military Camp at Chobham. In the evening the Queen held a Drawing Concert, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, the Marquis of Ormonde, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Captain the Hon. Dudley de Ros, visited the Royal Military College at the Ridge School of the Cavalry Barracks in Hyde-park, in aid of the funds of the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party. The company included the King and Queen of Hanover, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, &c.

On Thursday the Queen held her third Drawingroom for the present season at St. James's Palace. In the evening, her Majesty, accompanied by the King and Queen of Hanover, and her illustrious guests, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with her presence.

The Marquis of Ormonde has relieved Lord Rivers in his duties as Lord in Waiting to the Queen. Major-General Berkeley Drummond has relieved Mr. E. Grimsby Gore in his duties as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. The Countess of Mount Edgcumbe has succeeded the Countess of Desart as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

THE DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Thursday afternoon in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived from the Palace at Buckingham Palace about three o'clock.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover arrived in the same state as her Majesty, the Queen's Body Guard of the Ridge School of the Guards.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Hereditary Grand Duke, Grand Duchess, and the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe also attended the Drawingroom.

The Queen was attended by the Ladies in Waiting, and a brilliant Court.

Her Majesty the Queen wore a train of white and gold brocaded moiré, trimmed with white tulle, and white satin ribbons and gold bands. The petticoat was white satin, trimmed with white tulle, and white satin ribbons and gold bands, to correspond with the train. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of diamonds and feathers.

H.r Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge wore a train of rich grey satin, trimmed with point lace: the stomacher adorned with diamonds. The petticoat was also of grey satin, having an exclusive of point lace. Her Royal Highness wore on her head a splendid tiara of diamonds, with white feathers and lappets. The necklace was diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a train of white moiré antique, trimmed with white lace, lappets, and bunches of white roses. The stomacher, necklace, and ear-rings were diamonds and turquoise. The dress was of white tulle, three skirts embroidered with silver, over a gland silk petticoat. The Princess's head-dress was composed of a tiara of diamonds, white feathers, and lappets.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha wore a train of light blue moiré antique, trimmed with blue satin ribbons and white tulle; the stomacher adorned with diamonds. The petticoat was white silk, trimmed with white tulle. The head-dress was a tiara of diamonds and turquoise, and feathers. The necklace was diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz wore a train of white silk, brocaded with flowers, and trimmed with point lace; the stomacher enriched with diamonds and sapphires. The petticoat was white tulle, trimmed with gold lace and blue and gold flowers. Her Royal Highness wore a diadem of diamonds.

The foreign circle was first introduced, and afterwards the general company. The presentations were very numerous.

The Queen and the Prince Consort returned to Buckingham Palace after the Drawingroom.

THE STATE CONCERT.

The Queen gave, on Monday, at Buckingham Palace, a concert, to which their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover, the member of the Royal Family, and a large party of the nobility and gentry, were invited. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover arrived at the Palace at twenty-five minutes past nine o'clock. The Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Princess Adelaide, of Holsenlohe, were among the illustrious guests of her Majesty. The Queen and Prince Consort entered the Picture Gallery, which was fitted up for the concert, at a quarter before ten o'clock. The Programme embraced the talents of all the leading Italian artistes. Signor Costa presided at the pianoforte.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE gave notice of his intention on Thursday to move an address to her Majesty on the subject of a recent document purporting to be published in Bruges, which he thought would have a most important bearing upon the political aspect of the great powers of Europe.

The Bishop of SALISBURY entered into a long statement in reply to charges made against him of malversation of ecclesiastical property, with a view of showing that there was not the smallest ground for such accusations.

On the motion of Lord MONTEAGLE, a Select Committee was appointed to consider the effect of employing the constabulary force in Ireland for the suppression or prevention of illicit distillation.

The Earl of CARDIGAN inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to prosecute the two Roman Catholic priests implicated in the riots at Six-Mile-bridge at the last election for the county of Clare in Ireland?

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that Lord Palmerston had sent over instructions to have the priests prosecuted; but the Lord-Lieutenant, in the exercise of his discretion, having consulted the Irish law-officers on the subject, thought that it would be unwise to prosecute those clergymen. There was another election for the county of Clare pending, and it was of course necessary to take measures to guard against violence and outrage during those proceedings. A prosecution of the priests at such a time would considerably aggravate the difficulties of the Government in preserving order on the occasion of the election.

The Earl of CARDIGAN, having moved for the production of the correspondence that had recently taken place between the Roman Catholic gentlemen connected with the Government and the noble Earl at the head of the Government,

The Earl of ABERDEEN said he did not see any occasion for the production of such correspondence, inasmuch as it had been already published in the public newspapers.

The Earl of DERBY commented at some length upon the conduct of the Government, both in respect to the non prosecution of the priests referred to, and in reference to some of their Irish appointments.

After some discussion the motion was withdrawn, and their Lordships adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and remained sitting until about four o'clock, during which time the Leasing Powers (Ireland) Bill underwent considerable discussion, and was ultimately passed through committee.

The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill was considered in committee; but, after the passing of a few clauses, the House resumed, and then adjourned until six o'clock.

Upon the re-assembling of the House at six o'clock,

In reply to Mr. C. Forster, Lord PALMERSTON stated that he hoped to be able to introduce a measure, in the present session, to meet the evils of the truck system.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that he would on Monday introduce a bill for the consolidation of the laws relating to the Customs.

THE INDIA BILL.

The adjourned debate upon the second reading of the India Bill having been entered upon, Mr. HUME animadverted in strong terms upon the conduct of the Government in introducing a bill upon this important subject before the committee appointed to inquire into the subject had completed their investigation. He stated it to be his intention to support the amendment of Lord Stanley for delay.

Mr. MACAULAY saw no reason for postponing legislation, and thought that the measure proposed was the very one to meet the case, inasmuch as it introduced amendments, and left room for extending them still further, when necessity should require it. The objections which had been urged against the bill applied rather to points of minor importance than to the principle upon which it was based. With regard to the system of double government, he thought that those who objected to it did not clearly understand it, for whatever power might nominally rest with the Directors or the Board of Control, India must necessarily be governed in India. The most important office of the English Government was the appointment of the Governor-General of India, but the most important class of appointments, with regard to the happiness of the Indian people, was that connected with the revenue collectors, whose good or bad disposition frequently made the districts in which they acted happy or unhappy. Nepotism and jobbing formerly governed these appointments, but the bill would prevent a repetition of such enormities by limiting the appointments to a circle of individuals properly educated for the civil servants of the Crown, and would be subject to competition.

Mr. BLACKETT disapproved of the measure, chiefly upon the ground that it was based upon the principle of a double government.

Lord JOCELYN thought that sufficient evidence had been obtained upon which to form a good and efficient government for India. He should therefore vote against the amendment.

Mr. OTWAY and Mr. ADDERLEY severally supported the amendment of Lord Stanley, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL spoke in favour of the bill.

On the motion of Mr. VILLIERS the debate was again adjourned until Monday.—The House soon afterwards adjourned.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia are expected to arrive in England on Sunday evening. The steam-packet *Vivid*, Captain Smitant, has been ordered to Ostend to convey the illustrious Prince and Princess to Dover. The Prince and Princess of Prussia will be accompanied by their daughter, the Princess Louise of Prussia.

THE *Madrid*, Captain Weeks, arrived at Southampton on Friday with the usual Peninsular mails and dates—from Gibraltar, 14th; Cadiz, 16th; Lisbon, 19th; Oporto, 20th; and Vigo, 21st inst.

THE NEW SHERIFFS FOR LONDON.—A Common Hall of the Livery of the City of London was held on Friday, in the Guildhall, for the purpose of electing the Sheriffs of London and Sheriff of Middlesex, when Mr. Turnley and Mr. Shepperson were duly elected to serve the office of sheriffs. Sir John Key, having been re-elected Chamberlain, addressed the Livery, thanking them for the support he had received. The usual officers of the corporation were then elected, and the proceedings terminated.

CORK MATTRESSES FOR THE CAMP.—A number of mattresses, composed of cork fibre, have been sent to the Chobham Camp by Messrs Taylor and Sons, of Great Dover-street, for the purpose of testing their utility as a preventive against damp. The Lieutenant-General has directed that each of the corps on the field shall have one of these mattresses in use during the period of the encampment.

THE WAGES MOVEMENT.—"At *Stockport*, the prospect of any arrangements between the employers and the operatives seems to be more distant than ever." "At *Blackburn*, the progress of the turn out leaves little doubt that the whole of the mills will soon be at a stand." "At *Manchester*, all the employers have succeeded in arranging with the operatives who demanded an advance." "At *Southampton*, a meeting of painters, glaziers and plumbers was held on Tuesday, for an advance of 6d. per day." "A large number of shoemakers of *Devonshire* are still out on the strike." "A great strike has taken place at the iron-works of *Llynfi*, in Wales; but numbers are leaving for Australia; and it is expected that the whole workmen, and their families—3000 souls—will, in a short time, leave the works."

FOREIGN.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.—The following important telegraph has been received.

"CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.

"THE ULTIMATUM OF RUSSIA HAS BEEN FINALLY REJECTED BY THE PORTE."

FRANCE.—The Paris Bourse was very heavy on Thursday, but there was a slight improvement in prices, in consequence of the extent of the discounts. The Three per Cents left off at 76f. 75c. for the end of the month; and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents at 101f. 40c.

No positive order had, at the date of the latest accounts from Odessa, been given for the occupation of the Principalities.

The following appointments appeared in the *Moniteur* of yesterday (Friday):—The Duke de Padoue, M. Berger, M. P. Merrimee, and the Marquis De Lavalette, are named Senators; M. De Maupas is named Minister at Naples; M. Adolphe Barrot, Minister at Brussels; M. His De Butenval and M. Haussmann, Prefects of the Seine.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—We hear from Vienna, that if the Russian troops have not yet crossed the Pruth, the delay is owing to the insurmountable obstacles thrown in their way by the overflowing of the Lower Danube and all other rivers in those parts. The plains are transformed into lakes, and the mouths of the rivers are so encumbered with sand that the commander of the flotilla has declared that the passage would be attended with the greatest danger.

MALTA.—The *Tritom* steamer, coming from England with despatches for Admiral Dundas, has been signalled.

SWITZERLAND.—The Government of Friburg has called out the Civic Guard. There are fears of another insurrection.

SPAIN.—The Minister of Finance, M. Manuel Bermudez de Castro, has resigned. M. Luis Pastor has been appointed his successor. M. Moyano is named Minister of Trade, and M. Calderon de la Barca of Foreign Affairs.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

THE great event in the past week has been the visit of her Majesty to the military spectacle on Chobham Common, when the most moderate computation estimates the concourse of spectators at 100,000; and we believe this by no means exceeds the number actually present. We must not, however, anticipate the occurrences of the Encampment; and therefore, in order that our narrative may be as complete as possible, we will commence with the proceedings of Friday last,—

THE FIRST FIELD DAY.

Shortly after nine o'clock in the morning, the whole Camp turned out in marching order; and, after a brief inspection by the respective Colonels in command of the various regiments, marched into a plain most judiciously selected for their evolutions. It was free from those ruts and inequalities with which the Camp ground itself abounds; and, though rather wet at one end, was dry and firm at the other extremity, adjoining the Guildford and Shottesham-road. On this plain the troops halted in a line facing the north: the Household Brigade occupying the valley near the Bagshot road; General Sir de Lacy Evans's Brigade, consisting of the 93rd Highlanders, the 38th Regiment, and the Rifle Battalion occupying the extreme eastern end; the 42nd Highlanders, the 50th and 95th Regiments being posted in the centre of the plain. Beyond these, in the distance, was posted the Cavalry Brigade of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, comprising the 1st Life Guards, the 17th Lancers, the 13th Light Dragoons, and the 4th Dragoon Guards, with a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery. Immediately in the rear of the infantry, the batteries of the Royal Artillery were placed on eminences commanding the whole of the plain facing the foot brigades. The length of the line of infantry, now standing two deep, extended about two miles; and, while in this position, Lord Seaton, accompanied by a brilliant staff, rode slowly along the line, and for two hours minutely inspected each regiment, and expressed his highest satisfaction and approval of the appearance of each corps.

Immediately after this commenced the interesting operations of the day, by the whole line of infantry, as far as the eye could reach, pouring a continuous fire on an imaginary advancing foe; while the guns of the Royal Artillery opened a most tremendous cannonade from the heights in the rear. Nothing could be more grand and exciting than the scene at this moment. The whole line of infantry was wrapped in flame and smoke, produced by unceasing file firing; while the cannoniers of the artillery, on the southern hills, could only be faintly discerned in the dense cloud going through the movements of discharging and reloading their pieces, with all the steadiness and precision for which that arm of our force is so remarkable. To the left night now and then be distinguished, as the wind happened to sweep the dense clouds of smoke for an instant from the plain, the shining helmets and bright swords of the cavalry gleaming in the sunshine. The position of the Rifle Brigade, whose sombre uniform rendered them almost invisible against the dark pine wood near which they were posted, could only be discovered by the stunning volleys which they occasionally sent forth. At this moment orders were given to the cavalry and Horse Artillery to advance to support the infantry and cover their retreat. They accordingly moved forward in squadrons, with the Royal Horse Artillery in front, keeping as much to the rear of the infantry as possible; and making a *detour* round the south-west Common, towards the height on which the foot batteries were planted, commanding the rear of the whole line. The pace at which they advanced was not rapid; and they availed themselves, during their steady progress, of the declivities and inequalities of the ground to shelter themselves, as it were, from the cannonade until they arrived at the point desired. Here they remained under cover, awaiting the order to charge. By this time, the brigades of infantry on the plain were formed into hollow squares, to repel the expected charge of cavalry. This manœuvre was brilliantly accomplished. No sooner had the front rank prepared itself to receive cavalry, by kneeling down, than the lines within the squares poured forth a continuous discharge of musketry, the smoke of which enveloped the whole plain in a dense and impenetrable cloud; but, when that cleared away, and the troops became again visible, the whole infantry force was seen retreating in beautiful order to the shelter of their batteries on the heights. Having formed into columns, and thrown out their skirmishers, who maintained an unceasing and rapid fire on the supposed pursuing enemy, and, having stretched for nearly a mile along the plain, and covered the retreat of the steadily-retiring columns, the shrill sound of the bugle was heard from behind the hills, where the cavalry and artillery were posted, sounding the signal for the charge. Instantaneously, the Horse Artillery and four regiments of cavalry, rushed from the hills like a mighty avalanche, and, wheeling, deployed on the plain below within range of the supposed retreating enemy. In less than a minute the artillery guns were unlimbered, and were pouring forth their loud thunders in the direction of the retreating columns. The effect at this instant was most thrilling; when, 'mid the roar of artillery reverberating along the hills and awakening echoes which added an awful grandeur to the din of war, the four cavalry regiments having formed two deep, consisting of the Lancers, Light and heavy Dragoons, and Life Guards made one of the most gallant and dashing charges that could be witnessed. The line of advance was kept with the greatest precision, a matter of manifest difficulty when it is consi- ered that the horses were almost at racing speed. Nothing could have been more brilliantly executed than this movement. The enthusiasm and soldierly bearing of the officers, the intrepid steadiness of the men, the sounding of the bugles, all tended to produce upon the spectators an overwhelming and electrical effect, and was sufficiently strong to convey a notion of the horrors and dangers of the battle-field. Immediately after this manœuvre, the retreat was sounded, and the entire army swept across the plain to the shelter of the batteries which still remained posted on the heights in the rear. A number of ladies and gentlemen, who were seated on the slopes, from the summit of which the front field batteries were still pouring discharge after discharge over their heads, were thrown into considerable fright and confusion by the cavalry and Horse Artillery coming full charge towards the very spot which they thus occupied in fancied security. Lord Seaton and his staff, who had been reconnoitring from this point under shelter of the batteries, now rode rapidly away, leaving the uninitiated spectators in the utmost trepidation and dismay. The danger now seemed imminent; the troops in full charge not being more than 300 yards distant from the terror-stricken spectators, who made a wild rush towards the guns on the heights above them, and which were still blazing away incessantly, seeking safety, even at the cannon's mouth, from that fearful charge of cavalry and artillery. The confusion was such that some serious accidents must have occurred had not the troops pulled up before they came closer to the crowd, and thus put an end to the panic. On occasions such as this, it would be only right to warn off the people from the ground likely to be occupied by the evolutions of the troops; and we are glad to say that every precaution of this kind was adopted on the occasion of her Majesty's visit, as will be seen hereafter.

The operations of the day having been now concluded, and while the cavalry were resting their horses, the infantry regiments, formed in companies two deep, advanced towards the hill, and passed in review before General Lord Seaton, previous to their return to Camp. The whole army, then headed by the cavalry, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, commenced their return to their respective quarters. The scene at this m- ment was most grand and imposing, the whole of the troops being seen a- one view; and as each corps filed past it was critically inspected by General Lord Seaton.

The closing scene of this glorious pageant was not its least interesting or picturesque feature. The striking contrast of the different arms of the service engaged in this grand rehearsal, as they marched to their several quarters in their fairy city of canvas, could not fail to produce a most agreeable and varied picture to the painter's and poet's eye, while the ordinary spectator must have been gratified by the stirring sounds of martial music proceeding from the bands of each corps, as they proudly marched along after the fatigues of the day.

The chief part of the visitors to the Camp on Saturday and Sunday were the ruddy-looking peasants of the surrounding districts, who, on foot, and in all sorts of vehicles, market carts, vans, drays, &c., formed a most motley but apparently well-satisfied crowd on the rude and barren heath of Chobham.

It is most gratifying to learn that the general health of the troops is good, fewer men than usual being in hospital; and that those who met

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

COMMANDING OFFICERS.

with accidents during the review on Friday are doing well, most of the cases being of a trifling character.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CAMP.

We now proceed to describe the great event of Tuesday. The immense concourse of spectators who assembled on this occasion evinced the intense interest with which the people of this country regard the maintenance of our national defences; and we believe, the only object of the Encampment, the efficiency and discipline of the British army. From earliest dawn of Tuesday morning, continuous crowds of visitors from the metropolis and the neighbouring towns and villages poured forth to the scene of action. Great as were the preparations made by the railway companies to accommodate the public, and to increase and facilitate, by extraordinary appliances, the mode of transit, yet thousands were inevitably delayed considerably beyond the time when they hoped to reach the Common. The fares, too, by coaches and omnibuses from the railway stations, were enormously increased, but this was entirely owing to the cupidity of the speculators, who had no connection with the railways; and whilst the Company's conveyances were charging only a shilling, the conductors of rival vehicles exacted sums varying in amount from five shillings to a sovereign. The Waterloo Station of the South-Western Railway was besieged with passengers, some of them in the highest rank of society, from a very early hour; and after all the available trains had been despatched, the platform still continued thronged with an anxious and excited multitude. Amongst the crowd were a number of ladies in riding habits, and officers in costume, who betrayed strong feelings of disappointment at the delays which occurred; but ultimately all were conveyed to the Chertsey station, without the slightest accident. Mr. Godson, the superintendent of the railway, performed prodigies of individual exertion; but, where the demand was so far beyond all powers of calculation, it was impossible to give equal satisfaction to all. Amongst the earlier departures were General Lord Hardinge and family, who were accommodated with a special train, in the advantages of which several of his Lordship's personal friends were permitted to participate. Amongst these were the Russian General Ogaroff, Lord Dufferin, the Earl of March, Lord Carrington, Lord Harry Vane, M.P., Lady Graham and the Misses Graham, Lady Dalmeny, Lady Louisa Primrose, &c. Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal party also travelled by the South-Western Railway, from the Nine Elms station, at Vauxhall, to Staines. The Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Queen of Hanover and the Princess Mary, with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, took their departure also from Nine Elms, by a special train, which left that station at half-past eight o'clock in the morning. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at the station at a quarter to ten o'clock, where the Royal party was joined by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha and his Majesty the King of Hanover. The journey to Staines was performed in less than half an hour, under the superintendence of Mr. Godson.

It was a pleasant sight—the long stream of brilliant equipages traversing the road with their gaily-dressed inmates, reminding the spectator of the route to Ascot before the "glories of the road" had dwindled under the influence of the "iron ways." As they entered upon the heath, the carriages drew up, in true race-course fashion, in a long line and formed, as it were, an amphitheatre, inclosing the ground where the evolutions of the day were to take place.

The Camp, up to half-past nine o'clock, was in a comparatively quiescent state. The men had just finished their morning meal at this time, but immediately afterwards the troops assembled on parade in front of their respective encampments for the ordinary daily inspection. This movement was watched with intense interest by the gradually-increasing crowd who thronged every elevated position on the field from which a view could be obtained, darkening the summits of all the points

HIGHLANDERS

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE SKIRMISHING.

of rising ground, and spreading out in black dots over the Common. There was no undue interference on the part of the military; on the contrary, the public were allowed free ingress within the lines, and the camp kitchen and other domestic arrangements were examined with curious scrutiny.

It was expected that her Majesty would reach the field at ten o'clock; but it became known on the previous evening that eleven was the hour ultimately fixed.

During the interval that elapsed before the arrival of her Majesty, we had an opportunity afforded us by the courtesy of the authorities, of inspecting the marquee and tents prepared for the reception of her Majesty, Prince Albert, their Royal guests, and their respective suites. It may here be mentioned that the Pavilion occupied by Queen Charlotte, on a similar occasion half a century ago, and which once belonged to Tippoo Saib, was found to be quite unfit for use; although it is erroneously supposed to be the one now erected on Magnet-hill, and to have been occupied by the Royal party on Tuesday last. The Royal Pavilion consists of a central marquee, which forms a banqueting hall, a tent for the accommodation of Prince Albert, another tent for the equerries and distinguished persons of the Royal suite; and smaller tents which serve as retiring-rooms for her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Majesty the King of Hanover, and her Majesty the Queen of Hanover. The whole of the Royal encampment is surrounded with a square canvas wall, about seven feet high. These apartments are plainly furnished, and the floors are laid with India matting. Most of the furniture has been supplied from the Grand Stand at Ascot; the only additional articles being the couches. At ten o'clock, carpets were laid down, extending from the principal entrances of the Pavilion to the carriage-road, and sentries were placed to prevent intrusion.

At half-past ten o'clock, the whole division composing the Camp was under arms in front of their respective quarters, in readiness to receive the Queen. All the troops occupied their own ground, with the exception of the Rifle Brigade, who, instead of occupying the extreme left of the field, were drawn up with the First Brigade of Infantry, on the left of the 93rd Highlanders and 50th Foot. The spectacle at this period was very imposing. The cavalry cresting the high ground on the right, the brigade of Guards extending across the valley, and the two infantry brigades stretching out to the extreme left, flanked by the Royal Artillery, with a white wall of canvas to fill up the picture, formed a grand military *coup-d'œil*. The weather was, fortunately, propitious, the sun not too bright.

The interest of expectation was now added to the beauty of the scene. All eyes were directed to Magnet-hill, on which were assembled his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Seaton, and all the other officers composing the staff. In close proximity to this body were assembled the most distinguished persons in the country—some in carriages, many on horseback—among whom were a great number of female equestrians. It is quite impossible to give anything approaching a correct list of the fashionables present; but among many others may be enumerated the Countess of Wilton and the Ladies Grey Egerton, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, the Earl Cawdor, Lord Carington, Lady Dalmeny and Lady Louisa Primrose, the Countess of Bradford and the Ladies Bridgman, Capt. the Hon. C. Hardinge, M.P., Lord C. Manners, M.P., the Earl Howe, the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl and Countess of Glengall, Mr. Elliee, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wood, Colonel T. Wood, Mr. Baldock, M.P., the Baroness North and Colonel North, M.P., and Miss Doyle; Viscount Villiers, the Hon. Mr. A. Villiers, Colonel Malcolm, Colonel Rose, Col. Brownlow Knox, M.P., the Earl of Euston, Lord George Paget, M.P., Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Viscount Newport, Mr. Roberts, Capt. Buckley, Lord Paget, General the Hon. G. Anson, M.P., the Earl Bruce, Mr. George Payne, Colonel the Hon. A. Hood, his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, &c.

An additional feature of interest was given to the group by the presence of a large party of Etonians—the junior branches of the aristocracy—for whom Lord Seaton, himself an Etonian, had secured a holiday from the principal, Dr. Hawtrey, who headed in person the young brigade.

Shortly before eleven o'clock, Viscount Hardinge, attended by his aides-de-camp, and accompanied by the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Deputy Adjutant-General, the Deputy Quartermaster-General, and the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, left the head-quarters (Magnet-hill), and proceeded across the heath in the direction of Colonel Challoner's park, through which it had been

CAMP KITCHENS.

arranged the Queen should enter the Encampment, in order to be in readiness to receive her Majesty

The Duchess of Cambridge and the Queen of Hanover left the railway at Staines, where one of the Queen's pony phaetons, drawn by four greys, was in waiting to convey the Royal party to the Common. The Duchess of Kent and party followed shortly afterwards, and both proceeded from the primary Staines road across the Common, and through the lines of the Guards to Magnet-hill. As the Royal party passed along the line to their position, the troops saluted, and the bands played the National Anthem. At this time, a troop of the Life Guards rode out from their tents and took up a position at the junction of the new road—made for the accommodation of her Majesty with the Windsor road, where they waited to escort the Royal visitors. A guard of honour, consisting of sixty men of the 3rd battalion of the Grenadier Guards formed in front of the Royal pavilion, and the whole of the brigade of infantry formed in line two deep in front of their encampments awaiting the arrival of her Majesty.

At half past ten the Royal standard was run up the flag-staff; and a movement of the Life Guards, at the extreme end of the road, showed that the Queen had entered on the Common, the scarlet liveries of the outriders having been seen emerging from the fir plantations of Colonel Challoner's demesne.

Her Majesty had left the railway-station at Staines in an open carriage, drawn by four grey horses, and escorted by a troop of the 4th Light Dragoons; and, after passing across Portnall-park, the estate of Colonel Challoner, through which a temporary road had been made, the Royal visitors entered at the centre of the Common, between the extreme wings of the Encampment.

Her Majesty could be now seen, with a glass, alighting from her carriage, and, to the surprise of most of the spectators, and to the delight of all, a caparisoned charger was brought forth, upon which her Majesty mounted, and rode forwards in the direction of the Camp.

The procession was headed by a detachment of the First Life Guards, preceded by an officer of the Quartermaster-General's department. Next came the Aides-de-camp to the General Commanding-in-Chief, the Earl of March and Lord Charles Wellesley. These were followed by the Royal Aides-de-camp; the Deputy Adjutant-General, Col. Torrens; the Deputy Quartermaster-General, Colonel B. Wood, C.B.; and the Equerries to the Sovereign not in Waiting. The Adjutant-General and the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, with the Quartermaster-General, followed; and then came Viscount Hardinge, General Commanding-in-Chief, mounted upon a splendid chestnut charger.

Her Majesty was attended by the Countess of Desart, Lady in Waiting, also on horseback, and by the Duke of Wellington, Master of the Horse

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, conspicuous by their white uniforms and silver helmets, immediately followed; and the procession was closed with a brilliant array of foreign general officers, British general officers on the staff, and with a crowd of aides-de-camp of every kind, and majors of brigade.

A string of royal carriages, and a detachment of the 4th Light Dragoons, which had formed the escort from Staines, closed the cavalcade. As the Queen drew near the Camp, each battalion fired three rounds from the right of brigades, whilst the guns of the artillery added their thunder to the sharp volleys of the musketry. Her Majesty wore a blue riding habit, with a basque jacket, setting closely to the figure, and having on the breast a rich gold *cinquillette* and a brilliant garter-star; and a round riding hat, having in the front a small military plume of red and white feathers. The horse of her Majesty, a graceful dark bay charger, was caparisoned with rich housings and gold trappings. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was attired in the uniform of a field-marshal. Her Majesty had upon her right Prince Albert, and upon her left the Duke of Saxe-Coburg; and was attended by Lord C. Fitzroy and the Hon. Dudley de Ros. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and the somewhat *militaire* appearance which the plume of feathers, the gold *cinquillettes*, and rich trappings of the horse imparted to her, increased if possible the enthusiasm with which the troops received their royal mistress. Her Majesty, we need hardly say, was loudly cheered by the visitors as she passed.

The King of Hanover was on horseback, his horse being led by one of his Majesty's aides-de-camp. Following immediately in the route of the Royal visitors was a brilliant suite, amongst whom were several officers of the Hanoverian service, Prince Felix Salm, of the 11th Prussian Hussars, Colonel Jackson, Colonel Chatterton, Colonel Challoner, &c. A troop of the 4th Light Dragoons, and a body of mounted police brought up the cortège. Her Majesty, passing by the pavilion, proceeded to the centre of the cavalry regiments drawn up in front of their camps, the bands of the respective regiments playing as she passed. The Queen then passed along the whole of the infantry, the troops saluting with the usual honours.

While her Majesty was passing along the infantry lines, the cavalry regiments left the camp by the rear, and proceeded in quick trot, and in sections of "threes," along the long cross-road at the rear of the infantry brigades, and, taking a circuitous route, reached the positions assigned to them on the ground where the evolutions were to take place, and which was the same as that occupied on the last field-day. While this was going on, the guard of honour of the 3rd battalion of Grenadier Guards took up a position round the pavilion erected for her Majesty and suite to witness the movements from, and which they arrived shortly after twelve o'clock. Couches and seats were provided in the tents for the accommodation of the distinguished visitors.

The attack commenced shortly after on her Majesty's issuing from the tent, by the army drawn up on the ridge at the left on the ground, who were supposed to be opposed by an enemy holding the heights on the right—the enemy to the British grenadiers in this instance being admirably represented by the British public, who dauntlessly held their ground, despite every attempt to dislodge them, short of a charge. The attack commenced by a long array of riflemen, thrown out as skirmishers by the Guards and Highland brigades, to cover their advance. Their rapid and scattered firing was checked by the unexpected appearance of a party of the enemy, who rose up from the marshy ground, where their recumbent position had been unobserved by the spectators. These poured in a sharp fire on the skirmishers, whom they drove back, and gave occasion to the exercise of the great arm of the service. The Foot Artillery took up a position on a height on the right flank of the infantry, and opened a fire on this party, which speedily dislodged them. They made a rapid retreat; being threatened with a charge of cavalry from the right flank, threw themselves into square, and presently effected a retreat. This small corps, which represented what might be called the active spirit of the enemy, so as to give vitality to the battle, consisted of the men off duty of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, a party of the Royal Sappers and Miners, and some few cavalry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Vicars, R.E. With this little party, who had forty rounds of ammunition served out to them, the supposed line of the enemy was prominently marked, and sufficient point given, to evince the utility and reason of the vigorous charges made by the Guards and Highland regiments. The advance of the Highlanders, the steadiness of their onward progress, and the precision of their volley, were subjects of general admiration. But nothing could possibly be finer than the advance of the brigade of Guards in two lines, supported on the right flank by a heavy battalion in square. Their halt, and the delivery of their volley, were something terrific; and this latter, followed by their charge up the opposite hill, with another simultaneous charge suddenly by the Cuirassiers and 17th Lancers on the right flank, at once routed the assembled multitude. It is a striking proof of Lord Seaton's admirable mastery of the science of war that, even to the unmilitary spectator, the cause for every manœuvre in this simulated battle was apparent. The Queen appeared to watch with great interest the different evolutions, and joined in the general hilarity that followed the dispersion of the people from the heights on the left of the Royal position. The supposed enemy having thus been driven off, the staff approached the Queen's tent.

At one o'clock the cavalry regiments, headed by their bands, trotted past the Queen. As each regiment defiled, its band moved to the right, and took up a position opposite the Royal tent. The Horse and Foot Artillery followed, and then came the brigade of Guards, the drums and fifes playing the "British Grenadiers." The scene at this moment was remarkably picturesque. The cavalry extended its glittering files as far as the eye could reach. The Guards were immediately in front, with the 93rd Highlanders following in their rear. The valley was occupied by the 93th and 39th regiments, while the other corps might be seen at different points emerging from the gorge separating the two hills on the left of the Royal tent. The rear was formed by the Rifle Brigade. The appearance of the troops excited altogether universal admiration. There were some that pointed with pride to the Queen's company of Grenadiers, in which not a man was under the height of *6 feet 2* inches. Others regarded with wonder the stalwart forms, broad shoulders, and sturdy limbs of the Highlanders. There were those, too, who remarked with satisfaction the medals which graced the breast of many an old campaigner in the 26th. Each regiment had its friends, and the whole was certainly a display of which the nation might well be proud. There is no country in the world from whose army, however large, 9000 men could be brought together that, either in height, size, strength, vigour, health, or appearance, would bear comparison with the men who passed before Queen Victoria on Tuesday last, on Chobham Common. The 42nd passed, with their pipers playing "Bonnie Laddie—Highland Laddie;" and the Rifles with their Jager chorus; and the review was over.

The Queen and the Royal party, who had been seated in front of their tents during the review, now remounted their horses, and proceeded, amid the cheers of the assemblage, to the Royal marquee on Magnet-hill, where a superb luncheon was prepared for her Majesty.

Before her Majesty had left the ground, and several times during the day, she expressed to Lord Seaton and to the Duke of Cambridge her high gratification at the manner in which the troops had gone through their evolutions.

Shortly before three o'clock her Majesty re-entered one of the Royal carriages in attendance, and, with her illustrious relatives, returned to the Staines station, whence they were conveyed by train to Nine Elms. The Royal standard was taken down at the moment her Majesty left the Camp.

The total number of the troops in the field operations of the day amounted to—officers, 587; sergeants, 459; drummers and trumpeters, 191; rank and file, 6692: total, 8129; horses, 1305; guns, 24.

Of the number of persons present, some notion may be formed by the fact, that in three hours 14,000 tickets for Chertsey were issued at the Waterloo station, and up to the hour of nine o'clock on the night of Monday, between 300 and 400 horse-boxes had been specially engaged on the Great-Western Railway.

Almost immediately after her Majesty had left the ground, heavy rain came on: the refreshment-rooms were instantly filled.

The statistics of the Post-office are interesting. On the first Sunday of the Encampment, the day being exceedingly wet, the number of letters sent out amounted to 1237, which shows a very large correspondence in proportion to the men assembled. The number of letters received and delivered amount on an average to upwards of 2000 daily. The duties of the office are performed chiefly by Corporal Letton, of the Sappers and Miners, under the superintendence of a Post-office official, belonging to St. Martin's-le-Grand. The letters are fetched and taken away by orderlies from the different regiments. Lord Seaton's orderly attends mounted and fully accoutred.

WEDNESDAY.

Although it was anticipated that Wednesday would be a comparatively idle day in Camp, yet such was not the case; as, besides the early parade of all the troops, the two Highland regiments and the Rifle Brigade marched to the scene of the previous day's operations, and performed various evolutions. During the day the troops were gratified by the promulgation of the following commendation (dated Tuesday, June 21) received by Lieut.-General Lord Seaton, commanding the Camp:—

The General Commanding-in-Chief has received the Queen's commands, on the occasion of her Majesty's having this day reviewed the division of the army encamped, to express to Lieut.-General Lord Seaton her Majesty's entire approbation of the military arrangements made by the Lieut. General. The appearance of the troops as the Queen rode along the line was most satisfactory; and her Majesty was much gratified by the perfect order and regularity which prevailed during the field movements (so ably directed by the Lieut.-General), by which many thousands of spectators witnessed from the heights the manœuvres of the troops on the plains without inconvenience or accident. The Lieut. General will be pleased to convey these her Majesty's sentiments of unqualified approbation to the Major-Generals and Commanders of Brigades, to the command of the troops, and to the officers and men of all ranks.

G. BROWN, Adjutant-General.

The following Memorandum from the War-office was also issued on Wednesday:—

Officers temporarily employed on the staff with the troops assembled in camp are to wear the plain blue coat and trousers established for the infantry, with the sash, cocked hat, regimental sword, and black sword-belt, during the ordinary evolutions and exercises; but on occasion of her Majesty's reviews they will be expected to appear in their full regimentals uniforms.—(By command.) G. Brown, Adjutant-General.

It will thus be seen that it is her Majesty's gracious intention to visit the Camp frequently.

THURSDAY.

Much disappointment to the public will be no doubt felt by the non-fulfilment of the announcement that Tuesdays and Fridays were to be "field days." In fact, there are no certain days to be named; but the troops will be called out as the weather, or other causes, may justify. For instance, the field operations to-day far exceeded those which took place in the presence of her Majesty on Tuesday. The troops appear to be getting better into their work, and the increased precision of the movements is very generally remarked. The evolutions yesterday took place in Cuttle's valley, on that portion of the Common immediately facing the encampment, and at a considerable distance from the locality occupied on Tuesday. At ten o'clock all the troops were paraded in front of their respective quarters, after which they marched in columns to take up the positions assigned to them. At a given signal from the commander, Lord Seaton, the operations commenced, and then followed, perhaps, the most brilliant series of military manœuvres ever witnessed in England. The whole division first drew up in columns of brigades, the Guards supporting the line, and the Artillery upon the right covered by the Rifle Brigade. They then crowned the heights, from which they opened a sharp cannonade for the purpose of protecting the movements of the troops in the valley below. A fine view of the whole operations was gained from the Magnet-hill, upon which were assembled all the spectators who had arrived from London. The company was by no means numerous, but a great many members of the aristocracy were present, and among them we observed his Grace the Duke of Beaufort. It was a remarkably interesting sight to observe the long files of infantry, with their bright bayonets glittering in the sun, opposed to, and successfully resisting, the repeated charges of the cavalry in their attempts to gain possession of the hills. The operations of the Rifle Brigade were also watched with great interest, and the whole evolutions had a very beautiful effect. The review lasted until nearly two o'clock.

FRIDAY.

No field operations of any moment took place to-day; but this day (Saturday) will be another grand review in honour of the officers in the suite of His Majesty the King of Hanover, who have accepted invitations to be present.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE 33RD REGIMENT.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that the 33rd Regiment of Foot shall henceforward bear the name of "the 33rd (or the Duke of Wellington's) Regiment," which honourable addition will be inscribed on the colours of the regiment. The 33rd was the first regiment in which the late lamented Duke of Wellington became the commanding officer, and with it the Duke saw much active service in India. The compliment conveyed by her Majesty's gracious command will be warmly appreciated by the corps.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHANNEL FLEET.—Rear-Admiral Corry arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, from his cruise in the Channel, with the fleet under his command. This force, added to the ships already at Spithead, makes up fifteen sail of the line, and a very formidable armament as that or any other rendezvous in the world. They comprise:—

	Guns.		Guns.		Guns.
Prince Regent (flag)	90	Blenheim	60	Sidon	22
Duke of Wellington	131	Hogue	58	Highflyer	21
Agamemnon	91	Edinburgh	58	Leopard	18
London	90	Impérieuse	51	Encounter	14
Ajax	80	Amphion	51	Odin	16

In harbour and refitting there are the *Arrogant*, 46, screw frigate; the *Vesuvius*, just commissioned; and the 120-gun ship *Neptune*, preparing for sea. It is said that this powerful fleet will be despatched to the Baltic as soon as a squadron of observation. Orders have been received to complete the squadron at Spithead, with four months' provisions.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—While Admiral Corry's fleet was returning from Lisbon, on the 15th inst., a most disastrous and distressing accident occurred, which quickly hurried one gallant man into eternity, was in tow of the *Inspérieuse*, the latter stopped for the purpose (as we understand) of "parsing" the *London*'s cable, with which she was towing her from its socket, and the chain running through the hawse-hole with terrific velocity, swung round the two foremost masts, killing Mr. Charman, senior lieutenant, J. Smith, R. Righ, W. Beaver, and H. Bessiker, ordinary seamen; C. Barnes, gunner's mate; and J. Lovell, private marine; very severely injuring at the same time twelve others of the crew who were on the spot. A court of inquiry will be held immediately, to investigate the case.

PORTSMOUTH.—A valuable addition to the fleet was made on Thursday by the launch of that noble screw two-decker the *Princess Royal*, of 91 guns, at this port. She is of the following dimensions:—Length, from figure-head to taffrail, 252 feet; length between the perpendiculars, 217 ft.; length of the keel for tonnage, 179 ft.; breadth, extreme, 58 ft.; breadth for tonnage, 57 ft.; breadth moulded, 58 ft.; depth in hold, 24 ft. Burden, in tons (old measurement), 3129 90-94; ditto (new), 1468. The preparations for the launch were of a stupendous character. Booths were erected for 5000 persons, beside whom there could not have been fewer than 30,000 spectators, afloat and ashore, to witness the spectacle. The arrangements of the dockyard authorities were very complete. The launch took place with perfect success.

THE NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITON.

Her Majesty's frigate *Leander* arrived at New York on the 10th, with Lord Ellesmere, family, and suite on board. The *Leander* had a very fine passage of thirty days from Plymouth. His Lordship was suffering from a severe attack of gout. The *Leander* saluted the American flag with twenty-one guns, which was responded to by the cannon of the fort. The New York papers publish the following list of the passengers on board:—The Right Hon. Francis Earl of Ellesmere, the Hon. Harriet Catherine Countess of Ellesmere; his Lordship's family—Lady Alice Harriet Frederica Egerton, Lady Blanche Egerton, Hon. Algernon Egerton (Captain Coldstream Guards), Hon. Arthur Frederick Egerton (Grenadier Guards). Sir John Aston, Bart., is also a passenger.

The noble Earl was unable to leave the *Leander* on the evening of his arrival; but the Ladies Egerton went ashore, and enjoyed a sight of the novelties, varieties, and bustle, which are to be daily met with during a walk through the Empire City. Lord Ellesmere has brought some valuable contributions to the New York Exhibition—paintings, works of art, &c.—his own private property, from the family mansion. It is the intention of Lord Ellesmere to visit the Niagara Falls, Canada, and various other parts of the continent previous to the opening of the Palace.

We regret to learn, on, we fear, too good authority, that the exhibition is not likely to open till the month of September, though advertised for the middle of July. In this case the go-ahead *furore* seems to have realised the truth of the old saying, "The more haste the worse speed," and not only have considerable expenses been unnecessarily incurred already, but serious inconveniences have attended European exhibitors, who have hurried to respond to the American invitation. The first loss of time was bad enough, but the subsequent delays, and uncertainty of its ending, uncertain of the event, is yet worse; and our mission, with Lord Ellesmere at its head, may, in the event of further delay, either make a tour of the States, or put its finger in its mouth till Jonathan is ready to display his productions. The struggle was prodigious in London; at New York it appears to have been impossible for industry and effort to accomplish the undertaking, and hence the many grave disappointments of the occasion, aggravated by some ridiculous boasting and puffery of the journals, calculated to mislead the uninformed and unwary. These the authorities ought to have checked, when aware of their difficulties

SPLENDID HORSE APPOINTMENTS FOR THE RAJAH OF MYSORE

A suit of gold-embroidered horse appointments, of unexampled richness and beauty, has just been completed, at the order of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore, by Mr. Henton, harness-maker, of 7, Bridge-street, Lambeth. A more gorgeous caparison for a noble steed has seldom been seen, presenting, as it does, a mass of scarlet, gold, and crimson, of dazzling magnificence. The saddle cloth, of large size is of scarlet, profusely embroidered with gold, aured leaves and berries. This gold embroidery challenges attention in *micro-relievo*. The Crystal Palace contained many fine specimens of gold embroidery, but none in which the gold was raised in such high relief or seemed to stand out so boldly from the surface. The Mysoreans have hitherto borne the palm for gold embroidery, but the Rajah of Mysore has elicited the fact that the artisans of London will bear a comparison with those of any nation in this beautiful art. The saddle-cloth contains a gold-crimson ground, with crown on each side each crown being relieved by frosted silver, and sparkling with precious stones. The fringe, five inches deep, is composed of rich gold bullion, having at the corners heavy gold tassels. The saddle itself is made of the richest crimson velvet, picked out with small golden stars. It is of Turkish shape, with a Neapolitan square flap. The pommel presents a gorgeous appearance. In the centre, of solid silver (gilt), relieved by gold, and on either side of which the holsters, covered with crimson velvet, filled with gold embroidery. The pique of the saddle is decorated with a tasteful trellis-work of gold. The square flap of the saddle, is of crimson velvet, is covered with the richest gold embroidery, relieved by a crown, on each side, of gold, frosted silver, and precious stones: and further ornamented by valuable gold bullion fringe. The holster-pipes are covered with crimson velvet, having a tasteful gold flutted-work surrounding the crown in high relief in the centre. The coverings of the holsters are also adorned with a fringe of gold bullion, and contain the words "His Highness the Rajah of Mysore," embroidered in gold, underneath the insignia of the crown, the same inscription in the Canarese language, or dialect. The holster-pipes are mounted with a scroll-chasing of solid silver (gilt). The stirrups, of Turkish shape, are on the same principle of magnificence as the rest of the appointments, being ornamented with scroll chased ornaments of solid silver (gilt). The stirrups are surmounted by a small silver-gilt crown, and buckles of silver (gilt), wrought with a rich guilloche pattern, being so enchased that the metal flashes out like diamonds. The crupper is of red morocco leather, embroidered with gold, and ornamented by gold crowns, buckles of silver (gilt), and at the end a tassel of gold bullion. The bridle, head-piece, and breast-plate, are of red morocco, embroidered with gold, and decorated by buckles of solid silver (gilt). The breast-plate has in front a star of silver (gilt), and a gold bullion tassel, fifteen inches in depth, and of extraordinary richness. The bit is of military shape, is of fine steel (gilt), and is decorated by silver ornaments, surmounted on each side of the mouth by a crown. The head-piece of the bridle is also of red morocco, gold-embroidered.

The silver used in the cross and other ornaments with which the appointments are studded weighs 100 ounces. The total value of these splendid trappings for a royal steed is not less than £1600. We understand that Mr. Henton made, last year, a set of state harness for the Emperor of Russia, which his Highness was so much pleased that he has ever since had his carriage horses harnessed with so much taste and skill.

THE STEREOSCOPE.—M. Claudet, who has recently been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, has just received the medal of the Royal Society of Arts, for his essay upon the Stereoscope and its application to Photography, the medal having been presented to M. Claudet by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the President of the Society, at their recent annual distribution of premiums

PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION.—On Thursday, Mr. Philip de la Motte gave a lecture at the rooms of the Photographic Institution, New Bond-street, which was well attended. A great number of curious specimens of the productions by this art were exhibited, which afforded a convincing proof of the importance of the newly-invented process, and of the improvements which are every day being effected in it. To the man of science, and particularly to the explorer of nature for scientific purposes, the art must be invaluable, affording the ready means of taking exact representations of objects, however minute and intricate in their nature, to the tourist, and the painter of fine scenes, the photographic apparatus will lend valuable assistance. Small has been every man's portion in the very humble life of the grand landscape painter, but much of the day's labour might be saved upon the instant, without expense, by the use of materials thus made available to the artist for use in the study-case. Another period, when the importance of providing variety in sun-and-cast subjects is felt, will be found to the Photographic Institution will be much and highly useful who take an interest in exploring the recesses and the beauties of nature

THE AZTEC CHILDREN (natives of Central America), who have excited great interest in the United States, have arrived in the metropolis during the past week, and are forthwith to be added to its ethnological exhibitions.

CAMDEN ATHENÆUM.—On Thursday evening a public meeting was held—the Marquis of Camden in the chair—to promote the establishment of the above institution. F. T. Streeten, Esq., read the address of the committee, stating that the permanence of the institution had been provided for by a deed of settlement; and that its objects included a library, a reading-room, and a suitable building. Several gentlemen then addressed the meeting; the Rev. Canon Dale, dwelling on the general benefit to the neighbourhood which would result from the establishment; Mr. G. Cruickshank, on the social feeling it would promote; and Mr. C. Knight, on the intellectual and moral character it would tend to form. Professor de Morgan, Sir Benjamin Hall, Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. Robert Hand, Mr. S. C. Hall, and Professor Carpenter, also spoke in favour of the proposed institution. Thanks having been moved to the chairman by the Rev. J. C. Harrison and Mr. Robert Chambers, the meeting concluded with the National Anthem, played by the band of the Royal Horseguards (Blue).

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Town-council of Hull have granted a sum of £3000 towards making the necessary preparations for the Queen's visit to that borough.

The Duke of Rutland embarks at Cowes this week, on board his yacht, the *Resolution*, for a cruise.

The Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders left Brussels on Sunday, for the Camp of Beverloo, where the Princes will remain until the 1st July.

The American Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company have declared a dividend of 20 per cent on the undivided profits to the 30th April, payable in stock.

The Admiralty have forwarded to the Plymouth Sailors' Home an interesting library for the use of the inmates, consisting of 315 volumes.

An expedition to test with care the mineral resources of Greenland has been arranged to start from Portsmouth this week.

Mr. Edmund Smith, the contractor for numerous Government works, and for the defences of the Isle of Wight, has entered into a contract with the Wootlich Local Board of Health to thoroughly sewerage the town for about £8000.

The Oxford Town-council have refused to put the city seal to a petition in favour of the Tring and Oxford line, because they do not think that the line is required, or would benefit Oxford or the neighbourhood, but would be detrimental to the Great Western line, with which they are perfectly content.

M. Arago, the perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, has left Paris for the country, in order to take some repose, his health being in a very delicate state.

Captain Eyre, paymaster, 47th Regt., is under arrest at Malta, charged with the offence of improperly using the public money, and will be brought before a court-martial.

The Earl of Selkirk has arrived in England from a cruise off Italy, in his yacht, the *Coral Queen*.

The Empress of France has given 300f. to the subscription now being raised by the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, for erecting a monument to Peter the Hermit.

During a severe storm on Sunday, the fine ship the *Prince of the Seas*, from St John's, N.B., lying in the Brunswick Dock, Liverpool, was struck by the electric fluid, which split her mainroyal mast, royal yard, and destroyed her signals.

Letters from Constantinople speak of the general enthusiasm. The boatmen of the Bosphorus have offered to sell their boats, to give the proceeds to the public Treasury, and to go and fight with the army.

The total imports of the precious metals last week amounted to about £450,000, and the exports to £270,000, of which the largest proportion was silver.

The steamer *Europa* has brought a small amount of specie, £24,000, from Boston. The *Rippon* steamer has taken out £145,248, principally silver, for the Indian Presidences and China.

The King of Prussia is about to visit the baths at Putbus. He will be accompanied by the Prime Minister, Baron Manteuffel.

The model-lodging system in Dublin has commenced. On Monday the Lord Mayor opened, amidst much ceremony, No. 84, Marlborough-street, established by subscription, under the supervision of Sir Edward Borough, Bart., and several members of the Sanitary Association.

The Suspension of Messrs. A. Wrampe and Co., in the Baltic trade, has been announced. Their liabilities are not stated.

The accounts from Texas of the progress of gold discoveries are discouraging, the precious metal being very scarce—not sufficient to repay the labour.

A Mr. John Robinson was shot on the roadside, near his residence, in the hitherto peaceful county of Wexford, at the close of last week. Government has offered a reward of £100 for the discovery of the murderer.

The only news from Alexandria is, that the weather is intensely hot, sickness on the increase, and trade extremely dull.

A fish or the skate species, 9ft. long, and 4ft. 9in. broad, was taken at Buckie, Banffshire, last week. In order to get it into the boat the tail had to be cut off. The fish was 9in. thick at the backbone.

Sandwich Islands letters to the 16th of April report that the king had nominated as his successor to the throne his son Liliopa.

The impudence of Australian thieves is unprecedented. Five men entered the house of a gentleman at Richmond, bound him in his arm-chair, rifled the house, took him upstairs to get cheques on a bank for £600 each, laid out the table, drank his health, and regaled themselves upon his provisions.

A waterspout recently burst over a part of the communal of Domery (Marne); which caused immense damage among the vineyards.

M. Franz Knoop, has been appointed Consul at Hong-Kong, for the King of Hanover; and Don P. F. de Jove e Hevia, Consul at Malta, for the Duke of Parma.

The Sheriff has fixed Saturday the 25th inst. (this day), for the election of a member for the county of Edinburgh.

The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, on closing their visit to the Queen, proceed to Vienna, and thence on a visit to the Duke's estates in Hungary.

The Nile has not been known to have fallen so low during the last thirty years.

The Lord Mayor of Dr. Mayor (author of the well-known Spelling-book) died suddenly in Oxford county gaol, on Sunday last.

The Emperor of Russia has offered £190,000 for the *Franklin* and *Investigator*, the two United States mail steamers that have hitherto run between New York, Southampton, and Havre.

The aggregate value of our yearly exports to both Austria and Russia does not amount to fifteen per cent on the total of those to the United States.

The price of beef and mutton is fully thirty per cent higher than it was at this time last year.

At Lockport, New York, a short time ago, a church was struck by lightning during Divine service; one of the singers was killed, and the minister and half the congregat on were prostrated by the shock.

The Dublin University Commission have reported in favour of extensive and liberal changes; among others, the complete revision of the Royal statutes.

A nest of young rooks, which were perfectly white, and had red eyes and white legs, has been taken from the plantation near Dalby Hall, Leicestershire.

The consumption of spirituous liquors in the United States reaches the enormous quantity of eighty-six millions of gallons annually, equal to six gal.ons for every adult person.

The new Hackney Carriage Act which is now passed, will take effect on the 10th July. New regulations will be forthwith made.

The Queen of Greece was expected to pass through Berlin on the 21st inst, from Oldenburg, on her way to the Carlsbad baths where she will await the arrival of King Otho.

Mr. Abbé, prompter, who recently died in Lutterworth, aged eighty, stood nearly sixty-five years behind the same counter, and served four successive masters. He not only never travelled on a rai.road, but never saw one!

The collection of coins at the Mint of Paris has just received a considerable number of Chinese pieces of money, which are being classified according to their dates.

The Bodleian library now numbers 12,000 volumes, and includes a complete copy of Hansard's debates up to the end of last session; all the Mirror of Parliament, published previous to Hansard.

On Friday week a Royal message was delivered to the Chambers at Copenhagen. This document, so important to the Danish Monarchy, as practically applying the principles propounded in the Treaty of London, of 1852, was accepted by the Diet by a majority of 89 votes.

The Emperor of France has sent a sum of 500f. to the Committee of Dramatic Artists, for M. Debreuil, who had the misfortune lately to break his leg

The estate of Mrs. Felicia West (widow of a former member for Dublin), county Galway, was sold on Tuesday, in the Encumbered Estates Court, for £105,000, being an advance of £15,000 on the biddings, after an interval of only two months.

On Monday evening, the 6th inst., the Custom-house at Constantinople was burnt down. The magazines and warehouses were saved, and the loss confined to the public offices. The British crew of the *Wasp*, Lord John Hay, did good service during the fire.

The funeral of Monsignor Garibaldi, the late Nuncio of the Pope in Paris, took place on Tuesday, at the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

M. de Bille, the Danish Minister in London, died suddenly, on Saturday last, from disease of the heart. Count Revendlow, M. de Bille's predecessor, also died suddenly, and very much in the same manner.

Richard Turner, captain of the iron-steamboat *Citizen R*, was on Wednesday fined £10, and 2s. 6d. on each person in excess over 256—the over number being 54—for over-crowding the boat under his charge.

The bill to repeal the duties, allowances, and drawbacks of excise on soap will take effect from the 6th July.

The salaries of all the officials in the Customs department, for the year ending April 5, 1853, was £646,738 13s. 3d., of which the charge for the regular officials was £600,774 11s. 8d., the remaining £45,983 1s. 7d. being for extra labour.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WALTER.—One of the first Oriental scholars of the age draws a different inference to yours from Major Jarrisch a interesting letter on the "Nonnestatore of the Russian Chess-men," as to the probable channel through which the Mussulmans derived the game and through Persia, but directly from the Hindus, through the Mogals and Tartars.

S. M., of Weymouth; and J. A. C., of Dublin.—Your Problems can be solved in a manner which exceeds all praise.

A DRAUGHT PLAYER, Pottochry. "The Chess-Players' Handbook," price 5s.; published by Bohn, of Covent-garden.

R. J., Halifax.—A collection of the whole in one volume has long been under consideration. See our Solution to last week's Number.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. LOVEDEAY AND HARWITZ.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of £25 from some members of the Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association, towards Mr. Löwenthal's stake in this proposed contest, and shall be glad to hear from the Secretary, Mr. [illegible], what other steps are taken to make up the remainder of the stakes.

CHARLES DE LACHEVARDIERE.—Your new problems every Monday and Wednesday evening at Wheatley's Hotel, Leicester-square, will obtain for you all the particulars required.

F. D., Bruges.—We are obliged by your kind and prompt attention. A reply shall be forwarded by post.

E. P. C.—The numbers have been regularly forwarded, any misarriage, therefore, the Post-office authorities are chargeable for

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 488, by Jack of Worcester, J. P., Ernest, F. W. C., W. T. M., J. F., Chess, Gillies, L. L., Anderson, and Ajax.

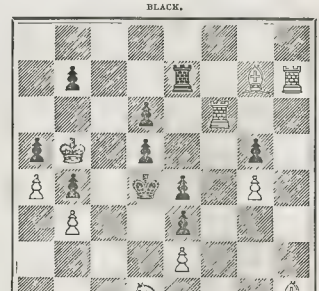
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 489, by Dervorn, Rencelo, J. P., Dee, Mercator, D. D., L. S. B., Pax, M. P., Sigma, Omega, H. P., G. W., N. O. P., R. P. G. R., Philo Chess, Ernest Argus, Ruskine, Jack of Shrewsbury, Chudleigh, Major B., Munro, Nym, Mus. Doc., Ormondale, and Ajax.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Dervorn, W. B., E. H., J. P., Madge, Albert, G. G., Omega, Dee, M. P., L. S. B., P., R. S., are correct. All others are wrong

PROBLEM No. 490.

By E. B. C., of Princeton.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Game played at the Liverpool Soirée by Mr. STAUNTON, against Messrs SCHWARE, SAUL, and COX, three of the best players of the Club, in consultation (Mr S. giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.)

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board).

WHITE (The Allies.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (The Allies.)	BLACK (Mr S.)
1. P to K 4th		14. Castles on Q side	P to Q R 3rd (c)
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. B to Q 3rd	P to K 4th	15. P to K 5th (c)	Q Kt takes K P
4. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd	16. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
5. P to K B 4th	P takes P	17. Q B takes K P	P takes Q P (d)
6. Q B takes P	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd.	18. B takes Kt	Q takes B
		19. B takes P (ch)	K to R sq
7. B to K Kt 3rd	K B to Q B 4th	20. B takes Q P	Q to K R 3rd (ch)
8. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	21. K to Q Kt sq	R to K B 7th
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q B 3rd (a)	22. Q to Q 3rd (e)	Q to Q Kt 3rd (f)
10. P to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 5th	23. P to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K R 3rd
11. Q to her B 2nd	K Kt to K B 3rd	24. K to Q B sq	Q R to K B sq
12. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt	25. K Kt to K sq	Q to Q R 8th (ch)
12. Kt takes B	Castles on K side	26. Q to her Kt sq	Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)
		27. K to Q sq	B to Q Kt 5th

And White surrendered

(a) A needful precaution before playing the Q B to K Kt 5th, to prevent White from giving check with his K Bishop.

(b) The appears to give the adversaries too much time. K Kt to K R 4th would, we believe, have been better play.

(c) The best way to sustain the attack. Black has not a pleasant game at this point.

(d) It is doubtful if he have any better move, as White threatens to win the Q B for nothing.

(e) He should rather have played P to Q Kt 3rd. In that case Black would not have dared to take the Bishop, on account of the reply of R to K 8th.

(f) A move, strangely enough, overlooked by the Allies when they played their Queen to her 3rd

TESTIMONIAL TO THE RIGHT HON. C. T. D'EYNCOURT.

IT will be remembered that at the general election which took place last summer, Mr. D'Eyncourt, who had represented Lambeth since 1832, was unexpectedly defeated by Mr. Wilkinson, one of the present representatives of that borough. The friends of the right hon. gentleman then resolved not to allow his long connexion with the borough to terminate without some mark of their respect for his past services. Measures were accordingly adopted to present him with a testimonial, the result of which was a magnificent silver vase, of the value, we believe, of 400 guineas, which was presented to the right hon. gentleman on Wednesday night, at a public dinner, in the Horns Tavern, Kennington. There were present on the occasion about 150 gentlemen and between 30 and 40 ladies—the latter having been introduced after dinner, and accommodated with seats at the lower part of the room. Lord Dudley Stuart presided, supported on the right by the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, Mr. T. Alcock, M.P., Mr. J. H. Palmer, &c; and on the left by Mr. W. Williams, M.P., Mr. H. R. Ellington, Mr. J. Doulton, Mr. T. Evans, M.D, Mr. H. J. Slack, Mr. T. Webber, Rev. H. Richards, Mr. K. Matthieson, and Mr. J. Doulton, jun. The testimonial was presented, in the name of the subscribers, by Mr. Ellington, who, in the course of his speech, reviewed the great services of Mr. D'Eyncourt to the cause of Parliamentary Reform. Lord D. Stuart proposed the health of Mr. D'Eyncourt, who having replied, several other toasts and speeches followed, and the meeting broke up at a late hour.

The Testimonial (which is engraved upon the next page) is from the manufactory of Messrs Hunt and Roskell, and is a magnificent richly-chased silver vase for flowers, composed of vine branches and bunches of open work, with ruby glass lining. On scrolls appear two shields, one exhibiting the D'Eyncourt coat of arms, and the other bearing the following inscription:—

Presented, on the 22nd June, 1853, by the Electors of the Metropolitan Borough of Lambeth, to the Right Hon. CHARLES TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT, their Representative for twenty years in the first five Parliaments after their enfranchisement in 1832: a Tribute of affectionate attachment and esteem for his private worth, of respect for his patriotic and independent character; and of gratitude for his able, consistent, and faithful services in the cause of Civil, Religious, and Commercial Freedom, throughout a Parliamentary career of thirty-four years.

We subjoin a brief political biography of Mr. D'Eyncourt:—

The Right Honourable Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, M.A., of Cambridge, F.R.S and F.A.S., High Steward of Louth, &c., is son of the late George Tennyson, Esq., of Bayons Manor and Usselby Hall, county Lincoln, who died in 1835. In the July of the same year, Mr. Charles Tennyson assumed, by Royal licence, the surname of D'Eyncourt, in compliance with the will of his father, who wished thus to commemorate his lineal descent from that ancient and noble family, and his representation in blood, as co-heir, of the Earls of Scarsdale and Barons D'Eyncourt.

The senatorial career of Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt continued through ten successive Parliaments, and may thus be briefly traced:—He represented Grimsby (where there is a very ancient family property) from 1818 to 1826, and Hechingley from 1826 to 1831. In 1830 and 1831 he had two severe contests at Stamford, in opposition to the influence of the Marquis of Exeter; contests undertaken entirely on public grounds. In 1831, he succeeded against the Cecil interest, and sat for Stamford in the last unreformed Parliament, to the end of 1832. In 1832, he was the first-named representative for the new metropolitan borough of Lambeth, for which he was returned during twenty years—that is, to the first five Parliaments after its enfranchisement in 1832, having had, on the whole, a Parliamentary career of thirty-four years, and having sustained no less than ten contested elections—in nine of which he proved successful. The last, however, in July, 1852, deprived him of his seat for Lambeth, but it was only by a majority of 133 in a constituency of 19,000 electors: his graceful farewell on the final declaration is still fresh on the public mind. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1832, as a tribute to his spirited public services. He accelerated, by exciting a more peremptory demand for, the great measure of Parliamentary Reform, by his bill to disfranchise East Retford, and confer the right of representation on Birmingham. The question of shorter Parliaments had been counted in the Reform Act of 1832. The advocacy of a return to the old constitutional principle was now confided to Mr. D'Eyncourt; and we find him bringing forward motions for a repeal of the Septennial Act in the years 1833, 1834, 1837, and 1849. He more than once failed of success only by a small majority. Indeed, up to the last attempt, in 1849, he actually obtained, on a division, leave to bring in the bill—the first time such a thing had happened since the passing of the Septennial Act, in 1715. It was, however, thrown out on the second reading.

Mr. D'Eyncourt is a very considerable landed proprietor: Bayons Manor, his seat in Lincolnshire, is one of the most stately castellated residences in England. Having retired from the stage of public life, he now devotes himself to literary avocations. Mr. D'Eyncourt married, in 1808, Frances Mary, only child of the late Rev. John Hutton, of Morton, county Lincoln, and has several children.

THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ART FOR WOLVERHAMPTON AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this building was performed at Wolverhampton on Wednesday last. The proceedings commenced by a procession of the local authorities and visitors, which moved from the Town-hall to the site of the School. Although the rain continued during the entire ceremony, the attendance of spectators was very numerous. Upon the procession reaching the site of the building, a suitable prayer was offered up by the Rev. W. Dalton, Rural Dean; immediately after which the platform upon which the rev. gentleman was standing, with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, and others engaged in the ceremony, gave way. Fortunately, no serious personal injury arose from this untoward accident; and immediately order was restored, Lord Hatherton proceeded to lay the stone with a handsome silver trowel, which had been provided for the occasion, and was handed to him by the architect, Mr. E. Banks. In a cavity underneath the stone was deposited a sealed bottle, containing a record of the date and ceremony, with the names of the architect, builder, and hon. secretary. His Lordship concluded the ceremony with an impressive address, which was received with great applause.

At half-past three o'clock about three hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to an elegant luncheon at the Exchange, under the presidency of the Mayor (J. Wynn, Esq.) Amongst the company were Lord and Lady Hatherton, Lord Lewisham, M.P., Sir Robert Peel, Bart., Thomas Thornely, Esq., M.P., Dr. Lyon Playfair, and many of the leading inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. The orchestra and gallery was filled by John Hartley, Esq. A number of loyal and appropriate toasts were given in the course of the entertainment; and speeches were delivered in connection with them by the several noblemen and gentlemen just named, as well as by Alderman Andrews, Nove, and Warner; the Rev. R. B. Owen, and Rev. Wm. Bevan; Lieut. Corser; R. A. Kettle and George Dawson, Esqrs; C. B. Mauder, Esq, the honorary secretary; and Messrs. Markland and Stanier, the treasurer and secretary of the Artisans' Committee. During the banquet, the band of the Royal Scots Greys performed a number of admired pieces of music, under the direction of Mr. D. Owen. Among the leading incidents of this banquet, the cordial invitation given to Sir Robert Peel was particularly remarked; and the handsome sum of £200 was contributed by parties present, in addition to the large sum previously subscribed.

The site of the building, of which the Illustration on the next page is a north-east view, is on the south side of Darlington-street, a position selected for two important desiderata, namely, north lights for the Elementary Room, and comparative freedom from smoke; so that, although it is but a very little way from the market-place and business centre of the town, it is in as clean a part as could possibly be desired—a very important matter as regards the preservation of the costly drawings and other works of arts which will be deposited within its walls. The general plan may be described as an oblong central part, with wings at the ends projecting in the front and in the rear. The principal, or centre façade, fronts Darlington-street; and the entrance, or east façade, is in a new street leading from thence to Salop-street.

On entering from this street into the vestibule and staircase, we have on one side a Committee-room, 18 feet by 14 feet; and, on the other, a Master's-room of the same dimensions. Proceeding onwards, we find the Elementary Room, 43 feet by 36 feet, occupying the central portion of the structure; and, beyond this, a Modelling-room, 30 feet by 18 feet. These, with some closets for hats, coats, &c., form the accommodation on the ground floor. Ascending the stairs—which, as before stated, are at the east end—we find on each side, and over the committee-room and master's room respectively, the Library and Painting-room; and over the whole of the elementary-room and modeling-room, the Antique Room, lighted entirely by skylights, and forming a noble room for the purpose. These several rooms comprise the one-pair floor. There is, besides, in the basement, a porter's residence. As regards the construction of the building it may be remarked that the windows of all the rooms where drawings, &c., will be deposited, are to be made perfectly air-tight; and, therefore, not to open; so as to prevent, as much as possible, the ingress of dust and similar impurities; while the ventilation of the several rooms is provided for by a large flue built for this purpose, surrounding a large stack of smoke flues, with which the several passages will be connected, and thus ensure a constant circulation in the ventilation flue.

If sufficient funds can be raised, it is intended to erect the building with white bricks and stone dressings, but, if not, cements is to be used. It is hoped, however, that a building specially devoted to the arts of design will not be allowed to set so bad an example in taste and construction as that at present contemplated instead of stone—the imitation instead of the reality. The style adopted, as will be seen, is Grecian, which the architect was led to adopt, independently of its intrinsic suitability and merits, by the important consideration that the Greeks were the most perfect masters of art, in nearly every phase of it, that the world has ever seen.

The several desks and fittings are intended to be of the most approved description. The cost of the whole of the building, land, fitting, &c., is expected to be about £2500. The architect of the building is Mr. Edward Banks, and the builder, Mr. John Elliot—both of Wolverhampton.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, HURSTPIERPOINT.

THE ceremony of opening this institution, devoted to the education of the middle-classes on Church of England principles, took place on Tuesday, with a solemnity befitting the great cause which has thus made so important a step in advance. The day opened with an early communion in the parish church of Hurst, which was attended by a very numerous congregation. Morning prayers followed at half-past ten, when the efficient choir from St. Paul's, Brighton, assisted by others from the neighbourhood, performed the choral service most impressively. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of St. Davids, who took for his text, Proverbs xvi, 3—"Commit thy works unto the Lord, and thy thoughts shall be established."

Morning prayer concluded, the visitors made their way to the College, which stands on a beautiful and commanding spot, about two miles distant from the village of Hurstpierpoint, two miles distant from the Hassock's Gate station of the Brighton Railway. At the extremity of the principal broad gravel walk by which the first or outer quadrangle

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, HURSTPIERPOINT.—OPENED ON TUESDAY LAST.

is entered, was erected a triple triumphal arch, under which the procession formed—the Provost, attended by his society and the choir, in their surplices, meeting the Bishop of the diocese and the assisting Bishops of Chichester, Exeter, and St. David's, at the College boundary.

The procession having entered the College gate, the appointed prayers were recited, and portions of the service were next offered up in the school-room and dormitory. The procession then advanced to the crypt under the dining-hall, fitted up as a temporary chapel, where the Litany was said.

The services being ended, the Bishops, and other assistants, retired for a short time to unrobe, and the whole company ascended to the dining-hall, where, at four long tables, covers had been laid for about 500. The hall was very tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the banners.

The Rev. N. Woodard, the Provost, presided; and, after the customary loyal toasts, proposed the health of the Bishop of Chichester, as visitor of the College. The Bishop returned thanks in a luminous address, wherein he expatiated upon the objects of the College; and, in conclusion, proposed the health of the Rev. Mr. Sewell. The health of the Provost was next drunk; the company were next addressed by the Bishop of St. David's; the health of the Bishop of Exeter was then drunk, for which the right rev. prelate returned thanks; and the proceedings terminated.

Hurst College, intended as a School for the Sons of Farmers and Tradesmen, and others of the middle classes, and a College for the Education of Commercial Schoolmasters, was originated by the Rev. N. Woodard, the Provost. The building has been erected from the designs of Mr. R. C. Carpenter, the architect of the churches of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, Regent's-park; and St. Paul's, and All Saints, Brighton.

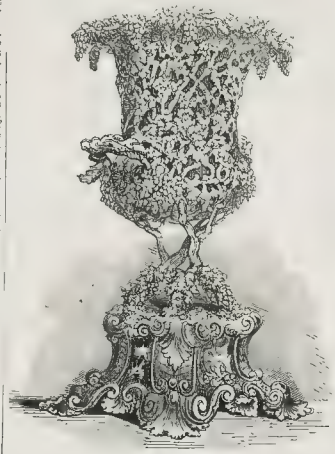
The foundation comprises accommodation for 300 boys; with six masters in holy orders, two chaplaincies, thirty-six sets of rooms for training masters, a chapel, a hall, a museum, a library (boys' and masters'), the Provost's lodgings, an infirmary, &c.

The works were commenced in June, 1851, and the foundation-stone was laid by the Bishop of the diocese on June 25th. The entire mass of the building, when completed, will cover an area of 8700 superficial yards, or nearly two acres. The chapel only remains to be erected. The plan consists of two courts, of which the first or entrance court is not a perfect quadrangle, but lies open to the road in front. The entrance-gate is in the centre of the range of buildings that separates the two courts. To meet the inconveniences of the climate, a double set of cloisters, upper and under, extends round the whole building; except that in front of the hall and chapel there are only lower cloisters, with a lean-to roof. The general arrangement is as follows:—On the upper story the sides of both courts are appropriated to one long dormitory, with its cloister, each such dormitory being intended for fifty boys, measuring one hundred feet by seventeen, and lighted by eight windows, alternately three and two lights. At the end of each is a lavatory. The two dormitories are separated by the central range of buildings, which projects beyond the side line of the court. Here are the sitting and bed-rooms of two masters; the bed-rooms communicate by a window with the dormitories, which are under the superintendence of their occupiers: thus each master, without leaving his room, has the full command of his respective boys, while the two are close to each other; and may have instant communication, in case of necessity, with the chief authorities of the college, by means of the passage in the central range. At the same time the masters' sitting-rooms, thrown out beyond the line, have a free view of the terraces, gardens, and country beyond. In the central range of buildings are the Provost's and chaplain's rooms; and a large wardrobe beyond each for the boys. On the ground-floor the eastern side of the College is arranged in precisely the same manner as the floor above. The western side of the exterior court is occupied by the general school-room, class-rooms, and the boys' library. The projection of the central range is appropriated to the museum. Following into the inner court are the master's library, more class-rooms, and the apartments for the pupil teachers. The central building, besides the porters' rooms, and those for the other chaplain, contains further accommodation for the pupil teachers, and a common parlour for their use. The western half of the north side is taken up by the hall. Beyond this to the left hand, and projecting beyond the line of the College walls, are the apartments for the matron, the kitchens, and other offices. Some idea of the great scale on which the building is arranged may be drawn from the fact that these last-named apartments form a block of about 120 feet by 50 feet. The matrons' rooms are in the centre. Around them are the domestic offices. In the kitchen is a lift or hoist, by which the dinner is raised to the buttery, from whence it is conveyed on wheeled trays into the hall. The water is supplied from a large well close at hand; it is pumped up by a steam-engine into six large tanks capable of supplying each person in the college with twenty gallons per day. The extensive and very complete cooking apparatus is the work of Mr. Jeakes, of Great Russell-street. The steam-engine and hydraulic pumps have been furnished by Messrs. Tylor, of Newgate-street, and the cleverly-contrived hoist for raising the dinner from the kitchen has been supplied by Messrs. Bennett and Corpe, of Lombard-street.

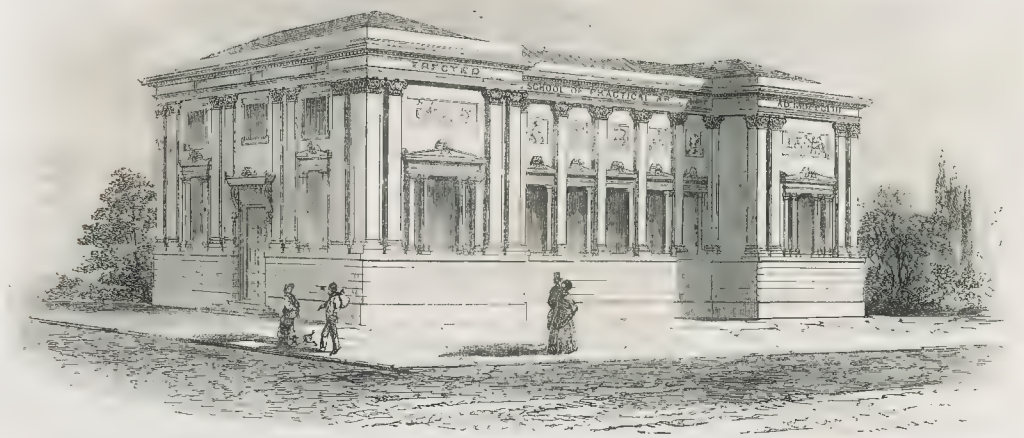
The hall is raised on a crypt: it measures 80 feet by 33 feet; is entered at the west end; is lighted by large three-light windows; and has a high pitched open roof, which carries a light louvre. A dais, as in the ancient college halls, is raised at the east end, on which is placed, parallel with the east wall, the "high table" for the masters, and fellows of the society, and their guests; whilst the body of the hall is occupied by four rows of tables placed longitudinally, and of sufficient extent to accommodate the whole of the boys at one time. To the east of the hall will be erected the intended chapel. Until this is built the crypt under the hall has been arranged as a chapel.

The material of the building is the squared flint locally used, with Caen stone for the masonry. The style throughout is Middle Pointed. The façades are of great extent—greater, probably, than those of any other modern building in this style. Care was therefore requisite to avoid monotony; and this has been simply but effectually gained by varying the windows according to the requirements of the apartments; and by the necessity of varying the general two-storied arrangement of the lofty walls of the hall, and the three-storied arrangement of portions. The entrance-gate in the central building, with the octagonal bell-turret, much heightens the effect.

The carcase of the building has been executed by Messrs. Cheeseman and Sons, of Brighton; and the finishings by Mr. Grimsdell, o London.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE RIGHT HON. C. TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ART FOR WOLVERHAMPTON AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—FOUNDED ON TUESDAY LAST.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

WEST KENT POULTRY EXHIBITION.

MR. BAKER'S SPANGLED POLANDS. MR. RAWSON'S GOLD-SPANGLED POLANDS. MR. BAKER'S SILK FOWLS.

PRIZE FOWLS.

THE WEST KENT POULTRY EXHIBITION, AND FLOWER SHOW, AT FARNINGHAM.

THE West Kent Poultry Exhibition took place on Tuesday and three following days (last week); on the first two of which a Horticultural and miscellaneous Flower Show was also held in conjunction with it. Among the company were Lords Stanhope and Holmesdale C. R. C. Petley, Esq.; Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart., and lady; R. A. Murray, Esq., and lady; Rev. Thomas Dyke, Rev. George Murray; Thomas Cooper, Esq.; Captain Shepherd and lady; John Rider, Esq.; W. Waring, Esq.; Frederick Campbell, Esq. We abridge the following details from the *Dover Chronicle*:—

This was the first exhibition of Poultry in the county; and the most extensive arrangements were made by the people of Farningham for the comfort of the visitors. An archway, gaily decorated with flowers and evergreens, emblematical devices, flags, &c., was erected across the bridge.

Here, as in most of the recent shows of the kind, the Shanghaes or Cochin-Chinas were numerous: the first and second prizes for Cochin-China chickens were taken by Mr Isaac Jecks, of Newton Lodge, near Norwich. Of Dorkings, No. 52, Mr. Lowrry's, of Horley, Surrey (this gentleman was fortunate enough to gain three prizes as well as the gold medal), were very fine and large birds, of the grey variety, with rose combs, and all the points requisite for good Dorkings. These carried off the first prize.

Of Spanish there was only one variety shown, the white-faced black.

The Dutch every-day layers—or as they were here called Hamburgs—were few and generally very inferior. What were shown as golden, were all copper-coloured. The best pair of pencilled were beautifully marked, but wanted that peculiarity of the breed, the elongated tail to the comb

The Polands were an improving class; four pens were much admired for the beauty of their enormous top-knots, mostly without the least atom of comb. Messrs Baker's white Polands were very large and magnificent birds, carrying one back to the recollection of the old-fashioned Polands. The gold and silver-laced Polands, belonging to Mr. E. Rawson, of Walton-on-Thames were very fine and beautiful birds; as were also three handsome buff white-laced Poland hens, shown by Mr. A. Balls of Nasing, Essex

The Chickens that gained the gold medal were of the large would-be Dorking variety

Among the Bantams were some very fair gold-laced ones, and two beautiful pens of white—one clean-legged and rose-combed, the other feather footed and single combed. There was also a pretty pen of silk Bantams.

In the extra class was a very fine hen of that rare breed the Emu Fowl, which attracted much notice; being very large, and the fibres of the feathers being disunited, it seemed to be clothed in hair: she belonged to Mr. John Franklin, of Bexley-heath. There were also three splendid white Malays, very large and noble birds, sent by Messrs. Bakers.

Among the Ducks were some good Aylesburys; but nothing remarkable except the tufted hook-bills, belonging to Messrs. Baker.

Among the Pigeons, we noticed a beautiful pair of black mottled trumpeters, some excellent barbs, owls, and turbits, a few short-faced tumblers, some black fantails, a pair of young archangels, some bad por-

MR. JOHN MITCHELL'S SELF-COLOUR. MR. JOHN CLINTON'S TORTOISESHELL BUCK. MR. J. CLINTON'S BLUE AND WHITE DOE.

PRIZE RABBITS.

culsins, and tolerable Italian runts. There were also a pair of frill-backs, and a pair of lace pigeons, which were very curious.

Some very fine Rabbits were also exhibited—black and white, blue and white, tortoiseshell, &c.

We have engraved Portraits of Mr. Rawson's and Messrs. Baker's Polish Fowls; and a group of prize Rabbits. We understand that the former are, with but few exceptions, the finest in England, and are imported birds. We are happy to state that the Exhibition was very successful: the number of visitors great, and the sales were good. On Friday, all the school-children of the neighbourhood were admitted free; and Mr. Davis, of the Lion Inn, liberally gave a dinner to 150 of the labouring class, as a wind-up to the first—and, it is to be hoped, not the last—Poultry Exhibition at Farningham.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Last night was the final performance of the season, when Handel's "Elijah" was repeated; under the masterly direction of Costa. Madame Viardot, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss F. Rowland, Miss Dolby, Miss Bassano, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. J. A. Novello, and Herr Formes sustaining the principal parts. Of the execution of this great work, together with a glance at the past doings, we must defer our notice until next week; but a record of a presentation of a testimonial by the members, subscribers, and friends of the society to Mr. Bowley, the honorary librarian, must not be omitted here. This tribute of regard and esteem was presented on Wednesday evening, in the Minor Hall, by John Newman Harman, Esq., the President, in an appropriate address; which was seconded by an admirable review of the society's progress since its formation in 1832 down to the present period, by Mr Bowley, the duty, therefore, in part, thereon in former days the Londoners had to go to the provincial festivals to hear good performances of oratorios, now the provincials were compelled to come to town to listen to the grandest interpretation of sacred works. Mr. Bowley referred with proper pride to his share in securing the engagement of Costa, as Conductor, whose abilities had so raised the society's fame; and to the endeavours he (Mr. Bowley) had made to ensure the improvements in Exeter-hall. Amongst the amateurs and professors present on the occasion were Costa, Messrs. Anderson, Baumann, Chipp, Smithers, Brownsmith, Bartholomew, Black, D. Hill, Taylor, Winsor, Peacock, Whitehouse, &c.

MR. BENEDICT'S CONCERT.

No professor enjoys a higher character, either personally or artistically, than Mr. Benedict. He has resided many years in this country, and has won universal esteem. His annual concert is regarded as one of the events of the musical season, and the one he presented on Wednesday morning at the Hanover-square Rooms, presented no exception. The attendance was immense, the selection of music excellent from all schools, and the congregants of the "lions of the season" on the most liberal scale. To enter into details of his programme in our limits would be impossible. Mr. Benedict played with Miss Arabella Goddard and Herr Hiller, in J. S. Bach's triple concerto for three pianofortes; and he gave a selection from his MS. opera, "The Minnesinger." Besides the instrumentalists just named, vocal pensioners, Piccolomini, Piatti, Bottesini; M. Reichart, flautist; Sainton, Mdme. Viardot, Mdme. Marchesi, Madame Clara Novello, Madame R. Lablache, Fraulein Agnes Bury, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Lockey, Signori Gardoni, Ciabatta, Gagliera, Marchesi, F. Lablache, Herr Pischek, Mr. Burdini, Herr Reichart, Mr Sims Reeves, &c. The band of the Harmonic Union was engaged, and Benedict and Lindsay Sloper officiated as conductors and accompanists. The great hit in vocalisation was Viardot's marvellous execution of Balfe's Scherzo, which is one mass of intricacies. It was rapturously encored Benedict's composition was also much applauded, especially when he had "When weeping," sung with impassioned feeling by Mr. Sims Reeves

NOTES OF THE WEEK

The eighth and last concert of the Amateur Musical Society took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, last Monday, under the direction of Mr. Osborne, the pianist and composer.

The Choral Fund's annual concert took place at Exeter-hall, last Monday, under the direction of Mr. T. E. Bailey. Handel's "Messiah" was performed; the principal singers being Mad. Caterina Novello, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mdlle. Favanti, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lawler, Herr Reichart, &c. This excellent institution is entitled to the best support; but it is to be feared that the managers, as well as those of the Society of Female Musicians, cannot effect some arrangement with the Royal Society of Musicians, so that there should be one large institution, for the advantage of all classes of musicians.

Mr. and Mrs. John Roe gave their annual evening concert last Monday, at the Misses Isaacs's, Harley-street; aided by Mrs. W. Dixon, Misses E. Sheriff and Julia Worsley, Messrs. Worsley, Gladwin, S. Clifford, Grieves, Richardson, J. G. Boordman, Leffler, and Bottesini.

Herr Jansa, the Viennese, the clever violinist and composer, met his admirers at a morning concert last Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. he secured the assistance of Mdlle. Agnes Bury, Miss Hudsart, Herr Reichart, Herr Pischek, M. Tolbecque, Mdlle Clauss, Mr. Aguilar, M. Gratiann, &c.

Miss Watson had an evening concert last Tuesday, at the Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood, with the assistance of the Misses Poole, L. Sherrit, E. Lyon, R. Braham, Rudias, B. Williams, E. Badger; Messrs. Mattocks, G. Tedder, G. Gray, M. Smith, J. Howe, H. Barnby, and Barthen.

At Miss Edwards's Matinée Musicale last Tuesday, at the Queen-Anne-street Rooms, the programme included the names of Mdme. Marchesi, Miss Birch, Piatti, Marchesi, Fossi, and Herr Oberthür.

At Mr. Brinley Richards's second Matinée of Classical Pianoforte Music, his performance of Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 81, and of works by Hensett, Mendelsohn, and Sterndale Bennett, elicited marked tokens of approbation from the connoisseurs congregated at the Hanover-square Rooms: Garcia and Weiss were the vocalists.

The Orchestral Union terminated an interesting series of morning concerts, at the Hanover-square Rooms, last Saturday. Their playing of Meudelssohn's Symphony in A, and of the "Oberon" and "Masaniello" overtures, under Mr. Mellon's able direction, proved what may be achieved by professors constantly playing together. Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett's masterly rendering of his no less superb pianoforte concert in F minor, must be cited as one of the "great facts" of this season. He was deservedly cheered at the conclusion, and recalled. Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Lockey (late Miss M. Williams) were the vocalists.

Mrs. Arthur Wellmore, the pianist—supported by Mrs. A. Newton, Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Galton, Miss Pyne; Messrs. King and Lawler Jones, Piatti, Bottesini, and Bottesini had an agreeable soiree on Tuesday, at the Bore-street Rooms.

Mdlle. E. St. Marc, the accomplished pianist, assembled a goodly muster of friends and patrons, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Tuesday last: and in the scheme the abilities of Mdme. Rudersdorff, Teresa, Milanollo, Parodi, Lablache, Piatti, Bottesini, Bazzini, Biletta, Pilotti, F. Wells, were put in requisition

The London Sacred Harmonic Society performed at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday night, under Mr. Surman's direction, Haydn's "Creation," which was preceded by Dr. Elvey's Royal Birthday Cantata: in aid of the funds for completing the new wing of Brompton Hospital the principal singers were Mrs. Harwood, Misses Birch and Dolby, Mr. M. Wells; Messrs. Lockey, Lawler, and Phillips.

Miss Rainforth repeated her Scottish musical entertainment at the Store-street Rooms, last Wednesday, the selection being from the "Lady of the Lake."

Mr. W. West and Miss Vaughan gave their musical entertainment at the Croydon Literary Institution, on Monday, to a crowded audience

The Cologne Choral Union, after giving ten most successful concerts, within a fortnight, left town last Wednesday, for Brussels, where they were to sing the same evening at a great assemblage of the Choral Societies, by special invitation from King Leopold. The Choral Union sang on Monday three times before the Queen—early in the morning at Buckingham Palace, in the afternoon at the St. James's Theatre, for the benefit of the German Hospital, and in the evening at Stafford House at the concert at the Palace, at which Viardot sang for the second time since her arrival The farewell performance of the Choral Union was at the Hanover-square Rooms last Tuesday, before an immense audience Mr. Mitchell has made quite a hit by this speculation; and the Teutonic Chorulists return to Cologne with £800, to be devoted to the Cathedral. Amongst the artists who performed at the Choral Union Concerts must be signalised Mdlle. Clauss and Mdlle. Graever, the accomplished pianists, and Madame Charlotte Dreyfus, a performer on the harmonium of great ability, who has been producing no little sensation in Paris.

"It never rains but it pours." Our musical budget ended yesterday, with a morning and two evening concerts: the first given by Herr Hildebrand Romberg, at Willis's Rooms, with the co-operation of Mdlle Jenny Bauer, Mdlle. Hermann, Herr Kumpel, Herr Fauer, Herr Graf, Herr Ries, and Vieuxtemps; the second by Mdlle. Coulon, a clever pianiste, at the Hanover-square Rooms, with Madame Doria, Madame and Signor Marchesi, Madame and Signor F. Lablache, Sainton, M. Jacquard, M. Wuille, M. Frelon, Benedict, F. Mori, Misses R. Fitzwilliam and Messent, Gardoni, Jules Lefort, F. Chatterton, &c., and the third by Mdlle. G. Dehotte, the pianiste, at Willis's Rooms, with Madame Doria, Mrs. Macdonnell, Vieuxtemps, Piatti, F. Mori, Lefort, Guglielme, &c.

The sixth and last performance of the Quartet Association took place at Willis's Rooms on Thursday. Sainton, Cooper, Piatti, Howell Fratten, Nicholson, Lazarus, Baumann, Jarrett, Benedict, and Tito Mattei, a pianist, twelve years of age, of prodigious talent. This excellent association has quite maintained the high character of its programmes, and of its admirable execution thereof, this season.

The anniversary dinner of the Choir Benevolent Fund, established in 1851 for the relief of widows and orphans of organists and lay clerks of cathedral and collegiate choirs, took place on Thursday, at the Freemasons' Tavern; Sir George Clerk in the chair. The choir consisted of about thirty voices, from her Majesty's Chapels Royal, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and St. George's Chapel (Windsor), under the direction of Dr. G. J. Elvey, of the Windsor Chapel Royal. Amongst the glees and madrigals, Dr. Benj. Cooke's Eptaph (for five voices) to Thomas Tallis—who was organist to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth—was not the least interesting item.

Next week will be the eighth and last Philharmonic Concert, the Director's matinée at the Musical Union, Mr. Howard Glover's grand annual concert at Exeter Hall, M. Jacques Blumenthal's fashionable matinée, &c.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The debut of Mdme. Medori on Saturday night in Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan," was evidently successful. She has a magnificent mezzo soprano voice, sings well, and has a most dramatic power. She cannot be pronounced at present to be a singer of genius, or an actress of power and impulse, but there are indications of a far superior order of lyric ability than has been met with of late years. Grisi and Viardot excepted indeed, it would be difficult to name the artisté who has finer attributes as a prima donna than Mdme. Medori. Combined with the vocalisation of Verrenes, by Ronconi, the expression and energy of Tamburlik as *Chalais*, Donizetti's opera created a marked sensation. Mdme. Medori was called before the curtain both at the end of the second and third acts. She has a good face and figure for the stage, moves with ease and grace, and is quite versed in the conventional by-play of the scene.

On Tuesday, Verdi's "Rigoletto" was played for the fourth time, the King and Queen of Hanover being present.

On Thursday, for the first time, "Lucrezia Borgia" was repeated, and Mdlle. Piunkett danced a *pas de deux* with M. Desplaces. The new divertissement of "Fleurette"—produced on Saturday night, with Beverly's pretty scenic effects—evidently pleases the subscribers. The groupings are picturesque and animated. Mdlle. Besson, persecuted by a magician, is pretty and sentimental, and pirouettes bravely, when *Fleurette* is restored to her own lover.

Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" will be brought out to-night (Saturday).

HAYMARKET.

The spirited manager of this theatre is determined to "shoot folly as it flies;" and, under the title of "Rappings and Table-movings," has produced a lively farce, in which he and Mrs. Fitzwilliam perform the principal rôles. Mr. Rogers personates a sceptical man-about-town he perceives that the tables suddenly begin to move, is very amusing. The effect is produced by the entrance of sheriff's officers, to escape whom Mr Buckstone and another gentleman get under the tables, and bear them about the room. Mrs. Fitzwilliam, as the Medium, played the female charlatan to admiration, and expounded the conditions of her mystery with American coolness and unction. The little piece was given out for repetition with well-merited applause.

Her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and suite, attended this establishment on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of the performance of Mr. Planché's burlesque, "Mr. Buckstone's Ascent of Mount Parnassus," and Howard Paul's amusing farce, "Rappings and Table-movings." This was her Majesty's first visit to the Haymarket the present season

ADELPHI.

Mr. Boucicault's talents as an adapter of French dramas have again been put into requisition, by the production, on Monday, of M. Dumas' *drame* of "Le Chevalier de la Maison Rouge," under the title of "Genevieve; or, the Reign of Terror." Genevieve de Beaujeu (Mdme. Celeste) is the sister of the Chevalier, who is engaged in a plot to deliver *Marie Antoinette*. She is also, though married to *M Dixmer* (Mr. Wigan) fatally in love with *Maurice Lindey* (Mr. Leigh Murray), who had rescued her from the hands of the Sansculottes, and who follows her to her home. The result is, that the young man is well nigh seduced from his obligation to the Republic, and suffers from the agitations of doubt and love. *Lorin*, a Girondist (Mr. Webster), discovers the plot, and that *Maurice* has some share in it; but, being his friend, obtains a pass to enable him to fly from Paris. This, however, is prevented by the jealous interference of her husband, who commands Queen's escape, by substituting her person in prison—a scheme which, in turn, is frustrated by a sudden insurrection, in consequence of which *Genevieve* is brought before the revolutionary tribunal, by which she is condemned to death. But Lorin, who witnesses the scene from amidst the crowd, compels the gaoler to surrender to him two cards, which will enable him to enter the prison, and, on his exit, afford escape also to his wife. Here he is enabled to effect, having been served by *Jean*, who runs him through in a shed and carries away the cards intending to effect with them his own escape. *Monsieur*, also, loses the power, but has a card of entree for himself, however, somewhat doubtfully, in all wanting his friend to escape, suggested a respectable suit in the place of the tattered one which, however, he adopts as a means of a new insurrection for the doomed, an expedient perfect, satisfactory to an audience not over critical, and disposed to be pleased. The piece principally depends on groupings and *tableaux* the merit of the acting principally belongs to Mr Webster and Mr. Wigan while to Mr. and Mrs. Keeley have been given two extraneous comic characters, by way of relief to the general seriousness of the action. Mdme. Celeste was intensely melodramatic, but this was in keeping with her part. The play was enthusiastically received

ST. JAMES'S.

Mdlle. Rachel took her benefit on Wednesday, in the part of *Louise de Lignerolles*, in the *drame* so named, by MM. F. Dinaux and E. Legouve. It is an old play, in which Mdlle. Mars originally performed. Neither the play nor the character has much interest. *Louise* is the wife of a creole, who forms an attachment for the wife of a Colonel. *Louise* suspects and forgives, and engages also in a duel on grounds, and in language, unintelligible to the audience. The injured husband insists that the duel shall take place between *Louise* and himself, to the extreme horror of the latter's friends—a fact which, as the duelling is to be fought with fists, the creole finds out for the first time. Mdlle. Rachel does the part with a fine feeling of womanly dignity and sentiment; but, on the whole, it is not worthy of her talent.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—We were admitted on Monday to a private rehearsal of Messrs. Macfarlane and Cunningham's new entertainment, entitled "The Budget." Both are well-known anecdote comprehending theatrical people, told by Mr. Cunningham, as introductory to some old songs by Mr. W. Adams; while Mr. Macfarlane gives an account of the orchestra, on which instrument he plays with and without the mute; and also performed the extraordinary feat of playing on that and the bugle at the same time. Mr. Adams's vocal powers were displayed in his singing Dibdin's song of "Poor Jack," unless intelligibly given, lost its charm. Mr. Macfarlane's part of the performance was admirable.—Mr. Frederick Webster, on Friday next, repeats his entertainment of Memory, with illustrations from the speeches of eminent British statesmen, and the advantages to be derived from the study of elocution in public and private life. In read ng the speeches Mr. Webster wisely abstained from any theatrical display; simply rendering the meaning with proper emphasis, and we may add "discretion."

THE OCEAN MAIL.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—A new diorama, painted by Messrs Grieve and Telbin, illustrative of the route of the ocean mail, *vid* the Cape to India and Australia, was opened on Monday, and consists of a series of as magnificent pictures as we ever witnessed. Every available point is touched. Some of the most interesting are the scenery of St. Helena, Cape Town, Paul and Virginia's Tomb, and the Maldive Islands. The Australian views are superb, and consist of Sydney, as seen from the shore, Sydney Cove, Mount Victoria, Ophir Diggings, Encampment of Exploring Party, Australian Alps, Sheep Station, and the Bathurst and Mount Alexander Diggings. The views are all admirably explained by Mr. Stocqueler, who has also prepared a Guide to the Dioramas, which contains full information on every particular.

THE NEW PENNY RECEIPT STAMP.—In answer to some inquiries relative to the penny stamp, official notice has been given, that any amount of stamps which any vendor may have on hand at the time when the new penny receipt stamp comes into operation will be exchanged for the new stamp, upon application to the stamp department at Somerset-house.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind	Rain in Inches.
	Inches	°	°	°	°			Inches.
June 17	29.822	74·0	50·3	61·7	+ 2·9	70	S W	0·00
„ 18	29.675	69·2	51·1	57·5	- 2·3	87	S W	0·09
„ 19	29.689	63·1	50·4	57·9	- 2·0	81	S W	0·71
„ 20	29.528	65·3	45·3	53·1	- 7·0	77	N W	0·00
„ 21	29.573	64·1	45·9	53·3	- 7·0	83	N E	0·09
„ 22	29.750	63·8	45·4	53·4	- 7·0	83	N N E	0·01
„ 23	29.728	72·1	53·1	59·7	- 0·9	73	N	0·00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.12 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.00 inches by 9h. p.m. on the 20th; increased to 29.85 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 22nd; decreased to 29.79 inches by 9 h. p.m. on the same day; and increased to 29.83 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week was 29.732 inches. The mean daily temperature of the 20th was 53·1°, and is the lowest mean daily temperature recorded on that day since the year 1843, when it was 52·9°; the mean temperature of the 21st was 53·3°, and is the lowest since the year 1823, when it was 50·9°; and the mean temperature of the 22nd was 53·4°, and is the lowest since the year 1839, when it was 49·5°; the mean temperature of these three days of the week was 53·9°, and they are the three coldest consecutive days for the corresponding period since the year 1823, when the mean temperature of the three corresponding days was 53·9°. The mean temperature of the week was 58·7°, being 3·4° below the average of the corresponding weeks in thirty-eight years. The highest reading of the thermometer (74·0°) occurred on the 17th, and the lowest (45·3°) on the 20th: their difference (28·7°) shows the range of temperature in the week. The greatest daily range occurred on the 17th, and the least (8·4°) on the 20th: their difference (28·7°) shows the range of temperature in the week. The greatest daily range occurred on the 17th was 24·2°, on the 17th; the smallest (8·4°) on the 18th: and the mean for the week 17·7°. Rain fell during the week to the depth of 0·80 inch.

Lewisham, June 24th, 1853 JAMES GLAISHER

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending June 18, the births of 1469 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these 742 were boys, and 667 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years the average number was 1548. The number of deaths registered in the week was 1000, and the other organs of respiration, 197; to diseases of the nervous system, &c., 59; and to visceral obstruction, cold, and intemperance, 52 deaths are attributed. The number of fatal cases arising from typhus (which, in the week ending June 11, was 53) has declined, in the week ending June 18, to 30; smallpox, from 6 to 4; measles, from 20 to 20; consumption, from 163 to 131; and pneumonia, from 62 to 45. Scarlatina has risen from 20 to 39; hooping-cough, from 28 to 67; and bronchitis, from 54 to 55. Diseases of the respiratory organs have been consequently decreasing during the last seven weeks, but are still in excess of their corrected average

MEASURING LONDON FOR ITS CABS.—On account of the new Hackney Carriage Act coming into operation next month, the Metropolitan Police Commissioners have issued orders for a measurement of all the leading thoroughfares and principal streets in London. When the distance between a large number of principal points and the various cabstands shall have been ascertained, the result will be embodied in tables for the use of the public, as well as for cab-drivers, and the police at the stands.

WIDENING OF FENCHURCH-STREET.—Notices of removal have been served upon the occupiers of premises on the south side of Fenchurch street, between Mark-lane and London-street, required for widening this important thoroughfare; and the Improvement Committee of the Corporation of London have given instructions to sell the materials for the purpose of clearing the site. After this portion of the street has been completed, it is intended to carry out the improvement to the eastern extremity of the street.

LAUNCH OF AN IRON SCHOONER YACHT.—On Tuesday an iron schooner yacht, the *Vivanda*, built by Mr. J. Scott Russell for Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., was launched at Blackwall. This yacht is intended to replace the other of that name, which was destroyed by fire while undergoing repairs at Cowes, after her return from *America*. We understand that the *Scorpion*, belonging to Vice Com. Bartlett, R.L.Y.C., will meet the *Vivanda* at the forthcoming regatta at Lowestoft.

LAUNCH OF THE "CRUSADER."—This fine vessel, built by Mr. Mare, was launched on Tuesday from the same shipbuilding ground. Miss Rolt performed the ceremony of the christening. The following is an enumeration of her dimensions:—The length between her perpendiculars is 180 feet; dito of the keel for tonnage, 154 feet 6 inches; breadth for tonnage, 31 feet; depth in hold, 21 feet 6 inches; burden in tons, 250 7-94; with engines of 400-horse power. Mr. Mare entertained a select party on board the *Jupiter* steamer. The band of the 2nd Life Guards was in attendance; and, after a pleasant excursion down the river, his guests returned at an early hour to town.

THE WELLINGTON AND UNITED SERVICES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Saturday last, a meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of taking measures to promote a national testimonial to the late Duke of Wellington, in the form of an institution, for the relief of veteran non-commissioned and petty officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines of her Majesty's and the Hon. East India Company's service, and their widows and orphans. Lord Ebrington was in the chair. The secretary announced that there was already subscribed nearly £2000. Resolutions organising the society having been agreed to, the business terminated.

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES.—On Thursday the ninth annual meeting of this association was held at the London Tavern; Sir R. Howard, Bart., M.P., in the chair. The report recommended a dividend of 4½ per cent. Dr. Southwood Smith, in addressing the meeting, stated that the per cent average mortality of adults in the metropolis at large was three times greater than that in apartments or model lodging-houses of the association, and that that of infants was five times greater.

BURIALS IN THE METROPOLIS.—By several orders in Council of the same date, and in pursuance of the powers given by 15 and 16 Victoria, from and after the days respectively set out therein, burials in the grounds attached to the churches therein named are to be discontinued. At the head of this list is the burial-ground of St. Clement Danes, on the 30th day of June. This ground is prominent in situation, being in the centre of the Strand—and prominent in its arrangement. Its condition was recorded eighty-six years since, in a vestry meeting called for taking into consideration the cleansing of the Great Vault under the Church," the smell of which was then "so offensive, that divers of the parishioners were prevented from attending Divine service." We are not aware how often the "cleansing" process has been resorted to; but we know that some very remarkable disclosures were made in reference to this and other places in the immediate locality before the Parliamentary Committee of 1849; and we have also been assured that in or about the year 1767, the Great Vault was on fire, and continued burning during many days! There are at the present moment a great number of bodies in the Great and Recter's Vaults under the church; they are piled one upon the other, and give off at times the most noisome effluvium; whilst every passer by must have noticed the oft-repeated "committing" to the earth of the departed, who, to the number of many thousands, have been disposed of in the "hallowed and pestilence-loading belt of land around the church. As our readers are aware, we have often pointed out the unfitness of this and similar sites as places of sepulture. To the present period, however, little practical good has been effected. With the exception of the closure of Enon Chapel, Clement's-lane, Strand; and Ellin Chapel, Fetter-lane; the shutting up of the Spa-fields receptacle, in Exmouth-street; and the ground in Russell-court, Drury-lane; the churchyards of this huge metropolis, in spite of warnings, remonstrances, and denunciations, have, with the exceptions above mentioned, defied public opinion, and survived the most vigorous attacks of the press; and, to the year 1853, the loathsome and destructive practice has continued of "depositing" (to use Mr. Walker's expressive term) some 50,000 dead bodies annually in the streets, lanes, and blind alleys—in cellars, and under human dwellings, in the midst of two millions and a half of the living inhabitants of the greatest city in the world. The ignorant, the superstitious, and the mercenary must be taught, however, by the strong arm of authority, if they will not acquire knowledge by experience, that they can no longer be permitted to offend public decency, injure the public health, or allowed to poison earth, air, and water, in order to satisfy sentiment. The remedy for this great evil is now within grasp; and it becomes every one to aid, both by precept and example, the wise resolve of the present Secretary of State for the Home Department, who has struck the first official and effectual blow at the abomination of intramural burials.

THE ACCESSION OF THE QUEEN TO THE THRONE.—Monday being the anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne, merry peals were rung from several of the City and West-end churches, and flags were raised on the different Government offices, as well as on Riding of the spires of the churches and other public buildings. The Park and Tower guns were fired, and there was an inspection of a portion of the household troops on the parade behind the Horse Guards.

THE CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM.—A grand fancy bazaar, in aid of the funds of this institution, was opened on Wednesday and Thursday at the Riding-house on the Victoria road, where they hastened to pay their respects to his Majesty the King of Hanover, the Queen of Hanover, and the Crown Prince and Princess of Hanover arrived, and were speedily followed by her Majesty and suite. Her Majesty, on entering the Riding School, where the booths were erected, immediately approached her cousin the King of Hanover, and kissed him on each cheek, the King of Hanover acknowledging this kindness by kissing her Majesty's hand. The same kind marks of affectionate regard were exchanged between the members of the Royal Family. The stalls were personally superintended by ladies of the highest rank, who have hitherto been very successful in effecting sales. The Duchess of Gloucester and the Duchess of Cambridge held one, the Duchess of Jersey another, and the Duchess of Norfolk a third; and their presence, combined with the visit from the Royal personages, attracted to the bazaar a large number of the aristocracy. The Queen purchased extensively, and a clean sweep was made of the contents of nearly all the stalls. The bands of the Royal Horse Guards and the Coldstream Guards were in attendance, and played various airs during the time, and the refreshments were of the best kind.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—The unsettled state of the weather had its effect in destroying the pleasure of the public who visited the display of rhododendrons on Monday afternoon in the gardens, Regent's-park. The exhibition if held was superb. Mr Waterer, of Bagshot, having apparently outdone himself in this exemplification of a flower which, when in full bloom, may be said to be without parallel in creation. The flowers were arranged, as usual, under the same tents thrown into one and the general *ensemble*, owing to the multitude of blossoms which each plant bears, is no less singular than alluring.

ADVERTISING DUTY.—Deputation to LORD JOHN RUSSELL. A memorial, numerously signed by influential citizens of London, was presented, on Tuesday, to Lord John Russell, at Whitehall, urging the total repeal, rather than the reduction, of the Advertisement duty, and pointing out that all the gross inequalities of the old tax would remain under the sixpenny rate, which would continue to cripple and extinguish cheap literature. His Lordship stated that one penny was the sum consideration for which the tax was retained, and denied any intention to control the press.

THE EAST INDIA BILL.—"At the very numerous meeting of members of the House of Commons, held on Tuesday last, at the Thatched House in St. James's-square, the unanimous feeling prevailed after the speech of the noble Earl—that the amendment of Lord Stanley should be supported."—*Morning Herald*. On this subject the *Globe* of the same day says:—"Not more than one hundred members accepted the ex-Premier's invitation, and the assemblage in St. James's-square showed to the eye of the most enthusiastic Derbyite, that desert one from, and decisions on the once great Conservative party, existed to an even greater extent than the rumours of the last few weeks indicated. The whole affair was tame, dull, and spiritless."

THE MIDDLESEX MAGISTRACY.—The Marquis of Salisbury, as Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, gave his annual entertainment to the magistracy of the county and the officers of the East and West Middlesex Militia, on Saturday evening last, at the family mansion in Arlington-street.

THE NUNNERIES QUESTION.—On Monday a deputation from the Protestant Alliance had an interview with Lord Palmerston, at the Home-office, to present an address to her Majesty, from the general committee of that body, upon the subject of the inspection of nunneries. The deputation was very numerous, and several noblemen and gentlemen were members of it.

THE BAND IN KENSINGTON-GARDENS.—The band of the regiment of Horse Guards stationed at Knightsbridge-barracks have commenced their performances in Kensington-gardens, for the summer season. The band plays from half-past four until half-past six o'clock on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, at the south eastern point of the gardens, facing Rotten Row, and almost immediately opposite the Prince's-gate.

THE COMMISSION FOR THE CITY.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent, dated Whitehall June 20, to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, the Right Hon. Sir John Patteson, Knight, and Sir Cornewall Lewis, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the existing state of the city of London.

THE NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Last week the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils in the North London Collegiate School, Camden-town, St. Pancras, took place in the spacious Vestry-hall. The Rev. Canon Dale presided, and many of the pupils and their parents, the report was read, which showed that the school had greatly progressed, and there had been an increase of scholars, the number now amounting to 240

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—A meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Hampstead was held at the Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of considering measures to be taken for securing to the public the perpetual enjoyment of the Heath. The meeting was very numerously attended; and, the chair having been taken by the Incumbent, the Rev. J. Allen, a longer resolution were proposed, and unanimously carried, to the effect, that, in the opinion of the meeting, the inhabitants of the metropolis, of the parish, and of the neighbourhood generally, to secure the enjoyment of the Heath; and that the ways most open to the attainment of this object that the Heath, and certain of the adjoining land necessary for its protection from building, should be purchased by the Government; and a memorial to the Government to order the Woods and Forests was adopted, embodying the views of the meeting. Much stress was laid on the value to the public of the open ground, both as regarded health and recreation, and as a school of art to landscape painters. The threat of impending buildings on some of the most important sites in the neighbourhood of the Heath was urged as a ground for immediate measures. A plan, designed by Mr. E. Cockerell, R.A., the well-known architect, was exhibited, showing the facility with which an open area of 50 acres, with approaches from Primrose-hill, could be obtained. No material difficulties of ground seemed to exist as to the value of the enclosed land near the Heath; but the principal point at issue was the value to be attached to the interest of the Lord of the Manor in the Heath itself, which had been estimated by the promoters of the scheme on the basis of the annual revenue which it yielded, but which the solicitor of the Lord of the Manor estimated at £600 per acre—on the ground, of course, that it was grantable for building purposes—a position which was emphatically denied by the copyholders and others present. Assuming the copyholders to be correct on the last point, it seemed to follow that the scheme could be carried out, including approaches, at a cost of about £100,000.

INDIA AND THE NEW BILL.—The India Bill was again discussed by the Court of Proprietors on Monday. Mr Hume reiterated his opinion that the Board of Control, not the Directors, was the real power, all the bad measures that had been adopted respecting that empire. Mr. Sullivan strongly objected to the Government measure, and moved:—

That, having examined the correspondence laid before the Court, and the principles of the Government, the Court, confining itself to the question before it, the constitution of the Court of Directors, and considering in the most sad judgment of that body, were of opinion that the present administration of Indian affairs was essentially for the good of the government of India; and that the proposed change in the constitution of the Court of Directors was calculated to impair the principal checks which now interposed upon the Board of Control, and that the Court of Directors be requested to submit these views to the Government and to Parliament in such manner as they should think fit.

Mr H. Mackenzie seconded the resolution. Mr. Ayrton moved, by way of amendment, that the bill be referred to a committee, to be appointed by the Court of Directors out of the body of proprietors. He contended that the Government of India must finally come into the hands of the Crown, like every other portion of the British Empire; and said he hoped to see the day when even the name of the East India Company would be utterly abolished. Mr. Serjeant Gazelee said, rather than the amendment should drop, he would second it, though he should prefer having the committee appointed by the Court of Proprietors. The debate was adjourned.—The discussion was resumed on Tuesday, and, after a great many speeches, the amendment was negatived, and the original resolution carried.—A public meeting on this subject, in connexion with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, was held in the Town-hall, Manchester, on Monday, Mr. T. Bazley in the chair. Mr. Bright was the principal speaker, and the following resolution was moved and carried:—

That this meeting cannot discover in the bill which her Majesty's Ministers have brought before Parliament even a latent hope that their project for the future government of India will provide any sufficient remedy for the glaring mistakes of the past, inasmuch as the system is not reformed in any essential degree, and no security can be found in it for an economical and efficient administration of the enormous portion of the revenue of India which is applied to the much-needed internal amelioration of the country, instead of being, as heretofore, wholly lavished on territorial aggrandisement

ON DIT.—An illustrious and youthful Princess, the youngest daughter of a deceased Royal Duke, it is rumoured in courtly circles, has just refused the hand of one of the most distinguished of the Sovereign Princes of Germany, on account of the difference of religion between the august parties.—*Atlas*.

SEED OF THE TOBACCO PLANT.—A discovery which may prove of some commercial importance appears to have been made by a British resident in Russia, namely, that the seed of the tobacco plant contains about fifteen per cent of an oil possessing peculiar drying properties, calculated to render it a superior medium, especially for paints and varnishes

NATIONAL SPORTS.

BIBURY CLUB MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each—Letus, 1. The Golden Power, 2.
Andover Stakes—Azael, 1. Calcedy, 2
Champagne Stakes—Rosalind, 1. Bay Celia, 2.
Plate of 50 sovs—Bloomsbury, 1. Miraboau, 2.
Bibury Stakes—Lancashire, 1. Horse-tail, 2.
Plate of 50 sovs—Provost Marshal, 1. Paltery, 2.

THURSDAY.

Third Triennial Stakes.—Kingston, 1. Marbinger, 2.
Match—Poetry beat St. Stephen.
Fifth Triennial Stakes.—Autocrat, 1. Ivan, 2
Handicap Sweepstakes—Thread beat Baroness Grapeshot and Malheureux.—The latter won the deciding heat.
Stewards' Plate.—Ratapian, 1. Ninnyhammer, 2.
Fourth Triennial.—Colonel, 1. Chanticleer, 2.
Mottisfont Stakes. Belus, 1. Marsyas, 2

LATEST BETTING ON THE COURSE.—Northumberland Plate: 6 to 1 agst Scotbrig. Liverpool Cup: 10 to 1 agst Grey Momus. Goodwood Stakes: 6 to 1 agst Little Harry. No betting at Tattersall's this evening.

WINCHESTER.—FRIDAY.

Original Hampshire Stakes—Antigone, 1. Black Doctor, 2.
Two-Year-Old Stakes—Bribery, 1. Austrey, 2.
Queen's Plate—Torrents were 6 to 4 on Ninnyhammer.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs—Victorine, 1. C. by Emperor, 2.
Match.—Himalaya received forfeit from Little Gemmy.
Four Year Triennial.—Harbinger walked over.
Two Year Triennial.—Bribery walked over.
Members' Plate (First Heat).—Letterpress, 1. [illegible]

CRICKET.—One of the great matches of the year—[illegible] Marylebone Club and Ground began on Monday, and end 1 on Wednesday. Scores, 1st innings, 194; second, 108; total, 302. The Club, first innings, 185; second, 79: total, 264, and losing by 1 [illegible] the match between Eleven of England and Twenty two of Manchester (Broughton) Club, the latter won by two wickets

STRANGE PROCLAMATION.—There is a proclamation extant, addressed by Russia to the Circassian Chiefs in 1837, in which it is asked "Are you not aware, that if the heavens should fall, Russia could prop them with her bayonets? The English may be good mechanics and artisans, but power dwells only with Russia. No country ever waged successful war against her. Russia is the most powerful of all nations If you desire peace, you must be convinced that there is but two powers in existence—God in heaven, and the Emperor upon earth"

TEAS AT MANCHESTER.—Teas from the East Indies have been forwarded to the Manchester Commercial Association in sample, by order of the Hon. East India Co.; they have been given in the neighbourhood of the Himalaya mountains. These samples include gunpowder tea, valued at 2s. 6d. per lb. in bond; young hyson, at 1s. 11d.; and black, worth 1s. 9d. per lb. They are free of colouring matter, and it is believed they would meet with a good demand in the market here

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The market for National Securities has continued to be wholly governed by the advices received from Turkey. Since we last wrote, only a limited amount of business has been transacted in it; yet very little change has taken place in the quotations. The Government broker has made a few small purchases for the Reduction of the Debt. The quantity of Stock "accepted" at the Bank of England this week has been trifling, and the premium on Exchequer Bills and India Bonds has suffered a decline; the former having been 3s. to 6s.; the latter, 20s. Notwithstanding the late advance in the rate of discount, the demand for the Bank of England, money has continued very abundant and cheap. Advances have been made upon stock as low as 1½ per cent. The quotations in London-street have varied from 1½ to 2 per cent per annum.

On Monday Bank Stock was 229½ to 228½. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 96¾ ⅞; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101¾ ⅞. Long Annuities, 5⅞. The proprietors of South Sea Stock have also risen a point; South Sea Old Annuities, 1.0; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem.; Consols, for Account, 98¾ ⅞. No change worthy of particular notice took place in prices either on Tuesday or Wednesday, on which days the operations for the Account were comparatively trifling. On Thursday the market opened steadily, and the Three per Cents were 98¾ ⅞, at which figure they continued up to the close of business. The Three per Cents Reduced were 96¾ ⅞, and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101¾ ⅞. India Bonds, under £1000, were 20s.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 2s. prem.; Long Annuities, 5⅞. The proprietors of South Sea Stock have unanimously resolved to accept from Government the amount of their capital, viz., upwards of £3,500,000 sterling.

The demand for Foreign Bonds has been by no means active. Prices, however, have ruled tolerably firm. Austrian Five per Cents have been done at 99¾. Danish Five per Cents, 103 ½; Dutch Two per Cents, 64¾; Ecuador, 6 to 5⅞; Mexican Three per Cents, 29 to 27⅞; Portuguese Four per Cents, 39 to 39¾; Sardinian Five per Cents, 94¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 19 to 18⅝; the New Deferred, 5¾; Swedish Four per Cents, 98; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64⅞ to 65; and the Four per Cents, 95. We understand that an agent is coming over from Lisbon to see if terms can be made with the English bondholders, as the interest upon the Indian railway scheme shall be withdrawn. It is now acknowledged that the determination of the committee of the Stock Exchange not to allow any new Portuguese securities to be quoted in the list has been a most insuperable obstacle to the raising of capital for public works in Portugal. It is thought that some beneficial understanding will be come to with the Republic of Ecuador for the payment of the interest upon its debt.

Miscellaneous Shares have commanded only a moderate amount of attention. Australian Bank Shares, Australasian Bank, Australia, and Union Bank of Australia, 11⅛; Oriental, 7; South Australian, 5⅛; Union Bank of Australia, 11⅛; Australian Agricultural, 67 to 69; British American Land, 70; Crystal Palace, 7⅛; Ditto, of France, 1 prem.; North British Australasian, 1⅛; Peel River Land and Mineral, 7⅛; Ditto, second issue, 1 prem.; Royal Mail Steam, 73⅛; South Australian Land, 43 to 45½; Van Diemen's Land, 19. Victoria Dock, 6⅛; Hungerford Bridge, 12; Vauxhall, 23½; Albion Insurance, 80; Alliance Marine, 50. Atlas, 22½; Argus, 24½; County, 131; Globe, 136; Imperial Fire, 240; Ditto, Life, 10⅛; Indemnity Marine, 6½; Law Fire, 4½; Ditto, Life, 1. Marine, 20; Pelican, 43; Provident, 41; Royal Exchange, 2.9; Sun Life, 6; Berlin Waterworks, 1½; West London, 100; Grand Junction, 4 ¼; Kent, 94½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 88; West Middlesex, 134; London Docks, 137; Southampton, 7 to 6½; Canada Five per Cent Bonds, —; Ditto, Six per Cent, 1853, 1854, and Scotch Navigation, 81½; Hudson's Bay, 24 Peel River Land and Mineral, 7⅛ to ¼; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 73½ to 76 ex div.; Ditto, 6 per Cent Reversionary, 106; Royal Mail Steam, 73½; South Australian Land, 45 to 43½.

The export of gold to the Continent has been comparatively small this week; there are several large parcels of silver have been sent to Paris and Holland. To India, £145,348 has been shipped. The arrivals have amounted to about £100,000 from Australia, and 400,000 dollars from New York. The exchanges, with the exception of those upon the city just mentioned, still continue adverse to this country.

On the whole, the Railway Share Market has been steady, and the general quotations have been fairly supported. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 73½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston and Eastern Junction, 13; Bristol and Exeter, 101; Caledonian, 6⅝; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 40½; East Anglian, 5⅜; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 71; Great Northern Stock, 86½; Ditto, A Stock, 80½; Great Western, 66⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 78⅜; Leeds and Bradford, 104½; London and North-Western, 115; Ditto, Fifths, 14⅜; London and South-Western, 86½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 23⅜; Midland, 72⅜; Newry and Enniskillen, 25; North British, 34; North Staffordshire, 12½; Scottish Central, 86; Scottish Midland, 69; Southeastern, 74⅜; Waterford and Kilkenny, 9½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 69½; Ditto, Extensions, 12½; York and North Midland, 85.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Midland Bradford, 107; London and Greenwich, 14.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 103; Eastern Counties, No. 2, 1½ premium; Ditto, Six per Cent Stock, 15; Eastern Union Scrip, 20; Great Northern, 3 per Cent, 1854; Ditto, A Stock, 1 premium, transferable at ten per cent premium, 112; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, Scrip, 5⅞; Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Eighths, 8⅜; Great Western irredeemable Four per Cents, 103⅜; Londonderry and Coleraine, Half-shares, 13⅜; Midland Consolidated, Six per Cent Stock, 152; North British, 11⅛; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 16⅜; South Devon, 14⅜; South-Eastern (Reading Ann.), 26⅜.

FOREIGN.—East India 25⅜; Great Indian Peninsula, 7⅜; Luxembourg, Six per Cent Preference, 5⅜; Northern of France, 35⅜; Paris and Lyons, 9⅛; Paris and Orleans, 41; Paris and Strasbourg, 30⅜; South-Eastern of France, 2⅛; Upper India Scrip, ¼ premium.

Mining Shares have had rather an inactive market. On Thursday Agua Fria were quoted at 2⅜; Australian 3; St. John del Rey, 32½ ex div.; Copiago, 10½ ⅛; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 5⅜; Marquita, ⅛; Nouveau Monde, ⅜; Rhymney Iron (New), 8⅛; South Australian, ⅛; Waller, 1; West Granada, 1.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The Consol Market has ruled firm to day, and prices have had an upward tendency. The Three per Cents for the Account have been done at 98⅝ ⅞; the Three per Cents, Reduced, 99⅝; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101⅝ 102 to 102⅜. Bank Stock, 229. India Bonds, 20s.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem. Long Annuities, 5⅝. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have been steady.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday). During the present week the arrivals of English wheat up to our market constwise, have amounted to 3610 quarters, almost wholly from Essex and Kent. Fresh up-to-day the receipts were limited, and the show of samples was trifling. The demand, however, was somewhat inactive, at about Monday's prices. For forward delivery next to nothing was doing. The imports of foreign wheat here been only 6000 qrs, most Dantzic and Baltic parcels were in moderate request, at full quotations. In other kinds very little was doing, on former terms. Flooding cargoes were dull, yet several cargoes took place in prices. We offer very little to say with all kinds of barley, which moves off steadily, at very full prices. The sale for malt was firm, at fully last week's quotations. The oat trade ruled steady, and, in some instances, Monday's currencies were realised. Beans, peas, and flour were firm, at late rates.

Arrivals from [illegible]: 7810; barley, 20; malt, 3500; oats, 7200; flour, 5480. Irish: [illegible]

[illegible] Essex and Kent, red, 41s to 43s; [illegible] Norfolk and Suffolk, ditto, white, 43s to 45s; [illegible] Rye, 32s to 34s. Barley, 30s to 32s. Malting [illegible] Kingston and Ware, 54s to 56s; [illegible] Chevalier, 56s to 58s. Peas, maple, 34s to 36s; white, 34s to 36s. Beans, [illegible] Pollard, 22s to 24s. Flour, town made, 40s to 42s; [illegible] Stockton and Yorkshire, [illegible] Foreign wheat, 40s to 42s; [illegible] American, 37s to 39s per qr.

Generally speaking, the demand has ruled inactive but we have no alteration to notice in prices.

Linseed, hoghlds, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic crushing, 48s to 49s. Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 48s; hempseed, 38s to 40s per quarter. Rapeseed, English, [illegible] per last. Coarse mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 7s to 9s; brown ditto, 4s to 6s per bushel. English rapeseed new, £19 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, £ 5s. to £ 0s; [illegible] ditto, 6s cwt, £7 10s to £9 0s. per ton. Rape cakes, £4 10s. to £5 per ton. Canary, 54s to [illegible]. Hempseed, 40s to 42s; white ditto, 38s to 40s per qr. Coriander, 24s to 26s per cwt.

Bread.—The [illegible] of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household [illegible] of the loaf.

Imports.—Wheat, 45s. 0d.; barley, [illegible] oats, 18s. 11d.; rye, 30s. 11d.; beans, [illegible] peas, [illegible] flour, 40s. 0d.

Prices Average.—Wheat, 44s. 1d.; barley, 30s. 3d.; oats, 18s. 10d.; rye, 32s. 6d.; beans, [illegible] peas, 33s. 6d.

Seeds.—Linseed, 53s.; cake, 1s.; rape, 1s.; beans, 1d.; peas, 1s.

Wool.—Since our last report a slight improvement [illegible] most kinds of raw native produce. Floating cargoes have sold at [illegible] Arrivals into the port of London continued at from 4s to 6s 6d per cwt. The total [illegible] up to the 16th inst were [illegible] 8,84,128 duty-paid.

Cotton.—In one for all kinds is in a sluggish state, yet prices are supported. [illegible] native produce is [illegible] from 6s. to 9s per cwt.

Hops.—Though parcels are tolerably firm; but cleaned qualities command very little attention.

[illegible] and 5s. to 4s. per cwt. lower. Foreign parcels have been [illegible] from 2s. to 3s. per cwt. lower. Prices weakly [illegible] 5s. to 7s. per cwt. [illegible] fresh, 6s. to 14s. per cwt. [illegible] Sussex, 4s. to 6s. per cwt. [illegible] Farnham, 8s. to 10s. per cwt. [illegible] Weald of Kent, 5s. to 7s. per cwt. [illegible] Mid and East Kent, 7s. to 9s. per cwt. [illegible] Farnham, 8s. to 10s. per cwt. [illegible] Weald of Kent, 10s. to 14s. per cwt. [illegible] Mid and East Kent, 12s. to 16

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

The accompanying Illustrations of the Camp present so many sketches of its interior economy. It is astonishing how quickly the men appear to have become habituated to their novel position. A stranger, uninformed as to the real state of the case, would be ready to affirm that the regiments had been under canvas for a considerable time. There is not the slightest appearance of any confusion or irregularity, the men falling into their many and various duties without the least disorder. Here may be seen a fatigue party, in undress uniform, digging a trench, or levelling a road. On Thursday (last week) many were busily employed in completing the chain of sentry-boxes which encircle the positions of the different regiments. These are placed very close to one another, and erected after the most aboriginal fashion; they consist of a few slight poles driven into the ground, and joined by cross pieces, the interspaces being filled with gorse, cut within a few yards of the place. In other places will be seen small parties, congregated round little conical heaps of earth. These are the cooking places, which consist of trenches, or rather holes, dug around a heap. The fire is then lighted at the bottom, and the regimental pots, in great numbers, are placed on it, supported by a piece of wood, which runs through the handle of the vessel, and rests on either side of the top of the trench.—(*See the Illustration at page 513.*)

HUTS AND KITCHEN.—42ND HIGHLANDERS.

In the course of Thursday the men moved all their arms and traps outside the tents, which appear uncommonly small for twelve or fifteen men to sleep in, and were clustered in parties around their habitations, in all varieties of undress. The scene there was most perfect in its kind. The men were busily engaged in various occupations; some making straw-mats, some cleaning or mending their accoutrements, and others passing across to the canteen.

The Sappers and Miners—probably the most intelligent and the best educated men in our army—make the least show. They, with contingents from each regiment, prepared the ground for the purposes of an encampment. They have sunk wells, formed reservoirs, erected stables, and made kitchens. These kitchens, constructed by them, are a decided improvement on the old form in use during the Peninsular War, and which some of the regiments, we observe, still practise. They economise fuel, and enable cooking to be carried on more quickly, and in larger quantities. The experience and practice of the Camp were mainly centred on this point; for, of course, when the men came on the ground, after their tents were up, the first thing requisite was to feed them. Anything more rude and accordant with campaigning than the kitchens it is hardly possible to conceive. A trench is dug, with a short mud chimney at one end; a fire is lighted at the other; and, the top of the trench being covered over with turf, pots are stuck down into holes made for them in this covering to boil: this is the Sappers' mode. The earth kitchen approved of by the existing regulations is a still rougher contrivance.

We are reminded, by a well-timed "Guide to the Great Encampment" (published by Medhurst, at Chobham), that, within a few miles, in almost every direction, as well as on the Common itself, there appear to have been camps during the Roman period. "The remains of a very large camp may be seen at Wickham Bushes, on the borders of Berkshire, at a short distance from the Royal Military College at Sandhurst; and another close by, called '*Cæsar's Camp.*' There were others at Laleham, between Chertsey-bridge and Staines, which appear to have had the command of the river below the latter place; also near Weybridge, known as 'St. George's-hill.' Roman roads have also been discovered in various parts of the neighbourhood. The one at Wickham Bushes, called the *Devil's Highway*, has been traced across Bagshot Park into Surrey, through Egham passing Runnymead and the Thames, and from thence away to London."

HIGHLANDERS CLEANING ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE BAND OF THE 93RD HIGHLANDERS.

WATER TANKS.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 630.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1853. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

THE CONDITION OF THE MULTITUDE.

THE present condition of the country is unexampled. Since the spring of 1848 not a breath of sedition, scarcely of discontent, has been heard in the land; there has hardly been a street row. Every one acquainted with our domestic history will be well aware that in no other period of our annals can five years be found so completely free from every kind of public disturbance. In this period the great multitude, as the rule, have been fully employed, and better paid than previously. The improvement in the condition of the people may be said to have begun in 1843, with the improvement in our commercial code, and the great extension of railway enterprise; but it suffered a great, though temporary, declension in 1846, from its failures; and in 1847, from the high price of food. We may, therefore, date from 1848 the commencement of the present, and, we hope, permanent improvement. "At no period during the last seventeen years," says Mr. Horner, one of the Inspectors of Factories, in the report for the spring of this year, just published, "that I have been officially acquainted with the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, have I known such general prosperity: the activity in every branch is extraordinary. In my last report I gave an account of the vast increase of factories during the two preceding years; and there is no cessation, for new mills are going up everywhere. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that I should hear *of a great scarcity of hands; of much machinery standing idle from the want of people to work it; and of a rise of wages.*" That official testimony to the present and the recently past condition of the people — fully employed, and wages rising—confirms the statement that there is an intimate connection between the prosperity of the multitude and the absence of every kind of riot, disturbance, or sedition.

To illustrate further this connection, we will state that the year 1847, which was, to some extent, a bad year for England, was an extremely bad year for France. While in England the population annually increases, on the average, at the rate very nearly of 2 per cent, it increases in France only at the rate of 0·59 per cent, or little more than one-fourth as fast as the population of England; but in 1837 it increased less than 0·20 per cent. In that year the births and the marriages were 8 per cent less, and the deaths 5 per cent more, than the average; while the price of food was extraordinarily high;—and all these are signs of a suffering people. At the same time, the expenditure of the Government exceeded the average, and exceeded the estimate by more than £5,000,000. That terrible year brought the sufferings of the French—the bulk of whom have not been prosperous since 1806—to a climax; and the Revolution of 1848 was the consequence. So the Revolution of 1830 was the consequence of the continued poverty, misery, and great disappointment of the people; and had they been prosperous the Bourbons might have retained, with modifications, their power to this day. Prosperity and contentment ever go hand in hand; and the recent great tranquillity of England is due to that full employment and prosperity of the multitude which Mr. Horner records.

We must refer, however, to some further illustrations. He mentions that the number of children employed in his district—while the number of hours that they labour is lessened, and their education is well taken care of—has increased from 8153, in 1844, to 17,100 in the spring of the present year, or 110 per cent. He says, "the workpeople were never so well off as at present—constant employment, good wages, cheap food, and cheap clothing; many cheap, innocent, and elevating amusements brought within their reach;" and they "have time for mental improvement, healthful recreation, and the enjoyment of their families and friends." Mr. Howell, another factory-inspector, says, speaking of the present time, "the adult male spinners and piecers have availed themselves of the greater independence of their present position, as compared with periods when the demand for factory labour was scanty and the supply of it abundant, to decline prolonging their day's work beyond the hour of six," though heretofore the machinery had been kept running considerably later Factory operatives are now much better paid, and they work less than formerly.

In Stockport there has prevailed since 1840 an artificial scheme for regulating wages, by a kind of averages, as tithes are commuted, so that they do not follow the quick changes of the market This system suits very well for the men when the market is declining, for the average is then above the market rate; but they do not like it when the market is rising, because the average is then always below the market rate. Hence, the spinners and others at Stockport have struck for an advance of wages, and the masters still proposing to regulate their payments by the averages of years and of places, and not by the extreme market rate of the moment, have offered an increase of five per cent to the hand and self-actor spinners; and of eight per cent to the throstle-spinners. These terms do not, however, satisfy the men, and they stand out for an extreme rise of ten per cent, and remain on strike for the present. On the difference between them and the masters we give no opinion; but their demand for an increase of ten per cent, and the willingness of the masters to raise their wages five or eight per cent because the average of the district is raised to that extent, while the hours of labour are diminished, is another convincing testimony to the general well-being of the great body of the workpeople in the manufacturing districts.

Many similar facts are stated from various quarters. In the Wealds of Kent and Sussex, where a rise in the price of timber has led to cutting a greater quantity than usual this spring, hands cannot be got to perform the necessary work, and wages have risen from ten to fifteen per cent. It is the same throughout all the

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—DRAGOONS RETREATING.—(SEE PAGE 527.)

rural districts. For the first time within the memory of the oldest people living, hands are deficient in them. The down-trodden peasants begin to walk erect; to taste the pleasure of jingling a little money in their pockets, and to have some of the ennobling feelings of independence and freedom.

Turning to other places, we have read within these few weeks, that the wages of all the skilled labourers concerned in ship-building in the North of England have been raised nearly thirty per cent; that in Wales the wages of painters and masons have been augmented 2s. and 3s. a week; that the wages of tailors have risen; that the Manchester police have generally resigned for an advance of payment, and have only consented to withdraw their resignation on an intimation that their request shall be favourably considered; and that the common porters of Liverpool, who receive 3s. 6d. a day, have stood out for 4s., though they have returned to their work without attaining it. Thus, throughout the country, in every branch of business, in the rural, in the manufacturing, and in the maritime districts, the people are all receiving large advances of wages, and "were never," to repeat the language of Mr. Horner, "so well off as at present."

We must except the Spitalfields weavers, who seem not to have an equal share in the general prosperity. At least, they complain so even. They work, as it were, alone, and they work comparatively, for the opulent few. The bulk of the people work rather in companies or factories, and they work, therefore, for the many. For their labour the market extends, as the whole population increases, and as its condition improves. When each one of a million families has 5s. additional in a week to lay out, it represents a sum of £250,000, to be expended in buying some species of production; but a hundred rich men, with each £100 to spend, only supply £10,000 to aliment the market. Those who work for the multitude, therefore, will, as the rule, be always better paid than those who work for the opulent few; and the increase, which it has been our chief business to point out, in wages, the rewards of the multitude, indicates the coming of a still greater and an accelerated increase in the general employment, and in the rewards of all.

We have only stated facts, and have no further adverted to the causes of this beneficial change than by referring to the changes in our commercial law, which came providentially to prepare the nation for the great discoveries of gold in California and Australia. They have given a wonderful impulse to the enterprise which the previous abolition of restrictions had awakened into life. Nearly the whole of the gold discovered became the property of the finders, and almost exclusively the reward of labour. The hope and the desire of sharing these rewards gave an instant stimulus to emigration, and both raised the standard of wages and diminished the number of hands, who in the old countries compete for them as they are distributed by employers. In this way, more than by affecting the currency—which has been, as yet, less affected than the hopes of some and the fears of others anticipated—the gold discoveries harmoniously dove-tailing in with the system (as yet very imperfectly carried out) of Free-trade—have led to a great increased demand for labour, to fewer hands being in the market to compete for employment, and to that general rise in wages which distinguishes the present period. We must not, however, fail to impress on all the fact—as labour is the source of wealth, the gold itself being obtained by much arduous toil—that the present improvement is, and all future improvement will be, the consequence only of well-regulated industry; and that the multitude will dash from their lips the cup of enjoyment, should they in union suspend labour, from an expectation that they can by this means compel other men to give them higher wages. That would be to imitate monopolists and extortioners, who are the enemies of honest industry, and would soon recall to a common poverty. For statesmen these facts are instructive, as well as for labourers. If they desire to promote peace and civilisation, as is their duty, they must take care not to interrupt the cheerful industry of the multitude, nor diminish its rewards.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The principal events of the day are the various changes taking place in the Ministerial and diplomatic circles—changes which excite the more attention that, from Louis Napoleon's constant habit of concealing his intentions to the latest moment, they are, for the most part, unexpected, and by the persons concerned as by the public. Too announcement of so many important mutations at once, in the *Moniteur* of the 24th ult., took every one by surprise; and various are the reasons given or suggested for some of these alterations. We are told, on excellent authority, that the removal of M. Henri Chevreau, Secrétaire-Général of the Ministère de l'Intérieur, and the real head of the department in all that concerned the routine of daily work, to the post of Préfet de la Loire-Inférieure—a decided falling-off in position—is in consequence of his having ventured to oppose his *chef*, M. de Persigny, in some of his official arrangements. In order, however, to make the pill less bitter, the abolition of the office of Secrétaire Général is made the excuse for the removal of M. Chevreau. The decree relative to the wearing of the *Légion d'Honneur* and other orders, is also a topic of considerable interest; but it seems likely that, from certain irregularities, or rather from a want of sufficiently-defined rules in the subject of the military and civil grades of the Legion of Honour, it will be most difficult, if not impossible, fully to comprehend and carry out the new laws this decree contains. The tax to be paid by the wearers of this distinction, will, from their number, be a considerable addition to the revenue.

The expedition of the Emperor and Empress to the Pyrenées, which the agreeable state of affairs would, it was expected, defer, is again spoken of as likely shortly to take place. Considerable preparations are being made at the Château de Pau, and at the Eaux-Bonnes for their reception; and M. Cuvillier Bréville, one of the superior members of the Conseil de ponts et Chaussées, has been charged to examine into the state of the roads by which the Empress is to pass.

On Tuesday, the news that the Russians had crossed the Pruth, produced such a sensation as fall at the Bourse, which has before been rising independently of these fears from abroad, there is flowing on at home an under current of discontent and rebellion, that but wants the occasion to burst forth. Few weeks pass without innumerable arrests taking place, generally conducted with as much secrecy as possible; and it would form a curious and interesting study to learn all the means adopted to entrap suspected individuals into a betrayal of their sentiments and opinions.

It is stated that the Empress has decided on having an Exhibition of Fine Arts in the winter of 1855, at the same time as an Exhibition of Industry. It is also stated, among other reports, that the Garde Nationale is to be wholly re-organised, on the plan adopted under the Empire; and that considerable additions are to be made to the Gendarmerie.

The appearance of the "Almanach Impérial" for 1853, sets at rest, for a year, a question of no unimportant quantity, one which for many years has been a subject of dispute and discussion—the age of the Empress. Here we learn that Eugénie de Guzman, Comtesse de Téba, Impératrice des Français, was born the 5th of May 1826; she is now, consequently, twenty-seven.

The re-opening of the Exhibition of Modern Paintings, after a short close, has been marked by an unprecedented incident. In one of the first days in the season, is displayed an indifferent picture by a German named Diez, which was not admitted by the jury, and which is marked *Refusé par ordre*. This picture, which is in a Bonapartist style, it seems, proved offended. M. Fascher de la Pagerie to the *Chef de l'Etat*, who purchased it and gave orders for its admission to the Exhibition.

In the theatrical world there is little novelty. At The Palais Royal, a sufficiently amusing bagatelle, entitled, "Fraîchmont Décoré,"—partly *à propos* of the condition of the house, which has been wonderful enlarged and beautified—attracts a good audience. On Wednesday took place, the last representation, for the present, of the "Vieux Caporal," in order to afford Frédérick Lemaître the repose he so greatly needs. The piece which is to succeed this most popular one at the Porte St. Martin is entitled "La Famille Chenevières," a drama in five acts, written by M. Léon Battu. The first representation takes place to-morrow night. At the same theatre, a five-act piece in verse, "Philippe Auguste," from the pen of the well-known *feuilletoniste*, M. Amadée de Césena, is said to be in rehearsal.

We give in our Supplement of the present week ample details connected with the military Camp at St. Omer. A letter from St. Omer states that—

Prince Napoleon, on arriving at the Camp of Helfaut on Saturday evening, was received with loud acclamations of "Vive l'Empereur!" and with all the honours due to his rank. A salute of twenty one guns was fired as soon as the cortège appeared on the ground. The troops were drawn out in line to receive him, and on passing along the ranks, the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" was loud and universal. This was repeated when the troops filed before him. The Prince then went through the Camp, which he visited in all its details, and afterwards retired to the tent which had been prepared for him."

The dividend of the Bank of France for the first quarter of the year 1853 has been fixed at 79f. per share.

The proprietors and editors of the Paris journals had an interview with M. de Persigny, Minister of the Interior, on Tuesday. The interview was at the request of the Minister. These gentlemen were informed by him that he had requested their attendance in order to disabuse them of an impression that it was the intention of the Government to impose greater restriction on the public press than had existed during the administration of M. de Maupas, the late Minister of Police. M. de Persigny assured them that such was not the case; the Government had no intention to restrict them; on the contrary, its desire was to enlarge their present sphere of action. The Government was well aware of the power of the press, and of the utility of that power, when used with moderation. The Government, instead of still further limiting the liberty it at present enjoyed, rather desired to increase it. It is said that a much satisfaction was expressed at these declarations. It is necessary to say that the direction of the press, which formed one of the branches of the late police department, is now attached to the Ministry of the Interior.

Rumours that the Russian army had passed the Pruth have been in daily circulation during the week, and without sufficient foundation. The Bourse, which has been much agitated during the week, on Wednesday opened rather firm, and the Three per Cents were first called at 77f. A report was shortly afterwards circulated, on the authority of a Paris banking-house, that firmans had been forwarded to the Admirals commanding the French and British fleets to permit them to enter the Dardanelles; the Three per Cents then fell to 76f. 50c., and closed at 76f. 60c. for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 101f. 40c.

A letter from Havre of the 27th ult. mentions that the levy of seamen in that port for the Imperial navy, has caused such a scarcity in the merchant service, that wages have risen from 60f. to 65f. per month.

The direct report of Agriculture and Commerce has decided that merchandise now prohibited shall be admitted at the Universal Exhibition of 1855; it will be allowed to be re-exported without charge at the close of the Exhibition, or sold in France on payment of a duty of 30 per cent.

Several officers have left Paris for the Camp at Chobham—namely, General the Duke de Montebello, aide-de-camp to the Emperor; Chef d'Escadron Rolle, orderly officer to the Minister of War; a Colonel of Infantry, and a Captain of Artillery.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY—OCCUPATION OF THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

We announced last week the definitive rejection of the Russian ultimatum by the Porte. It has since transpired that the ultimatum was accompanied by a communication of a haughty character. It informed the Divan, in the name of the Emperor of Russia, that if a single word were changed in the note of Prince Menschikoff—if that note were not accepted purely and simply as it stood, without alteration or modification of any sort, and within the delay specified—he, the Emperor of Russia, would command the immediate departure of the rest of the personnel of the Russian Embassy that had remained after Prince Menschikoff's departure—would break off all relations with the Porte—consider as broken all previous treaties with it—and give orders to the Russian army to pass the Turkish frontiers. The reply of the Porte was, moreover, to be communicated directly to the Emperor at St. Petersburg. The refusal of the Porte to this last peremptory summons is already known.

On the 17th ult., the reply of the Porte, rejecting the ultimatum, was sent on to St. Petersburg. It is as moderate in form as it is firm in substance. In it the Sultan appeals to the firmans lately issued by him, and granting full and complete toleration to his Christian subjects, as a proof of his goodwill, moderation, and desire to conciliate. But he refuses binding himself by a treaty to Russia to do that which he has already spontaneously done. The firman, guaranteeing the rights, immunities, &c., to the religious communities, was read on the 12th ult. in each of the Patriarchates at Constantinople, and in the Synagogue, in the presence of the principal members of the sect. It was well received, and an unanimous resolution was come to to present an address to the Sultan, thanking him for his paternal protection of the Christians and Israelites, his subjects. On the following day four metropolitans and four principal members of each of the Christian communities delivered to Redschid Pacha the address of thanks. It is stated that Lord Stratford, the English Ambassador, has paid a visit to the Patriarchs of Constantinople, who received him with the respect due to his rank, and expressed to him all their gratitude for the firman just granted to them by the Sultan, relating to the privileges and immunities of their religion.

It appears that M. De Bruck, the Austrian Envoy, advised the Divan to send forthwith the Sultan's brother-in law, Halil Pacha, as Envoy Extraordinary to St. Petersburg, to renew negotiations with Russia. Neither the Sultan nor his Government has any objection to do so, on the condition, however, that the Danubian Principalities are not occupied by the Russians. If they are occupied, the Porte will not only send no Envoy, but will resist by force that violation of the Ottoman territory, and at the same time appeal to the powers against the violation, on the part of Russia, of the treaties of 1841, which they, as well as that power, signed.

The denial of the French and English fleets in the Bay of Besika, and the good accord which prevails among them, inspire Turkey with the greatest confidence.

The Russians have sunk several boats loaded with stones in the canal of Sulina, to interrupt the navigation of the Danube.

A special courier from St. Petersburg passed through Jassy on the 15th ult on his way to Bucharest and Constantinople. After his departure the Russian Consul informed the Prince Ghika that unless the Porte accepted the ultimatum, the Russian General had orders to cross the Pruth and commence hostilities. He consequently desired the Hospodar to take the necessary measures for the victualling and the general comfort of the army. Detachments of Russian troops have detachments. Skulani, near Jassy, in which place a corps of 40,000 men is to be concentrated.

Meanwhile preparations for defence were actively going on. The old forts were being placed in a state of repair, new ones erected, and troops sent to man them. Detachments of the army continue to be forwarded with all possible speed to the frontier, and the whole of the effects of the staff had quitted, or were immediately to quit Constantinople for the frontier. Especial care was taken to forward those to the on the coast which were open to attack. Two *corps d'armée* of from 45,000 to 50,000 men are being formed in Bulgaria. A third *corps d'armée* of 40,000 or 45,000 men is being formed at Erzeroum. The staff of the engineering service had left for Schumla, where it was to be under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. The staff of the artillery had also left Constantinople.

The Turkish fleet is concentrated at the northern extremity of the Bosphorus, from Therapia to the Black Sea. It is composed of three-and-five ships, two of them three-deckers, three two-decks, ten frigates, four corvettes, eight brigs, and eight steamers, four of which are of large dimensions. This force will be increased by ships recalled from different stations, and by eight others which are in course of equipment in the arsenal. Besides the Ottoman Pacha, the fleet will be under the special command of the Vice Admiral Achmet Pacha, who arrived from Montenegro expressly for that object.

The greatest activity prevails in the fleet. Rear-Admiral Slade is an Englishman, and, of course, "every inch a sailor." He is making the most strenuous exertions to increase the efficiency of the Turkish fleet. Within a few days he has engaged in the service no less than thirty English officers, who co-operate with him in the work with much energy and enthusiasm. On the 1st of June, no less than 2500 sailors were obtained from such merchant-vessels as happened to be in the port of Constantinople alone.

The Turks are concentrating their force in Trebizond, on the southern shore of the Black Sea, and an important place in the route between Constantinople and the Georgian and Circassian countries. A perfect understanding is said to exist between the Turkish Government and the Caucasian people. Express messengers (Tatars they are called) are constantly on the gallop between Constantinople, Georgia, and the Caucasus.

The late events at Constantinople have produced a profound sensation throughout Arabia. The numbers of pilgrims that are assembled at Mecca, and all the native tribes, wait but for the signal to commence the war. Religious fanaticism has reached the highest point.

Letters from Constantinople announce that an Ambassador from the King of Persia had arrived to offer to the Sultan his alliance and the assistance of his army against Russia. It is well known that Persia has not abjured less than Turkey its ancient ambition, and that the provinces near the Caspian Sea have fallen into the possession of the Czars. Thus, like Turkey, she has for years past made efforts which have been but too often interrupted by the internal dissensions of the country—to resist the encroachments of Russia.

RUSSIA.

The news from Russia connected with military matters is uniformly warlike. A letter, under date of the 17th, says:—"To judge from the reports which every day gain more substance, and from the unusual activity of the military authorities, it must be seriously meant to occupy the Danubian Principalities, indeed to undertake something more serious still, since the fleet in the Black Sea is fully equipped for war." The crews of these vessels are described as most martially disposed. Many Russian officers, however, better acquainted with the interior state of their own country than with foreign politics, and having a lively recollection of the late affair with the eleven generals, maintain that the whole thing is only got up by the Emperor to serve as a pretext for a gigantic inspection of the army; that the sending of marching orders to this, that, and the other regiment, is only a means of compelling the Colonels to fill up the vacant stalls in the stables. In the same way sealing orders have particular reference to the state of the rigging, in case &c. The vast number of Generals and Staff Officers flying to and fro between St. Petersburg and Moscow are represented by some of the way of thinking, as bringing orders "to make as much fuss as possible, but to get nothing ready."

DENMARK.

The Government bill for settling the succession to the crown of Denmark was read a third time and passed by the Diet, on Friday, the 24th ult. The Government has thus, at length, carried its point, and Russia gains as much at the Sound as it seems to be losing at the Bosphorus.

HANOVER

The Hanoverian Cabinet has just sustained a serious defeat in the Second Chamber. Its proposition for modifying the constitution so as to satisfy the quiescents, in the threaten an appeal to the Frankfort Diet, has been rejected by 42 to 35 votes.

AMERICA.

The Gavazzi excitement continued at Montreal at the date of the latest advices. On the 12th June a mob demolished all the windows of St. Stephen's Church, situate in the suburbs. Three more of those who were wounded at the time of the attack on Father Gavazzi in the Zion Church had died. The liberal-minded and well-informed Roman Catholics of Montreal, deeply deprecating the outrages, held a meeting on the 13th, at which they resolved not only to repair the damages, but to make every exertion to find out and bring to justice those who participated in the riots. It was reported at Montreal that Father Gavazzi was to return on the 15th, and conclude his lectures.

We have dates from Buenos Ayres to the 24th April. Letters by this arrival state that "all attempts to accommodate matters have been utterly foiled, and the most formidable preparations have been made on both sides—one to save, and the other to capture the city." The Buenos Ayrean Government have issued twelve millions additional paper money—have proclaimed martial law—closed the custom-house and other offices—and have required all able bodied men to bear arms in the army. Urquiza on the 16th recommenced the siege of the city, and on the 24th provisions had become scarce and in demand. He also threatened to blockade the port, but this the Buenos Ayreans hope to prevent, by means, probably, of the intervention of foreign powers. Another letter says—"From the preparations made, we are likely to have warm work and much bloodshed."

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The following mes-ages has been received from Trieste, in anticipation of the Overland Mail:

"The Indian, Chinese, and Australian mails have arrived, with intelligence from Calcutta to the 16th of May; Hong Kong, 6th of May; Sydney, 2nd of April; and Melbourne, 6th of April.

"There was no definite news from Rangoon, but it was expected that either the treaty with the King of Ava would be signed at once, or that our troops would move on to Ava. The Governor-General is anxious to bring the war to a close.

"There was no mail from Shanghai, and no intelligence about the insurrection in China. At Canton a French Commodore had seized two English vessels, and forcibly conveyed them on board his ship, for walking near a French flag-staff on shore.

"In Australia things were proceeding prosperously. From the 1st of January to the 6th of April, 500,000 ounces of gold had been shipped; price of gold, £3 17s. 6d per ounce."

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—The Emperor of the French has determined to erect baths and washing establishments in Paris upon the precedent of the plans approved and published by the Committee for Promoting the Establishment of Baths and Washhouses for the Labouring Classes. Baths to the extent of 200,000 being furnished by his Majesty.

HER MAJESTY'S CORONATION.—Tuesday being the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation, merry peals were rung from the bells of the metropolitan churches, and the Royal standard was hoisted at the Tower, the principal Government offices and the Royal parish churches of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and St. Margaret's, Westminster; the Prince and the Docks presented a very gay appearance, the shipping being dressed from their respective yards with the flags of all nations, and double Royal salutes were fired from the Park and Tower guns.

THE NEW INCOME-TAX ACT.—This act, which received the Royal assent on Tuesday, will take effect from the 5th April last, from which day an income begins of £100 a year will be taxed at 6d in the pound. For the first two years the tax will be on incomes of £150 7d. in the pound; for the next two years, 6d. in the pound; and for the last three years, 5d. in the pound. With respect to lands and tenements, other than a dwelling-house occupied by a tenant, distinct from a farm of lands, the duty will be for the first two years, in England, 3½d.; and in Scotland and Ireland, 2½d.; for the second two years, in England, 3½, and in Scotland and Ireland, 2½d.; and for the last three years, in England, 2½d., and in Scotland and Ireland, 1½d. The act is to remain in force from the 5th April last to the 6th April, 1860, and "no longer," as expressed therein.

IRON SOVEREIGNS.—In addition to the recent discovery of counterfeit iron shillings, it has now been found that a quantity of sovereigns manufactured in a similar way, and five-shilling pieces, and half-crowns, are in circulation, so skilfully executed as to deceive the touch and the ringing test. The Queen's head on one of the sovereigns are covered with as much gold as would cost 4s. Among others who have been victimised are the metropolitan police, banks, and under pretence of paying for the printing up the banns, have obtained a considerable amount in change for their imitations.

ACCIDENT TO THE SYDENHAM CRYSTAL PALACE.—Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., have sent out the following notice of the accident:—"The severe winds of Monday night and Tuesday morning have caused an accident to the scaffold for the large roof over central transept, a portion of which was fixed in part, and fell down between twelve and one o'clock. We are glad to tell you that no injury has occurred to life or limb, if no damage has been sustained by the frame-work of the building of the roof itself, which, we trust, will not be damaged staging will be immediately re-instated."

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—Her Excellency the Countess of St. Germains, accompanied by the Dean of the Chapel Royal, visited the Exhibition on Monday, and remained upwards of an hour. The total number of visitors during the day was 7300, amongst whom were a considerable number of the working-classes. Amongst the distinguished persons present on Tuesday were Mr. Van Buren, ex-President of the United States, accompanied by his son, and Mr. Campbell, governor of one of the states

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord LYNDHURST asked Lord Aberdeen if he had any objection to lay a copy of Count Nesselrode's manifesto before the House—a State paper which he declared to be most illogical and insulting. —The Earl of ABERDEEN replied that he had no objection to produce the document at present, but he hoped to be able to do so in a few days.

The Marquis of WESTMINSTER presented a petition from the inhabitants of Northwich, praying for the admission of salt free of duty into India.—Earl GRANVILLE admitted the objectionable nature of the tax, but did not think it could be entirely abolished without substituting for it some other tax

The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, after some discussion, passed through committee; clauses 2 and 11 having been struck out.

Addresses to the Crown for commissions of inquiry into the corrupt practices prevalent at recent elections for Barnstaple and Tynemouth were agreed to; although the alleged wholesale bribery at the latter of those borough occasioned considerable discussion, and the motion for a commission was only carried upon a division.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Income-tax Bill was then read, when Lord TAUNTON urged a variety of objections against the bill, his chief ground being, that it was a tax upon capital in a most injurious form. It had only been repealed, in 1816, by an amount of energy, constancy, and self-denial unequalled; but with the 42nd clause, which was also opposed, by a majority of 11 After these two divisions, the bill was passed; as was also the Charitable Trusts Bill; and then, at nearly one o'clock, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. WHALLEY took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Peterborough.

Captain VERNON took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Chatham.

Lord J. MANNERS gave notice that, on the order for the second reading of the Education Bill, he should move, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The adjourned debate was resumed by

Mr. COBDEN, who said that the people of Lancashire and Yorkshire were in favour of a postponement of legislation on the subject until Parliament were in possession of further information. One of the great evils of the present government in India was, that the patronage was disposed of to Europeans in a great many instances where it ought to have been given to the natives. Nothing came out clearer but of the Select Committee than that, that the natives were well fitted to hold the higher class of offices. Indeed, in a judicial capacity, they already executed ninety-seven per cent of the cases disposed of. Let the natives be employed in some of the high offices—those with salaries of £500 or £2000 a year The only way of insuring their employment in the higher offices was to take away the patronage from the Court of Directors. The financial part of the question was that which most deeply affected the interests of the country; for, if any benefit were made in the finances of India, England must and would step in to repair it. The amount of defalcation in the last twenty or ninety years had been £25,000,000; and, if things were to go on in the same way for the next twenty years, there would be a debt very nearly approaching £100,000,000 In 1835, the number of troops, European and native, in India, was 184,700; and, in 1851, 238,500 Consequently, there had been an increase of upwards of 100,000 since 1835. In that time the European force had been increased from 30,800 to 40,000. He protested against the recent additions of territory and the embarrassments they were likely to cause

Sir J. GRAHAM said great stress upon the opinion of the present Governor-General of India, the Marquis of Dalhousie, who said, "The question is not what your measure is I make no inquiry into that subject; but I say this, make up your mind with regard to the course that ought to be pursued; and, having made up your mind, I think there is no safety in any de sy." The Government would have greatly failed in their duty if they had not acted upon an opinion thus expressed by so high an authority. The whole question resolved itself into some of the leading features of the change proposed to be made in the Indian Government by the Ministerial Bill.

We give a new character to the Legislative Council, which approaches very nearly to representation as regards the manner of appointing to the Legislative Council a representative from Bombay, a representative from Madras, and also one from a fourth presidency, whenever it may be established. We infuse new life and vigour into it by making *ex-officio* members of it men connected with the highest position in the Government. We also give to a person sent from this country a seat in that council. We propose to place the armies of the East India Company under the command of a general officer nominated by her Majesty We propose, as to the nomination of members of Council, hitherto exclusively in the Company, and now controlled by the Crown, to give a veto to her Majesty. We propose to bestow on the Governor General a great help, in the shape of a lieutenant-Governor of the Presidency of Bengal.

Lord Ellesborough and Lord Hardinge, Governors-General and Presidents of the Board of Control, were unanimous in declaring that there was danger in delay, and that Parliament ought to legislate at once for the Government of India. The right hon. gentleman defended the system of double government in India. The debt of India it was true, had increased forty per cent, but the revenue had increased fifty-five per cent. He warned the House against breaking down the demarcation between the covenanted and the uncovenanted service by employing the natives of India in the former service. He trusted that the House would consent to the second reading of the bill.

Sir H. MADDOCK was prepared to support the second reading of the bill, fearing as he did that, if it were rejected by the House, a prejudicial effect would be produced upon the minds of the people of India.

Mr. J. G PHILLIMORE denounced the present system of government in India, and its baneful influence upon the native population.

Mr. MILNES was of opinion that the House was in possession of sufficient information to enable it to legislate, and that no case had been made out for changing the present government of India

Sir. BRIGHT opposed the bill. If Parliament only deferred legislation for two years, in order to permit further inquiry to be made, not all the Dalhousies or Boards of Control in the world would persuade Parliament to pass a measure of this kind. The proprietors of India stock were dead for all purposes for which they were related as the governors of India, and yet they were proposing to keep up a system which was rotten and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of India The Court of Proprietors had no control over the Court of Directors, the Court of Directors had no control over the Secret Committee, and the Board of Control had no control over the Board of Control; the Press had no control over that body; and Parliament itself was deluded and baffled whenever it attempted to lay hold of anything connected with India. It was an unhappy circumstance that the measure had fallen into the hands of a Minister (Sir C Wood), who did not appear to be capable of comprehending the vastness of the question which belonged to his department

Sir J. HOGG defended the Court of Directors from the attacks made upon it. Up to the present moment, not one case had been adduced in which the patronage of the Company had been bestowed in a manner discreditable to them; and he defied any hon. member to bring forward a case in which any improper motive could be assigned for the bestowal of patronage. The principle of this bill, was the continuance of the East India Company as a governing body intervening between the Crown and India. He believed that it would be productive of more than the remedying influence of party conflicts. He believed in his conscience that the principle of the intervention of some body between the Crown and India was necessary for the advancement and improvement of the people of India, and was necessary to retain in security to the British Crown the greatest, the richest, and the mightiest of foreign empires.

WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE BILL.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH moved that the House go into committee on this bill. The bill had been carefully considered by the select committee. The navigation of the river would not be interfered with by the proposed bridge; and the traffic over the present bridge was so great, that no further delay ought to take place in the construction of a more convenient structure. The number of vehicles passing over the present bridge in an average of four days, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., was 9641 vehicles per day, drawn by 9600 horses. The traffic under the bridge was much less considerable, consisting, on an average of four days, of 468 vessels per day, 144 of which were steam boats, and 52 were sailing barges and hilly boats The only vessels likely to be affected by the diminished elevation of the proposed bridge were the straw-barges, of which these was but one a day. These barges would require either to have the sails cut down, or their mast, or would have to wait a short period for the falling of the tide. The gradients of the new bridge would exhibit a great improvement as compared with those of the present bridge, and would greatly diminish the load at present borne by the horses in crossing it.

The House then went into committee, when the several clauses of the bill were agreed to without discussion.

The House adjourned at a quarter-past two.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Income-tax Bill, the Metropolitan Hackney Carriage Bill, and other bills, received the Royal assent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

On the order for the second reading of the Universities (Scotland) Bill, the LORD ADVOCATE, in moving that it be deferred until after the next Easter, observed, that the bill did away with the existing test for professors, and substituted a declaration, which some, however, thought was a very objectionable one. He now, therefore, proposed to vary the declaration, which would pledge the party, in the discharge of his duties as professor, never to endeavour, directly or indirectly, to teach or inculcate any opinions opposed to the Divine authority of the Holy Scriptures or the Westminster Confession of Faith, and never to exercise the functions of his office to subvert or prejudice the Church of Scotland, as by law established—its doctrines or privileges

The House then went into committee on the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Bill

At the evening sitting Mr BONHAM-CARTER moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide that, whenever a commission to inquire into the corrupt practices at any election in the United Kingdom shall have issued, the votes at the two elections next subsequent thereupon in any such place shall be taken by ballot. The motion was opposed by Mr. F. PEEL (on behalf of the Government), and by Mr. H. BERKELEY. The House adjourned at seven o'clock, to enable the Speaker to attend the Palace on the occasion of the infant Prince.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr J WILSON stated the intentions of the Government, with reference to the undischarged portions of the loans to the islands of Antigua, Nevis, and Montserrat—namely, to reduce the interest from 4 per cent to 2½ per cent, and to make the principal repayable by annual sums of 5 per cent per annum, instead of 10 per cent, upon certain conditions.

Mr. V. SCULLY moved the second reading of the Transfer of Land (Ireland) Bill, the object of which was to facilitate the transfer of land in Ireland, and to simplify the titles to charges upon the land The bill was short and simple; it provided that any owner of land might apply to a court, to be constituted under the name of the Land Tribunal of Ireland, which might direct a full investigation of the title, and if it were found good, might direct the estate to be brought under the operation of the act; after which it would not be in the power of the owner to encumber the land, except by means of debentures (the form of which was given in a schedule) to a limited amount, and which should be negotiable; and an owner of land so brought under the operation of the act would be entitled to transfer it by a simple entry in the record, which would confer a Parliamentary title. Sir J. YOUNG, on the part of the Government, offered no objection to the second reading of the bill, unders anding it would be referred to the Select Committee on the Registration of Assurances. The Government proposed to renew the Encumbered Estates Act for a time to be limited, with the view of appointing a commission of inquiry into the whole subject, which would take into consideration this and other measures, and examine all the bearings and difficulties of the question. The bill was read a second time.

The House then went into committee on the Courts of Common Law (Ireland) Bill, the remaining clauses of which were gone through.

The same course was taken with the Exchequer Bills Bill

The Seamen's Savings Banks Bill and the Public Libraries (Ireland) Bill were respectively read a second time.

The House then went into committee upon the remaining clauses of the Public Libraries (Scotland) Bill.

Mr FRESHFIELD moved the issue of a new writ for the election of two burgesses for Liverpool, in the room of Mr. Turner and Mr. Mackenzie, who had been unseated. Lord D. STUART moved, by way of amendment, that the writ be suspended until the 20th of July, to afford him an opportunity to bring forward a motion for taking the votes at the next election for this borough by ballot, considering that in so large a constituency the experiment might be advantageously tried. He continued to argue in support of this amendment, and for the ballot generally, until six o'clock, when the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to Lord Brougham, the Duke of NEWCASTLE said there was an existing arrangement—he could not say whether it was made by the Colonial office or not—with Messrs. Hythe and Hodges, by which they were enabled by a stipulated sum to introduce labourers from the coast of Africa to certain of the West India colonies. Though he believed that firm had carried out the arrangement in a most praiseworthy manner, he admitted that it might give rise to great evils, and, perhaps, degenerate in other hands into an encouragement of the slave-trade, and the matter would, therefore, be watched over most carefully by the Government. He had no objection to produce the contract with the parties in question, but it would be desirable to accompany it by other documents

Earl GREY explained that the contract was entered into by the Colonial office in 1848, when the greatest distress prevailed in the West India colonies, and when it was desirable to import free labourers into them from the coast of Africa. He bore testimony to the integrity with which Messrs. Hythe and Hodges had carried out the contract, and stated the precautions which he had taken, when in office, to prevent the amalgamation of these labourers becoming a means of trafficing in the slave-trade.

The subject then dropped

The Colonial Bishops Act Extension Bill and the Patronage Extension Bill were severally read a second time.

The Excise Duties on Spirits and the Juvenile Mendicancy Bills went through committee

The Duke of NEWCASTLE presented certain papers connected with the island of Jamaica and called the attention of the House to the subject. He said that the Government proposed to guarantee the credit of this country, under certain circumstances, for the payment of the debt of the colony; that Governor Barkly was to be sent out there, and he expected that, by mutual concessions, matters might be brought to a satisfactory settlement in Jamaica

The Earl of DERBY and Lord GREY severally approved of the line of policy to be pursued by the Government.

After some discussion, the papers were laid on the table. Adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr HORSMAN took the oaths and his seat for Stroud, in the room of Lord Moreton, who has succeeded to the Earldom of Ducie.

Mr. BAILLIE asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was true that the Government had refused to allow British plantation sugars to be refined in bond; and whether the Government intends, when the duties upon all sugars are equalised, that the privilege of refining in bond, which was considered a bonus equal to 2s. per cwt., should be continued in favour of foreign slave-grown sugar, and refused to the produce of the British colonies

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that the hon gentleman must be mistaken as to the facts, as the Government had given no decided or final refusal of the sort. With regard to the second part of the question, that was a matter for future consideration

In answer to Mr. Duncombe, Lord J. RUSSELL said he had no intention of bringing any measure before Parliament this session for the admission of Jews to Parliament.

Sir G. GOODMAN asked if there would be any objection to inform the public beforehand of the days on which reviews were to take place at Chobham?

Lord PALMERSTON said the main object of assembling the troops at Chobham was to prepare them by previous instruction for all the exigencies of war. One material point was that they should never be unprepared what they were to do the next day, whether they would be awakened in the middle of the night or at day-break. If the public were let into the secret, it would be difficult to keep the troops in the dark; but those who were anxious to witness those interesting evolutions, might be certain every day it did not rain of seeing things worthy of the trouble of going there.

Sir J. GRAHAM gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he should move for leave to bring in two bills, one to make better provision for the entry and services of seamen in the navy, and the other for the purpose of establishing a volunteer coast guard, to be transferred to the navy in cases of need.

Mr. WILSON stated, in reply to a question, that the perforated stamps would be ready for delivery to the public in a few days.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, if the debate on the second reading of the India Bill terminated in the course of to-night, he should take the resolutions relating to the Stamp-duties on Bill thing to-morrow evening, and after them to resume the committee on the succession duties Bill.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

On the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on the Government of India Bill, Mr. RICH rose and urged upon the House the necessity of delay. He thought under the circumstances, it was manifestly the duty of the House to pass a short continuation bill of the existing charter, in order that it might wait for the report of the India Committee before it proceeded to legislate permanently on this subject The Bill contained some points of useful reform; but unfortunately it left the constitution of the Court of Directors and the distribution of the patronage untouched, while its duration was not limited to any fixed period. This was a strong reason in favour of delay. At all events, however, if they were to have this bill, its operation should be limited to five years.

Mr C BRUCE and Mr. NAPIER severally addressed the House in opposition to the bill.

Mr. MAJORIBANKS and Mr. M'GREGOR spoke in favour of the bill

Mr. D. SEYMOUR supported the amendment, and animadverted in severe terms upon the administration of Indian affairs.

Sir C WOOD denied that the finances of India were in a state of bankruptcy as had been alleged, for the whole of its debt did not amount to two years of its income. He admitted that India to be well governed and should be governed in India, and he confessed that he relied for beneficial results much more on the changes made by the bill in the government of India in India, than upon the changes in the mode of government at home

Mr. DISRAELI dwelt upon the fact that the House of Commons was a house of party; and it did not follow that a question was unfairly discussed because it was discussed in a party spirit. He was surprised, therefore, that any great party in that House should attempt to take up a neutral position on a question of such importance. For his own part, he could not take the responsibility of assenting to the bill of the Government; and those who now held back would feel hereafter that they were justified in shrinking from stating their opinions, lest they should be damaging a particular party to which they belonged. He denied that the amendment of the noble Lord was unprecedented. His noble friend only asked for delay in order that in the ensuing recess the Government might mature a bill to be hereafter laid before both Houses of Parliament. In 1813, Lord Grenville and Earl Grey had advocated a continuance bill, with a view to give time for further consideration. In 1833, Mr. C. W. Wynn had advocated a similar course. For noble Lord (Lord Stanley) now only asked what had been unavailingly asked by the three distinguished individuals to whom he had referred. There were different statements as to who were the Government of India Was this a system to be perpetuated? Where, under such a system, rested the responsibility? They all remembered that the Earl of Ellenborough was recalled by the Court of Directors, by whom he was dismissed, while his Sovereign was so pleased with his conduct as to confer upon him the George, and to confer upon him a red ribbon. The right hon gentleman then went on to contend that, sooner or later, they must make an organic change in the Government of India.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought that nothing but danger would arise from delay He defended the provisions of the bill, and contrasted the present condition of India favourably against its condition under the native Princes—vindicated the administration of its affairs, and urged the House to reject the amendment

The House then divided, and the numbers were

For the second reading of the Bill	.. ..	322
Against it	.. ..	140
Majority	.. ..	—182

The bill was accordingly read a second time.—Adjourned

SUMMARY OF THE NEW CAB LAW,

AS ENACTED BY THE 16 AND 17 VIC. CAP. .

Just passed, June 28th, 1853, and to come into operation on July 10th next.

Section 1 directs that, after the 1st October next, every person desirous of obtaining a licence for a metropolitan stage or hackney coach or hackney carriage (*i.e.* a cab), must first have an inspection and certificate of the Commissioners of Police of the fitness of his vehicle.

By Sec. 2, the Commissioners of Police may cause an inspection, as often as they deem necessary, and may suspend licenses if carriages be unfit.

Sec. 3 inflicts a penalty, by fine or imprisonment, for having unfit carriages.

By Sec. 4 the fares are to be as set forth in Schedule A, thus:—

Carriages with Four or Two Wheels, drawn by One Horse.

For any *Distance* within and not exceeding One Mile		0	6
For any *Distance* exceeding One Mile—after the Rate of			
Sixpence for every Part of a Mile over and above any Number of Miles completed		0	6
For any *Time* within and not exceeding One Hour		2	0
And for every Hackney Carriage drawn by Two Horses mentioned			
The above fares to be paid according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, in the event of a dispute arising between such hirer and the driver; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance			

Provided, that no driver shall be compelled to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time any time after eight o'clock in the evening and before six o'clock in the morning

Where more than two persons shall be carried in any hackney carriage, one sum of 6d. is to be paid for the whole hiring, in addition to the above fares. Two children under ten years of age to be counted as one adult person.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside the carriage, a further sum of sixpence for every package carried outside the said carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares

When a hackney carriage is taken at a fixed distance fare, and the driver is requested by the hirer to stop for fifteen minutes or more, the driver may demand a further sum of sixpence (without further distance fare) for every fifteen minutes that he shall have been stopped.

No proprietor nor driver shall receive any sum as back fare.

By Sec. 5, the legal fare, as to distance and time, is to be painted inside and outside the carriage. The driver is to produce a book or table of fares when required

By Sec. 6, disputes as to distance fares are to be settled by the book signed by the Commissioners of Police, and the fares and other useful information are to be put up at standings.

By Sec. 7, the driver is compellable to drive to any place not exceeding six miles from the place where he is hired for any time not exceeding one hour from the time of hiring. More than four miles an hour shall be charged by distance

By Sec. 8, the driver must give the hirer a card with the number of his hackney carriage

Sec. 9 the proprietor must have painted on his carriages the name of the person he is by carry, and the driver must carry as many or less

By Sec. 10, the driver must, except as mentioned above, carry a reasonable quantity of luggage without further charge

Sec. 11 provides for the return of property found in carriages

Sec. 12 and 13 provide for the appointment and payment of persons to keep a good order at hackney carriage stands.

Sec. 14 directs lamps to be lighted in metropolitan stage carriages (*i.e.*, omnibuses) after sunset and before sunrise

Sec. 15 limits the number not to be put in or on metropolitan or hackney carriages, to obstruct light or air.

Sec. 16. advertising vehicles, and placards carried on foot or horseback to the obstruction or annoyance of inhabitants or passengers, are prohibited.

Sec. 17 enacts penalties, up to 40s., for offences against the Act, on the part of drivers or conductors.

The remaining six sections provide as to the hearing of complaints and their punishment; as to a complaint being lodged, at once, by the hirer, at the nearest police-office or station; and as to the Act including the whole metropolitan police district, and the city of London.

ELECTIONS.—On Saturday last the Earl of Dalkeith (eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch) was returned, unopposed, for *Midlothian*, in the room of Mr Whitley who returned for *Peterborough* by a majority of 21 over Mr. Hankey And at *Durham* Mr. Mowbray obtained a majority of 86 over Sir Charles Douglas On Wednesday, Mr. Horsman was returned for *Stroud*, there being no opposition.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—H.M.S. "DESPERATE" PARTING COMPANY WITH THE "PHŒNIX" AND "DILIGENCE," OFF CAPE FAREWELL.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

EARLY in the month of May H.M. steam-vessels *Barracouta* and *Desperate*, received orders to repair, respectively, to Sheerness and Woolwich, to attend H.M. steam-vessel *Phœnix*, the *Diligence* and *Breadalbane*, transports, to the Arctic Regions, ordered to proceed to Beechey Island, on the eastern side of Baffin's Bay, there to form a dépôt for the use of the squadron under Sir Edward Belcher, C.B.; the *Phœnix* then to proceed to examine Smith's Sound, and the north-western side of the coast of Labrador.

The squadron got under way from Queenstown, on the 26th of May. The ships encountered rough stormy weather from the north-west, during which the *Barracouta* and *Breadalbane* parted company.

The expedition (*Phœnix*, *Desperate*, and *Diligence*) got up to the edge of the Polar ice, on the 14th of June. The early part of that day was lowering and gloomy, all around the horizon, except to windward, where a remarkably clear sky and bright light began gradually to show itself, from an early hour in the forenoon. A suspicion at once arose that the vessels were closing with the ice.

As the day advanced, everything grew still brighter. The sun shone out brilliantly and warmly. The horizon presented a sort of undulating outline, and seemed as if crested with foaming billows which were suddenly arrested in their course, and frozen up while glittering with spray.

When the ships got further in amongst the ice, the aspect was quite changed: the vessels appeared to be lying in a capacious basin, surrounded by ice—in some places running into long irregularly denticulated lines; while, in other quarters, the ice was floating in broken detached masses, with frosted summits, beautifully brilliant beneath a bright sun and azure sky, assuming the most extraordinary and grotesque appearances—from ships under full sail to whole squadrons of gun-boats, spires of churches, houses, &c.

Huge headlands and islands were seen at the southern point of Greenland; and about sunset, the outline of the islands, covered with snow, became more distinct. Their surfaces seemed crowned with towers, domes, and pinnacles, which lent a strange charm to these lonely regions.

Although amongst the ice-floes, the day was one of the warmest and most agreeable that was experienced during the voyage. The atmosphere was clear and rare, owing to the snow-blink, which was reflected towards the heavens, bringing the most distant objects within the range of vision.

The temperature of the external air, in the shadow, was not lower than 41°, that of the sea-water 40°. The sunset was rich and gorgeous. It did not take place until 9.30 p.m. There was very little night.

H.M.S. *Desperate* parted company with the *Phœnix* and *Diligence* in latitude 60° 18′ N., and longitude 41° 20′ W.; wishing them all farewell, and giving them hearty rounds of cheers on parting. In the accompanying Sketch, the middle ship is the *Desperate*.

LAUNCH OF THE "CRŒSUS."

THE launch of this splendid new steamer from the building-yard of Messrs. C. J. Mare and Co., of Blackwall, on Tuesday, the 21st ult., was briefly recorded in our Journal of last week. The name originally intended for the vessel was the *Jason*; but, from circumstances, this designation was changed to the *Crœsus*—a name of golden association as well as *Jason*. This steamer was built under contract for the General Screw Shipping Company by the Messrs Mare; the construction being from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Waterman, jun.

It is an artistic specimen of naval architecture. When a vessel is seen from the stocks, a better judgment can be formed of its proportions and contour than when it is afloat; and, judging of the *Crœsus* in this position, it seemed to present a graceful and somewhat novel outline from stem to stern, which our Artist has ably represented. It is a capacious and beautiful vessel, the length between the perpendiculars being 280 feet, or within about 40 feet as long as the *Great Britain*. The burden is 2500 tons, and there is a collective power of 400 horses. The engines are constructed by Messrs. G. and J. Rennie. Its first destination is Australia; and it is to be commanded by Captain Hall, late of the *Calcutta*. The Company have already several vessels, including the *Harbinger*, the *Hellespont*, and the *Argo*; but the *Crœsus* is the first vessel which has been built for them of so large a tonnage.

The ceremony of the naming was performed by Miss Holt, the daughter of Mr. Holt, M.P.; and consisted as usual, of dashing a bottle of wine against the iarboard bow of the vessel, an act which the young lady performed with becoming energy. The band immediately commenced the National Anthem, and the bonds which held the vessel having been unloosed, she glided or rather darted into her destined element, rapidly but gracefully—to the generally-expressed admiration of the spectators. The ceremony passed off with much éclat; and there was a wish from many that the *Crœsus* might, in illustration of her name, prove emblematical of riches to the Company, as well as be of convenience to the public.

HARBOUR OF REFUGE AT JERSEY.—The Government works at the harbour of refuge at St. Catherine's, Jersey, are rapidly progressing. The extent of the breakwater is 2500 feet. The head of the breakwater is to be formed of large blocks of granite, built up from the bottom of the sea. Divers are arriving at the works to prepare the foundation. The area of the harbour will be 70 acres; 30 of which will be 30 feet deep at the lowest tides.

ROYAL YORKSHIRE YACHT CLUB.—A silver cup of great beauty of design and appearance, one of the £100 prize cups, the gift of her Majesty to the Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club Regatta, is on view at Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, silversmiths to the Queen, at Portsmouth. It is nearly two feet in height, the bowl representing a shell, with dolphins as handles, supported by a roef of coral, with figures of Neptune and Minerva, on sea-horses, in frosted silver, and holding tridents. The vase represents the sea in bright and frosted silver; dolphins, &c., issuing from the waves. The pedestal is of ebony; and on the front of the shell is engraved, "Presented by her Majesty the Queen to the Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club, 1853."

LAUNCH OF THE STEAM-SHIP "CRŒSUS," AT BLACKWALL.

THE IMPERIAL THEATRE, MOSCOW, ON FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF THE IMPERIAL THEATRE, MOSCOW, BY FIRE.

AT half-past nine o'clock on the morning of the 11th of last March, a dense cloud of smoke was observed from one of the fire-station towers of Moscow, issuing from the roof of the large Imperial Theatre. Signals of alarm were immediately displayed; all the other fire-stations being telegraphed to send to the place of the fire the engines at their disposal. It was soon found that the immense building was burning inside, and that the fire had already spread itself with an amazing velocity in all directions of the interior. The flames burst forth from the fallen roof and from the windows; black smoke rose high in the air, and, sweeping over the northern vicinity of the theatre, obscured the light to such a degree that people could not well see what they were about. Innumerable firebrands flying in the air, threatened to set fire to the whole neighbourhood. Had there been more wind at the time, and had there not been snow lying deep on the ground and roofs of the houses, the catastrophe would have been inevitable. Notwithstanding an abundant supply of water, and the courageous exertions of the fire brigade, the whole building, one of the largest and best in Europe, presented at two o'clock in the afternoon a mass of ruins, which continued to burn for two days.

The cause of the fire is not known. It originated on the stage, where there was work going on preparatory to a concert and *tableaux vivans*, that were to take place in the evening of the same day. The flames were first observed by one of the mechanics, who, wanting to get some necessary instruments, opened the door of a small room, where they were deposited, and was scorched by the flames, that burst from this place, and which in an instant reaching the curtain, soon spread over the whole building.

From the suddenness of this melancholy occurrence, and from the number of *employés* permanently living with their families in the house, many lives were lost. Three skeletons were found in the ashes. Just at the commencement of the fire, three workmen, who had been engaged in the upper stories, finding no means to descend by the staircases—so rapid was the progress of the flames—jumped out of the windows to the lower roof, which, being of iron, soon became so intensely hot that two of the unfortunate beings, not capable of enduring the heat, threw themselves to the ground, and were killed by the fall. The third, with more presence of mind, made his way over protruding broad cornices to the front roof, and there remained for some minutes, till the greedy element, not content with the number of its victims, made its appearance close by him. The poor man cried loudly for help. Ladders were procured, but they did not reach the height at which he stood. He saw it; and, raising his arms to heaven, he made a sign of the cross, and began to approach the edge of the precipice before him. In an instant more he would have become a corpse. Thousands of people stood all around gazing with horror at the immense pile, upon which this poor man remained helpless and hopeless. Silence like that of the grave reigned among the multitude. His fate seemed inevitable. Suddenly was heard a voice, "Stay a moment, my good fellow! pray to God Almighty, and I'll endeavour to save you." All eyes were turned to the spot from which those sentences were uttered. A group of three men were observed—common peasants—two of them holding by the arms and shoulders a third, who was struggling hard to break from the hold of his friends. "Let me go, my lads," said he; "my heart is burning within me: I cannot bear the sight of a Christian soul thus perishing!" And with a powerful effort he broke loose and darted forward. The dense crowd gave way as he ran to the burning building, pulling from himself, and at the same time throwing away, his *shoul* (sheep skin) and his hat. In an instant he was at the foot of the ladder; here he took off his boots, attached a rope round his waist; and, seizing an oven-fork, which happened to lie close by, he began to ascend the ladder, which did not reach at the utmost to two thirds of the height at which stood the victim. Having attained the upper footstep, the generous man took hold of the rain-gutter; apparently it was not a very safe means of ascent, as it bent and rattled under his weight. But the man was resolved; he made the sign of the cross, and began to climb up. A cloud of suffocating smoke whirled around him; the flames were fast approaching; burning timber, red-hot sheets of roofing iron were falling down from every side; but what to him was all this? His heart was burning within his breast, he could not bear the sight of a Christian soul thus perishing.

It was a frosty day; the rain-gutter was cold as ice; his warm, sweaty palms and fingers stick and freeze to the iron tube; he tears them off, leaving bloody marks at every hole, and ascends higher and higher, till he puts his foot on a projecting cornice. From hence, by means of the oven-fork, he handed the rope to the poor man above him. "Tie it fast to the hook which supports the gutter. That's right. Now descend!" And he held the other end of the rope, and preceding the man, still supporting him down the gutter, placed him on the ladder. The man was saved.

During all this time the multitude stood breathless; but when they saw them both out of danger, all hats were taken off, and a sign of the cross at every breast testified a general thanksgiving, and a loud shout approved the act of generosity. Every one pressed forward to see the hero of this scene. The first who approached him, an officer in the army gave him twenty-five roubles silver (about £4). The example was followed: noblemen, merchants, peasants, took out their purses—some gave golden, some silver coins; some threw into his hat a few copper copeeks: all gave what they could. "God bless you, noble friend!" was heard from every side.

The name of this generous man is Bazil Marrin, a native of the Government of Taroslaff. Being a roofer by trade, he for many years lived in St Petersburg, pursuing his vocation; but afterwards engaged himself as a boiler-maker at the Government foundry of Kolpino. Last year he took leave of absence, and visited his native village. Having spent a few months with his friends, he was returning to St. Petersburg, by way of Moscow, to avail himself of the railways. He came to the ancient capital the day before the fire; and, not having caught the train, was obliged to remain till the next day. As this was his first arrival in Moscow, he took the opportunity of seeing the Kremlin, the old fortress, and to visit its venerable cathedrals. There, from some passers-by, he heard of the fire, and hastened to the spot, where he so nobly distinguished himself.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day he took his seat in a railway carriage. On the 13th of the same month he reached St. Petersburg, and again entered himself in the number of workmen at Kolpino. In two days after, he was summoned to the office of the general police-master of the capital, where he was told that the Emperor desired to see him. He was accordingly taken to the palace. His Imperial Majesty received Marrin in his cabinet, and was pleased to say to him when he entered, "I thank you for a good action. Embrace me, and relate how you did it." In simple words Marrin told his story; and, when he finished, the Emperor dismissed him, saying, "Now you may go; but in case of need come to me at any time." Soon afterwards Marrin was rewarded with a medal and a sum of 150 roubles silver.

REMAINS OF THE IMPERIAL THEATRE, MOSCOW.—SKETCHED AFTER THE LATE FIRE.

The Imperial Theatre of Moscow was a magnificent building, nearly as large as San Carlos, at Naples. The interior was handsome, and the acting often excellent. Travellers who visit Russia expecting to see a people just emerging from barbarism, are often astonished to find themselves in scenes of Parisian elegance and refinement, and nowhere was this feeling more experienced than in the theatre at Moscow. The orchestra and chorus were exceedingly strong. Farce usually succeeded to opera. The Grand Opera was managed under Government superintendence and was a favourite place of resort of the Russian nobility, who usually wear their stars and ribbons at the opera.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 3.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Rousseau died, 1778.
MONDAY, 4.—Trans. of St. Martin.
TUESDAY, 5.—Sovereigns first current, 1817.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—Adam Smith died, 1790.
THURSDAY, 7.—Thomas à Becket assassinated at Canterbury, 1170.
FRIDAY, 8.—Fire Insurance due. Edmund Burke died, 1797.
SATURDAY, 9. Oxford Term ends.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
No. 0 10 0 36	1 0 1 28	1 49 2 0	2 12 2 38	3 6 3 13	3 25 3 50	4 10 4 30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DIANA.—A portrait of "Teddington," the winner of the Gold Cup at Ascot, on Thursday, June 2, appeared in No. 439 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
SCOTUS. The arms of the name, when spelt with a penultimate *i*, are the same.
G. T. C.—*Arms* of Crowther: "Gu. a bend wavy vair. *Crest*: On a tilting spear gu. a tiger passant or."
O. F. O.—*Arms* of Quaile: "Erm. on a canton vert, a cross Calvary en three pieces, or."
A. B.—The liveries should be "Blue coat turned up with white, red waistcoat and breeches."
A CONSTANT READER. To which family of Nicolls does our correspondent refer?
W. F.—1. A Judge of a County Court is not a county magistrate by virtue of his office: but, as he is a County Court Judge, the Government can make him a county justice without the usual qualification. 2. Neither a Bachelor nor a Doctor of Medicine is an Esquire as such.

*** In our Memoir of the Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, last week, we erroneously stated that Mr. D'Eyncourt had "retired from the stage of public life." We meant to have said "had retired, for the moment, from public life." Mr. D'Eyncourt's name has, indeed, been mentioned in connection with the representation of Liverpool.

With the present Sheet is published a Supplement, containing a Series of Illustrations of her Majesty's Visit to the Camp at Chobham; also, Engravings of the French Camp near St. Omer; the Chasseurs de Vincennes; Paris Fashions for July; and other Illustrations. Price of the Two Numbers, One Shilling.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1853.

AT present we hear very little of the Irish. If it were not for the personalities between Mr. Keogh and Lord Naas, the Six-Mile Bridge affair, with other stale matters growing out of the last elections, and the Dublin Exhibition, we might almost ask, in the words of a contemporary recently applied to another party now almost silent, "what has become" of the Irish? An answer to the question, and an explanation of the fewness of the complaints that now come from Ireland may be found in the sixth report of the Irish Poor-Law Commissioners, of which the *Morning Chronicle* on Wednesday published an abstract. Not long ago the "big woes" of the people attracted universal attention, and called forth universal sympathy; but their calamity, the greatest that has befallen any modern nation, is now almost forgotten, and their regeneration seems at hand. The combined exertions of the State and of benevolent men of all creeds were insufficient to relieve the destitution of 1846. The bulk of the nation was reduced to pauperism; and continued for three years; till emigration and death arrived to its relief, to excite compassion and demand assistance. In the *year* ending September 29, 1851, the total number of paupers relieved, in-doors and out-doors, which had previously been counted by millions, was reduced to 755,557; and in the following *year* it fell to 519,775—a decrease in the whole number relieved in a year of 235,782. The reduction is still going on; and the total number relieved, in the workhouses and out of the workhouses, fell, from 190,433 in the *week* ending May 1, 1852, to 149,267 in the week ending April 23 of the present year; making the number 41,166 less than last year—a reduction of more than 21 per cent. As the number relieved is at its maximum generally in February, and declines through the summer the Commissioners expect that by next October the total number of persons receiving relief in Ireland will not exceed 80,000, or not more than one in 80 of the population—a proportion of pauperism far less than prevails in England at its present reduced amount. If the kindly process goes on, we may expect that pauperism will, ere long, be extinguished; and the expenditure for the poor, which fell from £1,141,647 in 1851, to £883,267 in 1852, will all go, as it already does in some small districts of England, to defray the expense of workhouses and officials, or what are called establishment charges. We must add that the manner in which the reduction of pauperism is taking place is as delightful as the reduction itself. There was a frightful mortality in some workhouses; but that has ceased; their inmates are still seriously afflicted with ophthalmia, and in two years no less than 400 persons lost the sight of both eyes, and 954 of one eye: so the reduction in the number of their inmates can not take place too fast for the best interests of humanity. It is no longer effected by premature deaths; but, by the withdrawal of the young, whose parents or friends find them subsistence outside the workhouse; by the inmates being summoned to join friends or relations in America or Australia—money, to the amount of £2379, having been transmitted last year, to enable 908 persons to go from the workhouses to independence; and by an increased demand for labour, which gives the people continual employment, and has slightly, but as yet only slightly, raised the rate of wages. In some measure, by their own exertion, the condition of the Irish is fast changing from that of miserable, destitute paupers, to that of independent, flourishing, industrious men, still living either in their native land, or finding a better home in other countries. The care of Government may do something to lessen a temporary evil; but, as the rule, individuals themselves must, and they only can, provide for their own welfare; and we form the best hopes, therefore, for the Irish, as we transcribe these records of their exertions to escape themselves, and enable their children, their friends, and relatives to escape from the horrors of workhouses and the degradation of pauperism.

THE dispute between Russia and Turkey continues, to some extent, to agitate the public mind, and to impede trade. Since last week no progress has been made towards a settlement. The Sultan has, indeed, given his answer officially to the last ultimatum of Russia; but the sense in which he would reply was previously known; and any further steps taken in consequence are not yet visible. We have nothing but the most vague reports. Sometimes we are told that the mediation of Austria has been accepted; at others, it is said that Austria has been required by the Czar to use its power to make the Sultan submit, and that Austria has refused. We are told, too, that the Russian armies are immediately to enter Moldavia, and that they will not enter for some time. It is further stated that, if they do enter, it will not be regarded as a *casus belli*; and that diplomacy, not the sword, will adjust the quarrel. The delay is undoubtedly favourable to peace. In the meantime, a new actor has come on the scene, and a new character has been given to the dispute. A son of Prince Woronzoff has arrived in Paris, with despatches for the Russian Ambassador there, and he "describes in ardent terms the excitement of the Russians to march to the Holy War." We knew before that the dispute between the Czar and the Sultan referred to the Holy Places, but the information is new that the population of Russia are enthusiastic in the cause as a matter of religion. A similar statement has before been made of the Turks, who are said to flock to the standard of the Sultan, and are eager to fight for their own faith. In this light the contest is between the Mahomedans and the Greek Christians, the embers of the quarrel having slumbered in the East for ages. In Russia an old religious party has a great deal of power. Prince Menschikoff belongs to it, and this party strenuously urges forward the Czar, who has acted, it is said, in this dispute, without consulting his customary adviser, Count Nesselrode. Now that matters have come to such an unfavourable issue, the Czar is said to be alarmed at his own position—to have fallen back on Nesselrode for advice—and to be personally, as well as his Minister, averse from war. Hence, persons here, who are well acquainted with the court of St. Petersburg—like the Russian Ambassador, Count Brunnow—are confident that there will be no war; but, when enthusiasm is kindled in a people, there is no answering for its results. It may affect the mind of the Czar—it has already exercised some influence over him; and hence, the introduction of the religious element into the quarrel on both sides removes it from the domain of ordinary politics, and renders it difficult to foresee, with any approximation to certainty, the possible result. The best-informed are at present doubtful whether the dispute will end in peace or war.

THE COURT.

The Court has been extremely gay this week. In addition to the Royal Christening, which took place on an unusually scale of splendour on Tuesday, there was a second State Ball at the Palace on Friday (yesterday). Her Majesty's guests have also been increased by the arrival of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, accompanied by their youthful daughter, the Princess Louisa, and that of his Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg. The chief events of the week may be thus recorded:—

On Sunday her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Kent, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The King of Hanover was also present.

On Monday her Majesty received the Prince and Princess of Prussia at Buckingham Palace. The Royal party, with their illustrious guests, honoured the French Plays with their presence in the evening.

On Tuesday the Royal Christening took place.

On Wednesday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, visited the floricultural show at the Botanical Gardens, Regent's-park. In the evening the Queen and the illustrious party honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence. The Princess Royal, the Princess Louise of Prussia, Prince Alfred and Princess Alice were in the evening to the French Play.

On Thursday morning Prince Albert, with the Prince of Prussia and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, went to Chobham, and accompanied the troops to Windsham Ridges, where they witnessed various evolutions. The Queen, with the Princess of Prussia and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, went subsequently to Chobham, and were present on the return of the troops to the Camp. In the evening the Queen and Prince Albert, with the illustrious guests, went to Gloucester House, and dined with the Duchess of Gloucester.

ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been confined to his room by an attack of measles. The symptoms first showed themselves on Tuesday. Her Majesty has been unremitting in her attendances; and, with a kind precaution, has absented herself from all assemblies where a chance of contagion to other children might arise.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF HANOVER.

On Sunday afternoon, the King attended Divine service at Westminster Abbey. The Queen went to Kew, to visit the birthplace of her Royal Consort, where, in the village churchyard, she placed two garlands of *immortelles* upon the tomb of the late Duke of Cambridge. In the evening, the King and Queen dined with the Duchess of Cambridge, at St. James's Palace.

On Monday their Majesties received visits from the Prince and Princess of Prussia. His Majesty was entertained in the evening by the Earl and Countess of Jersey.

On Wednesday the King and Queen honoured the Duchess of Sutherland with their presence, at Stafford House, and in the evening, at a quarter to seven, proceeded in state to Buckingham Palace, to attend the Royal christening.

On Wednesday their Majesties, with the Royal children, accompanied by the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary, visited Windsor Castle. They afterwards paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore; and drove round Virginia Water before returning to London. It is understood that the date of their Majesties' departure is fixed for Tuesday next.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA TO HER MAJESTY.—The Prince and Princess of Prussia left Aix-la-Chapelle on Sunday morning at an early hour, and arrived at Ostend between six and seven o'clock the same evening. At half past seven o'clock their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Princess Louise and a numerous suite, embarked on board her Majesty's steam-packet *Vivid*, which, after a very stormy passage, landed their Royal travellers at Dover half an hour after midnight. Their Royal Highnesses were received on the new landing-place by his Excellency the Prussian Minister, Count Flemming, and Mr. Ernest Bunsen, and conducted to the Ship Hotel, where their Royal Highnesses passed the night. On Monday morning their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Chevalier Bunsen, left Dover by a special train, and arrived at the Bricklayers' Arms station at twelve o'clock. At this station Prince Albert was in attendance to receive his Royal guests. Their Royal Highnesses were conveyed to Buckingham Palace in the Queen's carriages.

The Countess de Neuilly and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited the Duchess of Kent on Saturday, at Clarence house, St. James's.

The Duchess of Montrose gave a magnificent ball on Tuesday night, at the family mansion, in Belgrave-square, in compliment to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The King and Queen of Hanover were graciously pleased to honour the Duchess with their presence at the fête.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

I have taken some Sketches of the Turkish fleet at anchor in the Bosphorus; also of the combined English and French fleet at anchor in Basha Bay. I will forward them to you, with every explanation, if you should think them worthy of acceptance. A letter addressed to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Southampton, will meet me on my arrival, where I expect to be about the 1st or 2nd of July. A Russian man-of-war steamer, under the merchant flag, arrived at Constantinople on the 10th of June, with the ultimatum, which if not signed within seven days, the declaration of war would then be given, and the Russians would pass the frontier, and take possession of Moldavia and Wallachia. They have an army of 150,000 men. The Russian Consul, with Russian subjects, were preparing to leave Constantinople on the 12th. The Turks have a large force on the frontier more than 150,000 men; this will soon be increased to nearly 300,000. Conscripts are arriving at Constantinople every day from the provinces. Great enthusiasm prevails amongst the Turks: they express great confidence in the result of the coming conflict. An Austrian steamer arrived at Constantinople on the 13th of June, having on board an Ambassador on an important mission to the Sultan personally.

The latest news arrived from Persia states the City of Sheraz to have been nearly destroyed by an earthquake—more than 15,000 people killed. The cholera is making great ravages at Teheran, and other towns in Persia.

I am, &c., JAMES SHOLTO, Surgeon, &c.,
Malta, June 20, 1853. Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s Service.

(We have replied to our Correspondent's obliging letter, and hope to engrave the above Sketches in our Journal of next week.)

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill was reported with amendments.

On the motion of Lord STANLEY of Alderley, the Soap-duties Bill, the Malicious Injuries (Ireland) Bill, and the Public Works Loan Bill were severally read a second time. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Lord Dalkeith took the oaths and his seat for the county of Edinburgh.

Mr. AGLIONBY brought up the report of the Plymouth Inquiry Committee, which stated that an idea was prevalent in Plymouth that persons might apply for and obtain situations in the dockyards after they had promised their votes; and that acting upon this, Mr. Mare and his agents had promised and obtained situations in the Dockyards for his supporters at the election. The committee concluded by reporting that the existing laws to prevent such practices were wholly inefficient; and that any inquiry, to be effectual, must be conducted on the spot.

In reply to Mr. Cranford, the Lord Advocate said that it was not the intention of the Government, during the present session, to propose any measure of education for Scotland.

In reply to Mr Layard, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the Government had received no official information of the Russians having blocked up the entrance of the Danube.

CUSTOMS, &c., ACTS.

The House having gone into Committee upon the Customs Acts,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in moving that the Advertisement-duty be reduced to 6d., intimated that with respect to the Stamp-duty on Supplements, it would be imposed whether such supplements contained news or advertisements. He also proposed that the supplement should mean a single sheet; or, in other words, an enlargement of fifty per cent.

Mr. M. GIBSON moved, as an amendment, "That all duties now chargeable on advertisements be repealed, in accordance with a resolution of the House on the 14th of last April."

After a short discussion, the committee divided, when the amendment was lost by a majority of 109 to 99.

Mr. CRAWFORD wished the resolution to be amended, in order to include all advertisements put up in omnibuses or other public conveyances, so as to free newspapers from unfair competition.

In reply to Mr. M. Gibson, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the tax would be levied only upon those advertisements which were at present liable to it. The advertising van system was about to be suppressed, and placards would not be allowed to be carried through the public streets.

Mr. M. GIBSON then moved that pamphlets and literary works be exempted from the operation of the tax.

Mr. NEWDEGATE thought that the whole duty ought to be retained, and condemned the change which was made with respect to newspaper supplements.

Mr. BRIGHT said that if the tax were altogether abolished the Chancellor of the Exchequer would receive more than the miserable sixpence from the increased number of letters passing through the Post-office containing advertisements.

Sir J. SHELLEY was surprised to hear the retention of the sixpence advocated on the ground of revenue when so much of the public money was lavished away in the "pomp and circumstance" of Chobham.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER consented to the amendment of Mr. M. Gibson relating to pamphlets and other literary works, provided they were not continued periodically.

Mr. CRAWFORD said, as he was not satisfied with the division against Mr. Gibson's first amendment, he should move that in place of "six-pence" in the resolution the cypher "0" be substituted.

Mr. HUME, Mr. BALL, Mr. COBDEN, and other members recommended the Chancellor of the Exchequer to accede to the proposal of Mr. Crawford.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declined to do so.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought that the proposal of his right hon. friend to repeal two-thirds of the advertisement duty ought to have saved him from the reproaches which had been levelled at him. The attempt to produce a second division upon the same question was most unfair, especially in the absence of those who had previously voted. Should the amendment be carried, it would be necessary to bring in a bill for the entire repeal of the duty. The immediate effect of the amendment would be to retain the 1s. 6d. duty instead of the sixpence proposed by the resolution.

The Committee then divided, when the numbers were, for Mr. Crawford's amendment 68; against it 85: majority against the Government 5.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then said he would take the sense of the committee upon the original resolution.

After a short discussion the committee again divided, when the numbers were, for the amended resolution 70; against it 61: majority against the Government 9.

The House then resumed, the chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

SUCCESSION DUTY BILL.

The House then went into committee upon the Succession Duty Bill, and the discussion of the clauses occupied almost the entire of the night. After several clauses had been agreed to, the House resumed, and the chairman reported progress.

The remaining business on the paper having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM. FRIDAY.

This was a *dies non*. The troops were not even indulged with the ordinary morning parade, but were kept waiting in "constant readiness" (to borrow a term from the *restaurateurs*) in the expectation of some signal event. Noon, however, arrived, and the Magnet made no sign; and, to the great delight of men and horses, it became evident that the day was to be one of repose. The cavalry horses exhibited most unmistakeable symptoms of campaign fatigue. Picketed as they are, almost leaning against each other in the tent stables, they are afforded very little opportunity of enjoying a rest; still, however, each was the object of exhaustion to which many of them were reduced, that they threw themselves down, fully accounted as they were, to stretch their weary limbs. We speak now of the horses of the 1st Life Guards, for those belonging to the Carabineers and the 13th Light Dragoons, appeared to be a far more vigorous race of cattle, and endowed with much greater powers of endurance. Strange to say, however, mortality amongst the horses, especially those of the 1st Life Guards, has been exceedingly rare, and the men are in a more sanitary condition than even when in metropolitan quarters. The crowd yesterday was by no means numerous, owing, no doubt, to the precautions issued by our daily contemporaries with regard to the uncertainty of field-days; but Lord Palmerston's speech in the House of Commons on the previous evening, put this matter in its right light, and "every day" may ye regarded as an occasion when those who take an interest in military matters will receive, in some shape or other, an equivalent for the outlay dependent on their visit. To-day, however, was certainly an exception to this rule; but that may be accounted for in different ways, especially the visit of her Majesty on the previous day, the fatigue of the troops, and the necessity for relaxation previous to most numerous evolutions which are generally expected—but we think erroneously—to take place at Virginia Water to-morrow (Saturday). We are advised from an authoritative quarter, that the manœuvres to-morrow will be confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the Encampment. For several hours to-day the rain poured down in torrents; but about four o'clock the weather cleared up again, and the men were enabled to enjoy their usual rational relaxations out of doors. A Frenchman with two dancing wolves contributed amazingly to relieve the *ennui* of camp life, and he was commensurately rewarded by the officers.

With regard to the movements of the troops in future the utmost secrecy is observed.

MR. TUFNELL.—A decided improvement has recently taken place in the health of the Right Hon. Henry Tufnell, M.P., and it is to be hoped ere long he may be allowed to resume his parliamentary duties.

RETRENCHMENT OF WEST CORNWALL.—Mr. Michael Williams, of Trevine, has been mentioned as the probable successor to the late Mr. Pendarves. Mr. Williams is a Liberal.

ROYAL LONDON MILITIA.—This corps, with their officers, will attend St. Paul's Cathedral at a quarter before ten on Sunday (to-morrow).

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—TROOPS PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE HER MAJESTY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

[illegible]

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

[illegible]

... Mdlle. Agnes Bury was encored in the "Queen of Night" ... [illegible] ... and Mdlle. Coates and Miss A. Goddard will perform a pianoforte duet by Mendelssohn and Moscheles.

[illegible]

Arthur Napoleon, the boy prodigy, had a morning concert on ... [illegible]

Concert at Exeter-Hall for the Benefit of Berlioz.— [illegible]

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

[illegible]

OLYMPIC.

The theatre has been of late rendered unapproachable by the repair of the new road ... [illegible]

ST. JAMES'S.

Mdlle. Rachel has closed her engagement ... [illegible]

Mr. James Hannay's Lectures on Satirical Literature.— ... [illegible]

TABLE TURNING.

[illegible]

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,
M. FARADAY.

The Royal Polytechnic Society ... [illegible]

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer.	Thermometer. Highest.	Thermometer. Lowest.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	0.20
" 26	29.631	66.6	57.8	59.3	1.7	89	N.W.	0.34
" 27	29.5?8	7?.0	5?.7	60.7	0.5	92	W.	0.00
" 28	29.666	69.1	59.4	62.8	+ 3.0	90	S.W.	0.02
" 29	29.66?	71.0	56.0	61.6	+ 0.1	7?	S.W.	0.00
" 30	29.717	70.4	53.0	[illegible]	2.7	75	S.W.	0.00

The reading of the barometer ... [illegible] ... continuance of high wind, commencing from the 27th, on which day the pressure on the square foot varied from ½ lb. to 1½ lb., on the 28th, from ... [illegible]

Health of London.—During the week ending June 25, the ... [illegible]

London Orphan Asylum, Clapton. [illegible]

Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes ... [illegible]

Park for Finsbury.—A public meeting was held at Sadler's Wells Theatre ... [illegible]

King's College.—The annual distribution of prizes at King's College ... [illegible]

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-council, are expected to be present.

Additions to the Royal Navy.—The *Rover*, 18-gun brig, was launched at Pembroke on Thursday last; and the *Cæsar*, 90 guns, two-decker, screw, is expected to ... on the 20th or 21st inst.

Royal Thames Yacht Club.—The closing race of the season came off on Thursday, a fine day, with a nice breeze, but the sport not so good as expected ... [illegible] ... and the *Vampire* beat the *Vesper* in class 2.

The Last of Fairlop Fair.—A notice issued from the Land Revenue Office ... [illegible] ... (Friday), no fair will be allowed within the Crown allotment in Hainault Forest.

The Irish Elections. There is little news from Clare. Wednesday was the first polling day, but it is not likely that any circumstance tending to foreshadow the result will be known for a day or so ... [illegible] ... ship has named Thursday, July 14th.

Wreck of the "Queen Victoria."—On the 14th of February ... [illegible] ... a verdict ... £400 to plaintiff, and £300 for the mother of the deceased, with ... costs.

FOREIGN.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

[illegible]

The provinces will supply 2,000 ... [illegible]

France.— [illegible]

The Exchange at Paris has again declined, under the influence of the ... [illegible]

Spain.—It is said that the Ministers are agreed on several ... [illegible]

The India Mail.—A telegraphic despatch from Marseilles ... [illegible]

The Levant Mail.—The *City of London*, Captain Cargill ... [illegible]

The West India Mails.—The Royal Mail steam ship *Magdalena*, with the mails from the West Indies, Pacific, and Gulf of Mexico ... [illegible]

The excitement regarding copper mining was on the increase, and the formation of fresh companies ... [illegible]

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Dinner of the Grenadier Guards.—The annual dinner of ... [illegible] ... Guards, took place on Saturday evening at the London Tavern. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, honoured ... [illegible]

White Trousers.—A circular ... from the Adjutant-General, dated Horse Guards, 27th June, 1853, says ... "the use of white linen trousers by general and staff officers is henceforth to be discontinued ... [illegible] ... are to be worn throughout the year, with the dress and undress uniform respectively."

Cork, June 28.—A fleet of seven fine East India traders are moored in line opposite Queenstown, awaiting the embarkation of the ... [illegible]

Military Quarters.— [illegible]

The Fleet at Spithead.—The *Duke of Wellington*, 131, screw, Captain Martin, has now all her weights on board ... [illegible] ... and that 1000 men will lighten the ship at the rate of nearly 50 tons a week ... [illegible]

The Late Admiral ... [illegible]

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

[illegible] ... and 559 represents the troops passing in review before her Majesty, as fully detailed in our Journal of last week.

TUESDAY.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY.

The appearance of the heath on Wednesday morning showed plainly ... [illegible]

[illegible]

A great number of persons had assembled at Virginia Water ... [illegible]

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.

The christening of the infant son of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took place on Tuesday evening, in Buckingham Palace. The sacred rite was performed in the private chapel in the Palace, which was duly prepared for the occasion. Two rows of chairs, of crimson satin and gold, were placed on each side of the centre, for the use of the Queen, the sponsors, and the Royal personages invited to be present. The altar was lined with crimson velvet, paneled with gold lace, and on the communion-table were placed the gold-en vessels used in the sacrament, with salvers, and two large candlesticks. Beside the former and gold were placed for the officiating clergy. The font was placed in advance of the *kant pos.* It was a most elegantly formed vase of a lyer gilt. The fine was formed of the leaves and flowers of the water lily, and the base from which its elegant stem sprung was composed with infant angels playing the lyre. In the front was the Royal arms. The font was placed on a fluted plinth of white and gold. The chapel was brilliantly illuminated by large globes of light.

The band and choir were placed in the gallery, and consisted of her Majesty's private band, strengthened by additions and the choir of the Chapel Royal. The Heralds and Kings of Arms were on duty to usher the distinguished personages to their places in the chapel, to conduct the Royal processions

Soon after six o'clock, the official personages invited to be present arrived, and took their places. Shortly before seven o'clock, the procession of the sponsors entered the chapel. The sponsors were

His Majesty the King of Hanover.
Her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia.
Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge.
His serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.
Attended by their Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

Immediately as the procession entered the chapel, the band commenced playing the march in the occasional oratorio (Handel), and continued playing until the procession of the Queen had also entered.

Immediately after the sponsors had taken their stations on the right looking towards the altar, the procession of the Queen—attended by the Lords of Asia, Bristol, State Officers, and Officers of the Household—entered the chapel, when the Royal personages were ranged in the following order in the centre of the chapel.

H.R.H. the Prince of Prussia.	His Majesty the King of Hanover.
H.R.H. the Princess Helena.	H.S.H. the Prince of Leiningen.
Her Majesty the Queen	H.R.H. the Princess Mary of Cambridge.
H.R.H. the Prince Consort.	His Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.
H.R.H. the Prince Albert.	
Her Majesty the Queen of Hanover.	H.R.H. the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Louise of Prussia.	H.R.H. the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
The Princess Royal.	
The Prince Alfred.	H.R.H. the Duchess of Nassau.
The Princess Adelaide.	His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.	
H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.	H.R.H. the Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.	Her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge.	

The service then commenced with the performance of the 84th Psalm (composed by his Majesty the King of Hanover).

At the conclusion of the Psalm, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by Viscount Torrington, conducted the infant Prince into the chapel, his Royal Highness being attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, who having taken her station in front of the font, and the four illustrious sponsors having stepped up on one side, the Archbishop of Canterbury commenced reading the Baptismal Service.

On reaching that portion for the naming of the child, the Archbishop received deed of the sponsors how it should be named, when the King of Hanover answered, in a clear sonorous voice.

LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT,

and his Grace baptised it accord ng.

After having received the sacred symbol, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold was given in the arms of Lady Caroline Barrington, and remained in the chapel until after the exhortation.

An anthem and chorus were then performed; and the principal portion of the ceremony concluded with the "Hallelujah," from "The Mount of Olives" (Beethoven):—

Hallelujah! to the Father and the Son of God!
Praise to our Lord, to ever-living Glory, to holy songs of joy!
Worthy is the Lamb that slain, and lives, the exalted Son of God!

After the blessing had been given, the procession of the sponsors was again formed, and left the chapel, attended by the whole suite of His Majesty the King of Hanover, the band playing the march in "Judas Maccabæus."

In the midst of the afterwards her Majesty and the rest of the illustrious personages followed in the same order as they entered.

The Queen wore a dress of white lace, with silver stars trimmed with Honiton lace and white and silver ribbons. Her Majesty wore a diadem of diamonds with a round centre, in which was set the large diamond known as the Koh-i-noor. The Queen wore the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, with a diamond "George" suspended, and the "Garter" around her left arm.

His Royal Highness the Prince Royal and the Princess Alice, Helena, and Louise were dressed in white tulle, over a short, open skirt with deep flounces, and wore white silver hats.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise of Prussia had a dress of white crape over white silk, trimmed with white lace and white and silver ribbons. Her Royal Highness wore a pearl necklace and ornaments, and a diamond stomacher.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal of Prussia was of white silk, bordered with silver, over one of which the dress was over-laid with white flowers and diamonds. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was ornamented with feathers and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice wore a dress of white crape over white, with two skirts of point lace, with white satin ribbon, and having the stomacher adorned with Honiton lace and bouquets of white flowers and diamonds. Her head-dress was of pearls and diamonds, and the cordon of a foreign order of knighthood.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge wore a dress of white silk, with five flounces of point lace, with white satin ribbon, and the stomacher and head-dress composed of white flowers and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a dress of white lace over white silk, the front having ornaments of pearls and diamonds, and the head-dress composed of white flowers and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz wore a dress of white crape over white silk, the front having ornaments of pearls and diamonds, with white flowers, fastening the dress from the girdle to the flounce; the stomacher was ornamented with pearls and diamonds, the head-dress was formed of diamonds, white feathers, and pearls.

Her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe-Langenburg wore a white silk dress, with a rich white lace. The Princess wore round her head a garland of flowers.

The Duke of Cambridge was habited in a Major-General's uniform, and wore the collar of the Order of the Garter.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore a Field-Marshal's uniform, with the collars and other insignia of three Orders of Knighthood.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur wore a Highland dress.

The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar wore the uniform of the Foot Guards, and the latter wore the collar of the Order of the Garter.

The Ministers of State and the Officers of the Royal Household all wore their full dress uniforms, and the members of Queen Victoria's Privy Council wore the insignia of their respective Orders.

At eight o'clock the Queen was conducted, by the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain, from the Throne-room to a State banquet in the Picture Gallery, accompanied by the Royal Family, the Royal sisters, the Cabinet Ministers, and the other aides and gentlemen who attended the ceremonial, the band playing "God save the Queen."

The Christening cake was placed in the centre of the table opposite to her Majesty's seat. It was raised in three portions or stages, the base being decorated with wreaths of white and red roses. The two upper divisions were incrusted with crimson satin, on which were displayed in white letters, the initials "P. L." surmounted by a crown, varied with ornaments of pearls and white roses. The cake was crowned with a rotunda, supplied with flowers; coral ornaments representing the four seasons were placed round the cake.

After the banquet, the Lord Steward gave the following toasts, viz.:—

"His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold"
"The King and Queen of Hanover."
"The Prince and Princess of Prussia"
"The Queen and the Prince."

Her Majesty then rose from the banquet and proceeded to the White Drawing-room, accompanied by the Queen of Hanover and the other ladies present, soon after which his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the King of Hanover, and the other guests, passed into the Grand Saloon, which was fitted up for music.

The Queen and the whole of the Royal and distinguished circle having been liked in the Grand Saloon, the following musical performance took place.—

Overture, "Masaniello"	Auber.
Fidelio, (Soprano, No. 8)	Beethoven.
Solo, violin, Signor Bazzini, on Themes from "La Sonnambula"	Bazzini.
Barbiere Marsch	Mendelssohn.
Concertante violoncello and contra-basso, Signori Piatti e Bottesini	Hause.
Slovenka, "Ukjenna"	Verdi.
Solo, trombone, Herr Nabich	Nabich.
Brindisi (8 strofe, No. 9)	Donizetti.

In addition to the dinner company, the following, among others, had the honour of receiving invitations for the evening party: His Highness Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, the Countess of Dorsburg, the Archbishop of York and the Hon. Mrs. Musgrave, the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska, the Duchess of Norfolk, and a very numerous party of nobility and gentry.

A Guard of Honour of the Foot Guards, with the band of their regiment, mounted guard in front of the Palace during the ceremony.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

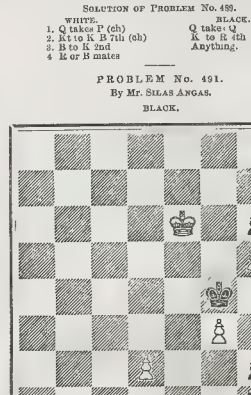
F. M. H., Rugeness.—It shall have every attention.
J. C., Camden.—Your letter, via Southampton, has arrived safely, and shall be replied to upon early the.
F. L. S.—If you will send an address, the information required at once will be given.
CLERK.—We addressing the communication to Mr. Newman at the Regency, secretary of the established Chess club at Leeds. we should have said Mr. J. C. Campion. The former gentleman is still one of your members.
RICARDO.—It shall be examined.
PHILIDOR.—The two correspondents have hit upon a very pretty mate in the position of *four* bishops of two moves. We will embellish their position and it next week.
E. H., Glasgow.—We have not again for your letter in Chess Scrolls. Send it to the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, published soon by by Kent and Co., Paternoster-row.
R. B. L. S., and others.—It is clear that Problem 489 admits of three or four solutions in four moves. Try it by four.
R. H., Gainsborough.—Your Problems shall be reported on next week. 2. In the position given White castle to draw the game.
J. P.—Why do you not send an address?
CHAPTER.—Knight's No. 8.3 cannot be solved as you suggest. The other is right.
BRADFORD.—The notice referred to another mode of solving your Problem, which Raphicella discovered.
C. T. S.—Up to the standard, it shall have an early place.
JOHN ANDERSON.—A simply, well-fought game.
E. H. of Norwich.—What is he authority for changing you mention? We have no reply to any of existing to Nash's authority.
NORTH BRITAIN.—The Edinburgh achievement will of course take rank that he has due practice and training. It is very well for persons who do nothing else but play Chess to propose endless matches on the spur of the moment. Men of business and scholars, who keep the game scientific are to be desirous of less regular some rules as to arrange the time they would be days for games, both at the first and subsequent.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS, No. 486, by Lucien, M. N., Ricardo, L. L. D., Colonel A. J. M. of Shebbeare, E. B. of Norwich, R. Alfa, Jack of Worcester are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 487, by J. of Sheffield, E. P. K., Ricardo, J. P., Ludovicus, Portlands, J. M. of Sherburn, E. H. of Norwich, Shebbeare, Dorcean, F. L. B. (in four moves) by J. B. of Gloucester, and R. B. M.), A. Alfa, R. A., R. A., G. O. of Cottingham, are correct.
SOLUTIONS BY THOMAS by Jack of Worcester, Rho, Miner, Punch, A. Z. Sigma, P., and C. are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 488.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes P (ch)	Q take: Q
2. Kt to K B 7th (ch)	K to R 4th
3. B to K 2nd	Anything.
4. K or B mates	

PROBLEM No. 491.
By Mr. SILAS ANGAS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN VIENNA.
Instructive Gambit between Mr. SZEN and Mr. FALKBEER.
(King's Bishop's Gambit.

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. K to K B 3rd	B to Q Kt 4th
2. P to B 4th	P takes P	(c)	
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	24. B takes B	P takes B
4. K to B sq	P takes P	25. P to Q R 3rd	K to Q 2nd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	26. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	27. B to K Kt 7th	K R to K B 2nd
7. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 2nd	28. B to K R 3rd	Q R to Q 5th
8. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	29. B to K Kt 5th (ch)	Kt to Q 6th
9. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 3rd	30. K R tks K B P	Kt to Q Kt 6th
10. Q to K sq (a)	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	(c)	
11. P to K 6th	P to K Kt 5th	31. K R takes Q (ch)	Kt takes Q (ch)
12. Kt to K R 2nd	P takes K P	32. K to his 2nd	K R takes R
13. Kt takes K B P	Q to K R 3rd	33. K takes Kt	Q R to Q 6th (ch)
14. Kt takes K P	B takes Kt	34. K to Q B 3rd	Q R to Q B 5th (ch)
15. P takes B	Q to K B 4th	35. K to his 3rd	Q R takes P
16. Q to K Kt 5th	Q takes B P	36. K to Kt 3rd	K to h 4th
17. Q to K B 5th	K to K B sq	37. K to K B 3rd	P to K R 3rd
18. Q to K B 2nd	B to K Kt 5th	38. Kt to K B 5th	Q R to Q 6th
19. R to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	39. B takes K R P	Q R to K R 7th
20. Kt to Q 4th	Kt takes Kt	40. R to Q B sq	Q R to K Kt 7th
21. B takes Kt	P to Q R 4th	41. K to B 3rd	P to Q B 5th
22. K to K R 3rd	B to Q 2nd	42. K to Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th

The game was protracted by White for some moves, but Mr. Szen finally won it.

(a) Q Kt to K 4th looks a better move.
(b) Anticipating White's playing his Q B to Q B 7th, and driving the Queen from her position of the Q P.
(c) The *Schachzeitung* remarks, lastly, that it would have been better for White to have retained his Kt P to the K. by which he would have avoided the exchange of Bishops.
(d) In the Magazine above ment oned, the following variation is given as be neat of White's playing 28. P to Q Kt 6th, instead of moving his Bishop:—

28. P to Q Kt 6th	Kt to K 4th	31. B to K 5th	Q R takes Q R P
29. B to Q B 4th	Q takes K B P		

But we believe White might have advanced the Pawn in perfect safety, and with great advantage. If he had played properly afterwards. For suppose—

29.	Kt to K 4th	30.	K R takes K B P

Instead of this move, White may play his Q to K 2nd, threaten ng to take the Q Kt Pawn, checking, and, if the kt be moved, to give mate at K 8th—

30.	Q to R 3rd	31.	Q Rtakes Kt

And surely Black can never save that game.
(e) A fine conception. Play the best way he can, it does not appear that White can escape mate, let one or other of force or situation.
(f) We should rather have played the Q to K 2nd as the less of two evils. In that case the following is a probable continuation:—

30.	Q to K 2nd	R takes R (ch)	
31.	K to his sq	Q to K 5th	

We do not at the moment see any better move for him

32.	Q takes Q	P takes Q	
33.	B takes R	R takes B	

And, although Black has an undoubted advantage, White may still make a good fight.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 820.—By J. B. of Bridport.

White: K at Q R sq, Q at Q Kt 6th, Kts at K B 5th and Q B 6th, Ps at K Kt 2nd and Q 4th.
Black: K at K 6th, R at K R 8th, Bs at K B 5th and Q Kt 8th, P at K Kt 6th.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

No. 830.—By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW

White: K at Q 4th, Q at K B 6th, Rs at K Kt 4th and Q Kt 8th, B at K sq, Kt at Q 4th, Ps at K 2nd and K B 5th.
Black: K at Q B 6th, Rs at K 4th and Q Kt 7th, Bs at K B sq and Q R 7th, Kts at Q 7th and Q Kt 6th, Ps at K Kt 6th, Q 3rd, Q Kt 6th, and Q R 6th.

White to Play and mate in two moves.

No 831.—By Sig. ANSIDEI, of Rome.

White: K at K 3rd, R at K sq, Bs at Q B 2nd and Q B 7th, P at Q R 3rd and 5th.
Black: K at Q R 7th, R at Q R 8th, Kts at K sq and K 8th.
White to play, and win the game.

No 832.—By BRIDPORT

White K at K 4th, R at Q 1 sq, Bs at K sq and Q 4th, P at Q B 2nd.
Black: K at Q 5th.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A return has been issued showing that last year 3,745,345 tons of coals were brought into the port of London, against 3,490,963 tons of the preceding year.

The latest intelligence from St. Petersburg announces the fact that the commerce of that capital was beginning very seriously to feel the effect of the agitation going on upon the subject of Turkey.

At the Kingswood Coal Heries, near Bristol, about 260 of the men have struck work, owing, as they allege, to a resolution come to by their employers to lower the rate of wages.

Mdlle. Therese Ferencsy, of Presburg, the authoress of a great number of prose and Hungarian poems, is stated to have died in that city by her own hand.

The amount received at the treasury of the East India House for bills upon India from the 8th to the 22nd ult. was £241,000.

Mr. Henry Barkly, who has lately returned, after a most successful career as Governor of British Guiana, it is said will be appointed to succeed Sir Charles Grey as Governor of Jamaica.

The deposits received in the Paris savings banks on Sunday and Monday last amount to 455 25ff.; the deposits withdrawn, to 787,196f.

The following gentlemen will be called to the inner bar during the present term:—Messrs. Montague Smith, of the Western, Edward James, and Stephen Temple, of the Northern; and W. H. Grove, of the South Wales circuit.

Accounts received from Austria, Hungary, and Turkey announce that the overflow of the Danube increases every day. Near Lamlin the five arms of the river are almost entirely united, and form an immense lake, which inundates the adjoining country.

The *Arabia* has made the passage from New York to Liverpool in nine days and seventeen hours, being the quickest on record. She made the last passage to New York in ten days and one hour.

Mr. James Nagle has been appointed Clerk of the Crown in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, in the room of Mr. P. Pye Mahony, deceased.

A letter from Nuremberg of the 21st ult. says:—"We receive by telegraph the intelligence that steam navigation on the Danube has been interrupted between Donauwerth and Lanx, probably in consequence of the height of the waters."

The public are large will be interested in knowing that a considerable number of iron shillings, neatly covered with silver by the electro-plating process, are in course of circulation. They will not bend, therefore there is the less hope of immediate detection.

The project of having a submarine telegraph across the Solent, for the purpose of extending a telegraphic communication with the Queen's marine residence, in the Isle of Wight, has been abandoned.

The Princess Charlotte, the only daughter of King Leopold, made her first communion on the 26th ult., in the Roman Catholic Church of Laeken, where her lamented mother lies buried.

The King of Prussia has ordered that the portrait of Jacob Grimm shall be placed in the Gallery of Contemporary Celebrities created by him in the Palace of Charlottenburg.

Edward Smirke, Esq., has been appointed Vice-Warden of the Stannaries; and W. J. Alexander, Esq., Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the fortifications of Verona are being pushed on with unusual activity.

The Cork Town-council have agreed that an address be presented to Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., congratulating him on his arrival from India, and for his distinguished services in the late Indian wars.

Captain Leicester Vernon, the new M.P. for Chatham, and son-in-law to Sir F. Smith, received the name of Vernon on inheriting the considerable estates of Mr. Robert Vernon, well known by his present of the Vernon Gallery. Captain L. Vernon had previously taken the name of Harwell with the estate of Upton Hall, Northampton.

Vice-Admiral Bruce has been appointed to the chief command of the squadron of evolution of sea-going ships, and Rear-Admiral Charles will come and under him.

The Pasha, during her stay at Alexandria, was visited by many persons of note. There were his Excellency Khelil Pacha and his assistant, Arskul Bey, the Governor of Alexandria, and friends, besides gentlemen and officers from ships lying there.

On Saturday morning a very large warehouse in Dowgate, occupied by Nichol and Son as a warehouse for chemicals, &c., fell down with a tre mendous crash. The basement was used as a stable, and a horse there was crushed to death.

The Legislative Assembly of the free city of Frankfort, adopted on the 20th ult., by 74 votes to 9, the bill for extending the political rights of the Jews.

There will be *twenty-seven* Saturdays in the half-year ending December 31, 1853.

Madeira has this year been revisited by the grape blight, and the wretched inhabitants have been reduced to a still lower abyss of misery.

The *Valette*, new paddle-wheel steamer, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, will have an average speed of sixteen and a half miles an hour.

An India paper states that a sum of £20,000 has been granted for church-building purposes in the Punjaub.

The directors of the South Wales Railway has enabled the local fishermen to send large quantities of fish to London, Birmingham, &c. Formerly there was only a local market, and the catch was restricted in consequence.

We find from several country papers that dogs are being massacred in consequence of the alteration in the assessed taxes, which includes all the canine species in the impost.

Wisconsin has sent to the American Exhibition a hog weighing 1269 lb. It is now twenty months old.

The Earl of Dalkeith (the new M.P. for Edinburghshire) left Edinburgh on Monday morning, to set off for York, and take leave of his brother, Lord Walter Scott, who is going to India with his Regiment (the 52nd). The Earl will afterwards take his seat in the Commons.

The cholera has broken out at Copenhagen. Several cases occurred on the 24th ult., some of them almost immediately fatal.

On Wednesday next the duty will be taken off soap, and not on Tuesday, as erroneously supposed.

By a late proclamation the Danish penny-post system has been extended to the whole monarchy, so that the penny stamp will now frank a letter to either Schleswig or Holstein.

In one district in Marylebone a body of shoemakers have struck work, which the guardians of the parish are resolved to resist, by refusing any assistance to the men or their wives should they apply for relief.

A goat belonging to the *Diamond* collier, now at Southampton, was cut to pieces on the South-Western Railway on Tuesday morning; he having, in a state of drunkenness, trespassed on the line near the Bevis-street station.

Lieut.-General Tenzek, commandant of the garrison of Warsaw, has been charged with the functions of military Governor-General of that city during the absence of Prince Gortschakoff.

The Scots Government has established bonding warehouses at Leipsic on the model of those existing at London. The dock-warrant will enable the owners or consignees to obtain advances on the goods.

On Saturday week, the silver arrow presented by the magistrates of Edinburgh to the Royal Company of Archers, was shot for in Hope-park, and gained by Douglas Maclagan, Esq., M.D.

The Duke of Genoa came from Dresden to Berlin on Friday week, and returned, after paying a visit to their Majesties at Bellevue.

The cholera has been very violent at Tehran, and an inundation had caused immense damages to that city. Locusts had devastated the whole of the flourishing plains of the province of Ispahan.

The visitors to the lake districts have not been very numerous hitherto. The backwardness of the season has doubtless had its influence. Several families have already visited Keswick, but the arrivals have not been as numerous as they are anticipated should fine weather continue.

During July the following ships will carry letters:—For Sydney, N.S.W., the *Riviera*, from Portsmouth, on the 20th; for Moreton Bay, the *Benjamin Rhodes*, from the London Docks, 14th; for Melbourne, the *Argyle*, from Plymouth, 6th; for Melbourne, &c., the *Great Britain*, from Liverpool, 23rd.

A very destructive fire occurred at 107, Hatton-garden, on Saturday evening last, by which two lives were lost, and much property destroyed.

A daring act of sacrilege has been committed at Ludwigslust, the summer residence of the Grand Duke of Schwerin. The mausoleum of the ducal family was broken open, the coffins stripped of their gold and silver ornaments, and the chapel robbed of all the sacred vases and other valuables.

The amount of railway calls falling due in July is £1,007,506, of which £311,250 is on account of the companies.

A letter from Hamburg of the 22nd ult. states that, on the previous day, 713 German emigrants embarked on board four vessels for America.

The Heyrow anniversary festival was celebrated this day (Saturday), at the Thatched House, under the presidency of Lord Palmerston.

"AFFECTION."

PAINTED BY J. JENKINS.

THIS pleasing little work is exhibited at the Water Colour Society's Rooms. It tells its own story—of a happy Italian peasant family, enjoying themselves under the shadow of their own vine-tree. The group of the two children gambolling on the ground is very prettily conceived, and as happily realised. The figure of the mother, too, who seems to hang over her children with delighted affection, is full of womanly grace. At the back we see the father, busily gathering grapes: and this figure, perhaps, is a little too large and prominent, disturbing the repose of the more interesting subject matter of the foreground. The colouring has all the delicacy and brilliancy for which Mr. Jenkins is so well known.

"YOKE OF DRAUGHT OXEN ON THE MOSELLE."

PAINTED BY G. COLE.

THERE are few more genuine landscapes in the present year's Exhibition at the Royal Academy than that named above, and of which we give an Engraving. The Valley of the Moselle—a mild sister to the bolder and more imperious Rhine—presents many most beautiful views, one of which the artist has very happily selected. The peasantry engaged in the operation of cutting timber, and the yoks of oxen constantly employed drawing immense loads of that valuable article of produce to the river-side, are well introduced, and serve to identify and give character to the scene.

DESSERT SERVICE,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,"

AT THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

MESSRS KERR, BINNS, and Company (late Chamberlain and Company), of the Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester; and also of Dublin, Philadelphia, and New York; have produced, expressly for the Great Industrial Exhibition of Ireland, a Dessert Service, principally manufactured from Irish materials, and by Irish talent; the subjects being illustrative of Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." The undertaking was an ambitious one, and creditable alike to the enterprising spirit and the patriotic feeling of those who projected, and have carried it out. It was Sir R. Kane who first pointed out the natural resources of Ireland available for the manufacture of porcelain; and, assisted by him and Professor Barker, of the Royal Dublin Society, Mr. W. H. Kerr, (one of the exhibiting firm) "procured the material in Ireland from which the service is principally manufactured, including the felspar and gold. Mr. R. W. Binns, another of the firm, designed the general arrangement, form, and decorations, of the objects; while Mr. W. B Kirk, associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy, designed and modeled the figures illustrating the play." Finally, so much importance do the exhibitors attach—and justly so, we think—to their work, that they have published, in a very handsome form, the "Midsummer Night's Dream" entire, with lithographic illustrations (by Day and Son); being copies of the several objects in the Dessert Service in question. The writer of the present notice, not having had an opportunity of seeing the Dessert Service itself, can only form his opinion of the artistic merit of the various pieces, in their decorative character, from the copies so placed before him; and, upon the whole, he is happy to report very favourably of them. Of course, the originals suffer many disadvantages in being thus transferred, through two successive processes—photography and lithography—to a different medium; and we accordingly observe, in the printed sketches, some crudities of execution, and occasional inaccuracies in outline and proportion, which we can well imagine may not be in the porcelain productions themselves. With this consideration, we shall now merely notice—and that generally—the designs of the various objects.

It were almost needless to observe upon the hazardous experiments of the artist who would seek to embody the various personages and incidents in the immortal Shakspeare's wildest poetical creation: the more especially when his works are intended to be reproduced by fictile art, and as objects of domestic use. To satisfy at the same time the expectations of the student of Shakspeare, and the requirements of the table-dresser, as well as to tickle the various tastes and fancies of the guests round the festive board, were a task for a genius as great and as versatile as that of Shakspeare himself. Let Mr Kirk, therefore, not be disappointed if he have not succeeded to the full extent of his aspirations. Besides the figures and scenes from the play, the Dessert Service comprises, first, a figure of Shakspeare, represented sleeping on a bank, supposed to be dreaming of the materials and structure of his comedy; the ass's head, with *Puck* flying through the tree, as well as the fairy heads proceeding from each branch, indicating how his thoughts are occupied; secondly, the apotheosis of the bard, illustrated by Fame with outstretched wings, holding his image graven on a star, and springing upward to heaven; thirdly and fourthly, figures of Melpomene and Thalia; and, fifthly, a large centre-piece, "illustrating all the fairy characters in the play; comprising the Jealousy, the Revenge, and the Reconciliation." The illustrations from the play consist of two figures each; some serious or sentimental; the others comic or burlesque. The former class of subjects appear to be most satisfactorily executed; being of sufficient variety, classic in costume, and displaying considerable gracefulness in their treatment; but, to attempt to realise the comic extravagancies of Shakspeare's spiriting, was a more dangerous experiment, besides that grotesque subjects are generally unsuitable to the plastic art. However, upon this point we

"AFFECTION." PAINTED BY J. JENKINS.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

"YOKE OF DRAUGHT OXEN, ON THE MOSELLE." PAINTED BY G. COLE.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

till let the editor of the Illustrated "Midsummer Night's Dream" speak for the artist; he thus describes the burlesque characters, or rather their treatment by the latter:—

The groups of Athenian mechanics who are represented as rehearsing and acting the "Lamentable Comedy of Pyramus and Thisbe," have many points of expression and individuality, which it is only fair, in justice to the artist, not to pass over without some enlightening comment for those critickers of art who look for faults or beauties merely in the finish or formation of a limb, and thereby lose sight altogether of that which should be principally regarded—namely, the character of attitude and expression of countenance, which alone are the existing proofs that an artist can feel what he illustrates.

In the group of *Sweet Bully Bottom* and *Wall*: the self-satisfied earnest, and clownish manner in which *Bottom* is engaged in looking through the fingers of *Wall*, may first serve as an example of what we have just asserted; whilst he who plays the stony part has fixed himself straight, stiff, and immovable as that which he enacts, with his dull eye turned from his window-curret on the *Duke* and friends, to watch the effect produced by their inimitable performance.

Moonshine is represented by a thick, short, stout man, with a very full round face and bullet head, wearing a belt of stars around his moonship; his whole appearance bearing the aspect as if selected from amongst his compeers for a remarkable resemblance to that planet, which resemblance he endeavours to increase by standing in as circular a position as possible, with eyes upturned and face of comic gravity making him appear still more ludicrous and ridiculous: the dog (which by a string he holds), well suited to his master, is engaged earnestly watching a worm that has fallen from the faggots held by the *Moon*, and utterly regardless of the fair *Thisbe*, who is put into a great d sorder from the imagined danger, and is taking to her heels in a most inelegant and unladylike manner.

In another group we have *Quince* and *Flute*. *Quince* is an elderly, bony, skinny man, awkwardly standing in a position with his scroll of names, which evidently indicates, from his timid attitude, that reading is not an every-day task with him; whilst *Flute*, the bellows-mender, or the future *Thisbe*, is very naturally pointing out the budding hairs of puberty which are surely to incapacitate him from playing so fair a part.

The weaver is again introduced into another group, where he is represented in the wood with the ass's head. He stands in *his* most dignified attitude, to show his utter contempt for any fear of danger, whilst he turns round to address the wondering *Snout* with as much scarcity of countenance as the head of an ass is likely to assume. The tinker is one of those that previously ran away, frightened at the transformation; but he returns soon afterwards, as if for the purpose of convincing his eyesight of the startling fact. His face and phrenological development are just the class where ignorance, with wonder and incredulous amazement, would most naturally reside

Whatever may be the ultimate decisions upon nice points of criticism, there can be no doubt that this novel Dessert Service is entitled to regard both as a sample of native manufacture and as a Shakesperean curiosity.

"THE MAID OF SARAGOSSA." BY JOHN BELL.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY

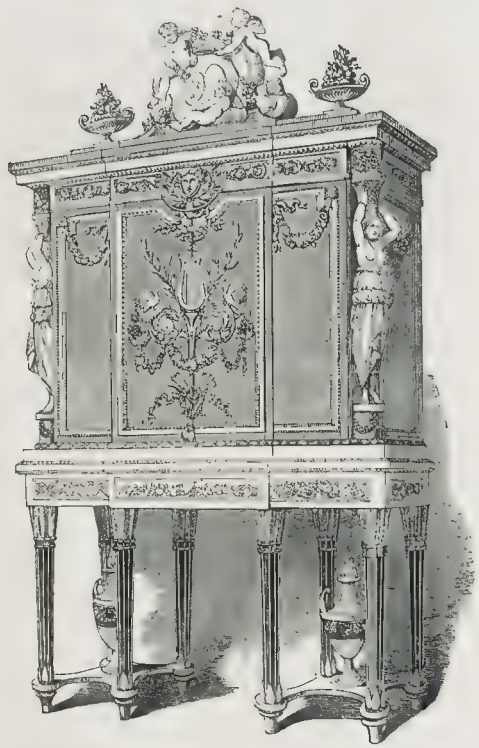
THE MAID OF SARAGOSSA. BY J. BELL.

THIS figure, exhibited at the Royal Academy, is a reminiscence of the Peninsular War, 1809, as described by Napier. The story of the heroine of Saragossa is well known, and will be ever remembered in the page of history. She is represented by the sculptor as standing on the ramparts of the devoted city; a lighted fusee is in her hand, with which she is about to fire a gun on the besiegers. A Monk has just been killed by her side; snatching up his crucifix, she holds it aloft, inciting the people to defend the walls. Mr. Bell has thrown a great deal of spirit into this figure.

CABINET IN MAHOGANY AND OR MOULU—

THE PROPERTY OF HER MAJESTY.

THIS magnificent piece of ornamental furniture, which is one of the objects graciously contributed by her Majesty to the Exhibition of Cabinet Work at Gore-house, is the work of the celebrated French cabinet-maker Gautier. It was produced some time between the years 1770-96, and is an excellent example of the style of Louis XVI.—the last modification of, or stage of decline from, the Renaissance. The curved lines, which were so much in vogue in the previous reign, and so absurdly out of place when the material is considered—to say nothing of convenience, which, in furniture, is best consulted by avoiding unnecessary projection of surfaces—this foolish style is, in the present object, entirely abandoned; the leading lines being rectilinear, and the surfaces even, the exceptions only consisting of applied ornament. The disposition of the various parts is somewhat architecturic, and is generally successful; the only exceptional feature being the supports, which consist of quivers of arrows; and which Mr. Redgrave, in his descriptive catalogue, very justly condemns—being utterly inconsistent with the idea of the strength required for the support of so large a mass of furniture. The applied ornaments, in or molu, consisting of festoons of flowers, are arranged with the utmost taste and propriety. The execution of the various details is the perfection of metal casting. On the lower part is a fringe, on which are bas-reliefs, admirably wrought, of Cupids learning the arts and sciences. The armorial bearings upon the escutcheons which surmount the top consist of the arms of France and of Sardinia, and indicate this piece of furniture to have been made either for the Comte de Provence (afterwards Louis XVIII.), or the Comte de Artois (afterwards Charles X.), both of these princes having married, and about the same time (1771 and 1773) Princesses of Sardinia.



MAHOGANY AND OR MOULU CABINET, THE PROPERTY OF HER MAJESTY, IN THE GORE-HOUSE EXHIBITION.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM.

On the evening of Wednesday week, a *conversazione* was held at this institution, in Canon-row, Westminster; the Right Hon. Earl De Grey in the chair, when Mr. George Gilbert Scott, the treasurer and secretary *pro tem.*, read a very interesting report, wherein he recorded the origin and progress of the Museum. For many years past there had been a strong and increasing desire that a public collection should be formed, illustrative of our Mediæval Antiquities, and of that wonderful branch of art which they display. The plan was strongly advocated by the late Marquis of Northampton; was ably advocated by Mr. Godwin, in the *Builder*; and so long ago as 1847, Mr. Scott brought forward the subject; but in each case the difficulties appeared insurmountable. In 1853, the purchase of Mr. Cottingham's Museum was strongly urged upon the Government, but without effect. This would have been a valuable nucleus for the Architectural Museum; but the chance was lost, and the Cottingham Collection was dispersed for half its worth. In spite of this discouragement, a small body of architects, headed by Mr. Scott, formed themselves into a committee; and, early in 1852, hired a portion of the premises in Canon-row, wherein the Museum is now located. With "no funds whatever, the committee commenced the formation of their Museum with gifts from their own private collections, which were soon followed by similar contributions from other friends to the plan; so that, in a few months, the assemblage had outgrown the premises. Additional space was then engaged; and hence has resulted the Museum as exhibited on Wednesday week. Its object, we gather from the report, is to place within reach of the workman and the student faithful representations of the more artistic portions of a building, such as carving, sculpture, and other decorations, which their means and opportunities do not permit them to visit. The purpose, it should be mentioned, is purely a practical one; the committee not wishing to make their Museum merely an attractive exhibition, but a place of study for the workman, which he may frequent in his working dress; sketching, modeling, or studying amongst some of the finest examples of his art.

"Allied to it, and in intimate connection with our Museum," says the Report, "is Mr. Bruce Allen's School for Art for Architectural Work-

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, CANON-ROW, WESTMINSTER.

men," which will, doubtless, be of great service in enabling the younger carvers, and other artist workmen, to obtain a clear insight into the beauties and the real merits of ancient work; and in giving them facility both in drawing, and in actually carrying into execution their respective branches of decorative art.

The leading classes of objects desirable for the Museum are: 1. Plaster casts from the architectural details of sculpture, as foliage, figures, &c. 2. Casts or impressions of ancient seals and gems. 3. Tracings of stained glass, wall decorations, ornamental pavements, &c. 4. Rubbings of brasses and incised st nes, &c. 5. Actual specimens or casts of ancient metal work, in all its branches; from wrought iron work to church plate and jewellery; also, specimens of ancient pottery in all its branches. 6. Photographs and other faithful drawings of architectural objects; architectural books, prints, &c.

The following are a few of the objects already contained in the Museum:—

Cast of the chief of the figures filling the spandrils of the triforium arches in the Angel Choir Lincoln Cathedral.

Two full-length figures, representing the Annunciation, from the Chapter House, Westminster.

A complete compartment of the Screen at the back of the Altar, Winchester Cathedral.

Magnificent fragments from Ely Cathedral.

The Effigies of Queen Eleanor (Westminster), Edward III., Henry III., Richard II. and his Queen.

Two magnificent Effigies of Bishops from Hereford Cathedral.

Very curious and beautiful Effigies of Bishop Northwold, from Ely Cathedral.

Effigies of St. Simion, from the Church at Venice of that name, contributed by Mr. Ruskin.

Casts of Ivories from Ascot College, from Mr. Pugin's Collection.

A full-sized copy of a large Altar Tomb, with three Effigies, belonging to the family of De Ford at Shrewsbury.

Details from the Cathedrals of Lincoln, Hereford, Salisbury, Wells Chichester, Canterbury, St. Albans Abbey (church) Dunstable Priory Church; Westminster Abbey, including a beautiful coloured tomb from the Chapter-house; St. Mary's, Leicester, Southwell Minster; Ely-place Chapel; St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster; Llandaff Cathedral; Jew-sbury Abbey; Worksop Priory; Stone Church, &c.

Panels from the Gates of the Baptistery, Florence, by Andrea Pisano and Ghiberti; with beautiful details of the tombs.

Several exquisite full-length figures, with a number of details, from the French cathedrals *eg.* Chartres, the Sainte Chapelle, Notre Dame, &c., with beautiful details of Embroidery from the carved figures at Chartres. Besides these are a set of Engravings, about 250 in number, from the Government Collection at Munich, a magnificent collection of Brass Rubbings, presented by Mr. Roach Smith, a fine collection of Photographs from details of French Cathedrals; an extensive collection of Impressions of Ancient Seals; and a large number of Classic Casts, and Miscellaneous objects. Likewise a series of duplicates from very interesting casts, brought from Venice, by Mr. Ruskin.

The proceedings of the *conversazione* were opened by an appropriate address from the noble Chairman, the Earl de Grey.

The report having been read by Mr. Scott, a vote of thanks was proposed by the Dean of Ely, and seconded by Mr. Godwin, who bore testimony to the efficiency of the collection. Archdeacon Thorp then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Scott, the organizer of the museum. The vote was carried by acclamation; and Mr Scott returned thanks, modestly disclaiming the honour. A vote of thanks to Earl de Grey was then proposed by Mr. Hardwick, R.A., seconded by the Rev. Mr. Petit, and carried by acclamation.

Earl de Grey returned thanks; and suggested that the Museum was for the benefit of the workman, and he must apply himself, not to one class of art, but to all, according to the style and occupation which he might be employed. The object, therefore, should be to render the best specimens of all periods and styles accessible to him.

Mr. S. Cundy stated that the greater number of the workmen who had yet studies in the Museum had been those employed by himself; and, although some of them had been entirely uneducated when they commenced their studies, they had already made a very great and marked improvement.

About 600 gentlemen were present at the *conversazione*, in addition to those who took part in the proceedings.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWCASTLE RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Third Year of the Triad Triennial Produce.—Evadne walked over.
Trial Stakes.—Feld Duvie, 1. King David, 2.
Members' Plate.—Evadne, 1. Sir Robert, 2.
North Leazes Handicap.—Honeydew, 1. Audubon, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Solyman, 1. Lucy, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Produce Sweepstakes.—Harkaway, 1. Lord Fauconberg, 2.
Free Handicap.—Gulcowar, 1. Agnes Wakefield, 2.
Northumberland Plate.—Kingston, 1. Goorkah, 2.
Tyro Stakes.—Neville, 1. Conte, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Derrywheut, 1. Audubon, 2.

THURSDAY.

Gateshead Lottery Stakes.—Honeywood, 1. Lord Fauconberg, 2.
Grand Steeple Stakes.—Hurraanuna, 1. Brown Brandy, 2.
Gold Cup Stakes.—Vindex, 1. Kingston, 2
Corporation Plate.—Derrywheut, 1. Sir Robert, 2.

LUDLOW RACES.—THURSDAY.

Ludlow Stakes.—Countess of Theba, 1. Trifle, 2.
The Oakley Park Stakes were won by Tittlestone. Three ran.
The Maiden Plate was won by Rough Rubin, beating Mustang and two others.

FRIDAY.

Cup Stakes.—Trifle, 1. Tittlestone, 2.
Borough Stakes.—Mustang, 1. Erin go Bragh, 2.
South Shropshire Stakes.—Ferret walked over.
Oldfield Stakes.—Jonathan Martin walked over.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

GOODWOOD CUP.

9 to 1 against Little Harry	10 to 1 against Sirius
10 to 1 —— Hobby-horse (t)	20 to 1 —— Cossack

ST. LEGER.

25 to 1 against Pell	30 to 1 against Pleiad

A very little attendance, and little business.

CRICKET.—One of the great matches of the season—Kent *v.* England—was played out on Monday and Tuesday last, at Lord's Ground. England went in first, and obtained 13 runs; Kent followed, and scored 82. England's second innings was 76; Kent's, 88: the latter losing by 1 run.

THE UNITED FLEETS.—At the present moment, the following correct list of the combined fleets at Besika Bay will be read with interest:—

BRITISH.

Ships of the Line—Britannia, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Dundas, 120 guns, Trafalgar, 120; Albion, Windsor Castle, Hogue, Sanspareil, 90 each.

Frigate—Auckland, 50 guns.

Steam, Frigates—Retribution, 28 guns; Sampson, 16, Firebrand, 6; Tiger, 16.

Steam Sloops—Niger, 16 guns, Furious, 16; Fury, 8; Inflexible, 8; Wasp, 14; Medusa, 14.

Steam-Packet—Caradoc, 2 guns. Total: 18 vessels, 776 guns.

FRENCH.

Ships of the Line. Vice de Paris, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral de la Susse, 112 guns; Valmy, 100; Jupiter, 86.

Screw Ships of the Line—Montebello, 120 guns; Henry IV., 100, Napoleon, 90. Rapid 60. Cleopatra 60

Mogador, 16 guns; Alger, 16. Mandarin, 1.

Lance—Cube 6 guns

Dragonner—Chapeau, 2 guns. Total: 13 vessels, 844 guns.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

During nearly the whole of the week the Consol Market has been in a very inactive state. Business, in fact, was almost entirely by no means large, yet the quotations have tended downwards. The supply of stock in the hands of the jobbers is far from extensive, and, should the Eastern question become settled, we may confidently anticipate an improvement in the value of the National Securities. The leading figure for the Three per Cents for the Account has been 98¾. The latest advices from Australia state that the produce of gold was on the decrease; but those from California are to the effect that the supply was in excess of some former periods.

In the manufacturing districts, great activity is still apparent; and the orders and the limits of manufactures continue to increase, especially to Australia and the United States. On the 4th instant an immense amount of paper now in the hands of the London Bankers, will become due; yet no fears are entertained of the result. The corn trade has become very active; and upwards of 100,000 quarters of wheat on passage from the Black Sea have already changed hands on French and Belgian account, at an advance in the quotations of from 2s. to 4s per quarter. These purchases will have the effect of checking the export of gold to the Continent.

On Monday Bank Stock was done at 229½; the Three per Cents Reduced were 98⅝; and the New Three and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101¾ to 102; and Consols for Account, 98⅝. India Bonds marked 28s. to 32s., and Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 3s. prem. Stocks were a shade easier on the two following days. On Thursday the business doing was trifling. The Three per Cents Reduced were 98⅛; the New Three-and a Quarter per Cents, 101⅝; and the Three per Cents for the Account, 98⅝. India Bonds, 28s. 32s., 29s.; Exchequer Bills 2s to 5s. prem.; South Sea Old Annuities, 100½; Bank Stock, 229½ to 229¾.

Although there has been a considerable demand for money, the leading bankers in Lombard-street have made large advances, and first-class bills have, in some instances, been done as low as 3 per cent per annum the Bank rate still remains at 3½ per cent. The discount houses are very full of cash.

The Continental exchanges continue to show a drain of bullion from this country; but those with New York are favourable, and the remittance we have to make will not exceed 620,000 dollars from the United States, and £167,000 from Australia.

The market for Foreign Stocks has been devoid of animation; nevertheless, no material change has taken place in the quotations. The Holders of Portuguese Bonds are holding out as a body against the further reduction in the interest on the Debt. The tendency in the American revenue have led some parties to conclude that a new loan is in contemplation; but we understand that the Government have made arrangements to cover the deficit. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 100 to 101; the Four and-a-Half per Cents, New, 98½; Buenos Ayres, 82 to 83; Chilian Six per Cents, 106; Danish Five per Cents, 103; Ecuador, 3½; Grenada Deferred, 9½; Mexican Three per Cents, 28; Portuguese Four per Cents, 39½; Spanish Three per Cents, 49 to 48¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61; and the Four per Cents, 96⅞.

There has been only a moderate inquiry for Miscellaneous Shares. Australasian Bank have sold at 80 to 81. British North American, 61¼; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 38; Eastern, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 10½; London Chartered of Australia, 14½; South Australian, 20 to 21; Union of Australia, 50; Ditto, New, 48½; Canada Company, 70 to 71; British American Land, 70 to 72; Crystal Palace, 7¾; Ditto of Freehold, 1 prem.; Netherlands Land, 72 to 3; North British Australian Loan, 1½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 1½; Tasmania, 6 to 7; Van Diemen's Land, 6½; Ditto, New, 2½ to 3; Royal Mail Steam, 72½; Scottish Australian Investment, 2½ to 3; South Australian Railway Advances has been generally firm, and the fluctuations in prices have not been extensive. The total sales for the present month have amounted to 4,067,546, against £1,867,858 in July, 1852, and £1,474,187 in July, 1851. The total amount called in the first call of 5 cents of this year is £2,673,721, against £4,464,043 in 1852, and £2,252,846 in 1851. The traffic receipts continue good. Last week they were £242,209 19s. 10d., being an average of £31 0s. 9d. per mile. As the same period in 1852 they amounted to £281,921, or an average of £36 6s. 7½ per mile. The total number of miles now open is 6710½. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 67½; Eastern Union, Base C, 2½; Edinburgh, 77½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 70½; Great North of England, Original Shares, 96½; Ditto, New, 93½; Great Northern, 86; Great Western, 89; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 77½; Leeds Northern, 46½; London and North-Western, 102; London and South Western, 86½; Midland, 71½; Ditto, Birmingham and Bristol, 84½; North Staffordshire, 10½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 48½; South-Eastern, 70½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 49½; Ditto, Extensions, 12½; Lotto, G.N.E. Investment Shares and Scrip, 1 to 1½ Midland, 2 prem.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Midland Bradford, 107; South Staffordshire, 8½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, 29; Eastern Union, 2½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 125½; Ditto Five per Cent, redeemable at Ten per Cent prem., 111½; Ditto Four and-a-Half per Cent Scrip, 84; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Ditto, 5 to 5½; Lee Conservancy, 45; Western Thirds, 85; Londonderry, and Enniskillen, 14½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New Four per Cents, 80½; North British, 11½; South Devon, 14½; South-Eastern, 20½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 113; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Four per Cent Preference, 103½.

FOREIGN.—Great Indian Peninsular, 3½; Hamburg, 2½; Scottish Central & Perthshire, 8½; Paris and Lyons, 20½; Paris and Strasbourg, 33½; Southern of France, 2½.

Mining Shares have met a dull market. On Thursday, Agua Frias were 2½; St. John del Rey, 39½; Colonial Gold, 2½; English and Australian Co. per Smelting Company, 5½; General, 17½; Lake Bathurst, 1½; Nouveau Monde, 9½ to 9; Port Phillip, 1; United Mexican, 4; West Mariposas, ½.

FRIDAY EVENING.—During the whole of the day Consols have ruled very inactive, and the quotations have given one eighth per cent. The Three per Cents for the Account have marked 98⅝ ⅜; the Three per Cents Reduced, 98¼ to 98; and the New Three and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101⅜ ⅝. Bank Stock, 229½ to 229¾. India Bonds, 27s. to 30s. Exchequer Bills, 5s. premium. In Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares very little has been doing.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat coastwise has been confined to 125 quarters almost wholly from Essex and Kent. Fresh up to-day the receipts by inland carriage were moderate; hence the supply of both red and white was limited. The attendance of buyers being to an increase, the demand ruled active, at an advance in the prices of Monday of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, and a similar rise was readily effected. For forward delivery a large business was done, at the above improvement. The imports of foreign wheat are 30,720 quarters. Spot is progressing steadily, and 5s to 6s. more money is asking; cargoes have been in active request, on French and Baltic account, and nearly 150,000 qrs have from the Black Sea have changed hands this week, at from 3s to 4s. per quarter more money. We were scarcely supplied with both English and foreign barley, the sale for which was firm, at very full prices. Malt—the show of which was bare—found a ready sale, at quite an advance on Monday. The demand for oats was limited, at previous quotations. Beans and peas were steady, at late rates. The flour trade was active, at a rise of 1s per barrel, and nearly cleared.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 1320 quarters; barley, 320; malt, 2730; oats, 60, flour, 1190. Irish oats, 2460. Foreign wheat, 16,720 qrs.; barley, 2840; oats, 7970; flour, 1090 barrels.

Wheat—Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 50s; ditto, white, 43s. to 54s., Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 46s; ditto, white, 42s. to 52s.; rye, 28s to 30s.; grinding barley, 24s. to 26s.; distil ing ditto, 27s. to 29s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 32s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 56s.; Brown ditto 47s. to 54s.; Ingram and Ware, 56s. to 60s.; Chevalier, 58s. to 62s.; Essex and Lincolnshire feed oats 19s to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 28s.; Kingstal and Cork, 18s. to 19s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 22s.; Dublin and Waterford, 20s. to 21s.; Galway, 19s. to 20s.; Sligo, 18s. to 19s.; Limerick, 19s. to 20s.; tick beans, 34s. to 36s.; harrow ditto, 36s. to 38s.; pigeon ditto, 36s. to 38s.; Egyptian, 32s. to 34s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s. to 47s. per sack; Essex and Suffolk, 42s. to 44s.; Norfolk and Lincolnshire, 40s. to 42s.; Devonshire and Somerset, 40s. to 42s.; Irish, 38s. to 40s. per 280 lb. *Foreign*, French, 34s. to 38s. per 280 lbs; American flour, 22s. to 26s. per barrel.

Seeds.—The demand for all kinds of seeds has been in a sluggish state, at unaltered quotations. Cakes are tolerably firm.

Linseed, English, sowing, 52s. to 56s.; Baltic, crushing, 43s. to 43s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s. to 46s.; Bombay, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 8s. to 9s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 6s. to 11s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; and tares, 4s. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, new £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 6s. to £9 5s.; ditto, foreign, £7 10s. to £8 5s. per ton. Rapeseed, £4 15s. to £5 0s. per cwt. Canary, 50s. to 54s. per quarter. English clover seed, new, 44s. to 64s.; white ditto, 62s to 68s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d. per 4lb. loaf of household; do. 6d. to 6½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s. 11d.; barley, 29s. 3d.; oats, 20s. 1d.; rye, 32s. 6d.; beans, 34s. 5d.; peas, 34s. 9d.

The Cattle Trade.—Wheat, 44s. 6d.; barley, 29s. 10d.; oats, 19s. 11d.; rye, 32s. 6d.; beans, 33s. 8d.; peas, 32s. 9d.

Leiths.—Wheat, 44s.; barley, 30s.; oats, 18s.; rye, 34s.; beans, 34s.; peas, 34s.

Tees.—For all kinds, the demand has ruled very inactive, and prices have a downward tendency. Cow-house and grazing stock, 2s per head per lb. Up to Monday's market was last year 2 5,513 lb., against 30,857,149 stirks, in 1852. The stock in the United Kingdom is now 6,09 .,000 lb.

Sugar.—The market has become somewhat firmer, and most of the parcels offered have changed hands at very full prices. The yellow Barbadoes, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; fine ditto, 2s. 4d.; good to fine brown Grenada, 22s. to 22s 6d.; good yellow, 23s. 6d.; low to fine Manilla, 22s. 6d. to 23s. per cwt. Bengal remains low and at 23s. 6d., and low to fair grocery, 24s. to 25s. per cwt. The total clearances to the 23rd of June were 2,971,877 cwts., against

Oils.—Linseed oil is firm, at 32s. 6d. per cwt. Rape steady, at full prices. Olive and palm unchanged.

Spirits.—Rum is quite firm in active, and prices are on the advance. Proof Leewards is 10d. to 10½d.; East India, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d.; and Jamaica, is. 10d. per gallon. Brandy is in good, and somewhat dearer.

Lloyd and Stock-Exchange.—Monday, 43 fs. to 44 fs.; clover ditto, 54 6s. to 45 10s.; and straw, 21 5s to 41 10s. per load.

Hops.—At about late rates.

Potatoes.—Old potatoes are now out of season. Now ones in supply of which is fair quality—are firm, at from 10s. to 22s. per cwt. The imports from the Channel have been to a very limited extent.

Hops (Friday).—We continue to have a very firm market for all kinds of hops, at prices full equal to those paid last week. The duty is called £135,000. About 170 bales have come to hand from the Continent. 100 and East Kent pockets, 130s. to 180s.; Weald of Kent, 120s. to 140s.; Sussex, 110s. to 130s. per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Our Tyne, 18s. 6d.; Hetwell, 19s. 9d.; Tanfield Moor, 12s.; Towneley, 19s.; Hetton, 19s. 9d.; Johnson, 19s.; Lambton, 18s.; Russell's Hilton, 18s 3d.; Cap. 19s. 6d.; Wear Relton, 18s. 6d. per ton.

Smithfield, Friday.—To-day's market was very moderately supplied with beasts but in fair condition for quality. For all kinds we had a steady inquiry, at full Monday's prices. Calves good, yet the demand for sheep, were nearly clear from Spain. The number of sheep was moderately good, yet the demand for that description of stock was rather active, at very full currencies. The pigmarket was without alteration. Prime lambs were scarce, and quick sale done on Monday. Inferior beasts and a slow inquiry. Calves, the supply of which was also slightly extensive, moved off readily, at re mene quotations. In pigs very little was doing. Milch cows were firm, at from £15 to £19 10s. each, including their small calf.

Per stone, to sink the offals—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large ones, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; prime large ones, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large lambs, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; coarse and inferior calves, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; large pigs, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; small ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The general demand ruled steady, at very full prices—

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FRANCISCO JOSE CORTES, of the city of FARO, in PORTUGAL, informs the honourable ENGLISH PUBLIC that he has passed NO CONTRACT with DON LAZARO DOGLIONI, and his wife DONNA MARIA CRISPIN, of the said city, relative to the SALE and TRANSFER of FUNDS held by those parties, under various Inscriptions, in the London Banks; and this, because the Declarant has an action at Law with the same, duly enrolled in the Archive under the charge of the Notary Lodovico, of this city, for filial and just son's portion of the inheritance of Henry Crispin, brother and brother-in-law of the parties aforesaid, of whose property in the Funds they have also possession. FRANCISCO JOSE CORTES, and Wadeson and Malleson, Solicitors, Austin Friars. London, June 23, 1853.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The Eighth Public Drawing, for PRIORITY of CHOICE, on estates in Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Yorkshire, and Kent, is fixed on SATURDAY, the 9th of JULY, at the Offices, 33, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. Persons joining the Society on or before that day, will participate in the advantages of the drawing. The Public Dinner of the Members and Friends of the Conservative Land Society will take place in FREEMASONS' HALL, on FRIDAY, the 8th of JULY—Viscount Ranelagh in the chair—supported by more than fifty Noblemen and Members of Parliament. The allotment of the Leeds and Wood Green (Tottenham) estates will be on Thursday, the 14th of July, at the Offices.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

CHOBHAM ENCAMPMENT.—A gentleman, living within a few miles of Chobham, in a most beautiful [illegible] two or three GENTLEMEN, to reside with him during the summer, to whom he can offer the use of saddle-horses and a carriage when required, and [illegible], should they be fond of that amusement. Terms moderate, but good references indispensable. Address, L. M. W., Messrs. STREET, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, London.

CHOBHAM ENCAMPMENT.—The ROYAL CAMP HOTEL, behind the Cavalry Camp, on the [illegible] road, is the only marquee on the Common that [illegible] accommodation to the better class of visitors to the Camp. It is 120 feet in length, and no expense has been spared to render it worthy of the high patronage with which it has already been favoured. The wines, &c., are of the finest quality, and the charges for all refreshments are fixed and moderate. Omnibuses to and from the Staines Station by Virginia Water.

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Sydney, A 1 ..	1100	300	Yorke Askey.	East India.	Aug. 4.
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For particulars of passage-money and freight, or any further information, apply at the offices of the Company, [illegible]-street, or to CHARLES WALTON, junior, 47, Gracechurch-street, London, where orders for viewing the steam ships may be obtained.

DUBLIN GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

TOURS IN IRELAND IN 1853.

IRISH TOURIST TICKETS (available for a month) are now issued at the following stations:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
London (Euston Station)	£8 10 0	£5 5 0
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Carlisle ..	6 6 0	5 5 0
Oxford, Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester ..	5 15 0	4 15 0
Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, Lincoln	5 5 0	4 5 0
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby	5 0 0	4 5 0
Manchester, Warrington, Stoke, Macclesfield ..	4 4 0	3 10 0
Liverpool, Chester	4 4 0	3 5 0

They enable the holders to proceed to Chester, Bangor, Dublin, Cork, and the Lakes of Killarney, and back again to the station at which the ticket was taken.

The holder of each Irish Tourist Ticket is entitled to have issued to him, at the office, 52, Westland-row, Dublin, at very reduced rates, tickets for a tour in the county Wicklow, to Kenmare and Glengariff, up the river Shannon, for the journey from Dublin to Belfast, for the excursion to the Giant's Causeway, and from Dublin to Galway for the tour through Connemara.

Every purchaser of a ticket is presented, gratis, with a copy of the "Illustrated Irish Tourist's Hand-book," compiled solely for these Tours.

The fullest and most accurate information afforded at the Chester and Holyhead Company's Office, 52, Westland-row, Dublin. See also "Bradshaw's Guide," page [illegible].

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OFFICE.—Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of George the First. Chief Office, Royal Exchange, London. Branch, 29, Pall Mall.

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ALEX. GREEN, Secretary.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.—Established at Margate, in the year 1796, for the Scrofulous Poor of all England.

Patron—The QUEEN.

Vice-Patron—The Lord Bishop of London.

The management is conducted by a Court of Directors in London, aided by an Executive Committee of Clergy and Gentry resident in the Isle of Thanet, and assisted also by a Medical Board in London, consisting of twelve physicians and twelve surgeons.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Friends of this old and important Charity will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on FRIDAY, JULY 8, at Two o'Clock precisely.

B. B. CABBELL, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

This Meeting is convened in order to give the Directors an opportunity of publicly explaining to the nobility, ladies, clergy, gentry, and others (who are respectfully invited to attend it) the uses and purposes of this national Charity, and of stating the present condition of [illegible].

[illegible] for which the Hospital is specially provided prevails extensively throughout all classes of society, and nothing is found to act upon it with such a power to heal it or mitigate its severity as sea air and the waters of the ocean, which seem to have a virtue imparted to them for such purposes by the laws of a merciful Providence.

At present 220 beds are made up in the Hospital at Margate (a spacious building standing in ample grounds) for scrofulous poor only; and sea-water baths, food, medical advice, and medicine are provided for them. Out patients, also, in large numbers, receive beneficial assistance in medical aid and the free use of baths.

The directors anxiously invite the families of England, who have it in their power, to co-operate with them at the present moment in forming a permanent income of £2000 per annum, by means of donations and annual subscriptions (annual subscriptions are much to be preferred), in order that the charity, whose funds are now almost exhausted, may be made fully efficient for carrying out its noble purposes, and, if possible, for enlarging the sphere of its usefulness.

JOHN HODGSON, M.A., Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet,
JOHN BINGHAM, M.A., Vicar of Margate,
EDWARD HOARE, M.A., Incumbent of Christchurch, Ramsgate,
Hon. Secretaries.

C. J. ROWSELL, Secretary.

The Honorary Secretaries will be happy to afford any information which may be required, other than that appertaining to the common business of the Charity, if letters be addressed to any one of them, marked on the outside "R. S. B. I."

All papers, documents, &c., may be had of, and all applications are to be made to, the Secretary at the Office of the Institution, 4, Dowgate-hill, London. Donations and annual subscriptions may be paid to the Honorary Secretaries, or to the Treasurer, Messrs. Willis, Percival, and Co., on account of the Treasurer, or to the Secretary, 4, Dowgate-hill; or to Messrs. Coutts and Co., Messrs. Drummond, Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.; Messrs. Robarts, Curtis, and Co.; Messrs. Jones Loyd and Co.; Messrs. Masterman and Co.; Messrs. Prescott, Grote and Co.; Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co.; Messrs. Hankey, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.; London and Westminster Bank, London Joint-Stock Company; Messrs. Cobb and Co., Margate; Messrs. Burgess, Ramsgate; Messrs. Hammond and Co., Canterbury.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT CUMA.

OBJECTS FOUND AT CUMA, AND NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF SYRACUSE.

(*Continued from page 534.*)

periods, whilst other fragments display the compact diamond brick-work of the Romans. Modern Cuma is nothing more than a cultivated district of land, with a few farm-houses scattered about and tenanted only by the labourers of the soil. When you come upon the field where the excavations are taking place, there is really little to see beyond the entrance to the tombs, which are constructed of *tufo* rock cut in large

ARCO FELICE.—ENTRANCE TO CUMA.

square blocks, without any external ornaments. Within, they are sometimes painted red, green, and white,* and contain niches for urns. In one of these tombs the WAX heads were found (published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Feb. 26th). Some 150 of these resting-places of the ancients have been exposed, and the antiquities found therein are now in the private museum of his Royal Highness the Prince of Syracuse.

Leaving the site of the Necropolis, we proceeded to the spot where a temple has been excavated. Here, scattered about in a vacuum some seven feet below the surface, may be seen a few noble marble blocks and columns of a building of the Roman period. The greater portion of these fragments have already been removed to Naples. The marble looks as fresh as when it left the hands of the mason. In the vicinity of this spot other excavations have taken place, and the marble steps of an important building lately discovered, would lead to an idea that this is the site of the Forum. At present, however, as little has been done, we can only come to the conclusion that future exertions will bring to light a store of antiquarian treasure, judging from what has been already found.

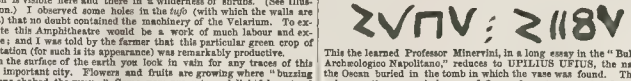
Some hundred yards from this spot is the Amphitheatre of Cuma. The whole of the area is filled up; and flourishing vine fields, with large trees interspersed, occupy the arena and seats up to the top of the wall, which is visible here and there in a wilderness of shrubs. (See Illustration.) I observed some holes in the *tufo* (with which the walls are built) that no doubt contained the machinery of the Velarium. To excavate this Amphitheatre would be a work of much labour and expense; and I was told by the farmer that this particular green crop of vegetation (for such is its appearance) was remarkably productive.

On the surface of the earth you look in vain for any traces of this once important city. Flowers and fruits are growing where "buzzing nations choked the ways:" Cuma now presents a delightful pastoral scene:—

Through the grass
The quick-eyed lizard rustles, and the hills
Of summer-birds sing welcome as ye pass;
Flowers fresh in hue and many in their class
Implore the passing step, and with their dyes
Dance in a soft breeze in a fairy mass.

Finding so little material for my pencil at the site of the excavations I returned to the Arco Felice, and sketched this picturesque object.

We must now turn to the cabinet of his Royal Highness the Prince of Syracuse, with whose permission I send you drawings of the accompanying group of small objects found in the tombs at Cuma. In the centre is an inkstand; on the right and left are small bottles, of elegant form. The basso relievo tablet is part of an ivory box: circular object, an Etruscan mirror. The rest of the group is composed of dice, rock-crystal beads, a dagger, bone pins, rings, &c. The Prince's Cumean Cabinet is already very rich. There are many Etruscan vases (some illuminated with gold), terra-cotta objects, gems, Greek glass, colours for painting, a lock, coat of Diocletian, a scrap of linen, combe, painted glass, spear-heads, Etruscan mirrors, fragments of musical instruments—in fact, an endless variety of antiquarian wealth. Amongst the vases is one of great rarity and interest—viz., with Oscan characters thereon, thus:—



This the learned Professor Minervini, in a long essay in the "Bulletino Archeologico Napolitano," reduces to UPILIUS UFIUS, the name of the Oscan buried in the tomb in which the vase was found. There is only one other example known of Oscan characters on painted vases.

I have every reason to suppose that much interesting treasure will from time to time be brought to light at Cuma, a report of which shall be forwarded to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

E. N. B.

WALLS OF THE AMPHITHEATRE, AT CUMA.

* These colours happen to form the tricolor of Italy; the Neapolitan police, therefore, will not allow any coloured drawings of these tombs to be published!

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 631.—VOL. XXII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1853. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH CAMPS.

THE military displays which are simultaneously proceeding at Chobham and at St. Omer naturally suggest reflections upon the military genius of the British and French nations. In England a large Encampment is a novelty; but in France it is an occurrence of almost every day. In the one country, the "pomp, pride, and circumstance" of mimic warfare would not be popular unless they were rare; in the other, their frequency but increases their attraction. The English are a busy people, and would not tolerate a constant succession of such armed assemblages. Not so the French, who are a show-loving and tumultuous nation, and as fond of their "panem and circenses" as the ancient Romans. The more frequent their military spectacles the more they admire them, and the more necessary is their recurrence to keep the multitude in good humour. An innate love of soldiering pervades them from the highest to the lowest; while the swarming millions of a discontented and underfed peasantry constantly supply the material from which armies can be made. War has thus become their glory and their shame, their favourite vice and their appropriate punishment.

But in England the case is different. Soldiers have never been in any high degree popular in the British isles. The naval service has been our right hand of defence. Our main reliance in days of peril, it is one that has never been known to fail us. The seafaring propensities of our Danish and Norwegian ancestors have always been strong amongst us: they are a portion of the national mind, and are not to be eradicated by either time or circumstance. Our sea-captains are the true Vikinger of the nineteenth century. While our military annals show but the two transcendant names of Marlborough and Wellington, we have scores of naval heroes, from the days of Raleigh and Blake, to those of Howe and Nelson, whose names are household words, hallowed by the respect and affection of the people. Splendid as was the career and immortal as were the services of Wellington, he scarcely stands so high as Nelson in the estimation of his countrymen. There is not a reflecting Englishman who does not feel that the sea made us great, and keeps us so. Our most terrible triumphs in war, and our most splendid achievements in peace, are due to it. We owe to it, not only our security and independence as a nation, but our private and public wealth, and our preponderance in the great councils of the world. The army never has been, and never can be, so popular. We endure an army as we do a police, because we consider it to be necessary, but take no particular pride or satisfaction in it. At every period of our history we would rather have diminished than increased it, if we could have done so with safety. A standing army is the national abhorrence. Plain, practical, and observant, the bulk of the people know how mighty a machine an armed host may become to oppress and to enslave them. They feel that public liberty is always exposed to peril where military leaders become predominant. Our statesmen, of all parties, share this instinct: they know that we must have soldiers, but they know, at the same time, that the fewer we have the better.

France is less happily situated. She has none of the old Scandinavian spirit about her. She has a navy, but she neither understands nor loves it. She does not send her ships to the remotest corners of the earth to extend her laws and her language; to plant colonies and to lay the foundations of kingdoms and empires. If she establish a colony she cannot keep it. Driven from America, both North and South, her only hold upon either is amid the swamps of Cayenne. Her footing in Asia is about as weak and precarious. Fortune has not favoured her with a California or an Australia, because she has not had the genius to push forward and "replenish the earth." No countless isles of the ocean pour their treasures into her lap. She possesses, it is true, the colony of Algeria—acquired at great cost, and retained with great difficulty. Nothing shows more strongly than the history of that dependency how indisposed the French are to tempt the salt water in search of new homes. They have no love for colonising, and but imperfectly understand the process. Algeria is not a colony in the ordinary sense of the word, but a great exercise-ground, or college for soldiers, where the art of war may be learned in all its details; where aspiring corporals may fight themselves up to the rank of Captains; where Captains may become Generals; and where Generals, musing upon the eventful story of Napoleon Bonaparte, may learn to look upon a settled Government and a contented people as impediments in the path of their ambition. With two such splendid lines of sea-coast as the French possess, they could not be so unmaritime unless a dislike of the sea had been inherent in their nature. But all the Celtic

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL VISITORS WITNESSING THE REVIEW.—(SEE PAGE 552.)

races are bad sailors. Irishmen would rather starve upon potatoes by the sea-shore than brave the dangers of the deep in search of the abundant fish which the Danish, Dutch, and Norwegian fishermen catch under their very noses. The Scotch Highlanders of the western coast and islands have the same antipathy; and Frenchmen send their letters to America in English packets, because they have not the inclination or the enterprise to establish a direct communication of their own. It is because the French love the military life and all that relates to it so much, that they love the glories of the sea service so little. A great army is their hobby. They must have it; and are willing to pay for it both in purse and person. The mania, for such it is, makes France a dangerous neighbour. Surrounding states and kingdoms grow jealous and distrustful, and arm themselves against her. Thus she lives in a perpetual state of offence and defence; is proud, sensitive, and quarrelsome; and becomes at last the Ishmael of Europe.

It is gratifying, however, to perceive that the French are becoming more imbued with English notions on the subject of the wealth and happiness of nations. The commercial spirit has increased among them. The *bourgeoisie* is the dominant class; and the reproach of being a nation of shopkeepers, which Napoleon I. launched against the heads of the English, now applies to themselves. The shopkeeping spirit has been of as much use to Louis Napoleon as the army. Quiet above all things is that which shopkeepers require. An orderly despotism is far more to their taste than an unruly liberty. The Genius of the Till has taken its place among their *Lares* and *Penates*, and they have begun to inquire what the vaunted "glory" of Napoleon has done for them. The more they reflect upon this subject the more they will be convinced that a military nation is as great a curse to itself as to its neighbours; and the more they will learn to value those arts of peace, which in modern times constitute the true greatness and the most stable power of nations. Sixty miserable years—during which the people have struggled for liberty of speech and writing, and for the inestimable privilege of self-government—have ended in a stringent despotism. The military mania has produced this result. Whenever they shall finally conquer their fighting spirit, and apply themselves, as earnestly as Englishmen have done, to the great works of labour and commerce, their ardently-cherished liberty will return, and they will become more fitted to enjoy and retain it.

But, though the English are not smitten with the military madness, there is no reason why they should neglect the comfort, and avoid taking proper means for the elevation of the physical, social, and moral condition, of the brave men who serve in their armies. If we do not laud our soldiers as heroes or demigods, and place them above all other classes, we do not depreciate their calling. As a national police, they require the national care. Their food, their accoutrements, their education, demand—but have not always received—the paternal supervision of the Government and the people. The assemblage at Chobham is likely to attract far more attention to these subjects than they have hitherto commanded; and, if the result of the grand display be no other than this, the sham battles and real hard work of officers and men will not have been fought and undertaken in vain.

THE FEJERVARY ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

A VERY interesting collection of objects of antique art, made by M. Fejérvary, a Hungarian gentleman, is now exhibiting at the rooms of the Archæological Institute, 26, Suffolk street, Pall-mall East. The chronological arrangement and *catalogue raisonnée* of the collection has been made by Dr. Henszlmann; and the leading objects have been employed by M. Pulszky, a learned archæologist and member of the Institute at Rome, in illustration of a series of lectures, delivered at Willis's Rooms.

One of the oldest, if not actually the oldest work of Greek plastic art (the original 11¾ inches long, 14½ inches high) we have selected first for its antiquity, and because it is contrary to the accustomed view that gives to every Greek work the charm of the forms which we find in the products of the latter Athenian schools. This work is the more interesting as it is of the school of Magna Græcia, which is proved by the place Grumento—in the kingdom of Naples—where it was found; and as it shows evidently in what way the ancient or archaic Greek art was influenced both by those of Egypt and Assyria; thus especially the features of the horse, with his striking length, the full pose of his hoofs on the ground (the uprifted hoof being the work of an inexact later restoration), the large eyes, the long tail broken at a right angle, and the manner in which the details are chiseled into the body—all these particularly remind us of the horses occurring on Egyptian and Assyrian reliefs; and even so, if these, as products of a more advanced art, must be considered far superior to this Greek horse. The figures sitting on the horse are better respecting their features, which circumstance leads to the inference that the horse was not yet a very familiar object with the Greeks in Italy at the time of the execution of our group; so much the more as the six lions which belong to it are also of better workmanship than the horse himself. Respecting the human figures, the Assyrian influence is striking, in the sort of peruke worn by the female. The intention of the whole group is, as the catalogue states, to symbolise in the female the spring or flower-goddess, carried back after winter-time by the male, who stands for the young god of the sun, regaining the power which he lost in his unequal strife with the winter. Even this manner of symbolising originated in Egypt, where we find a special god of the winter sun, Osiris, who was dismembered by the winter god Typhon; another god for the spring-sun, the infant Harpo Krates, with only small power, represented by one single hair lock; and a third, for the summer-sun viz., the powerful hawk-headed Ra or Phre.

ANTIQUE GREEK WORK FOUND AT NAPLES.

The ivory tablet (engraved above) representing the English King, Henry VI., seated on the throne under a rich canopy, is very fit to show what degree of art the carving had reached in England towards the beginning of the fifteenth century. That Henry VI. is here represented will be plain, when we consider the inscription:—"Hinricus dei gra (tia) ang (lie) & fra (ncie rex) domi (nus) hibern (ie)," and in conjunction comparing the arms, the architecture, the costume, and the sceptre in the present ivory, with the same objects which occur, exactly like the former, on seals of Richard and Edward, kings next in time to that of Henry VI., and when we find that these objects have the same shape also on the seals of Henry VI. himself.

A bronze Cat, of the grand style of the eighteenth dynasty (contemporary with the exodus of the Hebrews), and a rich statuette of Imouth, the Esculapius of Egypt, inlaid with gold, of the Ptolemaic period, attracted considerable attention for the beauty and peculiarity of the execution.

IVORY CARVING OF KING HENRY VI. OF ENGLAND.

In his first lecture, being that treating of Egyptian art, Mr. Pulszky aimed to show the influence of the geographical position of a country on the development of the character of the nation and on its institutions, art being always the expression of the national character. Egyptian art was characterised as earnest, gloomy, and bound by some types, which remained unchanged from the time of Menes to the epoch of the Romans, through thirty centuries. The eras of Egyptian art were described as going parallel with its political history. The oldest Egyptian statue was of the time of the Pyramid builders, or the fourth dynasty (3200 B.C.); this was the time of the beginning of sculpture. The era of the twelfth dynasty (2100 B.C.) under which Joseph the Hebrew became Minister of a Pharaoh, was distinguished by elegance in sculpture, and by the invention of the column in architecture. The next artistical period was that of the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasty—Amenophis, Thuthies, Rameses (1600 B.C.)—after the expulsion of the nomad Hyksos: it was characterised by grandeur. The temples of Thebes belong to that period. Art declined with the next dynasties, but revived again under the twenty sixth dynasty (600 B.C.): it was more natural, but less grand—the prototype of the early Greek sculpture. Under the Ptolemies (300 B.C.), Greek influence began to modify Egyptian sculpture, under the Roman sway art declined. The lecturer dwelt upon the intimate connection of Egyptian sculpture and Egyptian

BRONZE CAT (18TH DYNASTY).

architecture; all the statues of this people being subordinated to architectural purposes, and the aim of the reliefs being to fill an architectural space. He characterised the peculiarities of Egyptian reliefs as a kind of hieroglyphics rather than an independent branch of art. They have no pretension to artistical illusion. The historical reliefs are more free, and show more movement than the sacred ones; but they are nearly always exaggerated. M. Pulszky concluded by saying, that "Egyptian art has, in spite of its defects, something charming and attractive—a secret instinct attaches us to those first beginnings of western civilisation. It is the spirit of the childhood of mankind which pervades the relics of Egypt, and our present age has not been ashamed of the humble beginnings. What Egyptian art promised, Greece, Rome, Italy, and Germany have fulfilled; and England, with

STATUETTE OF IMOUTH, THE ESCULAPIUS OF EGYPT.

her unrivalled monuments of antiquity stored up in the British Museum, with her genius and material prosperity, may yet rise higher. This country has grown rich enough to attach importance to paintings and sculpture: the necessities of life have been provided for; it is time now to embellish life by art."

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF PARIS.—A note from Paris tells us that the proposed Palace of Industry there is at last in a fair way of being carried out—an English company, with a Mr. York at its head, having undertaken it. The plans of Messrs. Viel and Desjardins, the architects of those who first obtained the "concession," are to be used in a modified form. The improvements of the Bois de Boulogne are being proceeded with, and include a lake and river, with waterfall, and good roads about them. Islands in the lake will be connected with the main land by ornamental bridges. Our correspondent further says that the sum of £2000 has been voted by the municipal council for four statues in bronze to embellish the Pont des Arts; and that M. Duret, having undertaken to produce them, has chosen for subjects, Architecture, Painting Sculpture, and Music.—*The Builder.*

JENNY LIND.—If there be any truth in an assertion of the Dresden *Echo*, the prophecy of Meyerbeer the composer, to the effect that Madame Lind Goldschmidt would again appear on the stage, is likely to be realised. The *Echo* says that Jenny is to take the heroine's part in Goldschmidt's *Tochterlein* (Little Daughter). Upwards of a year since, the great composer alluded to observed to a friend, "The Lind is sure to return to the stage, and from two opposite causes, love and revenge." "How so?" demanded the other. "Why," retorted the maestro, "if she should be disappointed in her husband, and not find the domestic happiness she anticipates, she will seek for consolation and revenge in public applause; whereas, if she be happy, and continue to love her husband, who has a turn for composition, she will seek to satisfy her vanity and affection by urging him to write an opera, and she will appear in the first part, in order to ensure its success, be it good or bad."

A NORWEGIAN PANTHEON.—From Christiana we learn that a Norwegian Pantheon is about to be erected, to receive the portraits, statues, or busts, of all men who have illustrated Norway by their virtues or their talents. The building will be erected at Eidsvold—a town not far from the capital. Among the earliest to be enshrined in the new temple will be the King (St. Olaus), who introduced Christianity into Norway; Queen Margaret, surnamed the Great; Christian IV., King of Denmark and Norway—the Henri Quatre of the North; Prince Christian Frederick (afterwards Christian VIII.), who accepted and sanctioned the constitution; and Charles XIV. (John Bernadotte), the regenerator of the agriculture, commerce, and industry of Norway.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES *

THESE volumes are ushered into the world with an inviting title, nor is it a false lure. A residence of twenty years in the East has afforded the author abundant opportunities for the study of his subject, and he has turned them to excellent account. He is not an ordinary tourist, but a keen and profound politician; and while he amuses us as a traveller, he instructs us as a statesman. The territories of the Lower Danube were the scenes of his excursion, and in the present disturbed relations between Russia and Turkey our legislators would do well to peruse thoughtfully the chapters on Bulgaria and Wallachia, in which the subtle policy of the Czar is ably described. In this division of the work our merchants and manufacturers will learn how deeply their commercial interests are injured in the trade of the Danubian provinces, owing to Russia having raised a barrier between the commerce of the two banks of the river. Justice is done to the Turks, whose moderation is highly praised, and very marked improvements are pointed out in their morals and domestic manners. Austria, with its spies, its passports, and its police, is strongly condemned; and its mean and subservient intrigues with Russia against the prosperity and independence of the Ottoman Empire are clearly demonstrated. As a philosophic traveller, the author of the "Frontier Lands" may be compared with Mr. Laing; he possesses the same acuteness and discrimination, and an equal grasp of mind. We must also add that he is extremely well versed in ancient history, and connects the past with the present with fullness of knowledge and clearness of narration.

In his journey through the Austrian dominions, our traveller speaks in the highest terms of the Louisentrasse, the famous road called after Maria Louisa, subsequently Empress of France. It runs from Fiume to Carlovacz, a distance of seventy-two English miles. "I have crossed," he says, "the Simplon, the St. Gothard, and the Ampezzo, all of which passages of the Alps are celebrated for the masterly style in which the greatest obstacles are surmounted; but I do not think that any one of them displays such a degree of skill in the tracing of the line, or of perfection in its execution, as the Louisentrasse." The Kapella Gebirge, he considers, far superior to any scenery in Switzerland or the Tyrol. There is a long, learned, and interesting disquisition on the Sclavonic race, traced to the ancient Assyrians, whose numbers are computed at one hundred millions, but "they are nowhere ruled by a native dynasty, for the Emperors of Russia are more Germans than Sclavonians, while there exists but one reigning family of Sclavonic origin -the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg—and they govern another people." The traveller reaches the river Save, the banks of which are described as enchanting; and on the Turkish side, opposite to the Austrian town of Gradiska, is the tomb of a Mahometan prophet, "who predicted, when dying here, that the Ottoman dominions would never extend beyond this spot, notwithstanding that their career of conquest was then in its zenith. A mausoleum has been erected over his remains, and pilgrims from the south and east come continually to honour them." When our author arrives in Hungary, he displays his ethnological lore, and gives an animated picture of the recent struggle for independence. The Finns on the shores of the Baltic, the Basques of Spain, and the Magyars of Hungary, are altogether foreign to the great races of the Continent "The latter dispute their being a cognate people with the other two, and claim descent from the Huns of Attila, contending that they are a Tatar tribe which inhabited the western slope of the Ural chain in about sixty-five degrees of N. latitude. They say that they received their name from the waggons, called in their language *madjar*, in which they travelled when they came to the banks of the Danube, by traversing the shores of the sea of Azof and the Crimea. The Magyars are the nobles of Hungary, while the Sclavonians and Roumans are the yeomen. The former is one of the most vigorous races of Europe, and, except the nobility of Poland and that of Great Britain, it is the only aristocracy in Europe which has not merited and earned the contempt of their respective fellow-countrymen. In numbers they surpass every other existing particular race, their people are counted to each individual who has killed a Turk in battle." The narrative of the Hungarian war is derived from materials furnished by those who took a part in the struggle. Though the Pragmatic Sanction of Charles VI. attached Hungary inseparably to Austria, the constitution of 1790 stipulated that the former should continue a free state, independent in its legislative and administrative system. The Imperial Cabinet attempted to destroy this independence, and hence broke out the insurrection. Had Georgey obeyed the orders of Kossuth, and pursued the Austrians to the walls of Vienna, which he might have done, the House of Hapsburgh would have been annihilated before the Russian troops could have been brought into the field. When that General accepted the dictatorship, it is known that he surrendered unconditionally to the Russians, though he had under his standard thirty thousand men, 144 pieces of cannon, and 8000 horses. Of his treason there can be no doubt. "Of the Magyar chiefs who had not become voluntary exiles, only one man remained unscathed—that man was Arthur Georgey, who is now living in a town in Austria, on a pension from the Emperor."

Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, contains 100,000 inhabitants. The streets are narrow, irregular, and badly paved; but many of the houses are large and handsome, with extensive gardens attached to them. Trees are visible in every quarter of the town, which enliven its appearance. The circumference of its boundaries is said to be twelve English miles. It is crossed by rude wooden bridges, scarcely raised above the surface of the water, and embellished by 200 churches with tin-covered steeples. A full and interesting account is given of the Danubian provinces in this, from the earliest period to the present time. They formed the ancient kingdom of Dacia; and, though they successfully combated the armies of Darius and Alexander the Great, they were conquered by Trajan, and ancient Molda-Wallachia was annexed to the territory of the Roman empire. From the time of Peter the Great Russia has desired to possess this fertile territory; and that policy has been carried out by the most perfidious measures. The treaty or convention of Balta-Liman sanctions the armed occupation of the principalities by Russia. The interference of the Czar in the Danubian trade is most vexatious; and our author shows that Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bulgaria, are all losers by his selfish policy, as well as the Porte. In every direction Russia strives to impede the material progress of Turkey. One part of its obstructive machinery is quarantine; and England is injured by the mode in which it is applied. It is stated that the Russian practice is in contradiction with itself, "by receiving ships at Odessa, which come from Constantinople, on better terms than are allowed to them at Ibrailla and Galatz; for, at the Russian port they perform only four days quarantine, while at those of the Danube they must submit to fourteen." And our author asks, "If Russia admits the right of British ships to receive a clean bill of health at Constantinople, how can she deny them free pratique? And, if Great Britain participates in the act of granting such documents, how does she suffer that they should not be respected? Every Government, being a member of the Sanitary Commission at Constantinople, has an incontestible right to claim free pratique in the Danube. We have that right, and yet our ships are are subjected to quarantine."

The Treaty of Vienna, in 1815, declared that all the navigable rivers in Europe should be considered as "the highways of nations." The treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, authorised Russia to maintain a quarantine station on one of the banks of the Danube, which forms the boundary between the Turkish and Russian dominions, and bears the name of Sulina; and it is the only passage now practicable for shipping. Austria, in 1840, became a party to this occupation, consenting to pay a tax or toll on all vessels crossing the bar of Sulina, provided Russia kept the water deep enough for navigation. While the Turks had the charge of Sulina, there were always sixteen feet of water over the bar, and now there are barely nine. It is, therefore, evidently the intention of Russia to allow the channel to be gradually closed, and to destroy the Danubian corn trade in favour of Odessa. "It is even said that bags of stones have been sunk for the purpose or consolidating the bar, and of creating a permanent obstacle." It also appears that all British goods entering the Danubian provinces must be sealed by the Russian consul, the seals and certificates of the consuls of no other country are being respected; and it is shown that the Danubian quarantine inflicts annually heavy losses on British merchants, and causes serious inconvenience to our shipmasters. On all these subjects the fullest information is commun cated. Our traveller had a personal interview with the Hospodar of Wallachia, Prince Stirbey, who requested his free and reserved opinion on the state of the province, and on its relations with Russia and the Ottoman Porte; and, when the conversation terminated, the Prince significantly said, "Study the country before you write; and when you do write, I hope you will do me justice."

To do justice to these instructive volumes would require several columns, but we can now only urge statesmen and merchants to study this valuable addition to modern literature. The countries visited are little known, and hence it is that their natural capabilities are not duly appreciated. In these districts, sooner or later, the battle will be fought which must decide the balance of political power. Russia perfectly well understands their value, and may already have marched her armies across the Pruth. We should no longer remain in ignorance of the immense importance of the Danubian provinces, not only to trade, but to the ind spendence of Europe; and, for these reasons, we commend the work before us, not as the production of a tourist in search of pleasure, but as the profound and comprehensive reflections of an accomplished scholar and a far-sighted statesman

* "The Frontier Lands of the Christian and Turk: comprising Travels in the Regions of the Lower Danube in 1850-51." By a British Resident of Twenty Years in the East. 2 vols., 8vo. Bentley.

THE FRENCH CAMP AT HELFAUT.

THE encampment of English troops at Chobham has been preceded by the formation of a French camp at the village of Helfaut, near St. Omer, at which military manœuvres on a grand scale are being executed. The Camp at Helfaut is situated on the right bank of the little river Aa, about three English miles from St. Omer. The *plateau* on which the Camp is formed is of the extent of sixty-five English acres, and commands the valley of the Aa. The plain of Bruyères, where the grand manœuvres usually take place, is situated mid-way between St. Omer and the Camp of Helfaut: this plain covers an extent of nearly 400 English acres. The situation is admirably adapted for a camp, being a large plain or table land formed on the heights which overhang the valley of the river Aa, having on its banks the beautiful and rich villages of Wizernes and Blandecques. The soil is gravelly, and there are close to the Camp three excellent springs of water, the river being near enough for the cavalry and artillery horses. The air is healthy and bracing, not even too hot under a mid-day sun. The Bruyères is a large, extensive plain, quite flat, and as clear of obstacles as a billiard-table, being exactly on a level with the top of the highest steeple in the St. Omer. Charles X. and the Duke of Orleans often manœuvred from 20,000 to 30,000 men on the Bruyères; but some part has been cultivated; there is still, however, sufficient space for 10,000 men to execute every sort of movement. The troops now assembled consist of about 7000 of all arms, including a battalion of Chasseurs à Pied (Chasseurs de Vincennes). The whole are commanded by General Canrobert, an Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor; the two brigades being commanded by Generals Motterouge and Bisson, formerly Captains in the Chasseurs de Vincennes. All these officers have served for more than ten years with great distinction in Africa, and none of the three has attained the age of fifty. This Camp has been formed at the wish of Marshal St. Arnaud, as well for the general instruction of the troops, as for the purpose of making experiments to what extent infantry of the line can be trained to the exercise and duties of the Chasseurs de Vincennes.

We must guard our English readers at the outset against supposing that the French Camp has been formed in rivalry or defiance of our own. The *plateau* of Helfaut, and the vast plain of Bruyères, have served from remote times as camps of instruction for the French army. At the time of the American War of Independence a permanent camp was formed here, whose numbers reached 9500 men in 1779. From 1826 to 1827 a camp of 12,000 was established, and from 1827 to 1830 the camp was each year occupied by various troops. In 1833 a new camp was formed, under the command of General Sebastiani. In 1834 military manœuvres were executed under the orders of General Roguet. In 1840 the Camp of Helfaut served for the organisation of the foot chasseurs (Chasseurs de Vincennes). In 1841 the ten battalions of this arm of the service were assembled here. From 1842 to 1846 there have been some gatherings of troops at Helfaut, but no encampment in the proper sense of the word. The last occupation of the *baraques* dates from the month of August, 1847.

The troops assembled at Helfaut on the present occasion, under the command of General Canrobert, consist of:—Artillery, the 4th battery of the 14th regiment; Engineers, a company of miners of the first battalion of the first regiment of engineers. Infantry, 1st brigade: 20th battalion of foot chasseurs (Chasseurs de Vincennes), 82rd regiment of the line (2nd and 3rd battalions), 48th regiment of the line (1st and 3rd battalions). Second brigade: 27th regiment of the line (2nd and 3rd battalions), 73rd regim ent of the line (2nd and 3rd battalions). Cavalry. 3rd and 4th squadrons of the 8th regiment of hussars.

On the 18th May, the greater part of the troops had marched into the Camp. Three days afterwards General Canrobert arrived, and inspected the troops, who were drawn up in line, without arms, and in fatigue dress. The battalions were successively presented to him, and among the officers and soldiers the General recognised many of his brethren in arms during the campaigns in Africa. He addressed each regiment in a soldier-like manner, explaining to them that, as he would do his best to provide for their wants and comforts, in return he expected from them the strictest discipline and at tention to their duties. As French soldiers understand manœuvres, even when stated in technical language, he gave a sketch of what movements he proposed to make during the summer. Though a little man, he sits high on horseback; and his manner and style are remarkably well adapted for catching the attention and gaining the affections of the soldiers. The soldiers saw how determined he was to fulfil his promise to them; for, dismounting, he went through their huts—in one moment saw what was amiss—and the suggestions he made, and the questions he asked, showed the men he was a thorough soldier. This knowledge of the most minute details of a soldier's life—of his equipment—is as familiar to a French General as it can be to the best non-commissioned officer never absent from the men. The responsibility of a French officer commanding a regiment is very great.

The Camp is divided into two parts—the Old and the New Camp—separated by a space of about 200 yards. The rude building devoted to General Canrobert is constructed behind the centre of the ancient camp; and near this is a similar erection for Marshal St. Arnaud, the Minister of War. At 100 yards in front of the Camp is a chapel, in which mass is performed on each Sunday. On the right of the chapel a building is erected for the accommodation of Prince Jerome. From this point the eye embraces a wide landscape, which includes the towns of St. Omer and Cassel; and, farther off, the rich valley in which was situated the French city of Thérouanne—besieged, taken, and destroyed by Charles V., and the ruins of which have served to build the neighbouring villages. All the *baraques*—as well for officers as men—are of wood and clay, covered with thatch. Those of the troops are in three parallel lines, and occupy the front of the Camp. The *baraques* of the officers come next, and then those of the officers of superior rank. In the rear, but completely isolated, are the *baraques* of the Generals of Brigade.

A more detailed description of this *Camp baraqué* will be acceptable to our military readers. The Camp is situated about 150 yards to the rear of the edge of the cliff, and occupies a frontage of about 1640 yards, or rather less than an English mile. Along the whole front runs a road, on the outer side of which is a line of white canvas tents, about seven feet in height, for the purpose of placing the firelocks during the night or bad weather, but otherwise they always remain piled in the open air. The tents are mustered and formed in front of these tents. Exactly in the centre of the Camp, and close to the edge of the heights, is the temporary chapel. To the left centre of the Camp are placed the batteries of the artillery. There is sufficient space between the Camp and the cliffs for the formation of the regiments; their private drill ground being on an extensive moor at each flank of the huts.

The word Camp generally suggests to the mind the notion or pitched tents, marquées of gay colours, &c.; but the visitor who expected to see these accessories of campaigning would be sadly disappointed; there is no such thing as a tent to be seen here. The soldier at Helfaut does not sleep under canvas, but in well-constructed cabins, which the French call *baraque* (a word, the meaning of which widely differs from our *barrack*), whence the name of *Camp baraqué*. This Camp was constructed some twenty-five years ago. Each barrack contains twelve men. There are no windows, but as there are two doors facing each other there is no great want of ventilation. On each side of the *baraques* is constructed a reclined *lit de Camp*, like those in our guard-rooms, except that, instead of planks, the beds are made of wattled branches of trees by the soldiers themselves, with materials supplied by an adjoining wood, lying behind the Camp. The beds are canvas sacks, filled with straw, which every morning, weather permitting, are taken outside to be aired. Each soldier has a comfortable substantial blanket, of a grey colour. The non-commissioned officers are close in rear of the men; in their rear are the huts of the company officers, while in their rear are the huts for the field officers, divided one-half for himself, the other as a stable; completely in the rear are those of the general officers and staff; near to them are no many temporary restaurans, where the officers are messed at a moderate rate. Scattered through the Camp are the kitchens and bakeries for the men. The officers' *baraques* differ very little in exterior appearance from those of the men. The lieutenants (*ensignes*) have one hut for two of them; a captain has one for himself; a major, a hut for himself with a stable for a horse and a room for his servant; a colonel has in addition a reception-room, a servant's hut, and a stable for three horses; a general of brigade has still better accommodation. There are two large huts, with six windows in front—one at the back of the Camp—for the general staff.

The manœuvres may be said to be carried on without cavalry. The two squadrons of hussars (that have been sent to St. Omer) only fulfil the duties of *ordonnances*, &c., and escort to generals and staff officers, and to join the grand manœuvres for the service of *tirailleurs*) are in the *baraques casernes* in St. Omer; their number does not exceed 250. The artillery horses for the service of the six batteries are in stables constructed on the same principles as the *baraques*

French soldiers are allowed greater latitude is embellishing their encampment than will probably be conceded to the English troops at Chobham. The instinct of the arts, never developed in the English peasant, characterises the French solder as much as his passion for warlike exercises. The order, industry, and taste, with which the French troops at Helfaut immediately set themselves to embellish their Camp, were truly remarkable. They found in their ranks Macadams to mark out their streets, architects to construct symbolic monuments, gardeners to design parterres and raise seats of turf, decorators and poets to ornament with emblems and devices the pediments of their improvised monuments. Before the barracks of the 27th is a parterre, representing on one side an eagle, supporting the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and on the other the tomb of the Emperor at St. Helena. The voltigeurs of the 3rd battalion occupied themselves in modelling a large medal in plaster, representing the Emperor and Empress. The 3rd battalion of the 48th have designed, among other emblems, an escutcheon, containing the initials of the Emperor and a bouquet for the Empress, artistically designed. The same battalion has built a pyramid surmounted by the military medal in plaster, and have inscribed upon the pyramid the names of the battles in which the regiment has taken a part; among which are Jemappes, Zurich, Marengo, Moskowa, Staouéli, Isly. Lower down are the names of two colonels, killed under the colours of the regiment—Colonel Lebland, October 5, 1842; Colonel Regnault, June 26, 1848. In front of the *baraques* of the 9th battalion is a construction of turf representing the donjon of the Castle of Vincennes, and a fountain rising from a basin sur ounded by flowers. Near this is an obelisk to the memory of Marshal Bugeaud, with two inscriptions, Tiffour and Isly; then a column in plaster, surmounted by a bust of the Emperor. This column and bust are executed by a young Parisian artist, a soldier in the battalion. We trust we shall be pardoned for these details; but it appears to us that a whole chapter of national characteristics may be read in the contrast between the French and English encampments at St. Helfaut and Chobham.

For a short period after his arrival at St. Omer, General Canrobert left to the superior officers of the regiments to continue and complete the instruction in details under the direction of the two Generals of Brigade. But a few days ago a grand review and sham-battle were ordered to take place, which attracted a large crowd of spectators

Ten o'clock a.m. the troops were drawn up in readiness to march for Bruyères. At noon they were formed in order of battle on the vast plain—the infantry in the first line, and the cavalry and horse and foot-artillery in the second. At half past twelve General Canrobert arrived on the field, and rode with his staff along the line, which was about half a mile in length. On the extreme right were a small body of the mounted gendarmerie—a splendid corps. Next to them a company of engineers. On their left was the 1st Brigade, commanded by General Motterouge, consisting of a battalion of Chasseurs de Vincennes, ranks two deep, with a numerous supernumerary rank, with band and bugles in rear of right. Then two battalions of the 73rd of the line, in ranks three deep, with a numerous supernumerary rank, with music and band of both battalions in rear of right. A similar formation of five battalions of 27th of the line. The space be tween the brigades was filled up by a battery of artillery of 8-pounders (equal to our nine), in beautiful fighting order and admirably horsed: six horses to a gun. Then to their left the 2nd Brigade, under General Bisson, composed of two battalions 48th, and two of 73rd of the line—similar order to 1st Brigade. Next to them a party of well-equipped waggon trains (*train des equipages militaires*), and on the extreme left the crack corps of the 8th Hussars, who are about to be completely mounted on grey horses. The sight of this corps would have given pleasure to a soldier of any nation.

The manœuvres immediately commenced after the plan indicated by the General. It was supposed that the enemy had occupied St Omer, and that he wished to turn the French right in arriving by the route of Hesdin. To prevent the execution of this intention, the General ordered a change of front to the right of each brigade, to be made under the protection of the artillery. This movement was covered by a strong line of sharpshooters and riflemen, both infantry and cavalry While this movement was being executed, it was supposed that several of the infantry battalions were attacked in their march by the enemy's cavalry. The battalions thereupon threw themselves with great rapidity and precision into squares of battalion, to resist the cavalry. the riflemen were called in, and the Hussars executed a charge. The cavalry being repulsed, the front was entirely changed; and the 1st Brigade was formed into line, with the second in the rear, at about eighty yards distance. The artillery was on the right of the 1st Brigade, and the cavalry on rear of the left of the 2nd Brigade. The 1st Brigade advanced, covered by the Chasseurs in skirmishing order, with the artillery placing themselves on the inner flank, so as to rake the cavalry at their charge. The cavalry were thus repulsed, and were followed sharply by the Hussars. The manœuvres of passing the line and the movement of the troops in columns, crossing and intersecting each other at various angles is the immense plain, presented a *coup d'œil* of the most interesting character. The movements were executed by the troops in a manner which elicited the admiration of the military men present. A violent storm which suddenly broke out compelled the General to suspend further operations, and the troops received the order to return to the Camp

The military manœuvres just described were followed, a few days afterwards, by a grand review of the troops, in the presence of the Minister of War, Marshal de St. Arnaud, who arrived at the St. Omer

THE CAMP AT HELFAUT, NEAR ST. OMER.

railway station, by a special train, from Lille; and at nine o'clock was received by all the civil and military authorities of the town and Camp. At noon he proceeded to the Camp, where he found the troops drawn up in line in full dress. They looked remarkably well. The inspection finished, the troops were marched to the extensive, but rough and uneven ground to the right of the Camp, there to be manœuvred. The manœuvres consisted principally of change of front, and forming into line from column of battalions. As the ground was very difficult, of course, though the regiments worked beautifully, there were some mistakes and confusion. The French troops are not so silent under arms as the British. This arises from the non-commissioned officers understanding company and battalion drill as well as their officers; thus there are too many commanding officers Each sergeant expects to be a general at least, and consequently does not like to "hide his knowledge under a bushel" The charges of the Hussars were very well executed; and it was astonishing to see the speed with which they gallopped up and down the small but very steep hills. After a charge or a repulse they sprang into their proper places so quickly, that it is clear each man knows his duty. The manœuvres finished, the regiments marched past the Marshal in open column of divisions (two companies)

During each week there is company and battalion drill at the Camp—a most instructive school for all officers. The general inspection of a regiment in the French service is quite a different affair from that of a British regiment. The latter is usually finished in less than two days, but in the French service seven days are generally occupied in the inspection of one battalion. In the field, in the barracks, or in examination of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, in theory and practice of military matters, eight hours at least are daily spent. These examinations are most useful. A soldier or non-commissioned officer is called out to write a sentence on the board, dictated by the office schoolmaster, and to construe it; another to demonstrate a problem in Euclid; another, a problem in algebra; another to sketch on the board a fortification, explaining aloud the peculiar uses of each work. The general then puts questions to the officers under the rank of captain and to the non-commissioned officers, and the man must indeed be master of his profession to put such questions. The answers and the reasons given by the young men are quite enough to puzzle a Wellington or a Soult. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence (now at Bombay), when in command at Portsmouth, established a school for non-commissioned officers, having seen the benefit of such an establishment in the French army; and many officers are of opinion that the sooner his Lordship's example is followed through the British army, the better for the United Kingdom.

Few of the officers on the French staff (*état major*), are under the age of thirty, and all are highly professionally educated—being, in fact, the hinge upon which an army moves. The corps of the *état major* is as distinct in service as that of the artillery or engineers. No young man can become a candidate for a commission in the French army without having studied at a Government college. On leaving this, he is subjected to a severer public examination than that undergone by our cadets at, Woolwich when seeking their commissions in the artillery or engineers, before he can be admitted to the Military School of St. Cyr. There he remains two years; and if he passes his examination well he is appointed as an officer; but, if he cannot pass, he is sent to the army as a non-commissioned officer. He who passes the best examination, has the choice of entering the school of the *état major*, where, for two years, he is instructed in those branches most necessary for staff-officers. He must then do one year's duty with a regiment of infantry one year with the cavalry, and one with the artillery; and he is then eligible to do the duty of the staff of the army, and is appointed, not by or to any particular general officer, but to be employed wherever his services are required. If three vacancies take place among the ensigns in a French regiment, the non-commissioned officers have a right to one of these vacancies; another is appointed from St. Cyr; and the Emperor appoints the third, either from St. Cyr or from a non commissioned officer of any other regiment; but all the three are subjected to a severe examination before the appointments are confirmed.

The most friendly feeling is evinced by the officers of all ranks at the Camp to the English; and any British officer (in undress) visiting them and attending their reviews, may confidently anticipate a cordial reception.

We present our readers with two Illustrations of the Camp at Helfaut. In the Sketch, taken from a spot near the park of artillery fronting the first line, horses may be seen tied to pickets planted on the ground. These are the horses of soldiers on duty; a certain quantity of them being always there, night and day, and relieved successively, like sentries. Behind the line of officers' *baraques* there is another, close to the wood, formed of mess-rooms for officers, cafés, restaurants, little cabarets for the men, and shops of every description.

Prince Napoleon left Paris on Saturday morning for the Camp at Helfaut, after having spent part of the previous day at St. Cloud, to take leave of the Emperor. The Prince will remain several days under canvass at the Camp, in the midst of the troops, and be present at all the grand manœuvres.

THE CAMP AT HELFAUT.—PARK OF ARTILLERY.

THE CHASSEURS DE VINCENNES.

CHASSEURS DE VINCENNES ATTACKING A BLOCK-HOUSE.

GYMNASTIC PACE.—180 STEPS IN ONE MINUTE.

THE Chasseurs de Vincennes will probably play so important a part in the next European war, that we, this week, present our readers with some illustrations, taken at Vincennes by one of our Artists, from which an accurate idea of the manual and platoon exercise of French riflemen can be formed.

We have adverted in another article to the experiments now being made at the French Camp, near St. Omer, with the view to solve the question whether, and to what extent, infantry of the line can be trained to the exercise and duties of the Chasseurs de Vincennes

THE CHASSEURS DE VINCENNES.

1. To resist Cavalry (Fourth position) Point.
2. To resist Cavalry (third position) Point.
3. To resist Cavalry—(first position, Parry and Point.
4. To resist Cavalry—The flesh-hook thrown smartly.
5. To resist Infantry Prepare to charge.
6. To resist Cavalry (first position) Parry
7. To resist Infantry Guard.
8. Sentry
9. Retiring gymnastic pace.
10. Detachol skirmishers—To fire and load advancing.
11. To fire standing on the spot
12. Detached skirmishers To fire lying
13. Rush of Arabian Cavalry Rallying square, back to back

SIGNALS BY BUGLE.

These experiments will probably bring to the test the new system of drill of General Lourmel, who has written a pamphlet, in which he plausibly contends that all the line ought to be drilled and armed as the Chasseurs de Vincennes. General Lourmel's pamphlet has been answered by Captain Fernot (the author of the celebrated work upon fire arms). These two pamphlets, and the new system of fortification proposed by Mr. Fergusson, the author of the "Perils of Portsmouth," are at present causing great discussion among the French military. The superior officers, who have served with the Chasseurs de Vincennes in Africa and at Rome, speak with great contempt of all fortifications, as they say the new fire-arms must always be able to destroy artillerymen at their guns; but the officers of the French artillery and engineers, like our own, are not inclined to listen to such ideas. A discussion is also taking place as to the efficacy of the new fire-arm (Minié rifle) against a charge of cavalry; one party agreeing with the remarks of a "Contributor" to the *Quarterly Review*, that the movements of cavalry are so rapid, that in their attack such confusion

CHASSEURS' ACCOUTREMENTS.

would arise, that the riflemen in action could neither calculate the proper distance, nor have time to raise or lower the sights of their rifles to the proper distance. But such ideas are not shared by those who have served in the Chasseurs de Vincennes. A military correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, adverting to this discussion says :—

It appears to me that there is a simple method of preventing all charges of cavalry, and perhaps of getting quit of that at all times complicated and difficult movement—"formation of squares under fire." Give columns of infantry can now be wheeled quickly and correctly. Cavalry at the walk clear about 450 yards in five minutes; at the trot the same distance in about half the time; and at the gallop about 400 yards in one minute. But it must be borne in mind that these movements must be on favourable ground, and no cavalry would commence the gallop with chance of success at a greater distance from the square (or column) than 300 yards. A close column of infantry of eight companies, discover cavalry, say at a distance of 1000 yards; thus the commanding officer of the column has time to examine and judge on what ground the cavalry can approach him. He wheels his column to face this ground, having more than five minutes to do this, but he can wheel and dress his column in less than two minutes. He orders the rear company, or No. 8, to adjust their sight to 1000 yards distance; No. 7 to 900; No. 6 to 800; No. 5 to 700; No. 4 to 600; and No. 3 to 500; Nos. 2 and 1 placing their sights at the point blank. At the moment the commanding officer sees the cavalry at 1000 yards distance he give the order "Commence firing from the rear." The seven front companies drop on their knees, and No. 8 deliver their fire, knocking down a number of the cavalry. The smoke of No. 8 having cleared away, the cavalry are now at 900 yards; No. 7 spring up, fire, and bring down their quota, and the same is done by 6, 5, 4, 3—2 and 1 always being in reserve—and the companies which have fired lowering their sights to about half their former distances. But what cavalry, exposed to such a murderous, continuous fire, would be in a fit state to begin a charge at the gallop at 400 yards distance from the square? Let any officer look at the angle formed by the rifles firing at 1000 yards, and the other distances, and he will see those in front on their knees are exposed to no danger from the fire of their comrades in their rear.

The Chasseurs de Vincennes are in some measure chosen men. When the conscripts are drawn and assembled, a commission appoints these men to the different corps. The tallest and strongest men are put aside for the cuirassiers; the next in strength to the dragoons; next, artillery and engineers; next, light dragoons and hussars. Those for the chasseurs are then picked out—being thick, large chested, short, active men, and what remains are sent to the line; and this is the reason why the French regiments of the line can never be compared with the men of the British regiments of the line as to appearance. The Chasseurs de Vincennes, at their *pas gymnastique* (quicker than our double quick), move beautifully in column, and form square with surprising rapidity, and are off again in a moment at their rapid pace.

UNIFORM OF THE CHASSEURS DE VINCENNES.

A sketch of the successive improvements, by means of which the weapon for which the Chasseurs de Vincennes are so celebrated has attained to its highly effective state, may be acceptable at the present moment. For the subjoined particulars we are indebted to a Correspondent at Paris :—

The French rifleman (*tirailleur*) is a gallant offspring of the Revolution which took place towards the end of the last century, both in America and France. Such a name had hardly ever been mentioned before on the European battle fields.

With the exception both of Gustavus Adolphus and Louis XIV., whose plan was to detach, previous to the general firing, a company or companies of forlorn soldiers (*enfants perdus*), pushing on or falling back from post to post, governed by circumstances or situation, there was little enough in the European armies of what the modern tactician is accustomed to associate with our regular riflemen.

Frederick II. made no account of scattered fusiliers, whose independent firing was not connected with the systematic manœuvres he had previously decided on. What was a man advancing at will, hard pressed in retreating, to him? A mere superfetation; and, at all events, a nuisance: the retreat of a company of skirmishers being the advance of opponents—that is, discouragement to the bulk, confusion in the lines, with gloomy forebodings. The fact is, that, in nine cases out of ten, neither judgment on the part of the leaders, nor individual intelligence and correctness of eye in the skirmishers, were able to protect the Austrians, when held in check by the Prussian tactics.

The Anglo-American people are believed to have been the first who organised corps of light infantry armed with rifled musketry; and during the American struggle for independence, the fire from the rifle men too often took effect with fatal precision against the officers and in the ranks of British forces.

In 1792, when the French revolution began with a clap of thunder, Walloons, Belgians, and Liegemen offered to the Committee of Public Safety the levies of their numerous skirmishers armed with rifle musketry. The offer, we may conceive, was accepted with enthusiasm. Indefatigable hunters at home, the Walloons possessed on the field the great requisites in skirmishing -sure, quick, and steady aim, together with ready tact in seizing at a glance local advantages. As this coincided with the French mode of fighting, there was not much difficulty in convincing them of its propriety. Besides, of all nations, France is the one which best knows how to profit by an innovation in warfare. So, in 1793, no less than thirty corps of French riflemen bivouacked within range of the cannons of the Austro-Russian advanced guards.

It was one of those epochs of exciting interest, when every French soldier considered himself as a responsible agent, and as a corps by himself. The circumstances were, besides, too urgent, and time too valuable to take the trouble of regulating and drilling such a patriotism. Skirmishing became a passion, and a rifle musket fashionable.

But the evil days soon came, the French enthusiasm began to abate, the individual energy disappeared, and, what is more, the experience of the Allied armies improved every day. At last, General Bonaparte, resuming a more scientific strategy, put a stop to separate attacks. It was thus that he vanquished in Italy the soldiery of his Imperial Majesty after a few days' campaign.

So much for the Imperial riflemen

The Government of the Restoration, although at peace, felt instinctively that it was but the calm which precedes the storm. At the period now described, all the Governments were engaged in researches for a new system of strategy—an occupation of the utmost importance, and the result of which was the introduction of a certain number of horse riflemen in the Prussian, Austrian, Russian, and English armies. In consequence, the French Minister of War directed a committee, composed of clever artillerymen, to lay down various regulations for drilling and training the riflemen, in order that a perfect uniformity of system under these heads should be maintained throughout the service. And as it was, at the same time, of no less importance that the soldiers should be accustomed to judge of distances correctly, that they should know how far their firelocks would carry point blank, also the exact degree of elevation that is required in order to hit objects at different distances beyond the point blank range, and should finally be trained to the knowledge of distances on every kind of ground, the Castle and the Park of Vincennes were transformed into a school for ball firing and target practice.

The Royal ordonnance of March, 1831, is the abstract of the aforesaid regulations, as well as a guide for the officers and non-commissioned officers.

But a weapon fitted for the purpose of a regular and systematic warfare was wanted in France; the rifle was disregarded as awkward, owing to the inconvenience of laying the bullet on the muzzle of the musket, and forcing it down by blows of a mallet. Besides, it is well known that when falling on the ground this rifle was easily damaged, and in service it often happened that it could neither be repaired nor replaced. M. Delvigne, a celebrated gunmaker in Paris, invented, twenty years ago, the simple mode of forcing down the bullet, without any other trouble than the ramrod itself. He made a new rifle musket, so as to admit of its being loaded at the opposite extremity of the barrel, a sort of *chamber* being formed for that purpose by an enlargement of the bore at that place; the powder and bullet were introduced in it through a perforation made in the side of the barrel; and this, after the piece was loaded, was closed up by a screw which fitted it

The inventions of M. Delvigne suggested many experiments, the results of which were successive improvements and high correctness in the hits at long distances. There is not a sportsman who is not aware that, on firing the charge of a rifled musket, the bullet, yielding to the compression in the bore, acquires projections where the grooves allow it to expand, and thus it passes into the air with a rotatory motion on its axis.

The resistance of the air is the cause of the projectiles going to the left or to the right, and of diminishing the range.

Different methods have been employed for the purpose of enabling the bullet to acquire, by means of the rifle grooves in the barrel, the intended rotation on its axis

1st. In order to increase the quickness of the rotation, the line of the screw was shortened; the consequence was that a smaller quantity of powder was used, but the quickness of transmission was found greatly diminished; and, besides, beyond a certain charge, the grooves in the bullets being destroyed, the bullet lost all its power of rotation.

In the rifle muskets of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, Colonel Thierry took a medium; he consented to sacrifice something in the correctness of the shot, in order to give to the bullet a greater rapidity.

After him, Colonel Thouvenin suppressed the chamber of M. Delvigne, and substituted a steel verge of his own invention: it is screwed in the bottom of the musket, stretching on the axis of the piece, in such way as to maintain between the verge and the walls a space more than sufficient to lodge the powder.

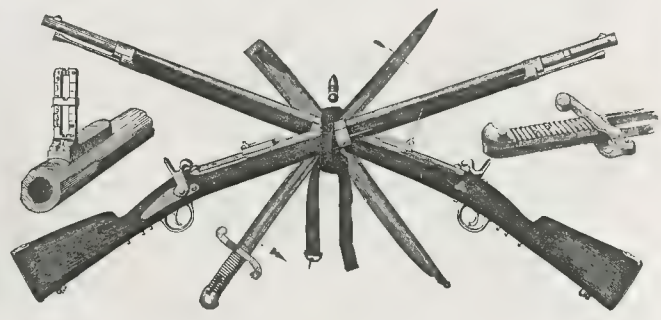
Such an innovation was a great improvement. It enabled the person firing to force down the ball, without causing it to deviate from the axis of the bore.

When it was ascertained that the rotation of the bullet was as rapid in the new carbine as in the Delvigne rifle, Captain Minié thought proper to alter the form of the bullet itself, for it is well known that there is a great difference between the rotatory motion of a spherical or cylindrical body. The Captain Minié bullet is rather sharp at one of its extremities; the centre of gravity being in the rear.

It weighs 47 French *grammes* (about 1½ English ounce), instead of 27 *grammes* (a little less than 1 ounce), which is the weight of the spherical bullet.

The advantage afforded by the conical Minié ball is to offer a less resistance to the air, and to possess a more efficient rapidity and range than any spherical bullet of the same density.

The new process of using a less quantity of powder in the charge, without in any way diminishing the range, enables the bullet, which is propelled with less force, to escape from the barrel, without causing any material damage to the grooves. But it was useless to put in the soldier's hands such a perfect rifle without the chasseur being carefully habituated in taking aim, that is, taught to fire with precision, or in other words, to kill his enemy. Indeed, all his other instructions in marshing and manœuvring can do no more than place him in the best situation for using his weapons with effect; besides, his safety depends upon that efficient use.



MINIÉ'S IMPROVED CARBINE AND BULLET, SWORD, AND BAYONET-SWORD.

Our correspondent visited Vincennes, in order to see the Chasseurs at their exercise. He says :—"During my conversations with the Chasseurs de Vincennes, a tolerably large party of curious congregated around the broken *gabion* on which was seated, as on a throne, a picturesque *vivandière*. The *vivandière* was a nice little brunette, admirably well made. She had her hair simply but most becomingly dressed, and a sort of military cap on, with a small peak, ornamented with the number of the regiment, and a tricolor ribbon—the whole gently placed a little on one side of her head. Besides, she wore the regimental trousers, and a short cloth gown of blue colour with tight body, like the upper part of a riding-habit, and decorated with silken brandebourgs to match. Her features were impressed with melancholy, for, a few days before, she had received tidings of a domestic affliction. Her brother, a brave youth of nineteen, a gallant chasseur de Vincennes, had been mortally wounded, when forming the rallying square against a sudden rush of cavalry in Africa. To face the danger with firmness and steadiness is, in the gallant corps of Chasseurs, even in the worst emergencies, a common course. But, notwithstanding his individual firmness and that of his "comrades of combat" (a squad of four chasseurs are called comrades of combat); the Arabian cavalry made so terrible a charge that the *vivandière's* brother, shut up between two walls of steel, and hard pressed in retiring, devoted himself to death, in order to cover the retreat of the squad. The four comrades of combat could not have long withstood the impetuosity of forces thirty times their own, had they not been taught to know and feel that, individually, a man on foot with a loaded carbine and a 'sword-bayonet' in his hand, is a match for any horseman."

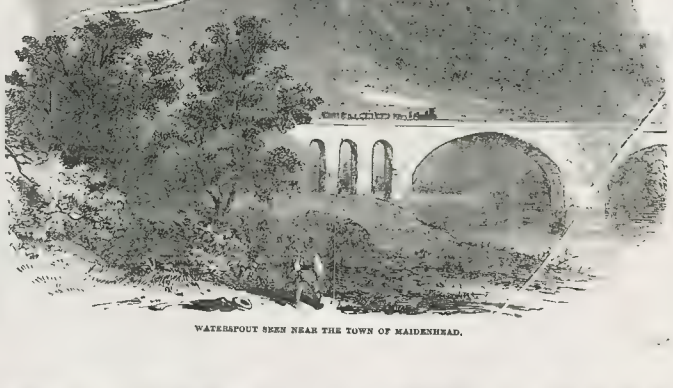
The following report of the target average practice will enable any person to judge of the proficiency of the ball firing, on the celebrated practice-ground, at Vincennes :—

Target 8 feet by 4.		Target 10 feet by 6.	
Hits (out of 10	Distance (in yards).	Hits (out of 10).	Distance (in yards).
81	400	30	1000
64	500	32	1100
43	600	12	1200
31	700	6	1300
33	800		
36	900		

WATERSPOUT IN BERKSHIRE.

(From a Correspondent.)

At Maidenhead, on Tuesday, the 14th ult., I witnessed the following, from the hotel at the foot of the bridge. The day was fine, with occasional showers; and a rather heavy thunder-cloud had just passed over, moving, as nearly as I could judge, in a north western direction. The shower was abating when my attention was drawn to this appearance



WATERSPOUT SEEN NEAR THE TOWN OF MAIDENHEAD.

HER MAJESTY, ROYAL VISITORS, AND STAFF, AT THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

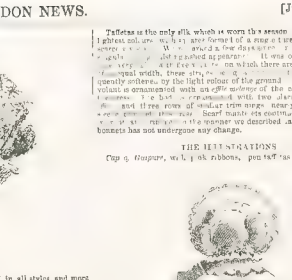
PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY

The closing Paris season has left a few eccentricies which are worthy of [illegible] almost remember the excess of [illegible] for their delightful freshness and [illegible] appropriate to the season. The dark-coloured dresses of the winter assemblies had given place to fresh and charming light colours all the real dresses were of satara, flowers a [illegible] ornaments of [illegible] shoes and bouquets of straw- [illegible] enormously wide plain hats.

The new white is made worn for summer dress, not only for bals but also for [illegible] morning dresses. In the morning, a peignoir of

white jaconet, festooned all round with *ecrue Anglaise festooné*, or jaconet stripes, lengthways or across or in squares, is worn. For walking dress the peignoir is worked on each side where [illegible] and has the large sleeves of [illegible] The body is trimmed with Mechlin or Valenciennes lace in an elegant dress. The bodice is [illegible] open in front and trimmed with small volants, like the petticoat, the volant of the basque appearing to form the last volant of the petticoat. Organdie, barlatane, and tulle are also employed in the same manner as muslin. The embroideries are [illegible] flowers spread over the dress or scattered on the borders of the volants. For persons who do not require such juvenile dresses, printed jaconets in muslin worn. The grounds are generally white, with very small bouquets or patterns, but there is a [illegible] The body, sleeves, and the basque are ornamented with plain bands. When the petticoats are [illegible] the back of the basque is festooned, and appears to make another volant to the petticoat. These are also trimmed with a [illegible]

Foulard dresses, discarded of late years appear likely to come into



vogue a little this year. They are worn printed in all styles, and more covered with patterns than other dresses. This material has an advan-

tage for ladies who travel, as it can be pocked in trunks without being spoiled or rumpled.

Taffetas is the only silk which is worn this season. It is made of the lightest colours, and is [illegible] a rose or [illegible] very thin, and [illegible] and suspended appearance. Its use of taffetas [illegible] the progress of the heart to which it was attached, and as a proof [illegible] a calm day would float from the mast of a steamer in slow motion. The [illegible] he formed itself the water was clearly apparent, and the blade of [illegible] however, the Waterspout preserved its general shape during the whole time of its existence. The lower end appeared to be but a few hundred yards distant from me. I judged that it could not have been much farther away from the receding flat between which and which I could discern the spiral movement of every part of the Spout. In about a quarter of an hour from the moment when I first observed it, the Spout became [illegible] and from the moment when I first observed it, the Spout became [illegible] the cloud at its upper end, and so remained floating by itself still whirling round in the same manner, and without changing its form, until, by [illegible] degree it dissipated, the thinner portion [illegible] the ground being the last to disappear.

During the whole time of its continuance the air seemed still and I could detect no motion underneath where the waterspout appeared to terminate. There were, occasionally, slight flashes of lightning and low thunder, and when the waterspout disappeared, the rain seemed to be falling tremendously from that part of the cloud to which the [illegible] had been attached, but was then drifted to some distance [illegible] There was no sound audible, though the Waterspout moved round with great velocity; and this motion was plainly perceptible even where it joined the cloud. I have seen waterspouts at sea, and elsewhere, but none which presented so extraordinary an appearance as the above, against the dark background of cloud. I observed a temperature of [illegible] colour, and its prodigious size and rapid spiral motion, while in [illegible] respects it remained stationary produced an imposing effect which I despair of being able by any description to convey. The strong impression which its appearance gave me was that the passage of some fluid through [illegible] produced the rotary action of the surface, for the absolute still- [illegible] of the air negatived the supposition that the whirling motion could have been occasioned by the meeting of adverse currents of wind. What increases the probability of this supposition is that the hollow portion of the tube was of converging dimensions, so long as the Waterspout existed. The time at which the phenomenon occurred was about three o'clock p.m. Soon afterwards the rain ceased, and the evening was fair and calm.

I send with this a sketch made from memory, which the testimony of four or five persons who were at Haddenham, with me pronounces to be accurate.

I am, sir, your obedient servant

Gloucester terrace, Hyde-park. E. H. RAY.

(Another account of this phenomenon has been forwarded to Mr. Glaisher, by W. C. Medford, Esq., closely agreeing with the above.)

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WONDERFUL ESCAPE OF THE BARQUE "ADELAIDE" FROM BEING TOTALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE

BY EDWARD W. D. HERFIELD PASSENGER

In this splendid vessel (A. R. N. Tremearne, commander), with a fair wind we left the Lyll Ship, off Port Adelaide, for London, on the morning of [illegible] 1853, with the following cabin passengers Mrs Crawford (the widow of the late George Crawford, Esq., one of the judges at Adelaide), four children, and servant; the Rev. T. P. Wilson, child, and servant, Mrs Matheson and two children, Mr and Mrs Mackie, Mr. T. Gilbert, Mr. Benn, T. A. Hunt, Peter Skinner, and the writer. Our valuable cargo consisted of 40 867 ounces of gold, 4226 cakes of copper, 5694 ingots of tin, twenty three bags of lead ore 1271 bales of wool, 2207 horns, hoofs, bones, whalebone, &c. We were highly favoured in our voyage until we arrived in lat. 49 33 S., lat. 25 18 S., on the 4th February, when, at thirty minutes past three a.m., it was discovered that the wool had ignited from spontaneous combustion. This discovery naturally created much alarm especially among the ladies, but in a short time they recovered their presence of mind, and to their praise be it spoken, kept themselves quiet and out of the way, and to the general comfort and safety of each and every one on board. Captain Tremearne's excellent arrangements for subduing the fire. The smoke was first seen issuing from the after-hatchway, and every precaution was immediately adopted to keep the [illegible] under. The deck was speedily [illegible] pump-ladders, and immense quantities of water poured down; the pump-boxes were drawn, and chain thrown below. At four o'clock the captain headed up for the island of Rodriguez, but was obliged to bear off again, at dusk, short time on account of the fearful heat and smoke. Eleven a.m. Breeze light. The launch was got into the tackles, and provisions and water got ready for her. At noon the island of Rodriguez was found to be distant six miles. The flames burst through the cover of the after-hatchway, but we fortunately succeeded in extinguishing them. Lowered the launch into the water, and provisioned and watered her, and saw the quarter-boats which were kept ready for *lowering* at a moment's notice. All hands employed pouring water down the scuttles. Three p.m. Observed much smoke about the main-mast; at four p.m. the flames broke out round it, but were extinguished. Kept on pouring water down the scuttles, and [illegible] every minute, so the [illegible] carried over, children, and servants were put into the launch, which towed astern. The Rev. T. P. Wilson then read prayers. Being in charge, with three hands. The captain, however encouraged [illegible] on board to continue their efforts that had been made to save the ship, and the water was kept as abundantly supplied as previously. In the steward's cot in and pantry the smoke and heat were very great. At midnight the [illegible] was encouraged, and the [illegible] found to be [illegible] forward the [illegible] which [illegible] Sunday, 6th Feb.—Hove to, to make a select on to which the Academy of [illegible] and impart we gift and not error. M Howard, the [illegible] by his work fit for the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] proficiency, I became [illegible] [illegible] Thursday, French [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The nations of our Continent and the United States of America manifested a justifiable pride in selecting delegates worthy to take their places by the side of those of England and France.

The result was the memorable assemblage of three hundred representatives of science and art, collected together as a general jury, in the name of the civilised nations of the world.

Amongst these three hundred delegates, the Royal Commission selected, according to their renown, the Presidents of the thirty special Juries and the six groups between which the principal sections of human industry had been allotted.

The thirty Chairmen of Juries, thus appointed, constituted the superior tribunal which was to determine the conditions upon which the different prizes should be awarded.

The deliberations of this body were worthy of the clients and judges. It was a marvellous spectacle of concord and good-will to behold these presidents, the most illustrious of which represented in so striking a manner the discoveries of science and the inventions of industry. Each of these superior minds was happy to find in the fellows a power of knowledge and of truth, which the others found in him. Some of the most eminent amongst the number were surrounded by the halo of a well-earned renown; the fame which had preceded them to the Crystal Palace, added to the authority of the language in which they enacted the degrees of esteem and honour obtained by the worthiest competitors at the universal Exhibition. They expounded with no less revelty than superiority the original merit and the intrinsic value of the most admirable products, and the fresh results which might be expected to accrue from them to industry. The merits of the creators of these choice productions were enhanced in the eyes of the judges by the very talent of the expounders. We can only compare such meetings to those conferences of our first grand and normal school, wherein a Monge, a Fourcroy, a Lacépède, an Obiny, a Lagrange, and a Laplace, revealed to the best professors of France, transformed into pupils, a superior and new mode of tuition. The discussions arising from such expositions carried to the mind general convictions, which nearly always manifested themselves by imposing majorities in the votes of the Council of Chairmen.

When the prizes to be awarded were discussed by such high authority, the general feeling was to bestow them for the intrinsic merit of the competitors, without regard to the country to which they might belong. No malevolent imputations were levelled at decisions conceived in so liberal a spirit, even at the moment when the rivals became acquainted with the results in detail, and when they found themselves in the presence of each other.

If any nation had a right to complain, was it not the French? Injured, I might almost say personally, by a decision of the Royal Commission, notified to the body of the juries, that they should revise their final awards upon the following basis:—That the first class medals to be proposed to the Council of Chairmen were not to be conferred for beauty, elegance, and perfection of production, or workmanship only, however eminent.

It was for invention that the palm was mainly reserved. It will be seen that, even in this point of view, France has exhibited a degree of fertility which her rivals do not even seem to have expected. After the labours of the juries were terminated, and the competitors had returned to their respective countries, when the English published the official list of the awards made, the following result was seen with surprise:—For the entire of the foreign nations the proportion of prizes awarded for the highest order of merit, more especially accorded for invention, was eight out of a thousand exhibitors; whilst for France the proportion amounted not to eight, but to thirty.

Struck by such a result, the most eminent men amongst the Royal Commissioners have endeavoured to trace from its various portions the secret of so glaring an inequality. They have studied—we may especially mention Dr. Lyon Playfair—our schools of artistic drawing and geometry, at Lyons, at Nimes, and at Paris; our central and private school of arts and manufactures; and particularly the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, which now offers the richest collections and the most complete system of instruction in the sciences applied to the useful arts.

The surplus funds of the £460,000 received at the doors of the Crystal Palace are about to be applied to the imitation of the establishments which we have enumerated.

Others have endeavoured to attribute the great success of our national industry in London to the extraordinary influence, the almost magic, it was said, of the French Commission. We decline this honour. The Commission, far from increasing through its influence the number of our awards, has, from the very nature of its composition, been the means of several being lost to France.

We should have obtained six medals for important branches of industry, if MM. Arnoux, Didot, Fauler, Gaussen, Randoing, and Sallandrouze had not been jurors. We should have obtained others, and higher ones, if French machine-makers had sent inventions—such as the hydraulic wheel of M. Poncelet, who had not even thought of exhibiting.

(To be Continued.)

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

(Continued from page 543.)

only the result of a general order which is intended to impress upon the officers the necessity of cautioning the men to be always in constant readiness every night, so that they may be ready to turn out under arms at the first beat of tattoo. The order book which is issued every evening did not contain any programme of the following day's proceedings, but merely stated that twenty rounds of ammunition were to be issued to the men in addition to what was already in their pouches, making a total of thirty-five rounds per man. This was considered by the uninitiated a strong circumstantial proof of a surprise being contemplated; but old campaigners were of a different opinion; for they knew that after the surprise it was intended to have a grand field day in Windsor Park, and that the men could not return to Camp until next evening; and that, therefore, it was as necessary for the Commissariat to supply powder for the teeth of both men and horses as it was to create a volley of musketry or a roar of artillery. It was quite clear, however, that there were to be some extraordinary movements next day; and so the men prepared for the coming event, as British soldiers generally do, with "a heart for any fate."

His Royal Highness Prince Albert entertained the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Seaton, and a number of other distinguished officers, in the Royal marquee. The men amused themselves by various athletic games in front of their encampments; and at sunset, when the Royal standard was struck, the scene was truly picturesque. At half-past nine o'clock the signal for the night-watch was given, and at ten o'clock the troops had retired for the night.

SATURDAY.

The morning dawned most inauspiciously, but at the hour of sunrise, although the glorious orb was obscured by a dense mass of clouds, the Royal standard was hoisted on Magnet-hill. The troops were ordered to muster at half-past eight o'clock, but the rain was so incessant that it was impossible to do more than go through the routine of a brief parade in front of the encampments. About eleven o'clock, however, the weather cleared up a little, and the troops, in obedience to command, again appeared in what is called "light marching order." At half-past eleven o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and General Lord Seaton, followed by a numerous and brilliant staff, including several officers of distinction in the service of his Majesty the King of Hanover, left head-quarters, and rode along the line; Prince Albert, who was attired in the uniform of the Grenadier Guards, of which he took the command during the day, being saluted with the customary honours. The cavalry formed in contiguous close columns, and the infantry in open columns. The troops then proceeded to take up their position on the ground called Caterns Valley, which we have already described as the scene of Thursday's operations. The infantry occupied the centre, with the cavalry and Horse Artillery on the left, and the field batteries on the right. The enemy consisted of a body of the Sappers and Miners, a detachment of the 23rd Regiment, and the farriers of the 6th Dragoon Guards or Carabineers. The whole of the remainder of the forces on the ground formed the attacking party. The movement began by the Lancers proceeding to take possession of the bridge at the western end of Caterns Valley, adjoining Col. Challoner's plantation, supported by the flank. The enemy, who formed a long line of skirmishers, immediately opened fire as soon as this force began its march. The Horse Artillery now moved up to the support of the advancing columns, and opened a heavy cannonade; under cover of which the cavalry and Rifles effected the passage of the bridge, followed in rapid succession by the remainder of the forces. The cavalry, after crossing the bridge, formed into two lines, whilst the infantry formed by companies in the order of battle. The batteries of the artillery were also pushed forward to support the left flank, and occupy a height under which the forces might retreat if hard pressed. After some fighting the enemy retreated, the whole of the forces following in rapid pursuit, the infantry and Rifles leading, being formed in close column, with the cavalry and Flying Artillery on the right. In this order the army reached Bagshot Heights, where the Rifles broke up into skirmishing parties, and returned the fire of the enemy's light infantry companies with great rapidity. The enemy now took up a strong position on the hill, from which they were at length routed by a charge of the Life Guards and Lancers, accompanied by the Horse Artillery, which poured a tremendous fire against the enemy's right flank. When the smoke had cleared away, the 1st Life Guards and Dragoons might be seen deploying into line; and immediately afterwards, supported by the Lancers and the Carabineers, they performed a splendid charge, which had the effect of driving in the enemy's light companies and turning his right flank. This movement completely changed the whole of the manœuvres; as the enemy, after a hurried flight, was compelled to change his front, which was so cleverly effected, that it threatened to out-flank the right of the attacking force. To counteract this movement, the attacking troops were also obliged to change their front—which involved a series of brilliant manœuvres, than which nothing could be more admirable. The movements and counter-movements now became more rapid, and the order and precision with which they were effected, appeared to the unprofessional eye perfectly marvellous. The object of the attacking party was evidently to force in the enemy and force them up the hill in their rear; which was at last accomplished, although with a great deal of difficulty, for the enemy appeared to evince amazing tact; but the skill and rapidity with which the cavalry and Horse Artillery acted prevented the escape of the enemy's troops through the valley. The enemy made a stand upon the hill; but they were charged with such precipitation by the 55th, 56th, and 50th Regiments, together with the three battalions of Guards, that they seemed to give way; but, in a moment, again the tide of war turned, and the attacking party, after sustaining and returning a tremendous fire, which lasted for half an hour, received orders to retreat.

The next series of movements consisted of covering the retreat, which involved numerous masterly manœuvres. Each regiment successively deployed into line, and commenced file firing, to cover the retreat of the rest of the force. The enemy, however, pressed so hard upon the rear, that they drove in the light companies, and, at one time, threatened the attacking force with total rout. A halt was then sounded, and the whole of the troops once more formed in order of battle. By far the finest movement of the day was reserved for this point of the action, when the Camp forces were again driven back to the little bridge across which, at the commencement, they had driven the enemy. The cavalry formed in the rear of the infantry in masses of columns, and thus recrossed the bridge, protected by the fire of the artillery and Rifles; and finally each regiment formed into line, and retired, protected by the field batteries placed on an adjoining height. The Rifles were the last to retreat. After crossing the bridge, the infantry formed again on the right of the hill, and, supported by the artillery, commenced a tremendous fire from both heights. At this moment the scene was awfully grand; the roar of artillery mingled with the trumpet-calls of the cavalry, the incessant discharge of musketry, and the hoarse shouts of commanding-officers, leaving little for the imagination to add to the realities of war. It was now nearly half-past three o'clock, and, the operations for the day being ended, the troops marched back to their respective encampments.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his suite, rode up to the Pavilion, where he divested himself of his uniform, and partook of luncheon. He appeared again for a moment at one of the entrances, where he took leave of Lord Seaton, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the other Generals commanding, who, during the interview, continued on horseback. His Royal Highness wore a blue frock coat and white hat, and looked in fine health and spirits, evidently unaffected by the fatigues of the day. He then entered an open carriage, drawn by four grey horses, with outriders, and, accompanied by Lord de Ros and Colonel Phipps, drove off through the lines of the Grenadier encampment towards Staines by the public road. His Royal Highness arrived in town at half-past five, and afterwards honoured the officers of the Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, of which he is Colonel, with his presence at their annual festival at the London Tavern. Later in the evening his Royal Highness accompanied her Majesty to the Italian Opera.

SUNDAY.

The morning broke again unfavourably; and the rain descended in heavy showers. At ten o'clock the troops were paraded for Divine service. The brigade of cavalry, the Royal Sappers and Miners, and the 42nd Highlanders, mustered opposite the head-quarter camp, between the flag staff and the Pavilion. The troops formed on three sides of a square, facing inwards, the cavalry on the right, the Guards opposite to them, and the 42nd Highlanders facing head-quarters. The Rev. Mr. Langmead, Vicar of Sunninghill, was in attendance, and performed the appointed service in a very impressive manner.

At half-past eleven o'clock the Royal Artillery and the first brigade of infantry, consisting of the 50th and 55th Regiments, mustered in rear of the hill at Chobham-place, and formed in position similar to the other regiments.

The singing of the appointed psalms by the assembled multitude of voices had a very fine effect from the neighbouring hills. Each of the battalions had a good choir of singers, the treble voices of the drum-boys greatly assisting the harmony.

This imposing scene was witnessed by a great many spectators, all of whom were allowed to approach the troops and take part in the devotions of the day. Apart from the interesting nature of the service, this sight was one of the most gratifying features yet witnessed at the Camp.

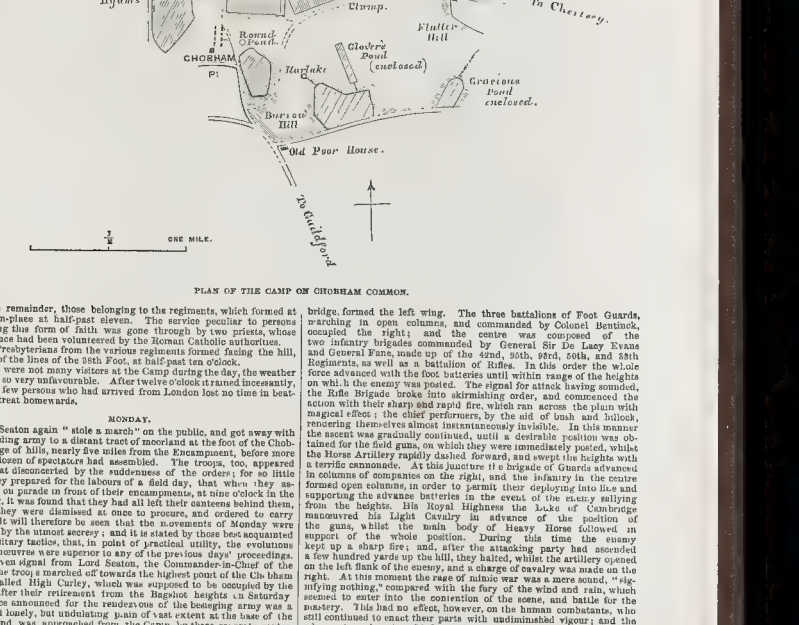
The Roman Catholic section of the troops was marched to the rear of Staple-hill, in two detachments; the first consisting of the Roman Catholics belonging to the troops, formed at head-quarters at ten o'clock; and the remainder, those belonging to the regiments, which formed at Chobham-place at half-past eleven. The service peculiar to persons professing this form of faith was gone through by two priests, whose attendance had been volunteered by the Roman Catholic authorities.

The Presbyterians from the various regiments formed facing the hill, in rear of the lines of the 38th Foot, at half-past ten o'clock.

There were not many visitors at the Camp during the day, the weather proving so very unfavourable. After twelve o'clock it rained incessantly, and the few persons who had arrived from London lost no time in beating a retreat homewards.

MONDAY.

Lord Seaton again "stole a march" on the public, and got away with his invading army to a distant tract of moorland at the foot of the Chobham ridge of hills, nearly five miles from the Encampment, before more than a dozen of spectators had assembled. The troops, too, appeared somewhat disconcerted by the suddenness of the orders; for so little were they prepared for the labours of a field day, that when they assembled on parade in front of their encampments, at nine o'clock in the morning, it was found that they had all left their canteens behind them, which they were dismissed at once to procure, and ordered to carry filled. It will therefore be seen that the movements of Monday were marked by the utmost secrecy; and it is stated by those best acquainted with military tactics, that, in point of practical utility, the evolutions and manœuvres were superior to any of the previous days' proceedings. At a given signal from Lord Seaton, the Commander-in-Chief of the Camp, the troops marched off towards the highest point of the Chobham ridge, called High Curley, which was supposed to be occupied by the enemy after their retirement from the Bagshot heights on Saturday. The place announced for the rendezvous of the besieging army was a wild and lonely, but undulating plain of vast extent at the base of the ridge, and was approached from the Camp by three separate routes. Lord Seaton and his Staff, with the Royal Artillery, the 17th Lancers, the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), and the Rifles, proceeded by the Bagshot road as far as the village of Windlesham, where they turned off towards the scene of action. The other regiments of cavalry took the road by Burrow-hill and Hookgreen. The brigade of Guards marched by Chobham, followed by the regiments of the line until they reached the main road leadin from the extreme north of the Common to Chobham ridge where a junction of the forces was effected, and thus the whole army marched forward with the van and rear-guard parties detached, and occupied the battle-field in front of the enemy who occupied the central and northern heights. The ground was exceedingly marshy, and fit only for the Highlanders, who pushed through it *con amore*; but it was most uncomfortable for the other regiments of infantry. The enemy was efficiently represented by a company of Sappers and Miners, a troop of Carabineers, a few Guards, and some farriers. The disposition for attack having been made, the forces advanced in three columns, the four regiments of cavalry supported and preceded by the Royal Horse Artillery batteries, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, formed the left wing. The three battalions of Foot Guards, marching in open columns, and commanded by Colonel Bentinck, occupied the right; and the centre was composed of the two infantry brigades commanded by General Sir De Lacy Evans and General Pane, made up of the 42nd, 95th, 93rd, 50th, and 58th Regiments, as well as a battalion of Rifles. In this order the whole force advanced with the foot batteries until within range of the heights on which the enemy was posted. The signal for attack having sounded, the Rifle Brigade broke into skirmishing order, and commenced the action with their sharp and rapid fire, which ran across the plain with magical effect; the chief performers, by the aid of bush and hillock, rendering themselves almost instantaneously invisible. In this manner the scene was gradually continued, until a desirable position was obtained for the field guns, on which they were immediately posted, whilst the Horse Artillery rapidly dashed forward, and swept the heights with a terrific cannonade. At this juncture the brigade of Guards advanced in columns of companies on the right, and the infantry in the centre formed open columns, in order to permit their deploying into line and supporting the advance batteries in the event of the enemy rallying from the heights. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge manœuvred his Light Cavalry in advance of the position of the guns, whilst the main body of Heavy Horse followed in support of the whole position. During this time the enemy kept up a sharp fire; and, after the attacking party had ascended a few hundred yards up the hill, they halted, whilst the artillery opened on the left flank of the enemy, and a charge of cavalry was made on the right. At this moment the rage of mimic war was a mere sound, "signifying nothing," compared with the fury of the wind and rain, which seemed to enter into the contention of the scene, and battle for the mastery. This had no effect, however, on the human combatants, who still continued to enact their parts with undiminished vigour; and the advanced regiments of infantry in the centre having arrived within range, they deployed from open column into line, and the 93rd and 58th commenced a tremendous discharge of musketry by file firing, which was taken up by the right wing of the Guards, who fired in companies. As the wind increased in violence, and the nature of the ground became still more harassing, no further advance was made; and it was taken for granted that the enemy was repulsed, and their position occupied by the besieging troops. The enemy having been thus gallantly dislodged from their vantage ground on the heights, were still supposed to be pressing hard on the rear; and the ground being unfit for the operations of cavalry, it was deemed prudent to concentrate the troops on the low ground; and, accordingly, the retreat was sounded; when one of those movements so essential and important in the art of war, and which equally marks the generalship of the commander, was executed with a most finished and soldierlike precision and steadiness. No sooner had the bugles sounded, than the waving plumes of the aides-de-camp were seen dashing across the field, ordering the light companies to the aid of the skirmishers, who were thrown out in line at the rear of the whole retiring force. The cavalry, in retiring, took up their position on the right; the



PLAN OF THE CAMP ON CHOBHAM COMMON.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY COVERING THE RIFLES SKIRMISHING.

Horse Artillery keeping up a rapid fire during the time. While the main body of the foregoing army was retreating, the two regiments of Highlanders formed in lines, and allowed the retiring troops to march through them, then forming in the rear, retired in succession the whole division being covered by Rifle skirmishers, and flanked by the fire of the Horse Artillery on the right. The pursuing enemy being now supposed to be moving rapidly up in large bodies, the usual dropping fire practised by skirmishers was not adopted, but the whole of the light companies from each regiment, dropping on their knees, poured in rapid volleys on the advancing foe. Thus, under cover of the cannonade of the artillery, and the volleys of the skirmishers the troops reached the plain below in the most beautiful and orderly manner, where the comparative evenness of the ground gave an opportunity to bring the cavalry into action. The whole four regiments having formed, now rushed to grand charge—sweeping over the wild moor "like the" sound of many waters," and almost silencing its feathering din the loud thunder of the cannon. The charge, however, though apparently irresistible was unavailing against the unyielding foe. For, after advancing in the most gallant style to break the lines of the enemy, they were seen to falter, halt, and fall back up on the left and centre. This was a moment of intense interest, the flight disorder of the cavalry seemed to extend to the infantry, and threatened to produce one universal panic, when a general halt was sounded, and one of the most splendid manœuvres of the day was magnificently executed. The flanks upon the right advanced in double quick time, and formed their squares, with intervals between, upon the right and left of which, the Horse Artillery, advancing at their usual tremendous pace, instantly took up position. The whole force of the routed cavalry instantaneously rushed through the intervals left between the squares for their admission; and, while they were re-forming, the whole body of infantry with the artillery on right and left poured in three awful and astounding volleys. The brilliant movement retrieved the honours of the day, and ensured a safe retreat, which was beautifully executed by each regiment in turn forming in line, and firing in file till they reached the Chobham road, which seemed to form the neutral ground between the contending armies. The plans of these interesting rehearsals as laid down by Lord Seaton, have been the theme of admiration not only amongst our own military men, but amongst the distinguished foreigners who visited the Camp, and had the gratification to be present on those occasions. The orderly precision of the troops, the quickness with which they responded to each signal of the bugle, appeared to the uninitiated to approach the miraculous. The evolutions, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, lasted for three hours. After which each regiment formed into sections of fours and marched homewards to the Camp, each brigade returning by a different route to that by which it had arrived. The wind continued to blow with increased violence during the evening and the men had the additional duty imposed on them of labouring to preserve the stability of the tents.

(Continued on the Number with which the present Sheet is published.)

RIFLES' CAMP.

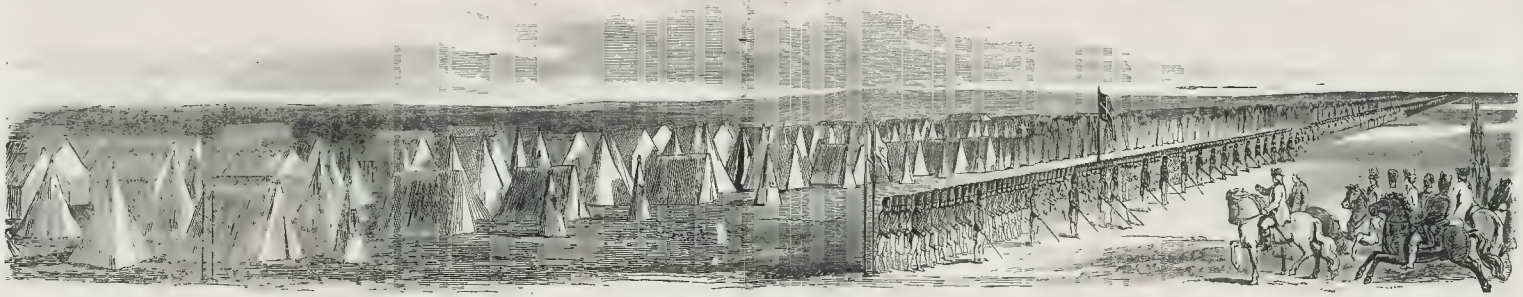
The Illustrations upon the present page show one of the principal manœuvres of Saturday, and the Camp of the Rifles, in praise of which all parties are agreed: they certainly are a most efficient looking force.

The first Engraving upon the next page shows another of Saturday's manœuvres. Beneath is a General View of the Camp.

Next is an historical record of the Camp formed on Bagshot Heath in 17[illegible] and already referred to in the account of the present display. It shows the Camp at the moment of King George III coming up to view the troops, the Royal Standard, Park of Artillery, and Advanced Guard. On the left are the Arms' Tents, the common Men's Tents, Tents of the subaltern Officers, behind which are the Field Officers' Tents and Mess-room. This view is copied from a print of the period.

INFANTRY RETIRING OVER THE BRIDGE, FROM COLONEL CHALLONER'S GROUNDS TO THE QUEEN'S RIDE.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE CHOBHAM CAMP, FROM THE SHRUB'S-HILL SIDE OF THE COMMON.



CAMP ON BAGSHOT HEATH, IN 1798.—ARRIVAL OF GEORGE III.—(FROM A PRINT OF THE PERIOD.

LITERATURE.

A Memoir of Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth; with Extracts from his Correspondence. By the author of "Hochelaga," the "Conquest of Canada," &c. Longman and Co.

The famous Earl of Peterborough sided with William of Orange, and made one in the last expedition which can be called a regular invasion of this island. He knew well the theory both of aggressive and of defensive war, and practised both with extraordinary reputation. The history of his romantic and devious career, which would at any time be instructive as well as entertaining, is likely to command no little attention now when so many military proceedings engage the public mind. Among the fighting Englishmen of the last two centuries Peterborough was the most scholarly; among the scholars he was the greatest warrior. His life was adventurous, eventful, and long; he figured as a wit and a diplomatist, an admiral and a general, a writer and a traveller; a courtier, a gardener, a maker of kings, and a planner of revolutions; a man of undoubted honour, who, nevertheless, could steal a canary-bird, a scoffing infidel, who desired to preach Christian sermons; a cook, whose skill would have astonished Ude; the author of fatigues, which would have worn out Cadilhac; patient under the greatest reverses, unruffled amid the most terrible dangers; yet trembling at the vain and idle remarks of the vainest and idlest portion of a society which, by his own account, he despised. He carefully concealed from all men his marriage with his own wife; but, he could horsewhip within very little of death the wight who had failed to treat her with the respect due to that character—the respect which Peterborough refused to her practically himself by ignoring the real for honouring them. The singularities of his private character and the marvels of his public career render his life an interesting and even exciting subject.

It is as nearly as possible half a century since the last Camp, on a large and regular scale of military practice, was held in England. To the present English generation the sight of one at home is entirely novel; and the operations at Chobham, which in some continental countries, would be esteemed rather limited in their range, have an air of considerable magnitude. Certainly the army is not a very large army which is there collected: but the defensive resources of which it forms a part, would, we think, be amply sufficient for a country so enclosed and so intersected as the England of the present day, against twice as great a hostile force as any that could be landed on our shores. But we will not stay to expatiate on the military capabilities of hedge and ditch, of fence and of road-side, in case of actual invasion.

At the period of the last well-organized descent upon our shores, there were two Englishmen living, either of whom, had he taken part with the old, instead of joining the new dynasty, was capable of repelling that attack, and of giving, perhaps, a very different termination to the war. One was John Churchill, "the great Duke of Marlborough;" the other was Charles Mordaunt, seventh Baron of that name, and third Earl of Peterborough. His title of Monmouth he owed to a desire on the part of the incoming powers to break the spell which still hung around that name in the imagination and love of the common people, to whom the memory, or rather the supposed survival, of the unfortunate son of Charles II. was still so dear, throughout the south-west counties. It was hoped that, if the beloved name was worn by an adherent of the House of Orange the danger of the association would be averted, and perhaps the influence of it even rendered advantageous.

The Earl of Peterborough, of whom we speak, one of the most mixed, perplexing, and peculiar characters that ever became eminent in history, was born, as nearly as can be ascertained (for the exact date is not proved), in the year 1658. He first saw the light during the Commonwealth, against which his family had struggled, with no little zeal, among the foremost and most fervent of the Cavalier party, and in the second last year of that thoroughly absolute reign which Cromwell "Angel of the North-West Principality" (to borrow the words of Cowley), termed a Protectorate. The death of that mighty ruler, the feeble Government of Richard Cromwell, and the mad rejoicings and festivities of the Restoration—producing as violent and as sudden a change as if there had been some vast masquerade in England—were among the earliest recollections of Peterborough's childhood. He grew up in the luxurious court of Charles II.; from which he broke loose while yet a boy; and, carrying into military duties the enthusiasm of a knight-errant, the tact of a man of the world, the feelings of a poet, the tastes of an idler, and the energy and capacity of a heaven-born soldier, he started, in his seventeenth year, upon his first warlike service. This was the expedition of 1674, which Charles II., rousing himself to one of his transient exertions of ability and spirit, despatched against the pirates of the Mediterranean. The boy Peterborough was, of course, in a subordinate position, and fought under Sir John Narborough's command. Beneath the guns of the fort of Tripoli lay the fleet of the buccaneers; and it was to attack and destroy this fleet, of which Cloudesley Shovel, afterwards so eminent in our naval history, had the management, and in which Peterborough fought with rapturous enjoyment and mercurial valour. Our navy was then in this time best proved to show its wonderful superiority, under the zealous and able management of one to whom, because he was subsequently so unfortunate and feeble a King, justice has never been fully or willingly done, in his unquestionable character of a great administrator of the Admiralty, and one of the very founders and fathers of the maritime pre-eminence of England. Whatever we might say of James II., we have this, in common honesty, to say of James Duke of York, that the country owes to his exertions some of its glory and some of its prosperity; and that, before he did things which lost him the allegiance of his subjects, he did other things by which their childrens' children were to benefit, and which are worthy of the gratitude due to honest service, of the respect due to wise foresight, of the admiration due to unflinching intrepidity.

Not a little of Peterborough's renown was gained in the navy, among the matchless seamen, of whom and of whose successes a true poet was destined, in after ages, to sing—"The deck, it was their field of fame." The young Earl, then Charles Mordaunt, intoxicated with animal spirits, and almost mad with a sort of wild ability and impish wit, had hardly set foot on board, before he began to give signs of the eccentricity with which his surprising talents were interwoven and impaired. He was the last person of whom it could be said that he was protected by a cold temperament from the allurements which lead astray; and if not protected by temperament, he certainly was still less guarded by principle. Of all the distinguished men that ever lived, he was, perhaps, the least inclined to walk by rule, and the most ready to yield to every successive impulse. Unbridled and wild in his natural disposition, he had imbibed not the precepts which could have restrained him in the second instance. He was neither rigid in maxim, nor frigid in blood: but at once untameable by inclination, and free from the drags and checks of any system, received or self imposed, of interior government. This being the man and the character formed in the Court of Charles II., and considering within his own mind that he disbelieved in Christianity, and utterly rejected every part of revealed truth, it struck him forcibly on Saturday, that it would, on the next day, be highly proper in itself, and, indeed, very decent in him upon him, to relieve the chaplain of the ship in which he was sailing, from the duty of performing the religious services and especially of preaching the sermon. On this he was bent, and he sat up all night to compose the impressive discourse which would be necessary for the moral and religious improvement of the ship's company. Many years afterwards—when he was armed at all points with the most perplexing sophisms of unbelief, a subtle disputant, an accomplished debater, the friend of Bolingbroke, confident in practised ability, and accustomed to sneer in bitter disdain at the prejudices of Christians whom he could not convince, and might have puzzled—he was attracted by the great fame of Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury—not only as a finished scholar, an eloquent writer, and a zealous and powerful preacher, but as a minister who set an example of the virtues which he inculcated, and as a divine and theologian whom he would find well able, men said, "to render a reason for the faith that was in him." Peterborough thought it would be equally glorious and delightful to overthrow such an adversary, and he started forthwith for Cambray, and was entertained by the amiable character and exquisite manners of the Archbishop, whom he quickly, however, put on his defence and drew into a duel of argument. The result is laughably implied in a letter which Peterborough wrote from that town to a friend—"On my word," says he, "I must quit this place as soon as possible; for, if I stay now another week, I shall be a Christian in spite of myself."

In course of time the Earl became estranged from the Court, and disgusted with the House of Stuart. He started, on leave, for Holland, and vehemently urged William to invade England, and make himself King. It was done long afterwards much in the manner which Peterborough, with his usual keenness, had suggested. We need not pause upon the revolution. Peterborough, after the short reigns of Mary and William, was soon employed upon the service which procured him the greatest glory of his life, and his chief title to present remembrance. Just one century before the last Peninsular war, there was another Peninsular war. The former, like the latter, was about a disputed succession to the Spanish throne, vacant in the one case, however, by death; and, in the other, by violence and fraud. In both wars England took part, in both an English general obtained the chief glory, and performed the principal achievements; in both the inordinate ambition, arrogant pretensions, and overpowering power of a Sovereign of France, provoked the arms of this country. But, here the parallel stops. The victories of Wellington decided the state of Europe, while those of Peterborough decided nothing, or very little, in the end.

The Earl returned great renown, and returned to England. In the intrigue of the *lemon-juice letters*, and in another and still darker transaction (both occurring before his Spanish expedition), some suspicion, to say the least, had attached itself to his political rectitude; and both Mary and William seem to have regarded him with disproportionately large. His biting wit never spared the great General. During Marlborough's unpopularity, Peterborough was once mistaken for the Duke, and surrounded by an angry mob, who were going to maltreat him. "There are two proofs," said he, "which will convince you that I am not the person you take me for. First, I have only five guineas at my command; secondly, they are very much at your service;" and he threw his purse among the crowd.

Passing through the era of unparalleled social depravity which characterised the "best circles" in the reign of George I., Peterborough, who had been gradually taking a less and less active share in politics, quitted them altogether when Sir Robert Walpole rose to power. The corruption by which that Minister maintained his position revolted the proud man, and he retired to his cookery and his books. His correspondence forms some of the best writing of the time in which he lived. At length, without having completed a refutation which he had intended to publish of Burnett's account of Queen Anne's reign, Peterborough died, in 1735, seventy-seven years old. He had seen eight Sovereigns of England, including Oliver Cromwell, and without counting Richard: he had lived under and with the Republic—had witnessed the Restoration had assisted at the Revolution. He had been present at the last civil war but one—that which expelled James II.; and died only seventy years before Walter Scott wrote "Waverley; or, 'tis Sixty Years Since." He was the friend of almost every eminent personage in the latter part of the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth century, whether at home or abroad. With Locke he was very intimate; Pope and Swift he knew well; Bolingbroke, of course, was among his acquaintances; Montesquieu and Voltaire admired his literary and political, and Prince Eugene his military genius. His curiosity and admiration carried him to the camp of Marlborough, who treated him with marked consideration, and who had early penetrated the profound abilities which his vagrant habits, the levity of his manners, and the abruptness and errantry of his movements, might have concealed from a less competent judge, or a less studious observer. Marlborough's opinion was that such a person's talents and energies should be secured for the public service, and constantly employed. But this was not likely to be. Marlborough, while even in a still greater degree superior to the generality of people, was far less obnoxious to their instinctive prejudices than Peterborough. To avoid shocking those prejudices unnecessarily was the care of the one; to startle and buffet them on all occasions was the delight of the other. To both it was an unavoidable necessity to be singular in this respect—that both could do, and of course desired to do, great acts, which very few men in any age are able to attempt with a chance of success. But if Marlborough was doomed to be unintelligible to the performance of extraordinary services, he compensated for it by being as like them as he could in all the minor transactions which occupy far the largest portion of every man's social existence. Unless he was charged to act on his own responsibility, he had a timid respect for general opinions, and even for received and established hallucinations. He would gain a victory and manage a campaign well, no matter how much he wounded the self-love of mediocrity. But he would not remind the world that he could plan battles, except by the one unavoidable insult of gaining them, when he actually had to fight them. Rather than hurt the feelings of respectable people, he would be almost content, where no business required transaction, to appear a blockhead: but he would hurt their feelings rather than be a blockhead in act and truth. He knew that nothing could overwhelm the power of the majority except the power of events; and he remembered in what a large majority dull people always are. Peterborough had no lack of this negative or instinctive hypocrisy. He feared numbers as little in civil life as he feared them in war. But in civil life they are far more to be feared. He never propitiated by his modesty those whom he had made his enemies by his splendid genius: he unlocked by a single stroke success. Had Peterborough been a commoner, he would not have obtained a Dukedom by a score of such victories as those of Oudenarde, Ramillies, Malplaquet, and Blenheim. Marlborough would have founded a great family by the campaign of the Lysons of Valentia, and some poet, probably, would have sung his capture of Montjuich. Is it not strange? Certainly for many hundred years, there has not figured among cowled men such a hero of romance, such a subject for the bard, as this Charles Mordaunt. Yet he occupies but a secondary place in the history, and no place in the poetry of his country. "The Campaign" extols a more solid and a more prosaic character. Peterborough took many great fortified cities, made many thousands of efficient regular soldiers fly before him for months; and won the rich, populous, and venerable old kingdom in the east of Spain with a hundred and fifty famished, horseless, and bewildered dragoons. His brain supplied the place of commissariat and magazines—of artillery, of ammunition, of arms, and of numbers. Marlborough was a greater man; but he was not fit for these marvels. He would have thought it an insult to have been appointed to the command of a force so small for the conduct of such expeditions. He would not have answered for the reduction of a village. He would not be the chief in absurd enterprises on the chance of becoming the subject of true fairy tales. On the other hand—much as Marlborough was counselled and thwarted in his means of action—to give Peterborough a chance of doing the half of what Marlborough did, it would have been necessary to control him and thwart him much more still; to deny him all rational supplies; to throw him exclusively on his own resources; to force the genius of a head much more shrinkable than that of Eumenes; to make it incumbent on him to exert the last energies of a mind more than Punic in its expedients, and yet more than knightly, more than chivalrous, in the divine fervency of its daring. Marlborough amassed an enormous fortune, and acquired immense dignities, in the service of the public; and yet he was a better and a safer public servant than the lavish peer who nearly ruined himself by equipping, out of his private purse, the expeditions needed or commanded by his country.

It is Peterborough's peculiar fortune to have suggested comparisons with Marlborough in war, and with Bolingbroke in eloquence, wit, and literature; while he devoted himself constantly neither to the profession of the one, nor to that of the other of the two illustrious men whom he thus rivalled in their several and exclusive pursuits. How great and how versatile must have been his mind! This reflection alone would be enough to compel us to peruse the work before us no adequate life of Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough: it is only a light, amusing, superficial "memorial," which may serve as a useful help to some more complete and more appreciating biography hereafter.

The English Humourists of the Eighteenth Century. A Series of Lectures delivered in England, Scotland, and the United States of America. By W. M. Thackeray. Smith, Elder, and Co.

From a humourist writing on humourists we naturally expect some humour. But there is none of that kind: there is humour, but not that makes us laugh, and there is the humour that makes us grave. Mr Thackeray, as we have before had occasion to tell our readers, in reporting his lectures, has chosen the latter kind of humour. He has elected to contemplate his subject from ascetic, instead of æsthetic grounds, and has given an exceedingly gloomy picture of the wits of Queen Anne's reign, the manners of which came under his sublime disapprobation and all presents to him a melancholy wreck of morals and a waste of intellectual wealth. In the world, Mr. Thackeray plays the part of Hermit, and preaches against its follies. To the author of "Esmond"—such as it was when Esmond lived, that world was but a "Vanity Fair;" he seems to think, however, that it has become something other and better since; but we cannot be sure of that. We sustain a mental reservation—some secretion of humour somewhere, which will declare itself somehow, and at some time. Such a view has the fault of one sidedness; but, if it had not, perhaps it would not be humourous.

A humorist upon humour? We think it requires self-reflection to render the subject possible. But is the self-reflection itself so

> Tell me, good Brutus, can you see your face?
> No, Cassius; for the eye sees not itself,
> But by reflexion, by some other things.

We have the same difficulty that *Brutus* felt, and that *Cassius* enlarged upon when he added what we would fain address to Mr. Thackeray—

> —It is very much lamented, Brutus,
> That you have no such mirrors as will turn
> Your hidden worthiness into your eye,
> That you might see your shadow.

But our Humorist *has* selected mirrors in which he might see all his concealed *faults* reflected, if not his virtues. We have, in these sketches by Mr. Thackeray, the meanness of great men, rather than their mightiness displayed. We are conciliated by a fellow-feeling of infirmity; and are called upon rather to compassionate their common frailty than to admire their extraordinary genius. Our modern Humourist has placed himself on a pedestal, where he stands apart, like a statue of immaculate workmanship—or on a dais, whereon he enacts the seated judge, the ermined censor of all who occupy the lower floor. He subdues even Swift to his supremacy. The invincible wit bows to the stern Minos of the lecture-table: he is found guilty: forsooth, of ambition, and of being a member of the intellectual condottieri of the day. Surely, in this there is more than lies on the surface—a concealed satire on the beliefs and institutions attacked, rather than on the "gentlemen of the road," bearing the name of Swift, Congreve, Addison, Steele—of whom the attack, not in all cases justly, is predicated. Who "grasps not at a prize"? who "makes not his spring at opportunity"? Why should Swift be censured for what every man is free to do? Why should such a man, seeking to better his condition by force of his talents, be regarded as of "the aggressive turn"?—as by "nature warlike, predatory, eager for fight, plunder, dominion"? These figures of speech probably mean "more than meets the ear." But a reserve was needed in fashionable lecture-rooms, and a defence pretended of conventions that, in the order of events, are necessarily evanescent. The memory of the men by whom they were superseded in favour of better, remains for ever. Society forgets not the names of its literary reformers.

Mr. Thackeray also ventures on polemical ground with Swift, and attacks his theology. We give the mysterious passage, without presuming to interpret the oracle:—

> Ah, man! you, educated in Epicurean Temple's library, you whose friends were Pope and St. John—what made you to swear to fatal vows, and bind yourself to a life-long hypocrisy before the heaven which you adored with such real wonder, humility, and reverence? For Swift's was a reverent, was a pious spirit—for Swift could love and could pray. Through the storms and tempests of his furious mind, the stars of religion and love break out in the blue, shining serenely, though hidden by the driving clouds and the maddened hurricane of his life.
>
> It is my belief that he suffered frightfully from the consciousness of his own scepticism, and that he had bent his pride so far down as to put his apostasy out to hire. The paper left behind him, called "Thoughts on Religion," is merely a set of exercises for men professing disbelief. He says of his sermons that he preached pamphlets: they have scarce a Christian characteristic; they might be preached from the steps of a synagogue, or the floor of a coffee-house almost. There is little or no unction—he is too great and too proud for that; and, in so far as the badness of his sermons goes, he is honest. But having put that cassock on, it pollowed him: he was strangled in his hands. He goes through life, tearing, like a man possessed with a devil. Like Abudah in the Arabian story, he is always looking out for the Fury, and knows that the night will come and the inevitable hag with it. What a night, my God, it was! what a lonely rage and long agony what a vulture that tore the heart of that giant! It is awful to think of the great sufferings of this great man. Through life he always seems alone, and to be so. I can't fancy Shakspeare otherwise. The giants must live apart. The kings can have no company. But this man suffered so; and deserved so to suffer. That lurid light reads anywhere of such pain.

Somewhat in the same mysterious oracular style, Mr. Thackeray talks of the Paganism of Congreve's dramas, and sides with Jeremy Collier, in his attack on "that godless, reckless Jezebel, the English comedy of his time"—that "Evil Genius" which, he said, disheveled Lais with eyes bright with wit and wine" Hear him still further on this theme:—

> I have read two or three of Congreve's plays over before speaking of him; and my feelings were rather like those, which I dare say most of us here have had, at Pompeii, looking at Sallust's house and the relics of an orgy, a dried wine-jar or two, a charred supper table, the breast of a dancing girl pressed against the ashes, the laughing skull of a jester, a grisly fullness round a bunch of bones, which once was mirth and the blue sky shines calmly over the ruin. The Congreve muse is dead, and her song choked in Time's ashes. We gaze at the skeleton, and wonder at the life which once revelled in its vast halls. We take the skull up, and muse over the frolic and daring, the wit, scorn, passion, hope, desire, with which that empty bowl once fermented. We think of the glances that allured, the tears that melted, of the hearts that beat in those vacant sockets; and of lips whispering love, and cheeks dimpling with smiles, that once covered yon ghastly yellow framework. They used to call those cup the grave-mould, once. See! there's the cup she drank from, the gold chain she wore on her neck, the vase which held the rouge for her cheeks, her looking glass, and the harp she used to dance to. Instead of a feast we find a grave-mould, and in place of a mistress, a few bones!
>
> Reading in these plays now, is like shutting your ears and looking at people dancing. What does it mean? the measures, the grimaces, the bowing, shuffling, and retreating, the cavalier seul advancing upon those ladies—those ladies and men twirling round at the end in a mad galop, after which everybody bows, and the quaint rite is celebrated. Without the music we can't understand that comic dance of the last century—its strange gravity and gaiety, its decorum or its indecorum. It has a jargon of its own quite unlike life; a sort of manual of its own quite unlike life too. I'm afraid it's a Heathen mystery, symbolising a Pagan doctrine; protesting, as the Pompeians very likely were, assembled at their theatre and laughing at their games—as Sallust and his friends, and their mistresses protested—crowned with flowers, with cups in their hands against the new hard, ascetic pleasure-hating doctrine, whose gaunt disciples, later or earlier from the Asian shore or the Mediterranean were for breaking the fair images of Venus, and flinging the altars of Bacchus down.

This is stimulating writing. Under this veil of allegory, we may enjoy the fun of the dry humour, proceeding into a laugh, and the rogue's twinkling eyes suggesting unutterable things. What a piece of mystification, too, is that Jeremiad on that "weakness for wine, which the great and good Joseph Addison notoriously possessed, in common with sometimes gentlemen of his cloth;" bringing this same weakness out into distinct relief, the lecturer redeems the demigod into perfect humanity. Mr. Thackeray is determined that the Humourists of the eighteenth century shall not be demi-gods. They are all mortal men; and, like Falstaff's ragged regiment, "food for powder."

To Steele, Mr. Thackeray tells us, Mr Addison was always, through life, "the head boy." For him, therefore, we must not expect better treatment than he has received at the lecturer's hands. For the "erring, wayward, affectionate" urchin, however, the lecturer evinces especial sympathy; but he seems to rejoice that, while "Dick was writing his ardent devotional work," called the "Christian Hero," he "was deep in debt, in drink, and in all the follies of the town." The antithetical in conduct is a jest as good as that in words. That there may be no mistake about the matter, the picture is elaborately painted. The writer is exhibited as "a theologan in liquor;" and it is added that such an object "is not a respectable" one. "A hermit, though he may be out at elbows, must not be in debt to the tailor." One virtue, however, Mr. Thackeray justly credits poor Steele with: he writes of women with respect, esteem, and admiration; and, in our satirist's opinion, was the first of our authors who did so. In this he seems to concur with those who think that Shakspeare has been wanting in regard to the sex; but no real student of his works will subscribe to this opinion

The lectures on Prior, Gay, and Pope, is more genial in its tone, as it is less patronising in its air. Hogarth, Smollett, and Fielding, also are, we think, admitted as the author's equals; some unconscious foibles excepted; but, in treating of Sterne and Goldsmith, Mr. Thackeray feels his superiority again, condemns the one of artificiality, and pities the other for his simplicity. The author of the "Sentimental Journey" manifests forsooth (in this, how unlike the lecturer!) a "deliberate propensity to make points, and seek applause." Let it be accepted as a harmless vanity in both. Mr Thackeray has, at all events, succeeded in painting a picture of the time; and what he ascribes to his individual portraits belongs much more to it than to them. The picture is artfully composed, and high-coloured; original in its style of treatment, and uncommonly effective. With these merits, the book must become popular; and, if properly understood, must prove instructive.

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THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—HER MAJESTY'S CHARGER.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CAMP.

THE Visit of the Queen on the 21st ult.—the great event of last week—has been already fully detailed in our Journal (see pages 513, 513, and 514). In the present Sheet we engrave three Illustrations of the Royal Visit. That immediately above shows the superbly-caparisoned Royal charger and her Majesty preparing to view the troops. The large Engraving which fills the two central pages portrays her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Royal visitors, and staff; the King of Hanover being immediately next her Majesty, and wearing a bear-skin cap, with a shade or the King's eyes. Following immediately in the route of the Royal visitors was a brilliant suite, amongst whom were several officers of the Hanoverian service; Prince Felix Salm, of the 11th Prussian Hussars; Colonels Jackson, Oliver, Chatterton, Colonel Challoner, &c. Her Majesty was attended by Lord Charles Fitzroy and the Hon. Dudley de Ros. The time selected by the Artist is when the Queen is passing along the Infantry; the Highlanders saluting with the usual honours.

The last Illustration shows the close of the attack on the day of the Royal visit, when the crowds of people who had collected on Flutter's hill found themselves, to their great astonishment, in the thick of the fight. The close fire of blank cartridge from the Grenadiers, the Artillery, and the Light Horse, soon made very familiar faces—coming at their position with fixed bayonets and at a charge—they felt uncomfortable, but did not give way much. The Artillery and Light Horse, however, put them completely to the rout; and with their discomfiture all traces of resistance disappeared.

The Engraving upon the front page portrays her Majesty, the Prince Albert, and the Royal visitors, immediately before the tents, witnessing the attack, which has been fully described at page 514.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—THE ATTACK ON FLUTTER'S HILL.

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